

Practice Test 1

Bài thực hành 1

Section 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION NGHE HIỂU

This section tests your ability to comprehend spoken English. It is divided into three parts, each with its own directions. During actual exams, you are *not* permitted to turn the page during the reading of the directions or to take notes at any time.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng hiểu văn nói tiếng Anh của bạn. Nó được chia thành ba phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng. Trong bài thi thật, khi hướng dẫn đang được đọc trên băng, bạn *không* được phép lật trang hoặc ghi chú vào bất cứ lúc nào.

PART A

Directions : Each item in this part consists of a brief conversation involving two speakers. Following each conversation, a third voice will ask a question. You will hear the conversations and questions only once, and they will not be written out.

When you have heard each conversation and question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear :

You will read :

- (A) Open the window.
- (B) Move the chair.
- (C) Leave the room.
- (D) Take a seat.

From the conversation you find out that the woman thinks the man should put the chair over by the window. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman think the man should do?" is (B), "Move the chair." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

1. (A) This is the first time she's seen the piano.
(B) The photographs have not been developed.
(C) The photographs are on the piano.
(D) The man should photograph the piano.
2. (A) Because he was so hungry, he rushed off to eat.
(B) He found some good buys at the store.
(C) Everybody was angry at him for leaving.
(D) He was too mad to say anything when he left.
3. (A) She's trying to find a good chair.
(B) She doesn't know where the chair is now.
~~(C)~~ She thinks the chair is actually comfortable.
(D) She's never sat in that chair before.
4. (A) The gardens are on the opposite side of the park.
(B) The roses in this park are not the best.
(C) The rose gardens are located on the west side.
(D) The roses grow outside the park, not inside it.
5. (A) He doesn't know where she lives.
(B) He believes she's going to leave tonight.
(C) He doesn't know where she's going.
(D) He didn't hear what she said.
6. (A) He has finished cleaning the drain.
(B) He feels that he has wasted two days.
(C) He will start his experiment in two days.
(D) He thinks his experiment was a success.

7. (A) She is riding her brother's bicycle now.
(B) She fixed the bike for her brother.
(C) Her bicycle can't be repaired.
(D) Her brother did the repair work.
8. (A) A half hour.
(B) An hour.
(C) Ninety minutes.
(D) Two hours.
9. (A) She doesn't take her car to campus anymore.
(B) She doesn't have a long way to drive.
(C) She doesn't need to go to campus tomorrow.
(D) She doesn't have a car anymore.
10. (A) Swimming is as tiring as dancing.
(B) She's taking a dancing course.
(C) Dancing provides good exercise too.
(D) She'd rather swim than dance.
11. (A) The rain has just begun.
(B) It's not raining as hard now.
(C) It only rained a little bit.
(D) It's raining too hard to go out.
12. (A) Robert deserves her thanks for his help.
(B) Robert didn't help much with the project.
(C) She finished her project before Robert finished his.
(D) She and Robert hadn't finished planning their project yet.
13. (A) He makes his students work very hard.
(B) He refused to let the man take his class.
(C) He stayed home today because he was tired.
(D) He won't be teaching next semester.
14. (A) Send flowers to someone.
(B) Deliver a package to the hospital.
(C) Arrange some flowers.
(D) Talk to a doctor.
15. (A) Get a new watch.
(B) Run around the block.
(C) Shop for jewelry.
(D) Have his watch repaired.
16. (A) How long he'll be in Montreal.
(B) How he plans to travel to Montreal.
(C) What form of transportation he'll use there.
(D) What other cities he's planning to visit.
17. (A) He thinks the woman wants to relax.
(B) He has plans for the rest of the weekend.
(C) He believes the woman should be more patient.
(D) He wants to go to a small, quiet restaurant.

18. (A) She doesn't talk very much.
(B) She'd like to become a better skater.
(C) She skates a lot these days.
(D) She doesn't really like skating.
19. (A) He can get his money refunded.
(B) The sweater fits him perfectly.
(C) The sweater isn't available in a larger size.
(D) He can't get a refund without a receipt.
20. (A) She has never heard of the Fisherman's Grotto.
(B) She has stopped going to that restaurant.
(C) She enjoys eating at the Fisherman's Grotto.
(D) She never goes to the beach anymore.
21. (A) Play the guitar while she sings.
(B) Sing a song with him.
(C) Write the music for her song.
(D) Go with her to the guitar concert.
22. (A) He should rest before he cleans the kitchen.
(B) All of his apartment needs to be cleaned.
(C) Only the kitchen needs to be cleaned up.
(D) He should wait until this afternoon to begin.
23. (A) He doesn't know much about acting.
(B) The acting seemed professional to him.
(C) Acting is a very difficult profession.
(D) He didn't think they were actors.
24. (A) Paintbrushes.
(B) Some soap.
(C) A can of paint.
(D) Some milk.
25. (A) The bananas have all been eaten.
(B) He didn't buy any bananas.
(C) Those are not the right bananas.
(D) The bananas aren't ready to eat yet.
26. (A) Some of the students thought the test was fair.
(B) There are only a few students in the class.
(C) Everyone thinks that Professor Murray is unfair.
(D) Most students thought that the test was too long.
27. (A) He wrote a book about great restaurants.
(B) He always makes reservations for dinner.
(C) He always finds good places to eat.
(D) He read a book while he was eating dinner.

28. (A) Stay out of the garden.
(B) Protect himself from the sun.
(C) Buy another hat.
(D) Get some new gardening tools.
29. (A) No one looked out of the windows.
(B) Only one window had been locked.
- (C) All the windows were locked.
(D) Some of the windows were broken.
30. (A) He's very friendly.
(B) He goes out a lot.
(C) He's out of town now.
(D) He's quitting his job.

PART B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard the questions, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.



31. (A) She didn't know about the painting exhibit.
(B) She wasn't very familiar with the name "Reynolds Hall."
(C) She didn't realize the man was speaking to her.
(D) She wasn't sure where the Art Building was.
32. (A) The main library.
(B) A painting.
(C) A service road.
(D) A metal sculpture.
33. (A) She's a graduate student.
(B) She works at the library.
(C) She's waiting for the man.
(D) She teaches art.

34. (A) Annoyed.
(B) Apologetic.
(C) Surprised.
(D) Cooperative.
35. (A) The possibility of life on other planets.
(B) Einstein's concept of the speed of light.
(C) Revolutionary new designs for spaceships.
(D) The distance from Earth to the closest star.
36. (A) Only a few days.
(B) Several months.
(C) Four or five years.
(D) Hundreds of years.
37. (A) A new means of propelling spaceships.
(B) A deeper understanding of Einstein's theories.
(C) Another method for measuring the speed of light.
(D) A new material from which to build spaceships.
38. (A) As unlikely in the near future.
(B) As strongly inadvisable.
(C) As impossible at any time.
(D) As probably unnecessary.

PART C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks, there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard each question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

Now here is a sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Meteorology.
- (C) Astronomy.
- (D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question "In what course is this lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Here is another sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon.
- (B) Clouds block the view of the Moon.
- (C) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.
- (D) The Sun can be observed without special equipment.

From the lecture, you learn that a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon and the shadow of the Earth passes across the Moon. The choice that best answers the question "According to the speaker, which of the following occurs during a lunar eclipse?" is (A), "The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon."

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Sample Answer

- (C) (B) (D)

WAIT

39. (A) Journalism students.
(B) Reporters.
(C) Editorial writers.
(D) Teachers.
40. (A) The International Desk.
(B) The Circulation Department.
(C) The Production Department.
(D) The City Desk.
41. (A) Distributing the newspaper throughout the city.
(B) Reporting local news.
(C) Printing the newspaper.
(D) Gathering news from international sources.
42. (A) The background of the professors.
(B) Costs.
(C) Social events.
(D) The academic program.
43. (A) Archaeology.
(B) History.
(C) Architecture.
(D) Language.
44. (A) The Eastern Mediterranean program.
(B) The Southeast Asian program.
(C) The North American program.
(D) The Western Mediterranean program.
45. (A) They are exactly like classes at Hunt University.
(B) They take up all of the participants' time.
(C) They can earn students credit at their universities.
(D) They are completely optional.
46. (A) Instructors in the program.
(B) Students from the professor's class at Hunt University.
(C) Representatives of "Semester Afloat."
(D) Former participants in the program.
47. (A) Better types of skates.
(B) Improved conditions on ice tracks.
(C) Changes in skating techniques.
(D) New world records.
48. (A) They all had equal opportunities of winning.
(B) They couldn't compete in the Winter Olympics.
(C) They all wore the same kinds of skates.
(D) They had to skate on outdoor tracks.
49. (A) It chips easily.
(B) It becomes covered with frost.
(C) It becomes too soft.
(D) It provides too much resistance.
50. (A) Speed skating will become more popular.
(B) Speed skaters will skate faster than ever before.
(C) Speed skating events will return to outside tracks.
(D) New rules for speed skating will be needed.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1, LISTENING COMPREHENSION.

STOP WORK ON SECTION 1.



Section 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

TIME - 25 MINUTES

CẤU TRÚC VÀ VĂN VIẾT THỜI GIAN - 25 PHÚT

This section tests your ability to recognize grammar and usage suitable for standard written English. This section is divided into two parts, each with its own directions.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng của bạn về việc nhận biết ngữ pháp và cách dùng thích hợp đối với văn viết tiếng Anh chuẩn. Section này được chia thành hai phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng.

STRUCTURE

Directions: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the one word or phrase - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.

- (A) that
- (B) is
- (C) of
- (D) being

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Example II

- _____ large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.
- (A) There are no
 - (B) Not the
 - (C) It is not
 - (D) No

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
-

WAIT

1. _____ dancer Isadora Duncan played a major role in the revolution in dance that took place in the early twentieth century.
 - (A) Because the
 - (B) The
 - (C) She was a
 - (D) Being a
2. Water pressure _____ cracks open small rocks but also breaks great slabs of stone from the faces of cliffs.
 - (A) either
 - (B) not only
 - (C) and so
 - (D) moreover
3. _____ types of guitars: acoustic and electric.
 - (A) Basically, there are two
 - (B) Two of the basic
 - (C) Basically, two
 - (D) They are two basic
4. Both longitude and latitude _____ in degrees, minutes, and seconds.
 - (A) measuring
 - (B) measured
 - (C) are measured
 - (D) being measured
5. New words are constantly being invented _____ new objects and concepts.
 - (A) to describe
 - (B) a description of
 - (C) they describe
 - (D) describe
6. Modern saw blades are coated with a special _____ plastic.
 - (A) reduction of friction
 - (B) reduced-friction
 - (C) friction is reduced
 - (D) friction-reducing

7. Bricks baked in a kiln are much harder _____ that are dried in the sun.
- (A) those
(B) than do those
(C) than those
(D) ones
8. Exactly _____ humans domesticated animals is not known.
- (A) how
(B) by means of
(C) if
(D) by which
9. Jerome Kern's most famous work is *Showboat*, _____, most enduring musical comedies.
- (A) it is one of the finest
(B) of the finest one
(C) the finest one
(D) one of the finest
10. _____ snowfield on a mountain slope reaches a depth of about 100 feet, it begins to move slowly forward under its own weight.
- (A) Whenever a
(B) A
(C) That a
(D) Should a
11. Most comets have two kinds of tails, one made up of dust, _____ made up of electrically charged particles called plasma.
- (A) one another
(B) the other
(C) other ones
(D) each other
12. By 1820, there were over sixty steamboats on the Mississippi River, _____ were quite luxurious.
- (A) many of them
(B) which many
(C) many of which
(D) many that
13. _____ in 1772, Maryland's state capitol is still in use and is one of the most attractive public buildings in the United States.
- (A) It was built
(B) Built
(C) To build it
(D) Building
14. Four miles off the southeastern coast of Massachusetts _____, a popular summer resort.
- (A) lies the island of Martha's Vineyard
(B) the island of Martha's Vineyard lies there
(C) does lie the island of Martha's Vineyard
(D) where the island of Martha's Vineyard lies
15. Copperplate, a highly ornate form of handwriting, is _____ longer in common use.
- (A) not
(B) none
(C) never
(D) no

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases. You must identify the one underlined expression - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Lenses may to have either concave or convex shapes.

A

B

C

D

This sentence should read "Lenses may have either concave or convex shapes." You should therefore select answer (A).

Sample Answer



Example II

When A painting a fresco, an artist is applied paint directly to the damp plaster of a wall.

D

This sentence should read "When painting a fresco, an artist applies paint directly to the wet* plaster of a wall." You should therefore select answer (B). As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer



WAIT

* Từ 'wet' trong câu này khác với từ 'damp' trong câu ví du ở trên. Đây là lỗi sai từ trong bản gốc. Chúng tôi vẫn giữ đúng nguyên văn tiếng Anh. (ND)

16. In an essay writing in 1779, Judith A Sargent Murray promoted the cause of women's education.
B C D
17. A metallic object that is in contact with A a magnet becomes a magnet themselves.
B C D
18. The change from summer to winter occurs very abrupt in the tundra regions of North America.
A B C D
19. In outer space, spacecraft can be maneuvered by means small steering rockets.
A B C D
20. Echoes occur when sound waves strike a smooth surface and bounces backwards.
A B C D
21. A good carpentry must possess a wide variety of skills.
A B C D
22. Grover Cleveland was the only American president which served two nonconsecutive terms.
A B C D
23. The American soprano Mary Gardner, who had one of the greatest operatic voices of her era, retired at the height of the career.
A B C D
24. On nights when is the sky clear and the air calm, the Earth's surface rapidly radiates heat into the atmosphere.
A B C D
25. Dreams are commonly made up of both visual or verbal images.
A B C D
26. The trap-door spider makes a hole in the ground, lines it with silk, and closing it with a hinged door.
A B C D
27. Sleepiness is one symptom of hypothermia, the extreme lost of body heat.
A B C D
28. The flute is the only woodwind instrument that is not done of wood.
A B C D
29. F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* is about the pursuit of wealthy, status, and love in the 1920s.
A B C D
30. Whenever there are red, orange, or brown coloring in sandstone, iron ore is probably present.
A B C D

31. Feathers keep birds warm and dry
also A enable them B to fly.
C D
32. Some A species of penicillin mold
are used B to ripe C cheeses.
D D
33. In A about 1920, experimental
psychologists B have devoted more
research C to learning than to
any other D topic.
34. Natural asphalt A lakes are B find in
many parts of C the D world.
35. All living A creatures pass B on inherited
traits C from one generation to
other. D
36. Many of the A events that led B up to
the American Revolution
took place C in Massachusetts. D
37. Mass production is the
manufacture A of machineries B and
other articles in standard C sizes and
large numbers. D
38. Not much A people realize that apples B
have been cultivated C for
over 3,000 years. D
39. The destructive A force of running
water depends entirely B almost on
the velocity C of its flow. D
40. The eastern bluebird
is considered the most attractive
bird native A of North B America
by many C bird-watchers. D

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 2 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Section 3

READING COMPREHENSION

TIME - 55 MINUTES

ĐỌC HIỂU
THỜI GIAN - 55 PHÚT

This section of the test measures your ability to comprehend written materials.

Section này của bài thi kiểm tra bạn về khả năng hiểu các đoạn văn.

Directions: This section contains several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the one best answer -(A), (B), (C), or (D) - based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Read the Following Passage

Like mammals, birds claim their own territories. A bird's territory may be small or large. Some birds claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas.

- Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, but even in 5 the biggest colonies, each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases, a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave 10 peacefully.

Example I

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds' mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

The passage mainly concerns the territories of birds. You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Example II

According to the passage, male birds defend their territory primarily against
(A) Female birds
(B) Birds of other species
(C) Males of their own species
(D) Mammals

The passage states that "Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this section.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

QUESTIONS 1 - 10

Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also revolutionizing medicine. These ultra-thin, flexible fibers have opened a window into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart, and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to them.

The basic fiber-optics system is called a fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers. One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues. It is coupled to a high-intensity light source. Light enters the cores 10 of the high-purity silicon glass and travels along the fibers. A lens at the end of the bundle collects the light and focuses it into the other bundle, the imaging bundle. Each fiber in the bundle transmits only a tiny fraction of the total image. The reconstructed image can be viewed through an eyepiece or displayed on a television screen. During the last five years,

- 15 improved methods of fabricating optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased resolution.

Optical fibers can also be used to deliver laser light. By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the site of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - (A) A revolution in communication
 - (B) The invention of optical fibers
 - (C) New surgical techniques
 - (D) The role of optical fibers in medicine
2. In line 2, the author uses the expression *have opened a window* to indicate that the use of optical fibers
 - (A) has enabled scientists to make amazing discoveries
 - (B) sometimes requires a surgical incision
 - (C) allows doctors to see inside the body without major surgery
 - (D) has been unknown to the general public until quite recently
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *formerly* in line 6?
 - (A) Previously
 - (B) Completely
 - (C) Usually
 - (D) Theoretically
4. The word *them* in line 6 refers to
 - (A) optical fibers
 - (B) pathways
 - (C) other areas of the body
 - (D) physicians
5. According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope?
 - (A) To carry light into the body
 - (B) To collect and focus light
 - (C) To reconstruct images
 - (D) To perform surgery inside the body
6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *cores* in line 9?
 - (A) Tips
 - (B) Centers
 - (C) Clusters
 - (D) Lines
7. According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used five years ago?
 - (A) They use brighter lights.
 - (B) They are longer.
 - (C) They contain more fibers.
 - (D) They are larger in diameter.

8. The word *resolution* in line 17 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Strength
(B) Sharpness
(C) Inconvenience
(D) Efficiency
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques?
- (A) They can be performed in a physician's office.
- (B) They are safer than conventional surgery.
(C) They can often be performed without anesthesia.
(D) They are relatively easy to teach to physicians.
10. Where in the passage does the author provide a basic description of a fiberscope?
- (A) Lines 1 - 3
(B) Lines 7 - 8
(C) Lines 13 - 14
(D) Line 18

QUESTIONS 11 - 18

Alice Walker has written books of poetry and short stories, a biography, and several novels. She is probably best known for her novel *The Color Purple*, published in 1982. The book vividly narrates the richness and complexity of black people - especially black women - in Georgia in the 5 1920s and 1930s. Although the novel came under bitter attack by certain critics and readers, it was applauded by others and won both the American Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. It became a bestseller, selling over 4 million copies, and it was made into a successful film by noted director Steven Spielberg. The novel reveals the horror, drudgery, and joy 10 of black life in rural Georgia. It gets much of its special flavor from its use of the words, rhythm, and grammar of black English and from its epistolary style. Telling a story through letters was a narrative structure commonly used by eighteenth-century novelists, but it is not often used in contemporary fiction. Unlike most epistolary novels, which have the effect of distancing 15 the reader from the events described by the letter writer, *The Color Purple* uses the letter form to draw the reader into absolute intimacy with the poor, uneducated, but wonderfully observant Celie, the main character of the novel. So the reader applauds when Celie, like William Faulkner's character Dilsey, does not simply survive, but prevails.

11. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) A film by Steven Spielberg
(B) The life of Alice Walker
(C) Characters in the novels of William Faulkner
(D) A book by Alice Walker and reactions to it
12. According to the passage, *The Color Purple* is a book of
(A) poetry
(B) criticism
(C) fiction
(D) biography
13. The word *vividly* in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) intellectually
(B) graphically
(C) surprisingly
(D) temporarily
14. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *drudgery* in line 9?
(A) Hard work
(B) Culture
(C) Uniqueness
(D) Long history
15. The author mentions eighteenth-century novelists (line 13) because
(A) their books, like *The Color Purple*, made use of the epistolary style
(B) *The Color Purple* is based on episodes in their books
(C) their novels have a sense of absolute intimacy
(D) their books, like those of Alice Walker, were attacked by critics but enjoyed by readers
16. Why does the author mention Dilsey in line 17?
(A) He is a main character in *The Color Purple*.
(B) He is similar to Celie in one way.
(C) He is the person on whom Celie was based.
(D) He wrote a book somewhat similar to *The Color Purple*.
17. The word *prevails* in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) changes
(B) resists
(C) triumphs
(D) impresses
18. The attitude of the author toward *The Color Purple* is best described as one of
(A) admiration
(B) alarm
(C) indifference
(D) anger

QUESTIONS 19 - 30

Many flowering plants woo insect pollinators and gently direct them to their most fertile blossoms by changing the color of individual flowers from day to day. Through color cues, the plant signals to the insect that it would be better off visiting one flower on its bush than another. The particular hue tells the pollinator that the flower is full of far more pollen than are neighboring blooms. That nectar-rich flower also happens to be fertile and ready to disperse its pollen or to receive pollen the insect has picked up from another flower. Plants do not have to spend precious resources maintaining reservoirs of nectar in all their flowers. Thus, the color-coded communication system benefits both plant and insect.

For example, on the lantana plant, a flower starts out on the first day as yellow, when it is rich with pollen and nectar. Influenced by an as-yet-unidentified environmental signal, the flower changes color by triggering the production of the pigment anthromyacin. It turns orange on the second day and red on the third. By the third day, it has no pollen to offer insects and is no longer fertile. On any given lantana bush, only 10 to 15 percent of the blossoms are likely to be yellow and fertile. But in tests measuring the responsiveness of butterflies, it was discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected from haphazard visitation. Experiments with paper flowers and painted flowers demonstrated that the butterflies were responding to color cues rather than, say, the scent of the nectar.

In other types of plants, blossoms change from white to red, others from yellow to red, and so on. These color changes have been observed in some 74 families of plants.

19. The first paragraph of the passage implies that insects benefit from the color-coded communication system because
 - (A) the colors hide them from predators
 - (B) they can gather pollen efficiently
 - (C) the bright colors attract fertile females
 - (D) other insect species cannot understand the code
20. The word *woo* in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) frighten
 - (B) trap
 - (C) deceive
 - (D) attract

21. The word *it* in line 3 refers to
(A) a plant
(B) an insect
(C) a signal
(D) a blossom
22. The word *hue* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) smell
(B) texture
(C) color
(D) shape
23. The word *Thus* in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) However
(B) Therefore
(C) Probably
(D) Generally
24. Which of the following describes the sequence of color changes that lantana blossoms undergo?
(A) Red to yellow to white
(B) White to red
(C) Yellow to orange to red
(D) Red to purple
25. The word *triggering* in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) maintaining
(B) renewing
(C) limiting
(D) activating
26. The passage implies that insects would be most attracted to lantana blossoms
(A) on the first day that they bloom
(B) when they turn orange
(C) on the third day that they bloom
(D) after they produce anthromyacin
27. According to the passage, what is the purpose of the experiments involving paper flowers and painted flowers?
(A) To strengthen the idea that butterflies are attracted by the smell of flowers
(B) To prove that flowers do not always need pollen to reproduce
(C) To demonstrate how insects change color depending on the type of flowers they visit
(D) To support the idea that insects respond to the changing color of flowers
28. The word *haphazard* in line 20 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Dangerous
(B) Random
(C) Fortunate
(D) Expected
29. What is known from the passage about the *other types of plants* mentioned in line 23?
(A) They follow various sequences of color changes.
(B) They use scent and other methods of attracting pollinators.
(C) They have not been studied as thoroughly as the lantana.
(D) They have exactly the same pigments as the lantana.

30. According to the passage, in approximately how many families of plants has the color-changing phenomenon described in the passage been observed?
(A) 10 (C) 74
(B) 15 (D) 100

QUESTIONS 31 - 39

The 1960s, however, saw a rising dissatisfaction with the Modernist movement, especially in North America where its failings were exposed in two influential books, Jane Jacobs' *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* in 1961 and Robert Venturi's *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture* in 1966. Jacobs highlighted the destruction of the richness of American cities by massive, impersonal buildings. Venturi implied that Modernist structures were without meaning because they lacked the complexity and intimacy of historical buildings.

This dissatisfaction was translated into action in 1972 with the demolition
10 of several fourteen-story Modernist apartment blocks that only twenty years
before had won architectural prizes. Similar housing developments were
destroyed elsewhere in North America in the following decades, but it was
in St. Louis that the post-Modernist era began.

Post-Modernist architects have little in common in terms of style or theory. They are united mainly in their opposition to the Modernist style. Robert Venturi's designs show wit, humanity, and historical reference. These tendencies can be seen in his bold design for the Tucker House (1975) in Katonah, New York, and the Brant-Johnson House (1975) in Vail, Colorado, which owes something to the Italian Renaissance. Similar characteristics are apparent in the work of Venturi's disciple Michael Graves. Graves' Portland Public Service Building (1982) in Portland, Oregon, and his Humana Tower (1986) in Louisville, Kentucky, have the bulk of skyscrapers but incorporate historical souvenirs such as colonnades, belvederes, key-stones, and decorative sculpture.

25 Other post-Modernists rejected the playfulness of Venturi and his group.
They chose a more historically faithful classical style, as in Greenberg and
Blateau's reception rooms at the U.S. Department of State in Washington,
D.C. (1984-86). The most complete instance of historical accuracy is the
J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California (1970-75), designed by Langdon
30 and Wilson. They relied on archaeological advice to achieve the authentic
quality of a Roman villa.

31. With which of the following topics did the paragraph preceding the passage probably deal?
- (A) The Modernist movement
(B) Architecture outside North America
(C) A history of post-modernism
(D) Books of the 1950s
32. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *highlighted* in line 5?
- (A) Celebrated
(B) Denied
(C) Emphasized
(D) Exaggerated
33. The word *they* in line 7 refers to
- (A) historical buildings
(B) Venturi and Jacobs
(C) North American cities
(D) Modernist structures
34. According to the passage, what do the two books mentioned in the first paragraph have in common?
- (A) They were both written by the same author.
(B) They both lack complexity.
(C) They are both critical of Modernism.
(D) They both outline post-Modernist theory.
35. According to the author, which event signalled the beginning of post-Modernism?
- (A) The publication of a book
(B) The building of a housing development
(C) The awarding of a prize
(D) The destruction of some buildings
36. The author mentions that a house designed by Robert Venturi in a style influenced by the Italian Renaissance was built in
- (A) Katonah, New York
(B) Vail, Colorado
(C) Portland, Oregon
(D) Louisville, Kentucky
37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *disciple* in line 20?
- (A) Adviser
(B) Follower
(C) Critic
(D) Partner
38. What does the author imply about the Portland Public Service Building and the Humana Building?
- (A) They are popular places for tourists to visit and to buy souvenirs.
(B) They have great historical significance.
(C) They feature elements not generally seen in modern buildings.
(D) They are much smaller than most skyscrapers.
39. The J. Paul Getty Museum is given as an example of
- (A) a massive, impersonal Modernist building
(B) a faithful reproduction of classical architecture
(C) a typical Malibu structure
(D) playful architecture

QUESTIONS 40 - 50

While many nineteenth-century reformers hoped to bring about reform through education or by eliminating specific social evils, some thinkers wanted to start over and remake society by founding ideal, cooperative communities. The United States seemed to them a spacious and unencumbered country where models of a perfect society could succeed. These communitarian thinkers hoped their success would lead to imitation, until communities free of crime, poverty, and other social ills would cover the land. A number of religious groups, notably the Shakers, practiced communal living, but the main impetus to found model communities came from nonreligious, rationalistic thinkers.

10 Among the communitarian philosophers, three of the most influential were Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, and John Humphrey Noyes. Owen, famous for his humanitarian policies as owner of several thriving textile mills in Scotland, believed that faulty environment was to blame for human problems and that these problems could be eliminated in a rationally planned society. 15 In 1825 he put his principles into practice at New Harmony, Indiana. The community failed economically after a few years but not before achieving a number of social successes. Fourier, a commercial employee in France, never visited the United States. However, his theories of cooperative living influenced many Americans through the writings of Albert Brisbane, whose *Social Destiny of Man* explained Fourierism and its self-sufficient associations or "phalanxes." 20 One or more of these phalanxes was organized in every Northern state. The most famous were Red Bank, New Jersey, and Brook Farm, Massachusetts. An early member of the latter was the author Nathaniel Hawthorne. Noyes founded the most enduring and probably the oddest of the utopian communities, the Oneida Community of upstate New York. Needless to say, none of these experiments had any lasting effects on the patterns of American society.

40. The main topic of the passage is
(A) nineteenth-century schools
(B) American reformers
(C) the philosophy of Fourierism
(D) model communities in the nineteenth century

41. Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as one of the general goals of communitarian philosophers?
(A) To remake society
(B) To spread their ideas throughout the United States
(C) To establish ideal communities
(D) To create opportunities through education

42. The Shakers are mentioned in line 8 as an example of
(A) a communal religious group
(B) radical reformers
(C) rationalistic thinkers
(D) an influential group of writers
43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *impetus* in line 8?
(A) Stimulus
(B) Commitment
(C) Drawback
(D) Foundation
44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *thriving* in line 12?
(A) Prosperous
(B) Famous
(C) Failing
(D) Pioneering
45. The "phalanxes" described in the second paragraph were an idea originally conceived by
(A) Albert Brisbane
(B) Robert Owen
(C) Charles Fourier
(D) John Humphrey Noyes
46. Why does the author mention Nathaniel Hawthorne in line 23?
(A) He founded Brook Farm in Massachusetts.
(B) He was a critic of Charles Fourier.
(C) He wrote a book that led to the establishment of model communities.
(D) He was at one time a member of the Brook Farm community.
47. Which of the following communities lasted longest?
(A) New Harmony
(B) The Oneida Community
(C) Red Bank
(D) Brook Farm

48. The word *oddest* in line 24 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Earliest
(B) Most independent
(C) Largest
(D) Most unusual
49. The author implies that, for readers, the conclusion of the passage is
- (A) obvious
(B) surprising
(C) absurd
(D) practical
50. Why did the author probably divide the passage into two paragraphs?
- (A) To compare nineteenth-century reforms with twentieth-century reforms
(B) To present an overview of a concept in the first paragraph and specific examples in the second
(C) To contrast the work of utopian thinkers with that of practical reformers
(D) To give the causes for a phenomenon in the first paragraph and its consequences in the second

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3.
IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 3 ONLY.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Practice Test 2

Bài thực hành 2

Section 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION ● NGHE HIỂU

This section tests your ability to comprehend spoken English. It is divided into three parts, each with its own directions. During actual exams, you are *not* permitted to turn the page during the reading of the directions or to take notes at any time.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng hiểu văn nói tiếng Anh của bạn. Nó được chia thành ba phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng. Trong bài thi thật, khi hướng dẫn đang được đọc trên băng, bạn *không* được phép lật trang hoặc ghi chú vào bất cứ lúc nào.

PART A

Directions: Each item in this part consists of a brief conversation involving two speakers. Following each conversation, a third voice will ask a question. You will hear the conversations and questions only once, and they will not be written out.

When you have heard each conversation and question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Open the window.
- (B) Move the chair.
- (C) Leave the room.
- (D) Take a seat.

From the conversation, you find out that the woman thinks the man should put the chair over by the window. The best answer to the question "What does the woman think the man should do?" is (B), "Move the chair". You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

1. (A) He closed the suitcase.
(B) He just left on a trip.
(C) He put the suitcase away.
(D) He packed his clothes.
2. (A) He came too late to have lunch.
(B) He is going to eat dinner early.
(C) He's not very hungry.
(D) He's not going to eat anything.
3. (A) She adjusted to college life easily.
(B) It was hard for her to get into college.
(C) She no longer attends college.
(D) It doesn't take her long to get to campus.
4. (A) Encouraged.
(B) Indifferent.
(C) Insulted.
(D) Responsible.
5. (A) Her mistakes weren't serious.
(B) She made mistakes because she rushed.
(C) She must hurry to the laboratory.
(D) Her work in the laboratory isn't finished.
6. (A) The post office.
(B) Monroe Street.
(C) The courthouse.
(D) Fourth Avenue.
7. (A) He knew Lynn was majoring in economics.
(B) He doesn't think they have anything in common.
(C) He knows Mitch better than he knows Lynn.
(D) He's planning to study economics himself.
8. (A) How he's going to contact Tony.
(B) Why he needs to speak to Tony.
(C) Where he will meet Tony.
(D) When he's going to call Tony.
9. (A) Prepared a meal.
(B) Went to a wedding.
(C) Shopped for groceries.
(D) Worked in a garden.
10. (A) He's expecting guests.
(B) He can give the introduction.
(C) He's very well known.
(D) He'll be the main speaker.

11. (A) Tea, not coffee.
(B) Either milk or sugar in her coffee.
(C) Nothing to drink right now.
(D) Black coffee without sugar.
12. (A) It was indeed exciting.
(B) It was too frightening.
(C) It was mildly interesting.
(D) It was extremely long.
13. (A) He doesn't mind moving.
(B) He won't move for two weeks.
(C) He'd rather not be moving.
(D) He's decided not to move.
14. (A) She may telephone Arthur.
(B) Perhaps rehearsal should be canceled.
(C) She can't practice any other evening.
(D) Rehearsal has already been postponed.
15. (A) Drink some more lemonade.
(B) Put on his glasses.
(C) Make a glass of lemonade.
(D) Buy some more fruit.
16. (A) It's near the entrance.
(B) He doesn't know where it is.
(C) It's not in this building.
(D) The directory doesn't list it.
17. (A) They're always expensive.
(B) They haven't been cleaned.
(C) They're inexpensive now.
(D) There aren't any available.
18. (A) Have lunch with the man.
(B) Join a club.
(C) Skip the meeting.
(D) Walk with the man.
19. (A) It may take more than half an hour.
(B) The stadium is the best place to go now.
(C) The stadium will probably be only half full.
(D) It's not a good idea to hurry right now.
20. (A) Joan is really an easygoing person.
(B) No one believes Joan.
(C) He's more easygoing than Joan.
(D) No one knows Joan as well as he does.
21. (A) Its lyrics are hard to understand.
(B) It needs a stronger melody.
(C) It has become very popular.
(D) Its melody is hard to forget.
22. (A) She has a stamp exactly like his.
(B) She knows a lot about stamps.
(C) She thinks the stamp is worthless.
(D) She's never seen this type of stamp.
23. (A) They must go to an orientation session.
(B) They are not new students.
(C) They won't be allowed to register.
(D) They were given the wrong schedule.
24. (A) He lives a long way from a good library.
(B) Up to now, he hasn't had any problems.
(C) He's not happy with the quality of the research.
(D) When he's finished the project, he'll be happy.

25. (A) They're both working on a ship.
(B) They're taking summer vacations together.
(C) They own the same type of boat.
(D) They both have summer jobs.
26. (A) She thinks Professor Fuller's class is boring.
(B) She doesn't know Professor Fuller.
(C) She agrees with the man's remark.
(D) She doesn't understand the man's comment.
27. (A) She doesn't want to be photographed.
(B) The man can have the picture she took.
(C) Not all the pictures are good.
(D) The man may take her photograph.
28. (A) She loves all kinds of books.
(B) She doesn't read poetry anymore.
(C) She doesn't like all poetry.
(D) She writes many types of poems.
29. (A) In a few days.
(B) Before they eat.
(C) During lunch.
(D) When lunch is over.
30. (A) That the man had not bought the motorcycle.
(B) That the weather wouldn't be good today.
(C) That the man would ride to work today.
(D) That the man did not have to work today.

PART B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard the questions, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.



WAIT

31. (A) He'd lost his driver's license.
(B) His identification wasn't acceptable.
(C) He didn't have his checkbook.
(D) The ticket office was closed.
32. (A) On campus.
(B) In the Midvale Shopping Mall.
(C) On Southland Parkway.
(D) Downtown.
33. (A) A passport.
(B) A check.
(C) A driver's license.
(D) A ticket.
34. (A) Drive him to the concert.
(B) Cash his check.
(C) Sell him her tickets.
(D) Lend him some money.
35. (A) Doctor and nurse.
(B) Librarian and library patron.
(C) Forest ranger and hiker.
(D) Nurse and patient.
36. (A) Saturday.
(B) Sunday.
(C) Monday.
(D) Tuesday.
37. (A) An allergy to animals.
(B) A reaction to toxic chemicals.
(C) An allergy to food.
(D) Contact with a noxious plant.
38. (A) Look at photographs in the library.
(B) Take a drug that prevents rashes.
(C) Avoid certain foods.
(D) Stay out of the woods.

PART C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks, each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard each question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

Now here is a sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Meteorology.
- (C) Astronomy.
- (D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question "In what course is this lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- A B C D

Here is another sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon.
- (B) Clouds block the view of the Moon.
- (C) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.
- (D) The Sun can be observed without special equipment.

From the lecture, you learn that a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon and the shadow of the Earth passes across the Moon. The choice that best answers the question "According to the speaker, which of the following occurs during a lunar eclipse?" is (A), "The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon."

Don't forget : During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.

Sample Answer

- A B C D

WAIT

39. (A) On a bus.
(B) At Crater Lake National Park.
(C) In a hotel.
(D) In Portland, Oregon.
40. (A) Its mineral content.
(B) The reflection of blue sky in the water.
(C) The depth and clarity of the lake.
(D) Its low temperature.
41. (A) It rises rapidly when the snow melts.
(B) It stays more or less the same all year.
(C) It varies greatly from year to year.
(D) It drops quickly because of evaporation and seepage.
42. (A) Communications
(B) Mining
(C) Transportation
(D) Journalism
43. (A) Nebraska
(B) California
(C) Utah
(D) Missouri
44. (A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 50
(D) 200
45. (A) Useless
(B) Dangerous
(C) Boring
(D) High-paying
46. (A) The invention of the telephone.
(B) The beginning of the Civil War.
(C) The expansion of the railroad system.
(D) The completion of the transcontinental telegraph.
47. (A) To urge the audience to attend a play.
(B) To introduce a speaker.
(C) To welcome some new members to a club.
(D) To describe opportunities in acting.
48. (A) At a meeting.
(B) During a drama class.
(C) At a rehearsal.
(D) During auditions for a play.
49. (A) Performing in a television series.
(B) Directing a television commercial.
(C) Acting in a New York play.
(D) Appearing in a movie.
50. (A) Became president of the Drama Club.
(B) Studied in the Drama Department.
(C) Acted in campus plays.
(D) Directed a number of performances.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1, LISTENING COMPREHENSION.
STOP WORK ON SECTION 1.



Section 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION TIME - 25 MINUTES

CẤU TRÚC VÀ VĂN VIẾT

THỜI GIAN - 25 PHÚT

This section tests your ability to recognize grammar and usage suitable for standard written English. It is divided into two parts, each with its own directions.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng của bạn về việc nhận biết ngữ pháp và cách dùng thích hợp đối với văn viết tiếng Anh chuẩn. Nó được chia thành hai phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn

STRUCTURE

Directions: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the one word or phrase - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example 1

Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.

- (A) that
- (B) is
- (C) of
- (D) being

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Example II

large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.

- (A) There are no
- (B) Not the
- (C) It is not
- (D) No

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

1. In 1793, Charles Newbold designed a cast iron plow that _____ than the wooden plows then in use.
 - (A) was more efficient
 - (B) was of more efficiency
 - (C) had more efficiency
 - (D) it was more efficient
2. _____ think of metallurgy as a modern field of science, but it is actually one of the oldest.
 - (A) Although many people
 - (B) Many people
 - (C) Many people who
 - (D) In spite of many people
3. Part of Jane Colden's work involved collecting plant specimens, cataloging plants, and _____ with other botanists.
 - (A) exchanging correspondence
 - (B) her exchange of correspondence
4. The walls of arteries _____ into three layers.
 - (A) they divide
 - (B) dividing
 - (C) to be divided
 - (D) are divided
5. The art of storytelling is _____ humanity.
 - (A) as old
 - (B) old as
 - (C) as old as
 - (D) old
6. A cloud is a dense mass of _____ water vapor or ice particles.
 - (A) or
 - (B) whether
 - (C) both
 - (D) either

7. Centuries of erosion have exposed _____ rock surfaces in the Painted Desert of northern Arizona.
- (A) rainbow-colored
(B) colored like a rainbow
(C) in colors of the rainbow
(D) a rainbow's coloring
8. Nellie Ross of Wyoming was the first woman _____ governor in the United States.
- (A) who elected
(B) to be elected
(C) was elected
(D) her election as
9. Dry farming is a type of agriculture used in areas _____ less than 20 inches of rainfall.
- (A) there are
(B) in which is
(C) where there is
(D) which has
10. Once known as the "Golden State" because of its gold mines, _____.
(A) North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals
(B) few metallic minerals are mined in North Carolina today
(C) there are few metallic minerals mined in North Carolina today
(D) today in North Carolina few metallic minerals are mined
11. Indoor heating systems have made _____ for people to live and work comfortably in temperate climates.
- (A) possible that
(B) it possible
(C) possible
(D) it is possible
12. _____ of liquids through pipes.
- (A) The flow controlled by valves
(B) For valves to control the flow
(C) Valves control the flow
(D) Controlled by valves, the flow
13. Honey is the only form of naturally occurring sugar that _____ to be refined before it can be eaten.
- (A) has not
(B) does not have
(C) not having
(D) does not
14. _____ species of wild goats, only one, the Rocky Mountain goat, is native to North America.
- (A) The ten
(B) Ten of the
(C) Of the ten
(D) There are ten
15. Snare drums produce a sharp, rattling sound _____.
(A) as striking
(B) when are struck
(C) struck
(D) when struck

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases. You must identify the one underlined expression - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Lenses may to have either concave or convex shapes.

A

B

C

D

This sentence should read "Lenses may have either concave or convex shapes." You should therefore select answer (A).

Sample Answer



Example II

When painting a fresco, an artist is applied paint directly to the damp plaster of a wall.

A

B

C

D

This sentence should read "When painting a fresco, an artist applies paint directly to the wet plaster of a wall." You should therefore select answer (B).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer



16. Much superstitions and symbols
A B
are connected with Halloween.
C D

17. Luray Caverns in northern Virginia
A
contain acres of colorful rock forma-
tions illumination by electric
B C
D
lights.

18. Furniture makers use glue to hold joints together and sometimes to reinforce it.
19. Anthracite contains a higher percent of carbon than bituminous coal.
20. Sheep have been domesticated for over 5,000 years ago.
21. The hard, out surface of the tooth is called enamel.
22. Aneroid barometers are smaller than mercury barometers and are more easy to carry.
23. Liquids take the shape of any container which in they are placed.
24. The earliest form of artificial lighting was fire, which also provided warm and protection.
25. Publishers of modern encyclopedias employ hundreds of specialists and large editorials staffs.
26. Automobiles begun to be equipped with built-in radios around 1930.
27. The thread used in knitting may be woolen yarn, cotton, or synthetic fabric threads such rayon.
28. All mammals have hair, but not always evident.
29. Asparagus grows well in soil that is too much salty for most crops to grow.
30. A professor of economic and history at Atlanta University, W. E. B. Du Bois promoted full racial equality.
31. Bubbles of air in ice cream make it soft and enough smooth to eat.
32. However type of raw materials are used in making paper, the process is essentially the same.

33. Ducks are less susceptible to in-
A B
fection than another types of
C poultry.
D
34. Lake Tahoe's great deep of 1,600
A feet prevents it from freezing in
B C D the winter.
35. By 1675, Boston was the
A home port for almost 750 ships,
B hanging in size between 30 to 250
C D tons.
36. The silk thread that spiders spin
A is much finer than the silk that
B C it comes from silkworms.
D
37. Needles are simple looking tools,
A
but they are very relatively diffi-
B C
cult to make.
D
38. Winslow Homer, who had no
A formally training in art, became
B famous for his paintings of the
C D sea and seacoast.
39. The reflection of sunshines off
A B snow can be so intense that
C it causes a condition known as
D "snow blindness."
40. The first rugs were made
A by the hand, and the
B finest ones are still handmade.
C D

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK

ON SECTION 2 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Section 3

READING COMPREHENSION TIME - 55 MINUTES ĐỌC HIỂU THỜI GIAN - 55 PHÚT

This section of the test measures your ability to comprehend written materials.

Section này của bài thi kiểm tra bạn về khả năng hiểu các đoạn văn.

Directions: This section contains several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the one best answer - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Read the Following Passage:

Like mammals, birds claim their own territories. A bird's territory may be small or large. Some birds claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas. Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, but even in the biggest colonies, each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases, a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave peacefully.

Example I

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds' mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

The passage mainly concerns the territories of birds. You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- (A) (B) (C) ()

Example II

According to the passage, male birds defend their territory primarily against

- (A) Female birds
(B) Birds of other species
(C) Males of their own species
(D) Mammals

The passage states that "Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this section.

Sample Answer

- (A) (B) () (D)



QUESTIONS 1 - 12

Clipper ships were the swiftest sailing ships that were ever put to sea and the most beautiful. These ships had their days of glory in the 1840s and 1850s. The first were built in Baltimore, but most were constructed in the shipyards of New England. It was Chinese tea that brought them into existence. Tea loses its flavor quickly when stored in the hold of a vessel, and merchants were willing to pay top prices for fast delivery. American ship-builders designed clippers to fill this need. Then came the California Gold Rush of 1849, when clippers took gold seekers from the East Coast to the West by way of Cape Horn.

Clippers were built for speed, and considerations of large carrying capacity and economical operation were sacrificed for this purpose. They had long, slender hulls with sharp bows. Their three slanted masts carried a huge cloud of canvas sail, including topgallants and royal sails, and sometimes skysails

and moonrakers, to capture the power of the winds. They required a hard-driving captain and a large, experienced crew.

Many records were set by clippers. *Sovereign of the Seas* made it from San Francisco to New York in eighty-two days. *Flying Cloud* did 374 miles in one day. *Lightning* traveled from New York to Liverpool in thirteen days, and *Ino* made it from New York to Singapore in eighty-six days.

- 20 Some 500 clippers were built in American shipyards. British yards turned out some twenty-seven tea clippers, as the British ships were called. Unlike the wooden American ships, British clippers were "composites" with iron frames and wooden planking. The most famous tea clipper was the *Cutty Sark*.
- 25 By 1860, the age of the clippers was fading. Gold diggings in California were nearly exhausted. American investors found railroad building more profitable than clippers. Most importantly, there was a technological innovation that doomed the clipper, and in fact, the entire age of sail: the development of the steamship.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing?
 - (A) To describe the tea trade in the 1840s
 - (B) To contrast clipper ships and steamships
 - (C) To discuss nineteenth-century shipbuilding techniques
 - (D) To provide a brief history of clipper ships
2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *swiftest* in line 1?
 - (A) Fastest
 - (B) Best armed
 - (C) Largest
 - (D) Most expensive
3. According to the passage, where were the majority of clipper ships built?
 - (A) California
 - (B) Baltimore
 - (C) New England
 - (D) Great Britain
4. In line 5, the word *vessel* could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - (A) Container
 - (B) Ship
 - (C) Cargo
 - (D) Merchant

5. According to the passage, how did the California Gold Rush affect clipper ships?
- (A) It encouraged the development of railroads, which competed directly with clipper ships.
 - (B) The newly discovered gold was used to finance the construction of new ships.
 - (C) It stimulated the demand for tea on the West Coast.
 - (D) People who wanted to participate in the Gold Rush became passengers on clipper ships.
6. According to the passage, which of the following considerations was of the most importance to the owners of clipper ships?
- (A) Maximum speed
 - (B) Reduced operating costs
 - (C) Increased cargo capacity
 - (D) Small crews
7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *slanted* in line 12?
- (A) Tilted
 - (B) Slender
 - (C) Strengthened
 - (D) Towering
8. What can be inferred from the passage about skysails and moonrakers?
- (A) Skysails were the highest sails on the mast, and moonrakers were the lowest.
 - (B) They were not always used on clipper ships.
 - (C) They were much larger than royal sails and topgallants.
 - (D) They were never used on clipper ships.
9. According to the passage, the record for the fastest trip between New York and Liverpool was set by
- (A) *Sovereign of the Sea*
 - (B) *Flying Cloud*
 - (C) *Lightning*
 - (D) *Ino*
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the tea clipper *Cutty Sark*
- (A) was faster than most American clippers
 - (B) had more than three masts
 - (C) could be powered by steam as well as by sails
 - (D) had a metal frame and wooden planking
11. All of the following are given in the passage as reasons for the decline of clipper ships EXCEPT
- (A) the end of the California Gold Rush
 - (B) competition with British tea clippers
 - (C) the development of steamships
 - (D) investment in railroads
12. In the next paragraph, the author will most likely discuss
- (A) the beginnings of the age of steam
 - (B) railroad travel in the United States
 - (C) further developments in sailing ships
 - (D) the relationship between speed and ship design

QUESTIONS 13 - 22

Ralph Earl was born into a Connecticut farm family in 1751. He chose early to become a painter and looked for what training was available in his home state and in Boston. Earl was one of the first American artists to paint landscapes. Among his first paintings were scenes from the Revolutionary

- 5 War battles of Lexington and Concord. In 1778 Earl went to London to study with Benjamin West for four years.

When Earl returned to the United States, he was jailed for fourteen months for outstanding debts. While still a prisoner, he painted portraits of some of New York City's most elegant society women and their husbands.

- 10 After his release, he took up the trade of itinerant portrait painter, working his way through southern New England and New York. Earl didn't flatter his subjects, but his portraits show a deep understanding of them, perhaps because he had sprung from the same roots.

Among Earl's most famous paintings is his portrait of Justice Oliver

- 15 Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail. To provide counterpoint to the severity of the couple, he accurately details the relative luxury of the Ellsworth's interior furnishings. The view through the window behind them shows sunlit fields, well-kept fences, and a bend of the Connecticut River. One of Earl's paintings is something of an anomaly. *Reclining Hunter*, which for many years was
20 attributed to Thomas Gainsborough, shows a well-dressed gentleman resting beneath a tree. In the foreground, he displays a pile of birds, the result of a day's hunt. The viewer can also see a farmer's donkey lying in the background, another of the hunter's victims. This outrageously funny portrait couldn't have been commissioned - no one would have wanted to be portrayed
25 in such an absurd way. However, this painting uncharacteristically shows Earl's wit as well as his uncommon technical skills.

13. What is the author's main purpose?

- (A) To discuss the life and work of an American painter.
- (B) To compare the art of Ralph Earl and Thomas Gainsborough.
- (C) To trace Ralph Earl's artistic influences.
- (D) To describe the art scene in New York in the late eighteenth century.

14. Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as a subject of one of Earl's paintings?

- (A) People
- (B) Landscapes
- (C) Battle scenes
- (D) Fruit and flowers

15. According to the passage, Benjamin West was Ralph Earl's
(A) subject.
(B) teacher.
(C) student.
(D) rival.
16. Which of the following could be substituted for *outstanding* (line 8) without changing the meaning of the sentence?
(A) Excellent
(B) Shocking
(C) Unpaid
(D) Illegal
17. The word *itinerant* in line 10 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Traveling
(B) Successful
(C) Talented
(D) Innovative
18. The author uses the phrase *sprung from the same roots* (lines 13) to indicate that Ralph Earl and his subjects
(A) lived in the same town
(B) were about the same age
(C) were equally successful
(D) had the same background
19. According to the passage, one of the distinguishing features of the portrait of Oliver and Abigail Ellsworth is the contrast between
(A) the plainness of the figures and the luxury of the furnishings
(B) the two styles used to paint the two figures
(C) the sunlit fields and the dark interior
(D) the straight fences and the curving Connecticut River
20. Why does the author refer to *Reclining Hunter* as "something of an anomaly" in line 19?
(A) It is so severe.
(B) It is quite humorous.
(C) It shows Earl's talent.
(D) It was commissioned.
21. The word *he* in line 21 refers to
(A) Ralph Earl
(B) the farmer
(C) the hunter
(D) Thomas Gainsborough
22. The author's attitude toward Ralph Earl is
(A) admiring
(B) antagonistic
(C) neutral
(D) unflattering

QUESTIONS 23 - 30

For centuries, sky watchers have reported seeing mysterious flashes of light on the surface of the Moon. Modern astronomers have observed the same phenomenon, but no one has been able to satisfactorily explain how or why the Moon sporadically sparks. However, researchers now believe they have

5 found the cause.

Researchers have examined the chemical content of Moon rocks retrieved by astronauts during the Apollo missions and have found that they contain volatile gases such as helium, hydrogen, and argon. The researchers suggest that stray electrons, freed when the rock cracks, may ignite these gases.

10 Indeed, lunar rock samples, when fractured in the lab, throw off sparks.

What causes these rocks to crack on the lunar surface? The flashes are most often seen at the borders between sunlight and shade on the Moon, where the surface is being either intensely heated or cooled. A sudden change in temperature may cause thermal cracking. Another possibility is

15 that meteors may strike the rocks and cause them to crack. Finally, lunar rocks may be fractured by seismic events - in other words, by tiny moonquakes.

23. Which of the following statements describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A popular notion is refuted.
(B) A generalization is made, and examples of it are given.
(C) The significance of an experiment is explained.
(D) A phenomenon is described, and a possible explanation is proposed.
24. According to the passage, how long have people been aware of the mysterious lights on the moon?
- (A) For the last ten years
(B) Since the Apollo moon missions
(C) For hundreds of years
(D) For thousands of years
25. The word *sporadically* (line 4) is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Reputedly
(B) Occasionally
(C) Mysteriously
(D) Constantly
26. According to the passage, the theory that Moon rocks give off sparks when they crack is supported by
- (A) a telescopic study of the Moon
(B) experiments conducted by astronauts
(C) observations made centuries ago
(D) an analysis of rocks from the Moon

27. In line 7, the word *they* refers to
(A) helium, hydrogen, and argon
(B) researchers
(C) Apollo spacecraft
(D) lunar rocks
28. The word *stray* in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Loose
(B) Speeding
(C) Fiery
(D) Spinning
29. Which of the following situations is an example of "thermal cracking" as described in the passage?
(A) A dam breaks when water rises behind it.
(B) A stone cracks open because of the pressure of tree roots.
(C) A cool glass breaks when it is filled with boiling water.
(D) An ice cube melts in the heat of the sun.
30. All of the following are given as reasons for Moon rocks cracking EXCEPT
(A) seismic actions
(B) sudden temperature changes
(C) the action of meteors
(D) the pressure of gases

QUESTIONS 31 - 41

In addition to the great ridges and volcanic chains, the oceans conceal another form of undersea mountains: the strange guyot, or flat-topped seamount. No marine geologist even suspected the existence of these isolated mountains until they were discovered by geologist Harry H. Hess in 1946. He was serving at the time as a naval officer on a ship equipped with a fathometer. Hess named these truncated peaks for the nineteenth-century Swiss-born geologist Arnold Guyot, who had served on the faculty of Princeton University for thirty years. Since then, hundreds of guyots have been discovered in every ocean but the Arctic. Like offshore canyons, guyots present a challenge to oceanographic theory. They are believed to be extinct volcanoes. Their flat tops indicate that they once stood above or just below the surface, where the action of waves leveled off their peaks. Yet today, by definition, their summits are at least 600 feet below the surface, and some are as deep as 8,200 feet. Most lie between 3,200 feet and 6,500 feet. Their tops are not really flat but slope upward to a low pinnacle at the center. Dredging from the tops of guyots has recovered basalt and coral rubble, and that would be expected from the eroded tops of what were once islands. Some of this material is over 80 million years old. Geologists think the

- drowning of the guyots involved two processes: The great weight of the volcanic mountains depressed the sea floor beneath them, and the level of the sea rose a number of times, especially when the last Ice Age ended, some 8,000 to 11,000 years ago.
31. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
- (A) To trace the career of Arnold Guyot
(B) To describe one feature of the undersea world
(C) To present the results of recent geologic research
(D) To discuss underwater ridges and volcano chains
32. The word *conceal* in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Contain
(B) Erode
(C) Hide
(D) Create
33. The passage implies that guyots were first detected by means of
- (A) a fathometer
(B) computer analysis
(C) a deep-sea diving expedition
(D) research submarines
34. The author indicates that Arnold Guyot
- (A) was Harry Hess's instructor
(B) invented the fathometer
(C) named the guyot after himself
(D) taught at Princeton University
35. What does the passage say about the Arctic Ocean?
- (A) The first guyot was discovered there.
(B) No guyots have ever been found there.
(C) There are more guyots there than in any other ocean.
(D) It is impossible that guyots were ever formed there.
36. The author states that offshore canyons and guyots have which of the following characteristics in common?
- (A) Both are found on the ocean floor near continental shelves.
(B) Both present oceanographers with a mystery.
(C) Both were formed by volcanic activity.
(D) Both were, at one time, above the surface of the sea.
37. According to the passage, most guyots are found at a depth of
- (A) less than 600 feet.
(B) between 600 and 3,200 feet.
(C) between 3,200 and 6,500 feet.
(D) more than 8,200 feet.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *rubble* in line 16?
- (A) Fragments
(B) Mixture
(C) Columns
(D) Core

39. Which of the following is the best depiction of the top of a guyot?
- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 
40. According to the passage, which of the following two processes were involved in the submersion of guyots?
- (A) Erosion and volcanic activity
(B) The sinking of the sea floor and the rising of sea level
(C) Mountain building and the action of ocean currents
(D) High tides and earthquakes
41. According to the passage, when did sea level significantly rise?
- (A) In 1946
(B) In the nineteenth century
(C) From 8,000 to 11,000 years ago
(D) 80 million years ago

QUESTIONS 42 - 50

The demand for the vote by American women was first formulated in earnest at the Seneca Falls Convention in upstate New York in 1848. After the Civil War, agitation for women's suffrage increased. Suffragists Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Harris founded the National Women's Suffrage

5 Association to work on the federal level. Lucy Stone created the American Women's Suffrage Association, which worked to secure the ballot through state legislation. In 1890, the two groups united to form the National American Women's Suffrage Association (NAWSA). While still a territory, Wyoming enfranchised women in 1869. The first state to enfranchise women
10 was Utah in 1870; the second was Colorado in 1893. By 1920, women were voting in all the Western states except New Mexico.

As the pioneer suffragists withdrew from the movement, younger women assumed leadership. One of the most astute was Carrie Chapman Catt, who was named president of NAWSA in 1915. Another prominent suffragist
15 was Alice Paul. Forced to resign from NAWSA because of her insistence on direct-action techniques, she organized the National Women's Party, which used such tactics as mass marches and hunger strikes.

Economics and the role played by women in World War I also contributed to the success of the drive. Women were surging into the workforce. In
20 1900, there were 3 million working women. By 1915, there were 8 million.

During the war, women moved into jobs that had once been the province of men.

In 1918, the House of Representatives passed the Nineteenth Amendment, which removed voting discrimination on the basis of gender. The

- 25 Senate voted for it the following year. In August 1920, the amendment became law. The 1920 presidential election was thus the first in which women voted. Like men, they voted overwhelmingly for Warren G. Harding.

42. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The importance of the Seneca Falls Convention
(B) The role of women in World War I
(C) The effects of the Nineteenth Amendment
(D) The campaign by American women to secure the vote
43. The phrase *in earnest* in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) seriously
(B) originally
(C) theoretically
(D) primarily
44. According to the passage, how did the National Women's Suffrage Association differ from the American Women's Suffrage Association?
- (A) It advocated direct-action techniques rather than indirect tactics.
(B) It tried to achieve change at the national level rather than at the state level.
(C) It had more members and more power.
(D) Its members were generally older women rather than younger women.
45. Women first won the right to vote in
- (A) Utah
(B) Colorado
(C) the Wyoming territory
(D) New Mexico
46. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase *most astute* in line 13?
- (A) Most independent
(B) Youngest
(C) Cleverest
(D) Most experienced
47. According to the passage, which of the following women formed the National Women's Party?
- (A) Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Harris
(B) Lucy Stone
(C) Carrie Chapman Catt
(D) Alice Paul
48. The author uses the word *province* (line 21) to refer to
- (A) a region of the country
(B) a group of people with similar backgrounds
(C) a sphere of activity reserved for a certain group
(D) a specific era of history

49. What does the passage imply about Warren G. Harding?
- (A) He was elected president in 1920.
- (B) He first entered politics in the 1920 election.
- (C) He strongly supported women's voting rights.
- (D) He was favored by women voters but not by men.
50. Where in the passage does the author specifically mention the growth of women in the work force?
- (A) Lines 3 - 5
- (B) Lines 12 - 13
- (C) Lines 19 - 20
- (D) Lines 23 - 24

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 3 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Practice Test 3

(Long Form)

Bài thực hành 3

(Đạng dài)

Section 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION NGHE HIẾU

This section tests your ability to comprehend spoken English. It is divided into three parts, each with its own directions. During actual exams, you are *not* permitted to turn the page during the reading of the directions or to take notes at any time.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng hiểu văn nói tiếng Anh của bạn. Nó được chia thành ba phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng. Trong bài thi thật, khi hướng dẫn đang được đọc trên băng, bạn *không* được phép lật trang hoặc ghi chú vào bất cứ lúc nào.

PART A

Directions: Each item in this part consists of a brief conversation involving two speakers. Following each conversation, a third voice will ask a question. You will hear the conversations and questions only once, and they will not be written out.

When you have heard each conversation and question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Open the window.
- (B) Move the chair.
- (C) Leave the room.
- (D) Take a seat.

From the conversation you find out that the woman thinks the man should put the chair over by the window. The best answer to the question "What does the woman think the man should do?" is (B), "Move the chair." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

1. (A) They had to move her truck.
(B) There was only one thing wrong with her truck.
(C) The engine had to be taken out of her truck.
(D) She had to hire an engineer.
2. (A) He intends to relax for a few weeks.
(B) The final exams he took were easy.
(C) It's too early for him to make plans.
(D) He still has a couple of tests to take.
3. (A) He can teach her that program too.
(B) He owns several computers himself.
(C) He's busier than Greg right now.
(D) He taught himself that program.
4. (A) Every two days, a bus goes there.
(B) It's faster to take the bus than to run there.
(C) Two times a day, a bus goes to Springsdale.
(D) There's no longer bus service to Springsdale.
5. (A) This is the first paper the professor has assigned.
(C) The man doesn't like the choice of topics.
(B) The professor will assign the class specific topics.
(D) The students must have the topic of their papers approved.
6. (A) The man has many photos of the old dormitory.
(B) The appearance of the dormitory has changed over the years.
(C) In the photograph, the dormitory looks quite old.
(D) These are photographs of many different dormitories.
7. (A) How he got to class.
(B) What he set up.
(C) Why he looked angry.
(D) Where he went.
8. (A) She won't be allowed to attend the party.
(B) She thinks it will be a noisy party.
(C) She would hate to miss this party.
(D) She always has the best parties.

9. (A) New York.
(B) Denver.
(C) Phoenix.
(D) Chicago.
10. (A) She'd watched the movie a long time ago.
(B) She left before the movie was half over.
(C) She saw only half the movie before.
(D) She realized the film was 4 years old.
11. (A) He stopped Professor Beasley to ask him a question.
(B) He doesn't ask Professor Beasley questions anymore.
(C) He's finally gotten used to Professor Beasley's questions.
(D) He no longer attends Professor Beasley's class.
12. (A) He's been looking everywhere for the puzzle.
(B) He hardly looked at the puzzle.
(C) His comment puzzled the woman.
(D) He thought the puzzle would be easier to solve.
13. (A) She fell ill on her trip.
(B) She won't travel until the fall.
(C) She had to cancel her trip.
(D) She has just returned from her trip.
14. (A) He's gone to bed.
(B) He's not cold anymore.
(C) He's frightened.
(D) He isn't feeling better.
15. (A) She just got a job at a florist's shop.
(B) She needs to go shopping before dinner.
(C) She has to clean up the dining room.
(D) She got a lot of flowers for the party.
16. (A) Professor Mitchie gave him the schedule by mistake
(B) The schedule contains several errors.
(C) Professor Mitchie has a very busy schedule.
(D) The woman's mistakes were pointed out by Professor Mitchie.
17. (A) Making hotel reservations.
(B) Writing postcards.
(C) Washing the windows.
(D) Looking at photographs.
18. (A) Steve's directions are not clear.
(B) It will be impossible for them to go camping.
(C) She's been to the campground many times.
(D) Steve has no idea how to get to the campground.
19. (A) He's going to wear the blue jacket tonight.
(B) He doesn't know what they are going to do.
(C) He doesn't know which jacket he will wear.
(D) He's going to go somewhere else tonight.

20. (A) She enjoyed hearing Walter's story.
(B) She doesn't believe Walter had a flat tire.
(C) Walter's story was a lot like hers.
(D) She thinks Walter should fix his flat tire right away.
21. (A) They should go to the coffee shop now.
(B) They need to change the time of their meeting.
(C) She wants to buy some more coffee.
(D) They'll have to change the location of their meeting.
22. (A) The damage done to the woman's car.
(B) The purchases that the woman made yesterday.
(C) The repairs that the woman did at home.
(D) The parking problem at the shopping mall.
23. (A) He likes it the best of all his classes.
(B) He wasn't able to sign up for it.
(C) He thinks it may be too difficult for him.
(D) He's worried that it will be canceled.
24. (A) That the woman had caught the fish herself.
(B) That he wouldn't be invited to dinner.
(C) That the woman would not serve fish.
(D) That the woman did not have her own garden.
25. (A) He needs to find a new job.
(B) He can't get to his keys.
(C) His car needs to be repaired.
(D) He doesn't know where his keys are.
26. (A) Try it on.
(B) Paint a picture of it.
(C) Throw it away.
(D) Hammer a nail with it.
27. (A) Both articles are equally useful.
(B) She's not familiar with the articles.
(C) These are the wrong articles.
(D) He should read the longer article.
28. (A) The woman would enjoy the mountain scenery.
(B) The weather has been hot this month.
(C) The weather in the mountains is unusual.
(D) The woman probably doesn't like cool weather.
29. (A) The change machine was still out of order.
(B) Change would not be required.
(C) The change machine had already been repaired.
(D) Someone had replaced the change machine.
30. (A) It has exceptionally good service.
(B) It has excellent food.
(C) The service there is disappointing.
(D) Everything there is wonderful.

31. (A) As funny.
(B) As dishonest.
(C) As foolish.
(D) As polite.
32. (A) Jump off the diving board.
(B) Give up on the project.
(C) Add some illustrations.
(D) Plan the paper over again.
33. (A) If she'd helped make it.
(B) If she wants more.
(C) If she likes it.
(D) If she wants something else.
34. (A) He thought other science courses would be harder.
(B) It's a required class for all students.
(C) He's studied geology before.
(D) It was the only science course open to him.
35. (A) He's never played professional basketball.
(B) He seldom watches television.
(C) He's never seen a professional basketball game in person.
(D) He plans to attend a professional basketball game soon.
36. (A) When she will answer the questions.
(B) Where she drove.
(C) What kind of car she has.
(D) Why she asked so many questions.
37. (A) Shopping for gifts.
(B) Buying a target for Jennifer.
(C) Practicing archery.
(D) Trying to find Allen.
38. (A) He thinks it will be better than the old one.
(B) He's anxious for it to be completed.
(C) He's worried that it's not long enough.
(D) He feels that it shouldn't have been built.
39. (A) He should have left after 2 hours.
(B) His roommate should have seen the doctor too.
(C) He's exaggerating the length of the wait.
(D) His roommate can't always be believed.
40. (A) He's studying to be a pilot.
(B) He broke the handle.
(C) He's running a high fever.
(D) He gets angry easily.
41. (A) She gave it two weeks ago.
(B) She is going to give it right now.
(C) She plans to give it next week.
(D) She will give it in two weeks.
42. (A) Lend him some money.
(B) Pick up some laundry for him.
(C) Bring back some detergent.
(D) Deposit some money for him.
43. (A) He wore a tie when he met her.
(B) He had trouble talking to her.
(C) He couldn't understand a word she said.
(D) He told her the truth.
44. (A) Its size.
(B) Its low mileage.
(C) Its color.
(D) Its appearance.

45. (A) He should try another type of film.
(B) He needs to learn how to take pictures.
(C) She thinks he should buy a better camera.
(D) She want him to teach her about photography.
46. (A) He seldom has trouble with translations.
(B) He worked on a simpler passage.
(C) Even he was late for the train this time.
(D) He was the only person to have a problem.
47. (A) He doesn't enjoy jazz very much.
(B) He hasn't heard any music for a long time.
(C) He'd prefer silence for a while.
(D) He'd like to hear some jazz.
48. (A) From the party.
(B) Through her best friend.
(C) From high school.
(D) Through her roommate.
49. (A) It surprised her.
(B) She hasn't seen it.
(C) It has been misplaced.
(D) She found it believable.
50. (A) There are already enough members of the group.
(B) She forgot to remind the man of the last group meeting.
(C) She doesn't care if a few others join their group.
(D) The man should have spoken to her before he asked anyone to join.

PART B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard the questions, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.



WAIT

51. (A) A letter that she received.
(B) A performance that she attended.
(C) A conversation with a friend.
(D) A poster that she saw.
52. (A) He was fired by the bandleader.
(B) He didn't have enough time.
(C) He had an offer to join a better band.
(D) He felt he wasn't talented enough.
53. (A) He played the trumpet.
(B) He led the band.
(C) He was the drummer.
(D) He played the saxophone.
54. (A) Visit him at home.
(B) Telephone him.
(C) See him perform.
(D) Wait for a call from him.
55. (A) At a newspaper.
(B) At an advertising agency.
(C) At a furniture store.
(D) At a real estate office.
56. (A) A two-bedroom apartment.
(B) A sofa.
(C) A chair.
(D) A roommate.
57. (A) Her phone number.
(B) The location of the apartment.
(C) The best time to call her.
(D) Her first name.
58. (A) \$5.
(B) \$15.
(C) \$30.
(D) \$250.
59. (A) A vacation the woman took.
(B) French influence in New Orleans.
(C) New Orleans' Mardi Gras festival.
(D) A business trip.
60. (A) By bus.
(B) By car.
(C) By plane.
(D) By train.
61. (A) The weather.
(B) The food.
(C) The architecture.
(D) The music.
62. (A) The Spanish.
(B) The French.
(C) The British.
(D) The Americans.
63. (A) He was president when the city was purchased.
(B) He led the American forces in a nearby battle.
(C) He designed Jackson Square in the French Quarter.
(D) He helped found New Orleans.

PART C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks, each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard each question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected. Here is an example.

You will hear:

Now here is a sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Meteorology.
- (C) Astronomy.
- (D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question "In what course is this lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
-
- (D)

Here is another sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon.
- (B) Clouds block the view of the Moon.
- (C) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.
- (D) The Sun can be observed without special equipment.

From the lecture, you learn that a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon and the shadow of the Earth passes across the Moon. The choice that best answers the question "According to the speaker, which of the following occurs during a lunar eclipse?" is (A), "The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon."

Don't forget : During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.

Sample Answer

- (B) (C) (D)

WAIT

64. (A) Books about science.
(B) Western movies.
(C) The stories of H. G. Wells.
(D) Science fiction films.
65. (A) *Things to Come*.
(B) *The Day the Earth Stood Still*.
(C) *Duel in the Sun*.
(D) *Star Wars*.
66. (A) They are all unintentionally funny.
(B) They are all unforgettable classics.
(C) They were all made during the 1950s.
(D) They all involve spectacular special effects.
67. (A) Write a paper.
(B) Discuss their reactions.
(C) Take a test.
(D) Watch several films.
68. (A) Discouraged.
(B) Critical.
(C) Alarmed.
(D) Optimistic.
69. (A) Rotary engines.
(B) Piston-driven engines.
(C) Electric engines.
(D) Hydrogen-powered engines.
70. (A) Oxygen.
(B) Toxic gases.
(C) Water vapor.
(D) Carbon dioxide.
71. (A) The time required to recharge engines with hydrogen.
(B) The danger of explosions.
(C) Engine backfiring.
(D) The lack of large hydrogen-producing facilities.
72. (A) To explain why parrots are such popular pets.
(B) To clear up some incorrect ideas the audience may have about parrots.
(C) To show the audience how to teach parrots to talk.
(D) To describe the colorful plumage of parrots.

73. (A) High mountains.
(B) Warm, humid forests.
(C) Dry deserts.
(D) Areas near glaciers.
74. (A) It has the best singing voice.
(B) It has the brightest plumage.
(C) It has the largest vocabulary.
(D) It has the best sense of rhythm.
75. (A) They can sing exactly on key.
(B) They can make up songs of their own.
(C) They can remember several hundred words.
(D) They understand the meaning of songs.
76. (A) Stone.
(B) Skins.
(C) Wood.
(D) Snow.
77. (A) In Labrador.
(B) In northern Alaska.
(C) In Greenland.
(D) In north-central Canada.
78. (A) Only a house made of snow.
(B) Any summer house.
(C) Only an all-season house.
(D) Any type of house.
79. (A) They were made in the shape of a dome.
(B) Their entrance tunnels were lower than their floors.
(C) They had an unsupported dome.
(D) They could be built in a short time.
80. (A) To cover the hole in the top.
(B) To line the inside of the house.
(C) To serve as a bed.
(D) To cover the entrance tunnel.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1, LISTENING COMPREHENSION.

STOP WORK ON SECTION 1.



Section 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

TIME - 40 MINUTES

CẤU TRÚC VÀ VĂN VIẾT THỜI GIAN - 40 PHÚT

This section tests your ability to recognize grammar and usage suitable for standard written English. It is divided into two parts, each with its own directions.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng của bạn về việc nhận biết ngữ pháp và cách dùng đối với văn viết tiếng Anh chuẩn. Nó được chia thành hai phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng.

STRUCTURE

Directions: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the one word or phrase - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example 1

Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.

- (A) that
- (B) is
- (C) of
- (D) being

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- (A)
-
- (C)
- (D)

Example II

_____ large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.

- (A) There are no
- (B) Not the
- (C) It is not
- (D) No

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer

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



1. Extensive forests, _____, abundant wildlife, and beautiful waterfalls are among the attractions of Glacier National Park.
 - (A) it has spectacular mountain scenery
 - (B) the mountain scenery is spectacular
 - (C) spectacular mountain scenery
 - (D) and the spectacular scenery of the mountains
2. A network of railroads to unite the continent and encourage Western settlement _____ before the Civil War by Asa Whitney.
 - (A) when proposed
 - (B) a proposal
 - (C) was proposed
 - (D) to propose
3. The chief advantage of using satellites to predict weather _____ can survey vast regions of the Earth at one time.
 - (A) they
 - (B) is that they
 - (C) is that
 - (D) that they
4. The small, _____ farms of New England were not appropriate for the Midwest.
 - (A) self-support
 - (B) they supported themselves
 - (C) self-supporting
 - (D) supporting themselves

5. _____ art appreciation is an individual matter, no work of art is ever perceived by two persons in exactly the same way.
- (A) Since
(B) According to
(C) Because of
(D) Perhaps
6. _____ a black singer and actor, first came to the public's attention for his role in Eugene O'Neill's play *The Emperor Jones*.
- (A) Paul Robeson was
(B) Because Paul Robeson
(C) It was Paul Robeson, as
(D) Paul Robeson,
7. Dragonflies remain stationary in the air while _____ their prey to come near.
- (A) waited for
(B) they wait
(C) waiting for
(D) to wait
8. Fiction writer Zona Gale wrote about the small Wisconsin town _____ she grew up, showing both its positive and negative qualities.
- (A) in which
(B) which in
(C) which
(D) in where
9. A collectible coin _____ in mint condition when it looks as it did when it was made.
- (A) to be is said
(B) said is to be
(C) is to be said
(D) is said to be
10. Dust storms most often occur in areas where the ground has little vegetation to protect _____ of the wind.
- (A) from the effects
(B) it the effects
(C) it from the effects
(D) the effects from it
11. _____ of their size and weight, grizzly bears are remarkably nimble animals.
- (A) Animals
(B) For animals
(C) As animals
(D) To be animals
12. _____ most fruits, cherries must ripen on the vine.
- (A) Unlikely
(B) Different
(C) Dislike
(D) Unlike
13. _____ who made Thanksgiving an official holiday in the United States.
- (A) Abraham Lincoln
(B) He was Abraham Lincoln
(C) Abraham Lincoln was
(D) It was Abraham Lincoln
14. The higher _____ octane number of gasoline, the less knocking occurs in the engine as the fuel is burned.
- (A) some
(B) the
(C) is
(D) than

15. Historian Barbara Tuchman was the first woman _____ president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.
(A) whose election as
(B) to elect
(C) was elected
(D) to be elected
16. Although drama is a form of literature, _____ from the other types in the way it is presented.
(A) it differs
(B) is different
(C) despite the difference
(D) but it is different
17. Not only _____ the most populous city in the United States in 1890, but it had also become the most congested.
(A) was New York City
(B) that New York City was
(C) New York City was
(D) has New York City
18. In 1989, President George Bush appointed Carla A. Hills _____ a special trade representative.
(A) to
(B) as
(C) like
(D) be
19. Iguanas are different from most other lizards _____ they are not carnivores.
(A) in spite of
(B) even
(C) so that
(D) in that
20. _____ are considered humorous is mainly due to his characters' use of slang.
(A) Damon Runyan's stories
(B) Damon Runyan's stories, which
(C) That Damon Runyan's stories
(D) Because Damon Runyan's stories
21. The spores of ferns are almost microscopic and are far simpler than _____ in structure.
(A) that of seeds
(B) so are seeds
(C) seeds do
(D) seeds
22. Good pencil erasers are soft enough not _____ paper but hard enough so that they crumble gradually when used.
(A) by damaging
(B) so that they damage
(C) to damage
(D) damaging
23. _____ the outer rings of a gyroscope are turned or twisted, the gyroscope itself continues to spin in exactly the same position.
(A) However
(B) Somehow
(C) Otherwise
(D) No matter

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases. You must identify the one underlined expression - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Lenses may to have either concave or convex shapes.

This sentence should read "Lenses may have either concave or convex shapes." You should therefore select answer (A).

Sample Answer



Example II

When painting a fresco, an artist is applied paint directly to the damp plaster of a wall.

This sentence should read "When painting a fresco, an artist applies paint directly to the wet plaster of a wall." You should therefore select answer (B). As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer



24. Alike the United States, Canada
A B C D
conducts a complete census of
its population every ten years.
25. Natural resources provide the raw
A B C D
material are needed to produce
finished goods.

26. Because they are so secretive,
A blind snakes are seldom seen, and
B its habits are not well known.
C D
27. The main rotor and tail rotor
of a helicopter make the same
A B C job as the wings, propellers, and
D rudder of an airplane.
28. X rays are too powerful that they
A can penetrate most solids
B as easily as light passes through
C D glass.
29. Machines that use hydraulic pres-
A sure including elevators, dentist
B chairs, and automobile brakes.
C D
30. The Franklin stove, which
A became common in the 1780s,
B burned wood more efficiency
C than an open fireplace.
D
31. The coastline of Maine
A is marked by thousand of
B C islands and inlets.
D
32. Metals can be beaten into thin
A sheets, melted and poured into
B C molds, or drawing into fine wire.
D
33. Stone Mountain, a huge dome of
A granite near the city of Atlanta, is
B 1,686 feet height and measures 7
C miles around at its base.
D
34. Since ancient times, some peo-
A ple wore amulets, objects that
B are supposed to give the wearer
C magical powers.
D
35. Dance notation is a means of
A recording the movements of
B C dances by using of special sym-
D bols.
36. Approximately the third of
A Alaska's land area lies north of
B C the Arctic Circle.
D
37. No cactus has flowers
A most beautiful or fragrant than
B C those of the night-blooming
D cereus.

38. The poet Amy Lowell sometimes wrote literary criticism
A B C
and biographical.
D
39. Each of the chemical elements have its own standard symbol.
A B
C D
40. A balloon rises because of the hot air or gas inside the balloon is lighter than the air outside.
A B
C D
41. Just three years afterwards Martha Graham's first dance lesson, she starred in the ballet *Xochitl*.
A B
C D
42. The delicate color of rose quartz is due the presence of manganese in the mineral.
A B
B C
D
43. Most large corporations have personnel departments responsible to hiring and firing workers and for keeping employee records.
A B
C D
44. Costume jewelry is made of plastic, wood, or inexpensive metal, and they may be set with semi-precious or imitation stones.
A B
C D
45. The medicine of prehistoric peoples probably consisted of a mixture of scientific practices, superstitions, and religious believes.
A B
C D
46. The sculptors of Louise Nevelson typically consisted of complex arrangements of large black wooden boxes.
A B
C D
47. Engineering is a profession who puts scientific knowledge to practical use.
A B
C D
48. Fire blight, a common disease of apples and pear trees, can sometimes be controlled with an antibiotic spray.
A B
C D
49. Radio stations at which broadcast only news first appeared in the 1970s.
A B
C D
50. Newspaper editor James G. Bennett believed that the journalist's task was not merely to inform readers but to startle them as well as.
A B
C D

51. In the tundra regions of North America, the change from summer to winter occurs very suddenly.
52. Natural bridges of stone are formed by the action of water or wind-driven sand.
53. In Babbitt and other novels, Sinclair Lewis presented critical portraits of middle-class Americans who thought of them as model citizens.
54. Quite logically, nearly all early roads followed the course of river valleys.
55. The plants of the desert are so spaced widely because of a scarcity of water that there is little or no competition for water among them.
56. Drowsiness is one symptom of hypothermia, the extreme loss of body heat.
57. A globe presents a picture of the Earth with practically no distortions.
58. It is about 125 years for the cedar tree to reach its full height.
59. Compared to those of animals, the fossil record for plants is quite sketchy.
60. Life that we know it is based on the element carbon.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 2 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Section 3

READING COMPREHENSION

TIME - 80 MINUTES

ĐỌC HIỂU

THỜI GIAN - 80 PHÚT

This section of the test measures your ability to comprehend written materials.

Section này của bài thi kiểm tra bạn về khả năng hiểu các đoạn văn.

Directions: This section contains several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the one best answer - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred from the passage. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Read the Following Passage

Like mammals, birds claim their own territories. A bird's territory may be small or large. Some birds claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas. Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, but even in the biggest colonies, each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases, a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave 10 peacefully.

Example 1

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds' mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

The passage mainly concerns the territories of birds. You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Example II

According to the passage, male birds defend their territory primarily against
(A) Female birds
(B) Birds of other species
(C) Males of their own species
(D) Mammals

The passage states that "Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this section.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

QUESTIONS 1 - 11

Lighthouses are towers with strong lights that help mariners plot their position, inform them that land is near, and warn them of dangerous rocks and reefs. They are placed at prominent points on the coast and on islands, reefs, and sandbars.

- 5 Every lighthouse has a distinctive pattern of light known as its characteristic. There are five basic characteristics: fixed, flashing, occulting, group flashing, and group occulting. A fixed signal is a steady beam. A flashing signal has periods of darkness longer than periods of light, while an occulting signal's periods of light are longer. A group-flashing light gives off two or
10 more flashes at regular intervals, and a group-occulting signal consists of a fixed light with two or more periods of darkness at regular intervals. Some lighthouses use lights of different colors as well, and today, most lighthouses are also equipped with radio beacons. The three types of apparatus used to

produce the signals are the catoptric, in which metal is used to reflect the light; the dioptric, in which glass is used; and the catadioptric, in which both glass and metal are used.

In the daytime, lighthouses can usually be identified by their structure alone. The most typical structure is a tower tapering at the top, but some, such as the Bastion Lighthouse on the Saint Lawrence River, are shaped like pyramids, and others, such as the Race Rock Light, look like wooden houses sitting on high platforms. Still others, such as the American Shoal Lighthouse off the Florida Coast, are skeletal towers of steel. Where lighthouses might be confused in daylight, they can be distinguished by day-marker patterns - designs of checks and stripes painted in vivid colors on lighthouse walls.

In the past, the job of lighthouse keeper was lonely and difficult, if somewhat romantic. Lighthouse keepers put in hours of tedious work maintaining the lights. Today, lighthouses are almost entirely automated with humans supplying only occasional maintenance. Because of improvements in navigational technology, the importance of lighthouses has diminished. There are only about 340 functioning lighthouses in existence in the United States today, compared to about 1,500 in 1900, and there are only about 1,400 functioning lighthouses outside the United States. Some decommissioned lighthouses have been preserved as historical monuments.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the functions of lighthouses?
 - (A) To help sailors determine their location
 - (B) To warn of danger from rocks and reefs
 - (C) To notify sailors that bad weather is approaching
 - (D) To indicate that land is near
2. The word *their* in line 1 refers to
 - (A) mariners'
 - (B) lighthouses'
 - (C) dangers'
 - (D) lights'
3. The word *prominent* in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) dangerous
 - (B) conspicuous
 - (C) picturesque
 - (D) famous
4. In the context of this passage, the author uses the term *characteristic* (lines 5-6) to refer to a
 - (A) period of darkness
 - (B) person who operates a lighthouse
 - (C) pattern painted on a lighthouse
 - (D) distinctive light signal

5. According to the passage, what kind of signal has long periods of light that are regularly broken by two or more periods of darkness?
- (A) Group occulting
(B) Flashing
(C) Occulting
(D) Group flashing
6. According to the passage, a catoptric apparatus is one that uses
- (A) lights of various colors
(B) metal
(C) glass
(D) a radio beacon
7. For which of the following does the author NOT provide a specific example in the third paragraph?
- (A) A lighthouse shaped like a pyramid
(B) A lighthouse made of steel
(C) A lighthouse with day-marker patterns
(D) A lighthouse that resembles a house on a platform
8. The word *tapering* in line 18 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Narrowing
(B) Soaring
(C) Opening
(D) Rotating
9. It can be concluded from the passage that lighthouses with day-marker patterns would most likely be found in areas where
- (A) the weather is frequently bad
(B) the structures themselves cannot be easily seen by passing mariners
(C) there are not many lighthouses
(D) there are a number of lighthouses with similar structures
10. The author implies that, compared to those of the past, contemporary lighthouses
- (A) employ more powerful lights
(B) require less maintenance
(C) are more difficult to operate
(D) are more romantic
11. There is information in the fourth paragraph to support which of these statements?
- (A) There are more lighthouses in the United States now than there were in 1900.
(B) There are more lighthouses in the United States today than in any other single country.
(C) There are more functioning lighthouses in the United States today than there are lighthouses preserved as historical monuments.
(D) There were more lighthouses in the United States in 1900 than there are elsewhere in the world today.

QUESTIONS 12 - 23

Although both Luther Burbank and George Washington Carver drastically changed American agriculture and were close friends besides, their methods of working could hardly have been more dissimilar. Burbank's formal education ended with high school, but he was inspired by the works of Charles

5 Darwin. In 1872, on his farm near Lunenberg, Massachusetts, he produced his first "plant creation" - a superior potato developed from the Early Rose variety. It still bears his name. After moving to Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, Burbank created a stream of creations, earning the nickname "the plant wizard." He developed new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and
10 other plants, many of which are still economically important. He began his work some thirty years before the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel's work on heredity, and while he did not participate in the developing science of plant genetics, his work opened the country's eyes to the productive possibilities of plant breeding. However, the value of his contributions was diminished
15 by his methods. He relied on his keen memory and powers of observation and kept records only for his own use. He thus thwarted attempts by other scientists to study his achievements.

Carver, on the other hand, was a careful researcher who took thorough notes. Born a slave, he attended high school in Kansas, Simpson College in
20 Iowa, and Iowa State College, which awarded him a master's degree. When the eminent black educator Booker T. Washington offered him a position at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, he accepted. While Burbank concentrated on developing new plants, Carver found new uses for existing ones. He produced hundreds of synthetic products made from the soybean, the sweet
25 potato, and especially the peanut, helping to free Southern agriculture from the tyranny of cotton.

12. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

- (A) To compare the products created by two agricultural scientists
- (B) To demonstrate how Carver and Burbank influenced American agriculture
- (C) To contrast the careers and methods of two scientists

(D) To explain how Charles Darwin inspired both Carver and Burbank

13. The word *drastically* in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) dramatically
- (B) initially
- (C) unintentionally
- (D) potentially

14. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the relationship between Burbank and Carver?
- (A) They were competitors.
 - (B) Carver was one of Burbank's teachers.
 - (C) Burbank invited Carver to work with him.
 - (D) They were personal friends.
15. It can be inferred that Burbank's first "plant creation" is known as the
- (A) Early Rose potato
 - (B) Burbank potato
 - (C) Lunenberg potato
 - (D) Wizard potato
16. The word *his* in line 13 refers to
- (A) George Washington Carver's
 - (B) Gregor Mendel's
 - (C) Luther Burbank's
 - (D) Charles Darwin's
17. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *thwarted* in line 16?
- (A) Restored
 - (B) Predated
 - (C) Nurtured
 - (D) Defeated
18. The word *thorough* in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) complete
 - (B) general
 - (C) puzzling
 - (D) precise
19. The author implies that a significant difference between the techniques of Burbank and those of Carver is that
- (A) while Carver kept careful research records, Burbank did not
 - (B) Carver popularized his achievements, but those of Burbank were relatively unknown
 - (C) unlike Burbank, Carver concentrated mainly on developing new varieties of plants
 - (D) Burbank bred both plants and animals, but Carver worked only with plants
20. According to the passage, what school awarded Carver a master's degree?
- (A) Simpson College
 - (B) Iowa State College
 - (C) Tuskegee Institute
 - (D) The University of Alabama
21. Carver developed new uses for all of the following crops EXCEPT
- (A) cotton
 - (B) soybeans
 - (C) peanuts
 - (D) sweet potatoes
22. The word *tyranny* in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) history
 - (B) dependence
 - (C) control
 - (D) unreliability

23. At what point in the passage does the author focus on Burbank's weaknesses as a researcher?
- (A) Lines 3 - 5
(B) Lines 7 - 9
(C) Lines 14 - 15
(D) Lines 20 - 22

QUESTIONS 24 - 36

Visitors to Prince Edward Island, Canada, delight in the "unspoiled" scenery - the well-kept farms and peaceful hamlets of the island's central core and the rougher terrain of the east and west. In reality, the Island ecosystems are almost entirely artificial.

5 Islanders have been tampering with the natural environment since the eighteenth century and long ago broke down the Island's natural forest cover to exploit its timber and clear land for agriculture. By 1900, 80 percent of the forest had been cut down and much of what remained had been destroyed by disease. Since then, however, some farmland has been abandoned and 10 has returned to forest through the invasion of opportunist species, notably spruce. Few examples of the original climax forest, which consisted mostly of broadleaved trees such as maple, birch, and oak, survive today.

Apart from a few stands of native forest, the only authentic habitats on Prince Edward Island are its sand dunes and salt marshes. The dunes are 15 formed from sand washed ashore by waves and then dried and blown by the wind to the land beyond the beach. The sand is prevented from spreading farther by marram grass, a tall, long-rooted species that grows with the dunes and keeps them remarkably stable. Marram grass acts as a windbreak and allows other plants such as beach pea and bayberry to take hold. On dunes 20 where marram grass is broken down - for instance, where it is trampled - the dunes may spread inland and inundate agricultural lands or silt up fishing harbors. The white dunes of the north coast are the most impressive. There are also white dunes on the east and west coasts. Only in the south are there red dunes, created when the soft sandstone cliffs crumble into the sea 25 and subsequently wash ashore as red sand. The dunes were once used as cattle pasture but were abandoned as the early settlers moved inland.

Salt marshes are the second remaining authentic habitat. These bogs are the result of the flooding of low coastal areas during unusually high tides. In the intervals between tides, a marsh area remains and plants take root, 30 notably cord grass, the "marsh hay" used by the early settlers as winter forage for their livestock. Like the dunes, though, the marshes were soon dismissed as wasteland and escaped development.

24. On what aspect of Prince Edward Island does the author focus?
(A) Its tourist industry
(B) Its beaches
(C) Its natural habitats
(D) Its agriculture
25. Why does the author use quotation marks around the word *unspoiled* in line 1?
(A) He is quoting from another author.
(B) The scenery is not as attractive as it once was.
(C) The scenery looks unspoiled but is not.
(D) He disagrees with the ideas in this paragraph.
26. The word *hamlets* in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) villages
(B) forests
(C) rivers
(D) pastures
27. The phrase *tampering with* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) preserving
(B) interfering with
(C) remembering
(D) dealing with
28. What can be inferred about Prince Edward Island's forests?
(A) Only a few small stands of trees still exist.
(B) They are more extensive than they were in 1900.
(C) They are virtually the same as they were in the eighteenth century.
(D) About 80 percent of the island is covered by them.
29. Which of the following type of tree is most common in the forests of Prince Edward Island today?
(A) Oak
(B) Birch
(C) Spruce
(D) Maple
30. What does the author say about beach pea and bayberry?
(A) They have become commercially important plants.
(B) They grow on dunes after marram grass is established.
(C) They were once an important food crop for early settlers.
(D) They are spreading across the Island, destroying important crops.
31. According to the passage, what effect does the destruction of marram grass have?
(A) It permits the sand dunes to cover farmland.
(B) It creates better conditions for fishing.
(C) It allows seawater to flood agricultural land.
(D) It lets the sand wash into the sea.
32. The word *trampled* in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) ripped up
(B) flooded
(C) stepped on
(D) burned

33. Which of the following words in paragraph 4 is given as a synonym for the word *marshes* (line 27)?
- (A) Tides
(B) Plants
(C) Bogs
(D) Settlers
34. According to the passage, in which part of Prince Edward Island are red sand dunes found?
- (A) The north
(B) The east
(C) The south
(D) The west
35. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage about both the sand dunes and salt marshes of Prince Edward Island?
- (A) They have never been used.
(B) They were once used but have long since been abandoned.
(C) They have been used continuously since the island was first settled.
(D) They were long unused but have recently been exploited.
36. In which of these paragraphs does the author discuss the destruction of an ecosystem?

QUESTIONS 37 - 44

Lichens may grow on the bark of a tree in a steaming tropical rain forest, on the bricks of big-city buildings on rocks in hot springs, on wind-swept mountain tops, and in the driest deserts. In the Arctic, they provide the principal food for caribou, and they are one of the few plants that grow in Antarctica. They are pioneers, appearing in barren rocky areas and starting the formation of soil in which mosses, then ferns, and then other plants can take root.

Lichens are a partnership of two plants - fungi and algae. The lichen body is made up of a network of fungal strands. In the upper layers of these grow groups of algae. The two organisms live together to the benefit of both, a relationship known as symbiosis. The fungi provide support, absorb water, and shelter the tender algae from direct sunlight. The algae carry on photosynthesis and provide the fungi with food. The algae can live independently and are recognizable as a species that grows alone. The fungi, on the other

- 15 hand, cannot live apart from their partners. They can be placed in known classes of fungi but are unlike any species that live independently.
- So definite are the form, color, and characteristics of these double organisms that for hundreds of years, they were classified as one. More than 15,000 "species" were named. If these organisms are classified as separate 20 species, it is difficult to fit them into the existing system of classification. But if they are classified separately, these species of fungi seem rather strange. Lichens are a splendid example of the difficulties faced by taxonomists in classifying species.
37. What does the author imply about lichens in the first paragraph?
- (A) They require a lot of moisture to live.
(B) They primarily live in cold places.
(C) They can live anywhere except around people.
(D) They have adapted to a wide variety of environments.
38. Why does the author call lichens *pioneers* (line 5)?
- (A) Because they developed so early in the history of the planet
(B) Because of their primitive structure
(C) Because they prepare soil for other plants
(D) Because they were the first plants to live in Antarctica
39. The word *barren* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- (A) lifeless
(B) frigid
(C) jagged
(D) uncovered
40. Which of the following is an example of symbiosis as it is described in the second paragraph?
- (A) Certain types of tall grass conceal tigers because of the tigers' striped markings.
(B) Fish called remoras attach themselves to sharks and eat the scraps of the sharks' meals.
(C) Mistletoe, a type of shrub, grows on trees and harms them by extracting water and nutrients.
(D) Protozoa in the intestines of termites digest the cellulose that the termites eat, and their waste products nourish the termites.
41. Which of the following can be inferred about the effect of direct sunlight on lichens?
- (A) It damages the algae.
(B) It helps the fungi absorb water.
(C) It is required for the algae to carry on photosynthesis.
(D) It destroys the fungi.

42. Why does the author say that "these species of fungi seem rather strange" (line 21)?
- (A) They are larger than typical fungi.
 - (B) Unlike other fungi, they can produce their own food.
 - (C) They exist only as partners of algae.
 - (D) They do not fit into any known class of fungi.
43. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) Because of their characteristics as double organisms, it is difficult to classify lichens.
 - (B) Over 15,000 varieties of lichens have been identified.
 - (C) Double organisms should always be classified as separate species.
 - (D) Taxonomists always find it difficult to classify new species of plants.
44. The word *splendid* in line 22 is closest in meaning to
- (A) unique
 - (B) improbable
 - (C) excellent
 - (D) famous

QUESTIONS 45 - 53

Fifty-five delegates representing all thirteen states except Rhode Island attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia from May to September 1787. The delegates had been instructed by the Continental Congress to revise the old Articles of Confederation, but most believed that a stronger central government was needed. There were differences, however, about what structure the government should take and how much influence large states should have.

- Virginia was by far the most populous state, with twice as many people as New York, four times as many as New Jersey, and ten times as many as Delaware. The leader of the Virginia delegation, James Madison, had already drawn up a plan for government, which became known as the Large State Plan. Its essence was that congressional representation would be based on population. It provided for two or more national executives. The smaller states feared that under this plan, a few large states would lord over the rest. New Jersey countered with the Small State Plan. It provided for equal representation for all states in a national legislature and for a single national executive. Angry debate, heightened by a stifling heat wave, led to deadlock.

A cooling of tempers seemed to come with lower temperatures. The delegates hammered out an agreement known as the Great Compromise -

20 actually a bundle of shrewd compromises. They decided that Congress would consist of two houses. The larger states were granted representation based on population in the lower house, the House of Representatives. The smaller states were given equal representation in the upper house, the Senate, in which each state would have two senators regardless of population. It was
25 also agreed that there would be a single executive, the president. This critical compromise broke the logjam, and from then on, success seemed within reach.

45. What is the main topic of this passage?
- (A) James Madison's plan to create a stable structure for the government of the United States
(B) A disagreement at the Constitutional Convention and a subsequent compromise
(C) The differences in population and relative power between the original states
(D) The most important points of the Small State Plan
46. According to the passage, how many states were represented at the Constitutional Convention?
- (A) Twelve
(B) Thirteen
(C) Fourteen
(D) Fifty-five
47. It can be inferred from the passage that the Articles of Confederation
- (A) were supported by a majority of the delegates at the Convention
(B) were revised and presented as the Large State Plan
(C) allowed small states to dominate large ones
(D) provided for only a weak central government
48. According to the passage, in 1787 which of the following states had the FEWEST people?
- (A) Virginia
(B) Delaware
(C) New York
(D) New Jersey
49. In line 14, the phrase *this plan* refers to
- (A) the Small State Plan
(B) a plan suggested by the national legislature
(C) the Large State Plan
(D) a compromise plan

50. According to the passage, the weather had what effect on the Constitutional Convention?
- (A) Hot weather intensified the debate while cooler weather brought compromise.
(B) Bad weather prevented some of the delegates from reaching Philadelphia.
(C) Delegates hurried to achieve an agreement before winter arrived.
(D) Cold temperatures made Independence Hall an uncomfortable place to work.
51. The word *shrewd* in line 20 is closest in meaning to
- (A) practical
(B) unfair
(C) important
(D) clever
52. Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as one of the provisions of the Great Compromise?
- (A) There would be only one national executive.
(B) The president would be elected by popular vote.
(C) Each state would have two senators.
(D) Congress would be divided into two bodies.
53. The author uses the phrase *broke the logjam* (line 26) to indicate that
- (A) the government was nearly bankrupt
(B) some major problems had been solved
(C) the Convention came to a sudden end
(D) the situation had become desperate

QUESTIONS 54 - 60

Wood has long been a popular building material in North America because it has generally been plentiful and cheap. Swedish settlers in Delaware built log cabins as early as the 1630s. In New England, British colonists built wooden "saltbox houses." Most of the wooden homes of Colonial times could be built with simple tools and minimal skills.

In the early nineteenth century, the standard wooden house was built with beams set into heavy posts and held together with wooden pegs. This method of construction was time consuming and required highly-skilled workers with special tools. The balloon-frame house, invented in 1833 in Chicago by a carpenter from Hartford, Connecticut, used a framework of lightweight lumber, mostly 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 inches. This type of house could be assembled by any careful worker who could saw in a straight line and drive a nail.

This revolution in building was made possible by improved sawmills that could quickly cut boards to standard sizes and the lower cost of lumber that

resulted. There were also new machines that could produce huge quantities of inexpensive nails. Skeptics predicted that a strong wind would send such houses flying through the air like balloons and, at first "balloon-frame" was a term of derision. But the light frames proved practical, and wooden houses 20 have been basically built this way ever since.

54. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To trace the influence of Swedish and British settlers on American styles of building
 - (B) To stress the importance of wood as a building material
 - (C) To compare methods of constructing wooden houses in various parts of the country
 - (D) To describe a revolutionary technique for constructing wooden houses
55. According to the passage, where did the inventor of the balloon-frame house originally come from?
- (A) Connecticut
 - (B) Chicago
 - (C) Sweden
 - (D) Delaware
56. Which of the following questions about the balloon-frame house is NOT answered in the passage?
- (A) Where was it invented?
 - (B) What was its inventor's name?
 - (C) What size was most of the lumber used in its framework?
 - (D) In what year was it invented?
57. The author implies that which of the following types of houses required the most skill to produce?
- (A) The log cabins built by Swedish settlers
 - (B) Saltbox houses
 - (C) Standard wooden houses of the early nineteenth century
 - (D) Balloon-frame houses
58. All of the following are factors in the development of the balloon-frame house EXCEPT
- (A) the invention of sophisticated tools
 - (B) the production of cheap nails
 - (C) improvements in sawmills
 - (D) the falling price of lumber
59. According to the passage, why was the term *balloon-frame* (line 9) applied to certain houses?
- (A) They could be moved from place to place.
 - (B) They could be easily expanded.
 - (C) They had rounded frames that slightly resembled balloons.
 - (D) They were made of lightweight materials.
60. The word *derision* in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) affection
 - (B) ignorance
 - (C) ridicule
 - (D) regret

QUESTIONS 61 - 70

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology in college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

5 Carson's first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year, she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imagery and language had a poetic quality. Carson
10 consulted no less than 1,000 printed sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her nontechnical readers.

In 1962, Carson published *Silent Spring*, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, reckless
15 use of insecticides. She detailed how they poison the food supply of animals, kill birds and fish, and contaminate human food. At the time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were flawed. However, her work was vindicated by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory
20 Committee.

61. The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work

- (A) as a researcher
- (B) at college
- (C) at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- (D) as a writer

62. According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?

- (A) Oceanography
- (B) History
- (C) Literature
- (D) Zoology

63. When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of

- (A) 26
- (B) 29
- (C) 34
- (D) 45

64. It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book *Under the Sea Wind*

- (A) was outdated
- (B) became more popular than her other books
- (C) was praised by critics
- (D) sold many copies

65. Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage as a source of information for *The Sea Around Us*?
(A) Printed matter
(B) Talks with experts
(C) A research expedition
(D) Letters from scientists
66. Which of the following words or phrases is LEAST accurate in describing *The Sea Around Us*?
(A) Highly technical
(B) Poetic
(C) Fascinating
(D) Well researched
67. The word *reckless* in line 14 is closest in meaning to
(A) unnecessary
(B) limited
(C) continuous
(D) irresponsible
68. According to the passage, *Silent Spring* is primarily
(A) an attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food
(B) a discussion of the hazards insects pose to the food supply
(C) a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides
(D) an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry
69. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *flawed* in line 18?
(A) Faulty
(B) Deceptive
(C) Logical
(D) Offensive
70. Why does the author of the passage mention the report of the President's Science Advisory Committee (lines 19-20)?
(A) To provide an example of government propaganda
(B) To support Carson's ideas
(C) To indicate a growing government concern with the environment
(D) To validate the chemical industry's claims

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 3 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Practice Test 4

Bài thực hành 4

Section 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION NGHE HIỂU

This section tests your ability to comprehend spoken English. It is divided into three parts, each with its own directions. During actual exams, you are *not* permitted to turn the page during the reading of the directions or to take notes at any time.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng hiểu văn nói tiếng Anh của bạn. Nó được chia thành ba phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng. Trong bài thi thật, khi hướng dẫn đang đọc trên băng, bạn *không* được phép lật trang hoặc ghi chú vào bất cứ lúc nào.

PART A

Directions: Each item in this part consists of a brief conversation involving two speakers. Following each conversation, a third voice will ask a question. You will hear the conversations and questions only once, and they will not be written out.

When you have heard each conversation and question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Open the window.
- (B) Move the chair.
- (C) Leave the room.
- (D) Take a seat.

From the conversation you find out that the woman thinks the man should put the chair over by the window. The best answer to the question "What does the woman think the man should do?" is (B), "Move the chair." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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



1. (A) He wants to know how Donna feels.
(B) Maybe Donna can organize the slide show.
(C) He wants to know what present Donna got.
(D) Donna has already seen the show.
2. (A) Make some tea.
(B) Wash out a cup.
(C) Get the key.
(D) Clean the spoon.
3. (A) He hasn't been alone lately.
(B) He hasn't been here recently.
(C) He has been acting strangely.
(D) He has to be reminded several times.
4. (A) She will do anything but play golf.
(B) She seldom wants to do anything.
(C) She never plays, but she'd like to.
(D) She is an enthusiastic golfer.
5. (A) It's too hot to eat.
(B) There's not enough of it.
(C) He doesn't like the way it tastes.
(D) He thinks it's too cool.
6. (A) The merchandise is in storage.
(B) That store sells fine housewares.
(C) No one knows where the store is.
(D) The goods are upstairs somewhere.
7. (A) She finds reading poetry rewarding.
(B) She made some beautiful pottery.
(C) She wrote some award-winning poems.
(D) She is now writing for a newspaper.
8. (A) They were free.
(B) He's going to give them away.
(C) They were inexpensive.
(D) He has to return them soon
9. (A) He repaired her guitar.
(B) He sold her a new guitar.
(C) He has a better guitar now.
(D) He is a good guitarist.

10. (A) He isn't going out today.
(B) The wind is dying down.
(C) He thinks today is Wednesday.
(D) The wind is strong today.
11. (A) His picture appears on the book.
(B) His photographs are in the box.
(C) He autographed the new book.
(D) His new book is very interesting.
12. (A) He didn't understand the manual.
(B) The electricity has gone off.
(C) He couldn't find the manual.
(D) The printer is out of order.
13. (A) She's not home now.
(B) He's not sure if she's there.
(C) She's talking on another phone.
(D) He can see her.
14. (A) Forget about the concert.
(B) Spend some time practicing.
(C) Find a new place to live.
(D) Go to another concert.
15. (A) He didn't like mathematics.
(B) He'll be a great mathematician someday.
(C) He's no longer studying mathematics.
(D) He was failing mathematics.
16. (A) Anger.
(B) Surprise.
(C) Confusion.
(D) Happiness.
17. (A) She couldn't get dinner reservations.
(B) She didn't need reservations for dinner.
(C) She was the last person to arrive at the restaurant.
(D) She had made reservations for dinner a long time ago.
18. (A) Go to a lecture.
(B) Call her sister.
(C) Attend a planning meeting.
(D) Go bowling.
19. (A) Where he went to buy the camcorder.
(B) How much a good used camcorder costs.
(C) What condition the camcorder is in.
(D) How many days he's had his camcorder.
20. (A) She should wear her old glasses.
(B) Her headaches will soon disappear.
(C) She ought to take off her glasses.
(D) Her glasses look a little like his.
21. (A) He paid it today for the first time.
(B) He pays it after it's due.
(C) He pays it on the last day of the month.
(D) He's planning to pay it tomorrow.
22. (A) She'll be home on time.
(B) She was late for work.
(C) She's working overtime.
(D) She missed work again.

23. (A) The man must wait before taking it.
(B) The second half is even more difficult.
(C) The man should take only the first half.
(D) It's not as hard as the man thinks.
24. (A) She only read it two times.
(B) She doesn't understand it.
(C) She likes it very much.
(D) She has dozens of copies.
25. (A) Make an important discovery.
(B) Perform an experiment with penicillin.
(C) Study something other than biology.
(D) Discover a substitute for penicillin.
26. (A) A lot of people attended.
(B) The debate involved only a few issues.
(C) Many people changed their plans.
(D) The debate lasted a long time.
27. (A) Order a meal.
(B) Write a check.
(C) Look for the waiter.
(D) Get the waiter's attention.
28. (A) She will probably win.
(B) She hasn't improved her game recently.
(C) No one ever sees her on the court.
(D) She doesn't think she can win.
29. (A) They couldn't finish cleaning in time.
(B) They helped her clean the apartment.
(C) They didn't have much cleaning to do.
(D) They had to work and couldn't clean.
30. (A) After class today.
(B) After today's meeting.
(C) Before class on Friday.
(D) After class on Friday.

PART B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard each questions, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.



WAIT

31. (A) A multiple-choice exam
(B) A chemistry exam.
(C) An essay exam.
(D) A geology exam.
32. (A) Its relative hardness.
(B) Its true color.
(C) Its chemical composition.
(D) Its relative purity.
33. (A) They are never effective.
(B) They are simple to perform.
(C) They are not always conclusive.
(D) They are usually undependable.
34. (A) Flight attendant.
(B) Rental-car agent.
(C) Hotel manager.
(D) Travel agent.
35. (A) Miami.
(B) Minneapolis.
(C) Key West.
(D) Chicago.
36. (A) A hotel room.
(B) A flight to Chicago.
(C) A rental car.
(D) A flight to Miami.
37. (A) Make reservations for his flight sooner.
(B) Spend his vacation somewhere else.
(C) Read a travel book.
(D) Stay at a different hotel.

PART C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks, each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard each question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches to the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear :

Now here is a sample question.

You will hear :

You will read :

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Meteorology.
- (C) Astronomy.
- (D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question "In what course is this lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Here is another sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon.
- (B) Clouds block the view of the Moon.
- (C) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.
- (D) The Sun can be observed without special equipment.

From the lecture, you learn that a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon and the shadow of the Earth passes across the Moon. The choice that best answers the question "According to the speaker, which of the following occurs during a lunar eclipse?" is (A), "The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon."

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.

Sample Answer

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



38. (A) In the home of an art collector.
(B) In a restaurant.
(C) In a museum.
(D) In a private art gallery.
39. (A) Not all of it is folk art.
(B) Most of it was made for this event.
(C) All of it was created for display.
(D) Some of it has been in previous exhibits.
40. (A) It is still brightly colored.
(B) It was used to advertise a restaurant.
(C) It is less than a hundred years old.
(D) It once hung in front of a boot-maker's shop.
41. (A) Unpopular.
(B) Charming.
(C) Complex.
(D) Disturbing.
42. (A) There are no signatures on the signs.
(B) The plaques haven't been put on the wall yet.
(C) The signatures are too faded to read.
(D) The sign painters needed to conceal their identities.
43. (A) To present an award.
(B) To say goodbye to Professor Callaghan.
(C) To explain computer models.
(D) To welcome a new college president.
44. (A) An administrator.
(B) A faculty member.
(C) A chancellor of the college.
(D) A graduate student.
45. (A) Computer science.
(B) History.
(C) Economics.
(D) Physics.
46. (A) Two years.
(B) Four years.
(C) Six years.
(D) Eight years.
47. (A) He greatly influenced Emily Dickinson.
(B) His poetry was similar to Emily Dickinson's.
(C) He and Emily Dickinson were very influential poets.
(D) He and Emily Dickinson became good friends.
48. (A) For her unusual habits.
(B) For her success as a poet.
(C) For her personal wealth.
(D) For her eventful life.
49. (A) Their titles.
(B) Their great length.
(C) Their range of subject matter.
(D) Their economy.
50. (A) None.
(B) About 10.
(C) Around 50.
(D) Over 1,700.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1, LISTENING COMPREHENSION.

STOP WORK ON SECTION 1.



Section 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

TIME - 25 MINUTES

CẤU TRÚC VÀ VĂN VIẾT THỜI GIAN - 25 PHÚT

This section tests your ability to recognize grammar and usage suitable for standard written English. This section is divided into two parts, each with its own directions.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng của bạn về việc nhận biết ngữ pháp và cách dùng thích hợp đối với văn viết tiếng Anh chuẩn. Section này được chia thành hai phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng.

STRUCTURE

Directions: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the one word or phrase - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

- Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.
(A) that
(B) is
(C) of
(D) being

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Example II

_____ large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.

- (A) There are no
- (B) Not the
- (C) It is not
- (D) No

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
-

WAIT

1. _____ a blend of the actual note sounded and related tones called overtones.
 - (A) Musical tones consist of every
 - (B) All musical tones consisting of
 - (C) It consists of all musical tones
 - (D) Every musical tone consists of
2. _____, all animals need oxygen, water, food, and the proper range of temperatures.
 - (A) To survive
 - (B) Their survival
 - (C) Surviving
 - (D) They survive
3. Billie Holiday's rough _____ emotional voice made her stand out as a jazz singer.
 - (A) so
 - (B) but
 - (C) nor
 - (D) still
4. The Breed Test, _____ method of counting bacteria in fresh milk, was developed by R. S. Breed in Geneva, New York, in 1925.
 - (A) which, as a
 - (B) is a
 - (C) it is a
 - (D) a
5. _____ a liquid changes to a solid, heat is given off.
 - (A) That
 - (B) Sometimes
 - (C) Whenever
 - (D) From
6. Completed in 1756, Nassau Hall is the oldest building now _____ on the campus of Princeton University.
 - (A) standing
 - (B) it stands
 - (C) has stood
 - (D) stood

7. The one person most responsible for making New York City a center of furniture design in the early nineteenth century _____ cabinetmaker Duncan Phyfe.
- (A) was the hardworking
(B) through his hard work
(C) he was hardworking
(D) by working hard, the
8. Candles _____ from beeswax burn with a very clean flame.
- (A) are made
(B) making
(C) which make
(D) made
9. Hydroponics is the cultivation of plants _____ soil.
- (A) not having
(B) without
(C) a lack of
(D) do not have
10. _____ a language family is a group of languages with a common origin and similar vocabulary, grammar, and sound systems.
- (A) What linguists call
(B) It is called by linguists
(C) Linguists call it
(D) What do linguists call
11. In the eighteenth century the town of Bennington, Vermont, was famous for _____ pottery.
- (A) it made
(B) its
(C) the making
(D) where its
12. _____ bacterial infection is present in the body, the bone marrow produces more white blood cells than usual.
- (A) A
(B) That a
(C) If a
(D) During a
13. Anyone who has ever pulled weeds from a garden _____ roots firmly anchor plants to the soil.
- (A) is well aware that
(B) well aware
(C) is well aware of
(D) well aware that
14. So thick and rich _____ of Illinois that early settlers there were unable to force a plow through it.
- (A) as the soil
(B) the soil was
(C) was the soil
(D) the soil
15. _____ because of the complexity of his writing, Henry James never became a popular author, but his works are admired by critics and other writers.
- (A) It may be
(B) Perhaps
(C) Besides
(D) Why is it

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases. You must identify the one underlined expression - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Lenses may to have either concave or convex shapes.
A B C D

This sentence should read "Lenses may have either concave or convex shapes." You should therefore select answer (A).

Sample Answer



Example II

When painting a fresco, an artist is applied paint directly to the damp
A B C
plaster of a wall.
D

This sentence should read "When painting a fresco, an artist applies paint directly to the wet plaster of a wall." You should therefore select answer (B). As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer



WAIT

16. A rattlesnake has a spot between one's eyes that is sensitive to heat.
A B
C D

17. Improvements in people's health are due in part to advances in medical care and better sanitary.
A B C D

18. In A 1792, a corporation constructed B a 60-miles toll road from C Philadelphia to Lancaster, D Pennsylvania.
19. Insects A appeared B on earth before long the C earliest mammals. D
20. All A of Agnes Repplier's writings, even those on B the most serious C subjects, show her sense of D humorous.
21. Fungi are A the most important decomposers of B forest soil just like C bacteria are D decomposers of grassland soil.
22. Halifax Harbor in Nova Scotia is one of A the most safe harbors B in the world. C D
23. Ballpoint pens A require a tiny, perfectly round ball for B its tips. C D
24. Since A the 1930s, the archaeology B has become a precise science with strict C rules D and procedures. E
25. Interstate Highway 80 is A so an important road that B it is sometimes referred to C as "America's D Main Street."
26. John Jay, a A diplomat and statesman, first B entered public C live in D 1773.
27. Mount Hood in Oregon is A a center for B alpine sports such as C skiing, climbing, and D hikes.
28. The chameleon's A able to change color to match B its surroundings is shared by quite C a few lizards. D
29. Florence Sabin is A recognized not only B for her theoretical research in C anatomy and physiology D and for her work in public health.
30. The A top layer of the ocean stores as much heat as B does all the gases in the C atmosphere. D
31. Almost A lemons grown B in the United States come C from farms in D Florida and California.

32. Hair is made of the same basic material as both the nails, claws, and hooves of mammals are made of.
33. Not until geologists began to study exposed rocks in ravines and on mountainsides they did discover many of the earth's secrets.
34. The water of the Gulf Stream may be as much as 20 percentage warmer than the surrounding water.
35. Mathematics have taken centuries to develop the methods that we now use in arithmetic.
36. One of the most beautiful botanical gardens in the United States is the wildly and lovely Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, South Carolina.
37. Benthic organisms are those that live on or in a bottom of a body of water.
38. It has been known since the eighteenth century that the adrenal glands are essential of life.
39. The making of leather goods from animal skins is one of the soonest accomplishments of humankind.
40. Married customs differ greatly from society to society.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 2 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Section 3

READING COMPREHENSION

TIME - 55 MINUTES

ĐỌC HIỂU

THỜI GIAN - 55 PHÚT

This section of the test measures your ability to comprehend written materials.

Section này của bài thi kiểm tra bạn về khả năng hiểu các đoạn văn.

Directions: This section contains several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the one best answer - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred from the passage. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Read the Following Passage

Like mammals, birds claim their own territories. A bird's territory may be small or large. Some birds claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas. Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, but even in the biggest colonies, each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases, a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave peacefully.

Example I

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds' mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

The passage mainly concerns the territories of birds. You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- (A) (B) (C)

Example II

According to the passage, male birds defend their territory primarily against

- (A) Female birds
- (B) Birds of other species
- (C) Males of their own species
- (D) Mammals

The passage states that "Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this section.

Sample Answer

- (A) (B) (D)



QUESTIONS 1 - 10

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed: Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members

15 perform tasks so that they can *separately* enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?
 - (A) To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict
 - (B) To show the importance of group organization and attitudes
 - (C) To offer a brief definition of cooperation
 - (D) To urge readers to cooperate more often
2. The word *cherished* in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) prized
 - (B) agreed on
 - (C) defined
 - (D) set up
3. The word *fuse* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) react
 - (B) unite
 - (C) evolve
 - (D) explore
4. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?
 - (A) It was confined to prehistoric times.
 - (B) It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
 - (C) It is an idea that can never be achieved.
 - (D) It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.
5. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?
 - (A) To experience the satisfaction of cooperation
 - (B) To get rewards for themselves
 - (C) To associate with people who have similar backgrounds
 - (D) To defeat a common enemy

6. Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.
- (B) A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.
- (C) Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.
- (D) Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.
7. Which of the following is NOT given as a name for the third type of cooperation?
- (A) Tertiary cooperation
- (B) Accommodation
- (C) Latent conflict
- (D) Antagonistic cooperation
8. The word *fragile* in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) inefficient
- (B) easily broken
- (C) poorly planned
- (D) involuntary
9. As used throughout the passage, the term *common* is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Ordinary
- (B) Shared
- (C) Vulgar
- (D) Popular
10. Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?
- (A) The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms.
- (B) The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations.
- (C) The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic.
- (D) The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion.

QUESTIONS 11 - 22

The first scientific attempt at coaxing moisture from a cloud was in 1946, when scientist Vincent Schaefer dropped 3 pounds of dry ice from an airplane into a cloud and, to his delight, produced snow. The success of the experiment was modest, but it spawned optimism among farmers and ranchers around the country. It seemed to them that science had finally triumphed over weather.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way. Although there were many cloud-seeding operations during the late 1940s and the 1950s, no one could say whether they had any effect on precipitation. Cloud seeding, or weather

- 10 modification as it came to be called, was clearly more complicated than had been thought. It was not until the early 1970s that enough experiments had been done to understand the processes involved. What these studies indicated was that only certain types of clouds are amenable to seeding. One of the most responsive is the winter orographic cloud, formed when air currents encounter
15 a mountain slope and rise. If the temperature in such a cloud is right, seeding can increase snow yield by 10 to 20 percent.

There are two major methods of weather modification. In one method, silver iodide is burned in propane-fired ground generators. The smoke rises into the clouds where the tiny silver-iodide particles act as nuclei for the
20 formation of ice crystals. The alternate system uses airplanes to deliver dry-ice pellets. Dry ice does not provide ice-forming nuclei. Instead, it lowers the temperature near the water droplets in the clouds so that they freeze instantly - a process called spontaneous nucleation. Seeding from aircraft is more efficient but also more expensive.

25 About 75 percent of all weather modification in the United States takes place in the Western states. With the population of the West growing rapidly, few regions of the world require more water. About 85 percent of the waters in the rivers of the West comes from melted snow. As one expert put it, the water problems of the future may make the energy problems of
30 the 70s seem like child's play to solve. That's why the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, along with state governments, municipal water districts, and private interests such as ski areas and agricultural cooperatives, is putting increased effort into cloud-seeding efforts. Without consistent and heavy snowfalls in the Rockies and Sierras, the West would literally dry up. The
35 most intensive efforts to produce precipitation was during the West's disastrous snow drought of 1976 - 77. It is impossible to judge the efficiency of weather modification based on one crash program, but most experts think that such hurry-up programs are not very effective.

11. What is the main subject of the passage?
(A) The scientific contributions of Vincent Schaefer
(B) Developments in methods of increasing precipitation
(C) The process by which snow crystals form
(D) The effects of cloud seeding
12. The word *spawned* in line 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) intensified
(B) reduced
(C) preceded
(D) created

13. After the cloud-seeding operations of the late 1940s and the 1950s, the farmers and ranchers mentioned in the first paragraph probably felt
- (A) triumphant
 - (B) modest
 - (C) disappointed
 - (D) optimistic
14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the term *weather modification*?
- (A) It is not as old as the term *cloud seeding*.
 - (B) It has been in use since at least 1946.
 - (C) It refers to only one type of cloud seeding.
 - (D) It was first used by Vincent Schaefer.
15. According to the passage, winter orographic clouds are formed
- (A) on relatively warm winter days
 - (B) over large bodies of water
 - (C) during intense snow storms
 - (D) when air currents rise over mountains
16. To which of the following does the word *they* in line 22 refer?
- (A) Water droplets
 - (B) Clouds
 - (C) Ice-forming nuclei
 - (D) Airplanes
17. When clouds are seeded from the ground, what actually causes ice crystals to form?
- (A) Propane
 - (B) Silver-iodide smoke
 - (C) Dry-ice pellets
 - (D) Nuclear radiation
18. Clouds would most likely be seeded from airplanes when
- (A) it is important to save money
 - (B) the process of spontaneous nucleation cannot be employed
 - (C) the production of precipitation must be efficient
 - (D) temperatures are lower than usual
19. About what percentage of the western United States' water supply comes from run-off from melted snow?
- (A) 10 percent
 - (B) 20 percent
 - (C) 75 percent
 - (D) 85 percent
20. What does the author imply about the energy problems of the 1970s?
- (A) They were caused by a lack of water.
 - (B) They took attention away from water problems.
 - (C) They may not be as critical as water problems will be in the future.
 - (D) They were thought to be minor at the time but turned out to be serious.
21. The author mentions agricultural cooperatives (line 32) as an example of
- (A) state government agencies
 - (B) private interests
 - (C) organizations that compete with ski areas for water
 - (D) municipal water districts

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the weather-modification project of 1976 - 77 was
- (A) put together quickly
 - (B) a complete failure
 - (C) not necessary
 - (D) easy to evaluate

QUESTIONS 23 - 30

The biological community changes again as one moves from the city to the suburbs. Around all cities is a biome called the "suburban forest." The trees of this forest are species that are favored by man, and most of them have been deliberately planted. Mammals such as rabbits, skunks, and opossums have moved in from the surrounding countryside. Raccoons have become experts at opening garbage cans, and in some places even deer wander suburban thoroughfares. Several species of squirrel get along nicely in suburbia, but usually only one species is predominant in any given suburb - fox squirrels in one place, red squirrels in another, gray squirrels in a third - for reasons that are little understood. The diversity of birds in the suburbs is great, and in the South, lizards thrive in gardens and even houses. Of course, insects are always present.

There is an odd biological sameness in these suburban communities. True, the palms of Los Angeles are missing from the suburbs of Boston, and there are species of insects in Miami not found in Seattle. But over wide stretches of the United States, ecological conditions in suburban biomes vary much less than do those of natural biomes. And unlike the natural biomes, the urban and suburban communities exist in spite of, not because of, the climate.

23. If there was a preceding paragraph to this passage it would most likely be concerned with which of the following topics?
- (A) The migration from cities to suburbs
 - (B) The biological community in urban areas
 - (C) The mammals of the American countryside
 - (D) The history of American suburbs
24. The author implies that the mammals of the "suburban forest" differ from most species of trees there in which of the following ways?
- (A) They were not deliberately introduced.
 - (B) They are considered undesirable by humans.
 - (C) They are represented by a greater number of species.
 - (D) They have not fully adapted to suburban conditions.

25. The word *thoroughfares* in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) neighborhoods
(B) lawns
(C) open spaces
(D) streets
26. Which of the following conclusions about squirrels is supported by information in the passage?
(A) The competition among the three species is intense.
(B) Fox squirrels are more common than gray or red squirrels.
(C) Two species of squirrels seldom inhabit the same suburb.
(D) The reasons why squirrels do well in the suburbs are unknown.
27. The word *thrive* in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) remain
(B) flourish
(C) reproduce
(D) survive
28. The word *odd* in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) unusual
(B) appropriate
(C) unforgettable
(D) expected
29. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph of the passage?
(A) Biological communities in East Coast suburbs differ greatly from those on the West Coast.
(B) The suburban forest occupies an increasingly large segment of the American landscape.
(C) Suburbs in the United States have remarkably similar biological communities.
(D) Natural biomes have been studied more than suburban biomes.
30. What does the author imply about the effect of climate on the suburban biome?
(A) It is more noticeable than the effect of climate on the urban biome.
(B) It is not as important as it once was.
(C) It depends on the location of the biome.
(D) It is not as dramatic as the effect of climate on natural biomes.

QUESTIONS 31 - 39

Deep within the Earth there seethes a vast cauldron called Hot Dry Rock, or HDR, that observers believe could make the United States and other nations practically energy independent. HDR is a virtually limitless source of energy that generates neither pollution nor dangerous wastes.

The concept, now being tested at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, is quite simple, at least in theory. Two adjacent wells are

punched several miles into the Earth to reach this subterranean furnace. Water is pumped down one well to collect inside the Hot Dry Rock, creating a pressurized reservoir of superheated liquid. This is then drawn 10 through the other well to the surface, and there the water's accumulated load of heat energy is transferred to a volatile liquid that, in turn, drives an electric power-producing turbine.

David Duchane, HDR program manager at Los Alamos, believes that an economically competitive, 1-megawatt plant of this type will be built 15 and running in around two decades. A small prototype station will be built in half that time. But Duchane dreams an even grander dream. "We could build an HDR plant near the seacoast," he says. "Could you imagine pumping seawater down to where it heats up well above its boiling point? Then you bring it to the surface to make electrical energy, and you turn 20 some into vapor to get as much pure water as you need."

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Despite certain advantages, there are many drawbacks involved in the use of Hot Dry Rock.
 - (B) Hot Dry Rock is a potentially important energy source.
 - (C) By drilling deep wells in the ground, researchers at Los Alamos discovered Hot Dry Rock.
 - (D) Hot Dry Rock power plants are more useful if they are built near the seacoast.
32. Which of the following terms is NOT used in the passage to refer to Hot Dry Rock?
- (A) A vast cauldron (line 1)
 - (B) A virtually limitless source of power (lines 3-4)
 - (C) Subterranean furnace (line 7)
 - (D) A pressurized reservoir (line 9)
33. The word *adjacent* in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) up-and-down
 - (B) deep
 - (C) advanced
 - (D) side-by-side
34. The second paragraph of the passage implies that the concept of utilizing Hot Dry Rock as an energy source
- (A) might be difficult to put into practice
 - (B) is hard for nonscientists to understand
 - (C) is theoretically possible but technologically impractical
 - (D) may involve unknown dangers
35. The word *there* in line 10 refers to
- (A) a place deep inside the Earth
 - (B) a place near the seacoast
 - (C) Los Alamos National Laboratory
 - (D) the surface of the Earth

36. The power-producing turbine in the Hot Dry Rock power plant described in the second paragraph is actually driven by
- (A) electricity
 - (B) volatile liquid
 - (C) superheated water
 - (D) Hot Dry Rock
37. According to David Duchane, how long will it probably take to build a small prototype Hot Dry Rock power station?
- (A) Two years
 - (B) Four years
 - (C) Ten years
 - (D) Twenty years
38. What is the *grander dream*, mentioned in line 16?
- (A) The opportunity for the United States to become energy independent
 - (B) The chance to generate power without increasing pollution
 - (C) The possibility of obtaining pure water from seawater while generating electricity
 - (D) The hope that scientists can continue their research on Hot Dry Rock
39. The word *some* in line 19 refers to
- (A) seawater
 - (B) electrical energy
 - (C) water vapor
 - (D) pure water

QUESTIONS 40 - 50

The brilliant light, crystalline air, and spectacular surroundings have long drawn people to the tiny New Mexican town of Taos. Today, the homes of some of those who have settled there during Taos' 300-year history have been restored and are open to the public. Along with the churches and art galleries, these residences make up a part of the unique cultural heritage of Taos.

Representing the Spanish Colonial era is the meticulously restored hacienda of Don Antonio Severino Martinez. He moved his family to Taos in 1804 and transformed a simple cabin into a huge, imposing fortress. Its twenty-one rooms and two courtyards now house a living museum where visitors can watch potters and weavers at work. The American territorial era is represented by two houses: the home of the explorer and scout Kit Carson, located off Taos Square, and that of Charles Bent, a trader who later became governor of the New Mexico territory. Carson's house was built in 1843, Bent's three years later.

In the twentieth century, Taos, like its bigger sister Santa Fe to the south, blossomed into a center for artists and artisans. One of the first artists to move there was Ernest Blumenschein, who is known for his illustrations, including

those for the works of Jack London and other bestselling authors. In 1898,
20 while on a Denver-to-Mexico City sketching tour, Blumenschein's wagon
broke down near Taos. He walked into town carrying his broken wheel,
looked around, and decided to stay. His rambling, twelve-room house is
furnished as it was when he lived there. Not far from the Blumenschein house
is the home of another artist, Russian-born painter Nicolai Fechin, who moved
25 to Taos in the 1920s. He carved and decorated the furniture, windows, gates,
and fireplaces himself, transforming the interior of his adobe house into that
of a traditional country house in his homeland. A few miles north of town is
the Millicent Rogers Museum, the residence of a designer and collector who
came to Taos in 1947. An adobe castle, it contains a treasure trove of Native
30 American and Hispanic jewelry, pots, rugs, and other artifacts.

40. The passage mainly discusses which aspect of Taos?
(A) Its famous families
(B) Events from its 300-year history
(C) Its different architectural styles
(D) Its historic houses
41. The word *meticulously* in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) tastefully
(B) privately
(C) carefully
(D) expensively
42. The word *imposing* in line 9 is closest in meaning to
(A) striking
(B) complex
(C) threatening
(D) antiquated
43. According to the passage, the home of Don Antonio Severino Martinez is now
(A) a fortress
(B) an art gallery
(C) a museum
(D) a simple cabin
44. According to the passage, what were Charles Bent's two occupations?
(A) Merchant and politician
(B) Artist and artisan
(C) Explorer and scout
(D) Potter and weaver
45. Charles Bent's house was probably built in
(A) 1804
(B) 1840
(C) 1843
(D) 1846
46. The town of Santa Fe is probably referred to as Taos's "bigger sister" (line 16) because it
(A) is older
(B) has a larger population
(C) is more famous
(D) has more artists

47. The word *works* in line 19 is used in the context of this passage to mean
- (A) books
(B) factories
(C) designs
(D) paintings
48. According to the passage, what was Ernest Blumenschein's original destination when he went on a sketching tour in 1898?
- (A) Denver
(B) Santa Fe
(C) Mexico City
(D) Taos
49. The author implies that the interior of Nicolai Fechin house is decorated in what style?
- (A) Spanish colonial
(B) American territorial
(C) Native American
(D) Traditional Russian
50. Which of the following people is NOT mentioned as a resident of Taos?
- (A) Nicolai Fechin
(B) Jack London
(C) Ernest Blumenschein
(D) Millicent Rogers

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 3 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



PRACTICE TEST 5

Bài thực hành 5

Section 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION NGHE HIỂU

This section tests your ability to comprehend spoken English. It is divided into three parts, each with its own directions. During actual exams, you are *not* permitted to turn the page during the reading of the directions or to take notes at any time.

Section này kiểm tra khả năng hiểu văn nói tiếng Anh của bạn. Nó được chia thành ba phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng. Trong bài thi thật, khi hướng dẫn đang được đọc trên bảng, bạn *không* được phép lật trang hoặc ghi chú vào bất cứ lúc nào.

PART A

Directions: Each item in this part consists of a brief conversation involving two speakers. Following each conversation, a third voice will ask a question. You will hear the conversations and questions only once, and they will not be written out.

When you have heard each conversation and question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear: *What?* (A) 8

Here is an example. (B)

Here is an example. (C)

Here is an example. (D)

You will read: *What?* (A)

(A) Open the window. (B)

(B) Move the chair. (C)

(C) Leave the room. (D)

(D) Take a seat.

From the conversation you find out that the woman thinks the man should put the chair over by the window. The best answer to the question "What does the woman think the man should do?" is (B), "Move the chair." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.

Sample Answer

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

WAIT

1. (A) He picked these strawberries himself.
(B) He chose the freshest strawberries.
(C) The strawberries were displayed outside Bailey's market.
(D) The market had just sold the last strawberries.
2. (A) He's the worst lecturer they've ever heard.
(B) He gave one of his standard lectures.
(C) His article was the worst they've ever read.
(D) His lectures are generally better.
3. (A) Ate breakfast quickly.
(B) Came late to an appointment.
(C) Skipped breakfast.
(D) Waited in line.
4. (A) What kind it is.
(B) Where he bought it.
(C) How much it cost.
(D) What color it is.
5. (A) She'd like to watch it, but she hasn't.
(B) She didn't find it enjoyable.
(C) She tried to understand it, but she couldn't.
(D) She doesn't know when it comes on.
6. (A) Go skiing some other day.
(B) Take their lunch with them.
(C) Buy sandwiches at the ski lodge.
(C) Eat at an expensive restaurant.
7. (A) Botany.
(B) Mathematics.
(C) Acting.
(D) Astronomy.
8. (A) She wrote them herself.
(B) She thinks they're sentimental.
(C) She sings them with feeling.
(D) She knows them from memory.
9. (A) Take a taxi.
(B) Stay at another hotel.
(C) Ask the driver for directions.
(D) Walk to the hotel.

10. (A) Windows.
(B) Dishes.
(C) Eyeglasses.
(D) Automobiles.
11. (A) That Dean Metzger will have a reception.
(B) That the reception will be held tonight.
(C) That the reception will be at seven.
(D) That Dean Metzger's reception has been canceled.
12. (A) He's not very good at math.
(B) He's taking two advanced classes.
(C) He doesn't remember seeing the woman in class.
(D) He found the class too easy.
13. (A) He never seems to have any plans.
(B) She was disappointed with his planning.
(C) She enjoyed the event that he planned.
(D) He will do all the planning in the future.
14. (A) He had an accident because of his nervousness.
(B) He seemed very jumpy last night.
(C) He was upset because he'd almost had an accident.
(D) He was nervous about acting in the play last night.
15. (A) Professor Dixon asked his students to wait outside.
(B) The weather isn't very good today.
(C) Professor Dixon's class is meeting outside today.
(D) The class was suddenly canceled.
16. (A) He's changed his mind.
(B) He's taking statistics a second time.
(C) He considered it briefly.
(D) He finally decided to take economics.
17. (A) He hasn't seen many operas.
(B) Tickets for the opera don't cost much.
(C) He didn't attend the opera yesterday.
(D) The opera wasn't as good as others.
18. (A) Listen to music.
(B) Address a letter.
(C) Get his hair cut.
(D) Send a package.
19. (A) He and his roommate are alike.
(B) He is a helpful person.
(C) He always comes late to dinner.
(D) His roommate likes him a lot.
20. (A) It was sad.
(B) It was believable.
(C) It was boring.
(D) It was funny.
21. (A) In room 301.
(B) Next door to room 301.
(C) On another floor.
(D) In another building.

22. (A) He didn't think she would attend.
(B) She was the last person to come into the meeting.
(C) She didn't think the meeting would last long.
(D) He thought she would be late.
23. (A) Who Marie is.
(B) Where the newspaper is.
(C) What picture was in the paper.
(D) Why Marie's picture appeared.
24. (A) She knew the traffic would be heavy.
(B) She was sure that the flight would be late.
(C) She told the man to leave earlier.
(D) She just returned from Boston herself.
25. (A) He's sorry it's going out of business.
(B) He doesn't know when it's open.
(C) It has moved to another location.
(D) It's not a very good restaurant.
26. (A) He wanted a large hamburger.
(B) He ordered a small drink, not a large one.
(C) He didn't call the waiter.
(D) He thinks the drink looks small.
27. (A) Do some work in the yard.
(B) Play softball.
(C) Go to a bookstore.
(D) Buy some wood.
28. (A) She didn't need to practice.
(B) She was feeling much better.
(C) She didn't belong to the choir anymore.
(D) She was too sick to go out.
29. (A) She has no information about it.
(B) There was an announcement about it on the radio.
(C) Someone told her about it.
(D) She read about it somewhere.
30. (A) He will stay at the Sherman Hotel.
(B) The Buckley House is preferable.
(C) A decision must be made soon.
(D) He doesn't have to attend the conference.

PART B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard the questions, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is not permitted.

WAIT

31. (A) Go to a meeting of the fencing club.
(B) Watch a fencing match.
(C) Review for an exam.
(D) Attend a physical education class.
32. (A) Speed.
(B) Concentration.
(C) Strength.
(D) Agility.
33. (A) Both are fast-moving sports.
(B) Both depend on good tactics.
(C) Both provide a lot of exercise.
(D) Both require a lot of training.
34. (A) Required textbooks.
(B) Used books.
(C) Books on a "suggested readings" list.
(D) Children's books.
35. (A) At the beginning.
(B) After three weeks.
(C) Around the middle.
(D) Near the end.
36. (A) \$40.
(B) \$80.
(C) \$120.
(D) \$160.
37. (A) If a student has written a note in it.
(B) If it was purchased at another store.
(C) If a professor decides to use another text.
(D) If it is more than a year old.

PART C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks, each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are not written out.

When you have heard the question, read the four answer choices and select the one - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

Now here is a sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Meteorology.
- (C) Astronomy.
- (D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question "In what course is the lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
-
- (D)

Here is another sample question.

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon.
- (B) Clouds block the view of the Moon.
- (C) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.
- (D) The Sun can be observed without special equipment.

From the lecture, you learn that a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon and the shadow of the Earth passes across the Moon. The choice that best answers the question "According to the speaker, which of the following occurs during a lunar eclipse?" is (A), "The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon." Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is *not* permitted.

Sample Answer

-
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)



38. (A) A professor.
(B) An architecture student.
(C) A professional architect.
(D) An interior designer.
39. (A) Auto tires.
(B) A solar-powered generator.
(C) Straw and mud.
(D) A water pump.
40. (A) Visited an Earthship.
(B) Interviewed the inventor.
(C) Built an Earthship himself.
(D) Read books about Earthships.
41. (A) A room in an Earthship.
(B) A large Earthship.
(C) A group of Earthships.
(D) A small Earthship.
42. (A) A photograph.
(B) An architectural design.
(C) An architectural model.
(D) A book of plans.
43. (A) Once.
(B) Twice.
(C) Three times.
(D) Four times.
44. (A) The heaviest kite.
(B) The kite with the most unusual shape.
(C) The kite that flies the highest.
(D) The funniest kite.
45. (A) Only engineering students.
(B) Only young children.
(C) Any Central State University student.
(D) Anyone who wants to enter.
46. (A) Saturday at the commons.
(B) Saturday on top of the Engineering Tower.
(C) Sunday at the commons.
(D) Sunday at the stadium.
47. (A) Potluck dinners.
(B) A Native American ceremony.
(C) Marriage customs.
(D) The economy of the Pacific Northwest.
48. (A) Only the Kwakiutl tribe.
(B) All Native American tribes.
(C) Only tribes in British Columbia.
(D) All the tribes in the Pacific Northwest.
49. (A) To receive valuable gifts.
(B) To celebrate his birthday.
(C) To improve his social position.
(D) To taste different dishes.
50. (A) They cost the host so much money.
(B) The guests had to have pot-latches in turn.
(C) The guests brought money and valuables.
(D) The host's children had to have similar ceremonies.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1.

STOP WORK ON SECTION 1.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Section 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION TIME - 25 MINUTES

CẤU TRÚC VÀ VĂN VIẾT THỜI GIAN - 25 PHÚT

This section tests your ability to recognize grammar and usage suitable for standard written English. It is divided into two parts, each with its own directions.

Section này kiểm tra bạn về khả năng nhận biết ngữ pháp và cách dùng thích hợp cho văn viết tiếng Anh chuẩn. Section này được chia thành hai phần, mỗi phần có hướng dẫn riêng.

STRUCTURE

Directions: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the one word or phrase - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.

- (A) that
- (B) is
- (C) of
- (D) being

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

- A
-
- C
- D

Example II

large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.

- (A) There are no
- (B) Not the
- (C) It is not
- (D) No

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

WAIT

Sample Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D

1. Indian summer is a period of mild weather _____ during the autumn.
 - (A) occurs
 - (B) occurring
 - (C) it occurs
 - (D) is occurring
2. Bacteria may be round, _____, or spiral.
 - (A) rod shapes
 - (B) in the shape of rods
 - (C) like a rod's shape
 - (D) rod-shaped
3. _____ of his childhood home in Hannibal, Missouri, provided Mark Twain with the inspiration for two of his most popular novels.
 - (A) Remembering
 - (B) Memories
 - (C) It was the memories
 - (D) He remembered

4. Most of the spices and many of the herbs _____ today originate from plants native to tropical regions.
 - (A) using
 - (B) use of
 - (C) in use
 - (D) are used
5. _____ many improvements made to highways during the nineteenth century, but Americans continued to depend on water routes for transportation.
 - (A) Despite the
 - (B) There were
 - (C) However
 - (D) Though there were

6. There are believed _____ over 300 species of trees in El Yunque rain forest in Puerto Rico.
- (A) to be
(B) being
(C) they are
(D) there are
7. First performed in 1976, _____.
(A) William Lane wrote the one-character play *The Belle of Amherst* about the life of Emily Dickinson
(B) the life of Emily Dickinson was the subject of the one-character play *The Belle of Amherst* by William Lane
(C) William Lane's one-character play *The Belle of Amherst* was about the life of Emily Dickinson
(D) there was only one character in William Lane's play *The Belle of Amherst* about the life of Emily Dickinson
8. Minnesota's thousands of lakes _____ over 4,000 square miles.
(A) that cover
(B) covering
(C) are covered
(D) cover
9. Mushrooms have no vascular tissue, they reproduce by means of spores, and they _____ chlorophyll.
(A) lack
(B) no
(C) without
(D) not have
10. _____ get older, the games they play become increasingly complex.
- (A) Children
(B) Children, when they
(C) As children
(D) For children to
11. _____ is the ancestor of most types of domestic ducks is well documented.
- (A) That the mallard
(B) The mallard
(C) Because the mallard
(D) The mallard which
12. Rarely _____ last longer than an hour.
- (A) do tornados
(B) tornados
(C) tornados that
(D) tornados do
13. Adobe bricks tend to crumble if _____ to excessive moisture or cold.
- (A) they expose
(B) exposed
(C) are exposed
(D) to be exposed
14. _____ play *Alison's House*, the author Susan Glaspell won a Pulitzer Prize in 1931.
- (A) Her
(B) By her
(C) It was her
(D) For her
15. _____ type of insects that pollinate plants.
- (A) Not only are the bees
(B) Bees are not the only
(C) Not the only bees are
(D) Bees are not only the

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases. You must identify the one underlined expression - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I

Lenses may to have either concave or convex shapes.

A

B

C

D

This sentence should read "Lenses may have either concave or convex shapes." You should therefore select answer (A).

Sample Answer



(B)

(C)

(D)

Example II

When painting a fresco, an artist is applied paint directly to the damp plaster of a wall.

A

B

C

D

This sentence should read "When painting a fresco, an artist applies paint directly to the wet plaster of a wall." You should therefore select answer (B). As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

Sample Answer



(A)

(C)

(D)



16. Machines used to harvest tree crops, such as cherries and almonds, can be classified both as shakers or as pickup machines.

A

B

C

D

17. An extended family consists not only of parents and children but also of others relatives, such as grandparents and unmarried aunts and uncles.

A

C

B

D

18. Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful, and heavy group of horses.
19. The sculptor John Rogers produced many replica of his bronze statues.
20. Archaeological sites are sometimes revealed when the construction of roads and buildings.
21. Acting teacher Stella Adler played a pivotal role in the development of the Method School of acting.
22. Medical students must learning both the theory and the practice of medicine.
23. The first recorded use of natural gas to light street lamps it was in the town of Frederick, New York, in 1825.
24. Quinine, cinnamon, and other useful substances are all derived from the bark of trees.
25. Although the social sciences differ from one another, they share a common interest in human relationships.
26. Admiral Grace Hopper created the computer language COBOL, which is used primarily for scientific purposes.
27. Unlike competitive running, race walkers must always keep some portion of their feet in contact with the ground.
28. Henry David Thoreau's book Walden: A Life in the Woods is a record of his simply existence in a cabin on Walden Pond.
29. A promissory note is a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at some time future.

30. Mario Pei helped provide the world with a popular understand of linguistics.
31. Even though they are among the smallest carnivores, weasels will attack animals that are double their size.
32. Wilson Alwyn Bentley was a Vermont farmer who took over 6,000 close-up photographs of snowflakes during the lifetime.
33. New York City surpassed the other Atlantic seaports in partly because it developed the best transportation links with the interior of the country.
34. All of mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly among the friendliest to humans.
35. Harmonize, melody, and rhythm are important elements in most forms of music.
36. When babies are around fifteen months old, they can pick up objects and put themselves into small containers.
37. Loblolly pines, chiefly found in the Southeastern United States, has strong wood used as lumber and for paper pulp.
38. All root vegetables grow underground, and not all vegetables that grow underground are roots.
39. Tiny pygmy shrews breathe ten times as fast as humans beings.
40. Before diamonds can be used as jewels, they must be cut and polished.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 2 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



Section 3

READING COMPREHENSION TIME - 55 MINUTES ĐỌC HIỂU THỜI GIAN - 55 PHÚT

This section of the test measures your ability to comprehend written materials.

Section này của bài thi kiểm tra bạn về khả năng hiểu các đoạn văn.

Directions: This section contains several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the one best answer - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred from the passage. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Read the Following Passage

Like mammals, birds claim their own territories. A bird's territory may be small or large. Some birds claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas. Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, 5 but even in the biggest colonies, each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases, a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to 10 leave peacefully.

Example I

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds' mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

The passage mainly concerns the territories of birds. You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

Sample Answer

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

Example II

According to the passage, male birds defend their territory primarily against

- (A) Female birds
(B) Birds of other species
(C) Males of their own species
(D) Mammals

The passage states that "Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet. As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this section.

Sample Answer

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



QUESTIONS 1 - 12

- Galaxies are not evenly distributed throughout the universe. A few are found alone, but almost all are grouped in formations termed *galactic clusters*. These formations should not be confused with stellar clusters, globular clusters of stars that exist within a galaxy. The size of galactic clusters varies enormously, 5 with some clusters containing only a dozen or so members and others containing as many as 10,000. Moreover, galactic clusters themselves are part of larger clusters of clusters, termed *superclusters*. It is surmised that even clusters of superclusters are possible.

- Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is part of a galactic cluster called the Local 10 Group, which has twenty members and is typical in terms of the types of galaxies it contains. There are three large spiral galaxies: Andromeda, the largest galaxy in the group; the Milky Way, the second-largest galaxy; and the Triangulum Spiral, the third largest. There are also four medium-sized

spiral galaxies, including the Large Cloud of Magellan and the Small Cloud
15 of Magellan. There are four regular elliptical galaxies; the remainder are dwarf ellipticals. Other than our own galaxy, only Andromeda and the Clouds of Magellan can be seen with the naked eye, and the Clouds are visible only from the Southern Hemisphere.

In the vicinity of the Local Group are several clusters, each containing
20 around twelve members. The nearest cluster rich in members is the Virgo Cluster, which contains thousands of galaxies of all types. Like most large clusters, it emits X rays. The Local Group, the small neighboring clusters, and the Virgo Cluster form part of a much larger cluster of clusters - the Local Supercluster.

25 The existence of galactic clusters presented a riddle to scientists for many years - the "missing mass" problem. Clusters are presumably held together by the gravity generated by their members. However, measurements showed that the galaxies did not have enough mass to explain their apparent stability. Why didn't these clusters disintegrate? It is now thought that galaxies contain 30 great amounts of "dark matter," which cannot be directly observed but which generates gravitational pull. This matter includes gas, dust, burnt-out stars, and even black holes.

1. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Clusters and superclusters of galaxies
 - (B) An astronomical problem that has never been solved
 - (C) A recent development in astronomy
 - (D) The incredible distance between galaxies
2. The word *evenly* in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) uniformly
 - (B) predictably
 - (C) relatively
 - (D) paradoxically
3. What conclusion can be made about galaxies that are not found in clusters?
 - (A) They have never been observed.
 - (B) They are larger than other galaxies.
 - (C) They are not actually galaxies but parts of galaxies.
 - (D) They are outnumbered by galaxies that do occur in clusters.
4. The word *globular* in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) immense
 - (B) spherical
 - (C) dense
 - (D) brilliant

5. The author would probably characterize the existence of clusters of superclusters as
(A) impossible
(B) surprising
(C) theoretical
(D) certain
6. According to the passage, in what way is the Local Group typical of galactic clusters?
(A) In its size
(B) In the number of galaxies it contains
(C) In its shape
(D) In the types of galaxies that make it up
7. In the Local Group, which of the following types of galaxies are most numerous?
(A) Large spirals
(B) Medium-sized spirals
(C) Regular ellipticals
(D) Dwarf ellipticals
8. All of the following are visible from somewhere on Earth without a telescope EXCEPT
(A) the Clouds of Magellan
(B) Andromeda
(C) the Triangulum Spiral
(D) the Milky Way
9. According to the passage, the Local Group and the Virgo Cluster have which of the following in common?
(A) Both are rich in galaxies.
(B) Both emit X rays.
(C) Both are part of the same supercluster.
(D) Both are small clusters.
10. The word *riddle* in line 25 is closest in meaning to
(A) tool
(B) puzzle
(C) theory
(D) clue
11. Which of the following is NOT true about the "dark matter" mentioned in line 30?
(A) It is impossible to observe directly.
(B) It may include black holes.
(C) It helps explain the "missing mass" problem.
(D) It is found in the space between galaxies.
12. As used throughout the passage, the word *members* refers to
(A) stars
(B) galaxies
(C) scientists
(D) clusters

QUESTIONS 13 - 24

The Roman alphabet took thousands of years to develop, from the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians through modifications by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, and others. Yet in just a dozen years, one man, Sequoyah, invented an alphabet for the Cherokee people. Born in eastern Tennessee, Sequoyah was a hunter and a silversmith in his youth, as well as an able interpreter who knew Spanish, French, and English.

Sequoyah wanted his people to have the secret of the "talking leaves," as he called the books of white people, and so he set out to design a written form of Cherokee. His chief aim was to record his people's ancient tribal customs. He began by designing pictographs for every word in the Cherokee vocabulary. Reputedly his wife, angry at him for his neglect of garden and house, burned his notes, and he had to start over. This time, having concluded that picture-writing was cumbersome, he made symbols for the sounds of the Cherokee language. Eventually he refined his system to eighty-five characters, which he borrowed from the Roman, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets. He presented this system to the Cherokee General Council in 1821, and it was wholeheartedly approved. The response was phenomenal. Cherokees who had struggled for months to learn English lettering in school picked up the new system in days. Several books were printed in Cherokee, and in 1828, a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, was first published in the new alphabet. Sequoyah was acclaimed by his people.

In his later life, Sequoyah dedicated himself to the general advancement of his people. He went to Washington, D.C., as a representative of the Western tribes. He helped settle bitter differences among Cherokee after their forced movement by the federal government to the Oklahoma territory in the 1830s. He died in Mexico in 1843 while searching for groups of lost Cherokee. A statue of Sequoyah represents Oklahoma in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. However, he is probably chiefly remembered today because sequoias, the giant redwood trees of California, are named for him.

13. The passage is mainly concerned with
(A) the development of the Roman alphabet
(B) the accomplishments of Sequoyah
(C) the pictographic system of writing
(D) Sequoyah's experiences in Mexico
14. According to the passage, how long did it take to develop the Cherokee alphabet?
(A) Twelve years
(B) Twenty years
(C) Eighty-five years
(D) Thousands of years
15. There is NO indication in the passage that, as a young man, Sequoyah
(A) served as an interpreter
(B) made things from silver
(C) served as a representative in Washington
(D) hunted game

16. According to the passage, Sequoyah used the phrase *talking leaves* (line 7) to refer to
(A) redwood trees
(B) books
(C) symbols for sounds
(D) newspapers
17. What was Sequoyah's main purpose in designing a Cherokee alphabet?
(A) To record Cherokee customs
(B) To write books in Cherokee
(C) To write about his own life
(D) To publish a newspaper
18. The word *cumbersome* in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) awkward
(B) radical
(C) simplistic
(D) unfamiliar
19. In the final version of the Cherokee alphabet system, each of the characters represents a
(A) word
(B) picture
(C) sound
(D) thought
20. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as alphabet systems that Sequoyah borrowed from EXCEPT
(A) Egyptian
(B) Roman
(C) Hebrew
(D) Greek
21. The word *wholeheartedly* in line 17 is closest in meaning to
(A) unanimously
(B) enthusiastically
(C) immediately
(D) ultimately
22. According to the passage, a memorial statue of Sequoyah is located in
(A) Oklahoma
(B) Mexico
(C) Tennessee
(D) Washington, D.C.
23. Why does the author mention the giant redwood trees of California in the passage?
(A) Sequoyah took his name from those trees.
(B) The trees inspired Sequoyah to write a book.
(C) Sequoyah was born in the vicinity of the redwood forest.
(D) The trees were named in Sequoyah's honor.
24. The author begins to describe the Cherokees' reaction to the invention of a written language in
(A) lines 3 - 4
(B) lines 9 - 10
(C) lines 17 - 21
(D) lines 23 - 24

QUESTIONS 25 - 32

For a long time, amphibians were confused with reptiles. Like reptiles, they have three-chambered hearts and are cold-blooded. Some amphibians, such as salamanders, are even shaped like lizards. However, unlike reptiles, amphibians never have claws on their toes or scales on their bodies. Furthermore, 5 the eggs of amphibians lack shells, so they must be laid in water or moist places.

Amphibians were the first creatures to spend sizable amounts of their lives on land. The larvae of most amphibians, such as frog tadpoles, are born with gills and live in water. However, their gills disappear as they 10 develop lungs. Most retain the ability to breathe through the moist surface of their skin. This comes in handy when they hibernate in the bottom mud of lakes and ponds during the coldest months. They take in the small amount of oxygen they need through their skin. Some amphibians undergo what is known as a "double metamorphosis," changing not only from gill breathers 15 to lung breathers but also from vegetarians to insectivores.

Although the amphibian class is rather small in number of species, it shows great diversity. There are three major types. The caecilians of the tropics are long, legless, burrowing creatures. Caudate amphibians, such as newts and salamanders, mostly have long tails and stubby legs. Salientians, 20 which include both frogs and toads, are tailless as adults and have powerful hind legs. Toads differ from frogs primarily in that they have dry, warty skin.

25. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to
(A) define and describe amphibians
(B) contrast different types of amphibians
(C) trace the development of amphibians from larvae to adults
(D) explain how amphibians differ from other creatures
26. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of amphibians?
(A) They have three-chambered hearts.
(B) They lay eggs without shells.
(C) They have claws on their toes.
(D) They are cold-blooded.
27. As used in line 4, the term *scales* is closest to which of the following in meaning?
(A) Devices used to measure weight
(B) Plates covering the bodies of certain animals
(C) Sounds made by various animals
(D) Proportions between different sets of dimensions

28. According to the passage, the term *double metamorphosis* (line 14) refers to the fact that amphibians
(A) first breathe through their gills, then through their lungs, then through their skin
(B) change both the shape of their bodies and the way in which they lay eggs
(C) first live in the water, then on land, then in mud in the bottom of ponds and lakes
(D) change both their methods of breathing and their feeding habits
29. It can be inferred from the passage that amphibians' ability to breathe through their skin is especially useful during the
(A) summer
(B) fall
(C) winter
(D) spring
30. All of the following are identified in the passage as amphibians EXCEPT
(A) newts
(B) salamanders
(C) caecilians
(D) lizards
31. The word *Stubby* in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) long and thin
(B) undeveloped
(C) thick and short
(D) powerful
32. In line 21, the word *they* refers to
(A) toads
(B) tails
(C) adults
(D) frogs

QUESTIONS 33 - 44

The first animated film, *Humorous Phases of Funny Faces*, was made in 1906 by newspaper illustrator James Blackton. He filmed faces that were drawn on a blackboard in progressive stages. In New York City, Winsor McCay exhibited his most famous films, *Little Nemo* (1910) and *Gertie the Dinosaur* 5 (1914). His films featured fluid motion and characters with individual personalities. For the first time, characters drawn of lines seemed to live on the screen. In 1914, John R. Bray streamlined the animation process, using assembly-line techniques to turn out cartoons.

By 1915, film studios began producing cartoon series. The Pat Sullivan 10 studio produced the series featuring Felix the Cat. He became one of the most beloved characters of the silent-film era. The Max Fleischer studio produced series starring Ko-Ko the Clown and, later, Betty Boop and Popeye.

The first cartoon with sound was *Steamboat Willie* (1928), which introduced Mickey Mouse. This film was produced by Walt Disney, the most 15 famous of American animators. His early success enabled Disney to train

his animators in anatomy, acting, drawing, and motion studies. The results of this are apparent in *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), the first full-length animated feature. It became an instant success, and still remains popular. Other important Disney films followed.

20 Warner Brothers' studio challenged Disney for leadership in the field with cartoons starring Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, and other characters. These films were faster-paced and featured slapstick humor. In the 1950s, a group of animators splintered off from Disney and formed United Production of America, which rejected Disney's realism and employed a bold, modernistic approach.

25 In the 1950s, children's cartoons began to be broadcast on Saturday morning television and, later, in prime time. Among the most successful were those made by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera, such as those featuring Yogi Bear and the Flintstones.

The full-length animated film became popular again in the 1980s and 30 '90s. Producer Steven Spielberg released his first animated film, *An American Tail* (1986), and Disney began a series of remarkable annual hits with *The Little Mermaid* (1989), *Who Framed Roger Rabbit?* (1988), a joint production of Spielberg and Disney, blurred the lines between live action and animation. Animation returned to prime-time television with the Fox Network's *The 35 Simpsons*. Animators had experimented with computer animation as early as the 1950s, but *Toy Story* (1995) was the first full-length film to be entirely computer animated. These developments promise to bring about the most exciting era in animation since its heyday.

33. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) the history of animated film
- (B) the life of Walt Disney
- (C) the development of one animated cartoon
- (D) the use of computers in animation

34. It can be inferred from the passage that the characters in *Little Nemo* and *Gertie the Dinosaur*

- (A) were first drawn on a blackboard
- (B) were part of a cartoon series
- (C) seemed to have their own personalities
- (D) did not look as lifelike as Blackton's characters

35. The word *streamlined* in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- (A) simplified
- (B) revolutionized
- (C) bypassed
- (D) invented

36. The word *he* in line 10 refers to

- (A) Pat Sullivan
- (B) Felix the Cat
- (C) Max Fleischer
- (D) Ko Ko the Clown

37. What can be inferred from the passage about animated films produced before 1928?
- (A) They were not very popular.
 - (B) They were longer than later movies.
 - (C) They were not drawn by hand.
 - (D) They were silent films.
38. According to the passage, the film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*
- (A) showed the benefits of training the Disney animators
 - (B) was the first movie produced by Walt Disney
 - (C) was the last movie Disney made before his death
 - (D) did not become successful until many years later
39. The phrase *splintered off from* in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) competed with
 - (B) broke away from
 - (C) merged with
 - (D) released from
40. The author does NOT specifically mention characters produced by
- (A) Walt Disney
 - (B) Hanna and Barbera
 - (C) United Productions of America
 - (D) Warner Brothers
41. The phrase *blurred the lines* in line 33 is closest in meaning to
- (A) eliminated the distinctions
 - (B) obscured the issues
 - (C) answered the questions
 - (D) emphasized the problems
42. The first experiments with computer animation took place during the
- (A) 1950s
 - (B) 1960s
 - (C) 1980s
 - (D) 1990s
43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *heyday* in line 38?
- (A) Beginning
 - (B) Decline
 - (C) Prime
 - (D) Rebirth
44. Where in the passage does the author first mention animation on television?
- (A) Line 9
 - (B) Lines 13 - 14
 - (C) Lines 25 - 26
 - (D) Lines 34 - 35

QUESTIONS 45 - 50

Fog is a cloud in contact with or just above the surface of land or sea. It can be a major environmental hazard. Fog on highways can cause chain-reaction accidents involving dozens of cars. Delays and shutdowns at airports can cause economic losses to airlines and inconvenience to thousands of travelers. Fog at sea has always been a danger to navigation. Today, with supertankers carrying vast quantities of oil, fog increases the possibility of catastrophic oil spills.

The most common type of fog, radiation fog, forms at night, when moist air near the ground loses warmth through radiation on a clear night. This

10 type of fog often occurs in valleys, such as California's San Joaquin Valley. Another common type, advection fog, results from the movement of warm, wet air over cold ground. The air loses temperature to the ground and condensation sets in. This type of fog often occurs along the California coast and the shores of the Great Lakes. Advection fog also forms when air
15 associated with a warm ocean current blows across the surface of a cold current. The thick fogs of the Grand Banks off Newfoundland, Canada, are largely of this origin, because here the Labrador Current comes in contact with the warm Gulf Stream.

Two other types of fog are somewhat more unusual. Frontal fog occurs

20 when two fronts of different temperatures meet, and rain from the warm front falls into the colder one, saturating the air. Steam fog appears when cold air picks up moisture by moving over warmer water.

45. The first paragraph focuses on which aspect of fog?
(A) its dangers
(B) its composition
(C) its beauty
(D) its causes
46. The word *catastrophic* in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) accidental
(B) inevitable
(C) unexpected
(D) disastrous
47. According to the article, fog that occurs along the California coast is generally
(A) radiation fog
(B) advection fog
(C) frontal fog
(D) steam fog
48. It can be inferred from the passage that the Labrador Current is
(A) cold
(B) weak
(C) polluted
(D) warm
49. The author organizes the discussion of the different types of fog according to
(A) their geographic locations
(B) their relative density
(C) the types of problems they cause
(D) their relative frequency
50. The author of the passage is probably an expert in the field of
(A) physics
(B) economics
(C) transportation
(D) meteorology

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE THE TIME LIMIT, CHECK YOUR WORK
ON SECTION 3 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

A hexagonal sign with the word "STOP" in the center.