

Practice Test 2

Bài thực hành 2

test visitors
about

the
country
and
its
people.

They
are
interested
in
our
ways
of
life.

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) (C) (D)



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)
-
- (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

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 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)
- (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

(C) correspondence exchanging
(D) correspondence was exchanged

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

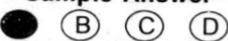
Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases. You must identify the one underlined expression - (A), (B), (C), or (D) - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example 1

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



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 for-
B C
mations illumination by electric
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 ranging 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) (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 - 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 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
- 20 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 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.

