

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

- (A) (B) (C) (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 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



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

31. Feathers keep birds warm and dry
also A enable them B to fly.
32. Some A species of penicillin mold
are used B to ripe C cheeses.
33. In A about 1920, experimental
B psychologists have devoted more
research C to learning than to
any other D topic.
34. Natural asphalt A lakes are B find in
many C parts of D the world.
35. All A living creatures B pass on
inherited traits C from one generation to
other.
36. Many of the A events that B led up to
the American Revolution
took place C in Massachusetts.
37. Mass production is the
manufacture A of machineries B and
other articles in C standard sizes and
large D numbers.
38. Not much A people realize that apples B
have been C cultivated for
over D 3,000 years.
39. The A destructive force of B running
water depends C entirely almost on
the velocity D of its flow.
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 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 5 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 15 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 20 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 25 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.

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 ~~something~~
(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.

