

Grammar Exercise 4.1

1. annually
2. simple
3. food rainy
4. severity
5. Generally simple
6. industry products
7. relieve
8. scholarly immigration
9. easy
10. tropical ability
11. automatically
12. lose rapidly
13. ripen
14. beautiful
15. distinction perfectly

Grammar Exercise 4.2

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| <u> X </u> | 1. intellectual |
| <u> C </u> | 2. |
| <u> X </u> | 3. analyzes |
| <u> X </u> | 4. dances |
| <u> X </u> | 5. weight |
| <u> X </u> | 6. well |
| <u> X </u> | 7. reaction |
| <u> C </u> | 8. |
| <u> X </u> | 9. harden |

Grammar Exercise 5.1

2. was founded
3. have used
4. will fly
5. were made
6. wrote
7. is suited
8. have revolutionized

Grammar Exercise 5.2

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| <u> X </u> | 2. was |
| <u> X </u> | 3. was |
| <u> X </u> | 4. took |
| <u> C </u> | 5. |
| <u> X </u> | 6. worn |
| <u> X </u> | 7. were chosen |
| <u> X </u> | 8. study |
| <u> C </u> | 9. |
| <u> X </u> | 10. are played |
| <u> C </u> | 11. |
| <u> X </u> | 12. is |
| <u> X </u> | 13. were produced. |
| <u> X </u> | 14. is used |

Grammar Exercise 6.1

2. Anyone working under conditions that cause a heavy loss of perspiration can suffer heat exhaustion.
3. A mosquito filled with blood is carrying twice its own body weight.
4. A delta is a more or less triangular area of sediments deposited at the mouth of a river.
5. Natural resources provide the raw materials used to produce finished goods.
6. In this part of the campus there are several buildings dating from the 1790's.
7. A filter placed in front of a camera lens changes the color of the light that reaches the film.

Grammar Exercise 6.2

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| <u> X </u> | 2. mixed |
| <u> X </u> | 3. grown |
| <u> C </u> | 4. |
| <u> C </u> | 5. |
| <u> X </u> | 6. crushed |
| <u> C </u> | 7. |
| <u> C </u> | 8. |
| <u> X </u> | 9. Receiving |
| <u> X </u> | 10. stimulating |

Grammar Exercise 7

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| <u> X </u> | 1. it |
| <u> C </u> | 2. |
| <u> X </u> | 3. its |
| <u> X </u> | 4. their |
| <u> X </u> | 5. those |
| <u> X </u> | 6. its |
| <u> X </u> | 7. our |
| <u> X </u> | 8. that |
| <u> X </u> | 9. their |
| <u> C </u> | 10. |
| <u> X </u> | 11. their |
| <u> X </u> | 12. they |

Grammar Exercise 8.1

2. human
3. children
4. automobile
5. thousands
6. appliances

Grammar Exercise 8.2

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| <u> X </u> | 1. feet |
| <u> X </u> | 2. kinds |
| <u> X </u> | 3. farm |
| <u> X </u> | 4. medicine |
| <u> X </u> | 5. trees |
| <u> X </u> | 6. percent |
| <u> C </u> | 7. |
| <u> X </u> | 8. 500-page |
| <u> X </u> | 9. women |
| <u> X </u> | 10. sunlight |

Practice Test 1

(The TOEFL iBT does not use the letters A, B, C, and D for the multiple-choice items. However, in these answer keys, *A* corresponds to the first answer choice, *B* to the second, *C* to the third, and *D* to the fourth.)

Reading***Bioluminescence***

- | Answer | Explanation |
|--------|---|
| 1. D | Paragraph 1 says, "The only groups that do not display bioluminescence are freshwater fish, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and leafy plants." |
| 2. B | According to paragraph 2, bioluminescence "compares favorably in (energy) efficiency with fluorescent lighting." |
| 3. A | <i>Eerie</i> means "strange, unusual, mysterious." |
| 4. C | Choice C is best because paragraph 3 says that the phenomenon of "milky seas" (caused by the disturbance of dinoflagellates) occurs when a ship moves through tropical waters at night. Tropical waters are close to the equator and would there- |

fore be warm. Choice A is not inferable; although the passage says the phenomenon is “particularly common” in the Indian Ocean, it must also happen in other tropical waters. Choice B is also not inferable. Dinoflagellates glow when disturbed (as by a ship). They do not blink on and off. Choice D is not inferable because nothing in the paragraph tells us that the dinoflagellates are destroyed by the passing of the ship. They are simply disturbed and therefore glow.

5. B *The wake of a ship* is the track of waves and white water left behind as a ship moves through the water.
6. B Choice B best summarizes and simplifies the original sentence. Choice A mistakenly says that the shark’s bioluminescence attracts small fish, which then attract large predatory fish. In fact, the shark’s bioluminescence itself attracts the large predators. Choice C mistakenly says that the shark uses bioluminescence to frighten off large predatory fish. In fact, it attracts the large predators with a bioluminescent patch that resembles a fish and then attacks the predators. Choice D is not the best answer. It is generally true that large predators such as sharks are attracted by the sight of small fish, but this does not summarize the information in the original sentence.
7. C According to the passage, “Some squids use luminous fluids to confuse and escape from predators in the same way that other squids use their dark ink.” Choice A is incorrect because most people do *not* have experience with squids’ fluids of any type. Choice B is incorrect; the bobtail squid is given as an example of a creature that uses its bioluminescence to camouflage (hide) it at night, not as an example of a squid that confuses its enemies with glowing fluids. Choice D is wrong; no information is given about the chemical composition of the squids’ fluids.
8. A According to paragraph 4, “It is widely believed that many of the creatures that live in the dark depths of the ocean developed the ability to produce light simply as a way to see around them.” The author then supports this idea by pointing out that, unsurprisingly, deep-sea creatures mainly use blue and green light, which best penetrates water.
9. D The word *obscure* means “unclear or unknown.”
10. D The phrase *these organisms* refers to the species that, millions of years ago, developed bioluminescence to remove oxygen from their immediate environment.
11. B There is *no* mention in paragraph 6 that bioluminescence can be used to light houses. (However, it is mentioned in the same paragraph that scientists are studying bioluminescence in order to build lamps that work in a similar way.)
12. The new sentence should be inserted at the third black square in the passage:
In some species, the role of bioluminescence is obvious. Fireflies and marine fireworms use their light to attract mates. The anglerfish uses a dangling luminous organ to attract prey to come within striking distance. The cookie cutter shark utilizes a bioluminescent patch on its underbelly to appear as a small fish to lure large predatory fish such as tuna and mackerel and when these fish try to consume the “small fish,” they are

attacked by the shark. The bobtail squid uses its bioluminescence as nighttime camouflage. When viewed from below, its spots of light blend in with the light of the stars and the Moon. Some squids use luminous fluids to confuse and escape from predators in the same way that other squids use their dark ink. ■ It is widely believed that many of the creatures that live in the dark depths of the ocean developed the ability to produce light simply as a way to see around them. ■ Most deep-sea creatures produce blue and green light, and unsurprisingly, the light of those colors has the most powerful penetrating power in water. ■ **For some reason, however, bioluminescence is not common in the unending darkness of caves.** The only cave-dwelling creature capable of generating light is a New Zealand glowworm. ■

The word *however* in the missing sentence links it to the previous sentences. Those sentences explain how deep-sea creatures use bioluminescence to light their dark environment. On the contrary, few creatures that live in dark caves use bioluminescence, so the word *however* is used to talk about cave creatures. *Cave-dwelling* in the next sentence is also a link to the mention of caves in the missing sentence.

13. A, C, F Choice A is correct because it correctly summarizes paragraph 6. Choice B is incorrect. Fireflies still use bioluminescence to attract mates, according to information in paragraph 4. Choice C is a good answer. It summarizes the information in paragraph 3. Choice D is not correct. The passage says that there was a time when there was less oxygen in the air, but does not say that bioluminescence caused this. Choice E is true but is only a detail in the passage. Choice F correctly summarizes paragraphs 4 and 5.

Modern Times

Answer Explanation

14. A Paragraph 1 explains, “the film’s main concerns are those of millions of people at the time: unemployment, poverty, and economic oppression.”
15. C In paragraph 1 the author says, “Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a journalist who, while interviewing him, happened to describe working conditions in industrial Detroit.”
16. B Gags are “jokes or funny situations.”
17. C Paragraph 2 says, “While there is no dialogue, there is music and sound effects, such as the roar of machinery and the scream of factory whistles.”
18. C Paragraph 3 indicates that “Only about one-third of *Modern Times* takes place inside a futuristic factory.” Two-thirds of the movie must, therefore, take place outside the factory.
19. B The word *This* refers to the scene in which the Tramp is strapped onto the assembly line and the automatic feeding machine throws food at him.
20. A The word *nightmarish* means “terrifying, frightening.” (A *nightmare* is a bad dream.)
21. D The fact that the Tramp “loses his mind” when the speed of the assembly line is increased (paragraph 3), that the attendants who take him away are wearing white coats (paragraph 3), and that the doctor dismisses him by telling him to take it easy (paragraph 4) all indicate that the Tramp is taken to a mental hospital.
22. B The doctor tells the Tramp to “Take it easy and avoid excitement,” but for the rest of the film the

- Tramp has a series of adventures and problems (paragraph 4).
23. D In this context, *stock* means “standard, typical.” When the author says that *Modern Times* has a stock ending, he means that this ending was used in other Chaplin films.
24. A Paragraph 5 begins, “Clearly, *Modern Times* has its flaws . . .” *Flaws* are imperfections, so it is obvious that *Modern Times* is not a perfect film.
25. The new sentence should be inserted at the third black square in the passage:

Chaplin not only starred in *Modern Times* but also wrote the script and the music and directed and produced it. It was the last movie in which Chaplin played the “Little Tramp,” a popular character he had first created in 1915. The Little Tramp is a simple, kind wanderer with a small mustache, a Derby hat, baggy pants, and a cane. He falls into many misfortunes but always maintains a sweet, sad optimism. *Modern Times* was also Chaplin’s final silent movie. “Talkies” had appeared nine years earlier but Chaplin’s humor was mostly based on body language and visual gags. ■ However, it is somewhat deceptive to call *Modern Times* a silent film. ■ While there is no dialogue, there is music and sound effects, such as the roar of machinery and the scream of factory whistles. ■ **The voice of the brutal factory owner is also heard coming through a giant two-way television screen (many years before television was actually invented).** In *Modern Times*, the world of sound is the noisy world of technology, although the Tramp, a symbol of humanity, is silent. ■

The second marked sentence says that, while there is no dialogue, there is music and sound effects, and gives some examples of sound effects. The missing sentence should be placed at the third black square because it gives further examples of sounds that are heard in the “silent” movie.

26. B, C, E Choice A is only a detail, a piece of background information. Choice B is correct. It summarizes the information in paragraphs 3 and 4. Choice C summarizes the most important idea in paragraph 2. Choice D contains some incorrect information. The passage does not say that the Tramp marries the orphan (although in real life, Chaplin was married to the actress who played the orphan). Choice E correctly summarizes paragraph 5. Choice F is a detail from paragraph 2.

Balloon-Frame Houses

Answer Explanation

27. A In this context, *domestic* means residential, related to houses. (In some cases *domestic* refers to one’s home country and is the opposite of *international*.)
28. A *The other* refers to a second factor, the shortage of labor. (The first factor was the abundance of wood.)
29. D According to paragraph 3, “while constructing houses in Fort Dearborn, Illinois, Augustine Taylor . . . invented a new method of building that utilized a framework of lightweight lumber. This was the birth of the balloon-frame house.”
30. C Builders of traditional homes did not require nails because “Wooden pegs were used instead of iron nails” (paragraph 2).
31. D *Balloon-frame houses* was at first a term given by critics to this type of house. These skeptics said

that because the houses were made of such lightweight material, they would blow away like balloons in the wind (paragraph 4).

32. A *Scorn* means “disapproval, mockery.” People show *scorn* by criticizing and laughing at something they don’t like.
33. C The main point of the sentence is that, because of falling prices, a bag of nails in the United States cost less than the tax on a bag of nails in Europe. Choice C best summarizes this idea. Choice A is incorrect because it does not compare the cost of U.S. nails with the tax on European nails; it compares the taxes on nails in general to taxes in general. Choice B is wrong; the author does not say taxes on European nails were increasing, but that prices for nails in the U.S. were falling. Choice D is also wrong; nail makers in the U.S. dropped prices not because of declining taxes but because of better technology.
34. A The word *mushrooming* means “growing rapidly, expanding quickly.”
35. C Paragraph 6 states, “The downside of balloon-frame houses was that they were made almost exclusively of flammable materials. Chicago rapidly became a city of wood. That fact came back to haunt the city on a hot, terrible night in 1871.” The fact that the use of *flammable* (easily burnable) materials caused a problem in Chicago indicates that the problem was a disastrous fire. (Note: The phrase *came back to haunt* means that some mistake in the past caused problems later.)
36. C The company sold building kits that included wood, parts, and building plans for people to build their own balloon-frame houses (paragraph 7).
37. B The author gives information about both the smallest, cheapest house sold by the company and the biggest, nicest, most expensive house to show the full range of housing sold by the company.
38. The new sentence should be inserted at the first black square in the passage:

Two factors made building different in North America. One was an abundance of wood. Wood was used at a rate impossible to match in a mostly deforested Europe. The other was the fact that labor was scarce in most communities. ■ **In particular, there was a lack of trained artisans.** European houses built in the traditional timber-frame style used heavy cut stone. ■ That took a huge toll in labor. ■ Another key feature of European houses was the use of heavy timbers fitted with complex joints. ■ Wooden pegs were used instead of iron nails. This type of home construction was time-consuming and required a team of expert carpenters and other workers with specialized tools. Fundamentally, it was the same method of building homes that had been used in Europe since medieval times.

The sentence before the first marked sentence says that labor was scarce in North America. The missing sentence clarifies this with specific information, saying that there was especially a lack of trained artisans (skilled workers).

39. **Timber-Frame Houses:** C, F, G;

Balloon-Frame Houses: A, D, E, H

Choice A should be listed under balloon-frame houses because, according to paragraph 7, the reasonable prices for this kind of house allowed many U.S. workers to own their own homes. Choice B is not a characteristic of either

building style because timber-frame houses required a team of skilled workers, while balloon-frame houses required one or two unskilled workers (paragraphs 2 and 3). Choice C belongs under timber-frame houses because, according to paragraph 2, timber-frame houses were built basically in the same way houses had been built in Europe since medieval times. Choice D is a characteristic of balloon-frame houses because, according to paragraph 5, balloon-frame housing was made possible by improvements in sawmill technology and nail-making technology. Choice E should be listed under balloon-frame houses because this type of housing changed home building from a specialized craft to an industry (paragraph 3). Choice F should be considered a characteristic of timber-frame houses because constructing this form of housing was time-consuming and required a lot of skilled laborers. Choice G should also be listed as a characteristic of timber-frame houses because, according to paragraph 2, this type of house was built of heavy timbers and cut stone. Choice H should be listed under balloon-frame houses. Paragraph 6 says that another advantage of balloon-frame houses was their mobility, and many Chicagoans in the nineteenth century moved their houses from place to place. Finally, Choice I should not be listed under either type of housing. Timber-frame housing was replaced as the dominant type by balloon-frame housing in the 1830's, but balloon-frame housing was dominant only until the 1940's.

Listening

Answer Explanation

1. B Ted tells the professor, "I'm working on the campus newspaper and . . . and I need to get over there right after class for a meeting . . ."
2. A Ted's intonation when he says, "I don't know what to say" indicates that he is surprised that Professor Jacobs is asking him to take part in the reading. "I don't know what to say" might indicate confusion (Choice D) but Ted is not upset; he is happy and flattered (pleased) to be asked.
3. A Ted says, "I'd really like to read the first two or three chapters of this novel I've been working on . . ."
4. B Ted thought that Professor Jacobs didn't like his poem *Northern Lights* because the professor didn't say much about it when Ted read it in class. However, the Professor says that he "quite liked it," but he "wanted to hear what the other students in class thought of it." Therefore, we can infer that choice B is correct; the professor sometimes doesn't express his feelings about his students' work in class.
5. C Professor Jacobs says, "Drop by my office sometime this week and we'll figure out which poems you should read."
6. A Dana tells Ms. Fong, "I really have no money for living expenses, so, uh, that's why I'm hoping to land a part-time job . . ."
7. D Ms. Fong explains that there are two types of work-study jobs, needs-based and merit-based, and that needs-based positions "are the ones funded by the government." Therefore, merit-based positions must not receive government funding.
8. D When Ms. Fong mentions the tour-guide job, Dana says "Really? Wow, that sounds fabulous." She does *not* want a job in a cafeteria (A) and Ms. Fong does not suggest that she work either as a receptionist (B) or as a lab technician (C).

9. C Ms. Fong says, "The first step is to fill out the financial aid forms I mentioned."
10. A Ms. Fong tells Dana not to give up on the position, which means to not stop trying to get the job. She says "we really encourage job-sharing—two students working one position."
11. B, A, C The professor says that the Inuit of Northern Alaska, where driftwood (wood brought to the shore by waves) was plentiful, built winter houses of wood. In North Central Canada and on Greenland, the Inuit built the snow houses that are called igloos in English. In Labrador in northeastern Canada, the Inuit built winter houses made of stone and earth supported by whalebones.
12. B This information about the isolation of the Inuit of Greenland is not directly relevant to the topic of the lecture (igloos). It is additional information about these people that the professor finds interesting.
13. A Since the Inuit word *igloo* means *house*, it could be used to refer to a summer house or any other kind of house.

14.

	Yes	No
Build a framework to support the igloo from inside		✓
Cut blocks of hardened snow with a knife	✓	
Dig an entrance tunnel	✓	
Stand on top of the igloo in order to compress the snow and make it stronger		✓
Melt snow on the interior surface of the igloo with lamps and then let the water re-freeze.	✓	

- An igloo is the only type of traditional dome-shaped house built *without* interior support, so the first phrase should be marked **No**. The professor says that Inuit "used knives made of bone or ivory to cut wind-packed snow into blocks," so the second phrase should be marked **Yes**. The third phrase should be marked **Yes** because, according to the professor, "the entrance tunnel to the igloo was dug out so that it was lower than the igloo floor." The professor claims that an igloo was strong enough to support the weight of a man standing on top of it, but this would not have been part of the normal construction process; therefore, the fourth phrase should be marked **No**. The Inuit used a lamp to melt a little of the interior of the igloo and then let the water refreeze, forming a layer of ice. This made the igloo stronger. The fifth phrase should therefore be marked **Yes**.
15. B, E According to the professor, the Inuit "held dances and wrestling matches and their famous singing competitions in these larger igloos," so answers A, C, and D are all true. There was **no** mention in the lecture that larger igloos were used as multi-family houses (although the lecture does say that five or more families lived in igloos built in clusters, in several small igloos built close together). There is no mention of using igloos for storage.
16. D The professor says that in the 1950's, the Inuit began living in permanent housing and "only used igloos when they went on overnight hunting trips."

17. D Professor Fuller says that Albert Einstein said faster-than-light travel was impossible, and then she says, “Who am I to argue with Einstein?” This expression means that she agrees with Einstein.
18. A Professor Fuller says, “Then you fire intense bursts of laser beams at the sails.”
19. C According to Professor Fuller, what is required to travel to the stars is “some revolutionary drive system that requires little or no fuel.”
20. C, D, A, B The speculation stage involves dreaming up ideas for a new technology; the science stage involves testing these ideas with experiments; the technology stage involves building the technology; and the application stage involves putting the technology to use.
21. A, D According to Professor Fuller, most of the “extra-solar” planets discovered so far are gas giants similar to Jupiter, and a few of them are small planets very close to their stars.
22. B When she says “I don’t think I’d pack my bags and head for the spaceport any time soon,” she is joking since there are no passenger spaceports now, but what she really means is that flight to other stars will not occur in the near future.
23. A, C The professor says that when Photorealism began “in the sixties and seventies, art was dominated by Minimalism and Conceptual Art, which were very *non-representational* types of art, very abstract . . .”
24. B According to the professor, Audrey Flack “worked with an airbrush and she used acrylic paints,” so choices A and D *are* given in the lecture. The professor also says that Audrey Flack “made a slide from the photo and projected the picture onto her canvas” so choice C is mentioned in the lecture. There is no mention that Flack used a computer.
25. A, B She quotes two Photorealist painters (Chuck Close and Richard Estes) talking about the subjects of their paintings, and she gives specific examples of the subjects of some Photorealist paintings (for example, a gas station, an elderly man waiting at a bus stop, and an old, closed-down drive-in movie. (A drive-in movie is an outdoor movie theater where people watched the movie from their cars. This kind of movie theater was especially popular in the U.S. in the 1950’s and 1960’s.)
26. C The professor says that Estes painted urban scenes reflected in large plate-glass windows. Only choice C qualifies as an urban scene reflected in glass.
27. D The professor describes one of Hanson’s sculptures as being so lifelike that people would try to ask the statue questions. She emphasizes the extreme realism of his works.

28.		Yes	No
	They feature three-dimensional optical illusions.		✓
	Their subjects are ordinary people and scenes.	✓	
	They are often painted in bright colors.	✓	
	They may be either representational or non-representational.		✓
	They show great attention to detail.	✓	

The professor mentions a school of art from the eighteenth century called *trompe l’oeil* that has some similarities to Photorealism. However, *trompe l’oeil* paintings feature optical illusions, such as figures that seem to be three-dimensional, while Photorealism was not concerned with optical illusions. Therefore, the first sentence should be marked **No**. The professor says that Photorealists “always painted ordinary, everyday, banal (boring) subjects,” so the second sentence should be marked **Yes**. The professor also mentions that “most Photorealist paintings tend to be bright and colorful,” so the third sentence should be marked **Yes**. All Photorealist works were representational, unlike the non-representational works of Minimalists and Conceptual Artists, so the fourth sentence should be marked **No**. The professor says that Photorealists “portrayed their subjects down to the smallest detail, and so their paintings look like photographs,” and so the fifth sentence should be marked **Yes**.

29. B, C The professor says that “By far the most damage is done to vehicles and . . . farmers’ crops.”
30. C There is no mention in the article that dancing was ever used to prevent hail. In fourteenth-century Europe, church bells, pots and pans, and cannons were used. Cannons continued to be used in wine-producing areas through the nineteenth century, and in the Soviet Union in the 1950’s, cannons shooting silver iodide into the air were used to try to reduce the size of hailstones. Cannons, therefore, have been used most recently.
31. B A student asked the professor if people are often hurt by hailstones. When the professor says “Hmmm, well, it doesn’t . . . it doesn’t really seem like it to me,” he really means that he doesn’t think people are often injured, but he is not absolutely sure.
32. B The professor says a hailstone “looks . . . like an onion cut in half—lots of layers.” He is therefore comparing the internal structure of a hailstone to that of an onion.
33. A One student says, “The hailstorm I was caught in was in April, maybe early May, so I’d guess spring,” and the professor agrees that the student has guessed correctly.

34.		Yes	No
	Hailstones become so heavy that they fall to the ground.	✓	
	Water droplets are lifted into the cold region of a thundercloud and freeze.	✓	
	Tornado clouds circulate ice crystals inside of thunderclouds.		✓
	Droplets are lifted into the cloud again and again, adding more ice.	✓	
	A mass of fast-moving warm air hits a slower-moving mass of cold air.		✓

The professor says that, as the final step of hail formation, “the hailstone gets so heavy that the updrafts can’t lift it anymore, so it drops out of the cloud and . . . bingo, you’ve got hail!” Therefore, you should mark the first sentence **Yes**. You should

also mark the second sentence **Yes**. The professor says, "One of these updrafts picks up the droplet and lifts it high into the cloud, where the air is cold, and it freezes." Although hail is sometimes associated with tornadoes, tornado winds are not involved in the formation of hailstones, so you should mark the third sentence **No**. According to the professor, the process of being lifted back into the cold part of the clouds by updrafts "happens again and again. With each trip above and below the freezing level, the hailstone adds another layer of ice." Therefore, the fourth sentence should be marked **Yes**. There is no mention in the lecture that hail is formed by the collision of a fast-moving warm front and a slow-moving cold front, so the fifth sentence should be marked **No**.

Speaking

Independent Speaking Tasks

Answers for these two tasks will vary.

Integrated Speaking Tasks

Answers for these tasks will vary, but should include the following:

3. The woman agrees with the notice. The notice says that the university believes students need at least four terms of language instruction because the world is now more globalized and students need another language to communicate internationally. She says that people need a language to understand another culture and to work and travel abroad. The notice urges students with high levels of language ability to study an additional language, and she plans to follow this advice and study a European language.
4. Both the *Columbia* and the *Hindenburg* are lighter-than-air craft. The blimp *Columbia* is a non-rigid airship. Blimps are much smaller than zeppelins, and they have no internal structure. Because they are filled with helium, they are safer than zeppelins. Blimps like the *Columbia* are often used as platforms for cameras at sporting events and for advertising.

The German zeppelin *Hindenburg* was a rigid airship. It had an internal aluminum frame. It was huge, about 250 meters in length, and was used to carry passengers. The *Hindenburg* was filled with flammable hydrogen and was destroyed by an explosion and fire in 1937. This disaster ended the age of zeppelins.

5. Diane's problem is that she would like to go see her sister in Boston during Spring Break. However, she didn't make an airline reservation in advance, and now she can't afford the fare. She doesn't want to drive because buying gas would be expensive and the drive would be tiring.

Mike suggests two solutions: using the Ride Board or taking a train. Test-takers who chose the first solution should mention that she could find someone to do some of the driving and to share the cost of gasoline. She could also either take her car or go in another person's car.

Test-takers who chose the second solution should mention that she could relax or study on the train, and that it is a little bit cheaper than flying.

6. Lantana plants need insects to visit their flowers to spread their pollen. Insects need the nectar that fertile plants produce for food. The lantana plant uses color to direct insects to flowers full of nectar and pollen. On the first day a lantana flower blooms, the flower is yellow and it is fertile and ready for a visit from an insect. On the second day the flower is orange and there is less pollen and nectar. On

the third it is red and there is no pollen or nectar at all. Insects know this and visit the yellow plants much more often than they visit orange or yellow flowers. This system helps the plant because it does not have to try to keep pollen and nectar in all of its flowers. It helps the insect because it does not have to spend time visiting all the flowers.

Writing

Integrated Writing Task

Responses for this task will vary, but should include the following:

The main point of the article is that unnecessary risk-taking is illogical, and in its extreme forms, pathological (caused by mental illness). The speaker, however, believes that risk-taking is sometimes necessary and can even be beneficial.

The article states that there is a "universal risk-taking personality." In other words, some people take risks in all aspects of their lives. The speaker disagrees with this idea. He says that some people take risks in one area of their lives but not in others. He gives the example of an investment banker who makes safe investments but who risks his life by racing motorcycles on weekends.

The article says people who take extreme risks are motivated by suicidal tendencies. However, the speaker thinks that most people who take risks believe that nothing terrible will happen to them. He gives the example of motorcycle racers who never think they will be involved in accidents.

The article says that there is no reward for taking risks. The speaker contradicts this idea as well. He says that for some people, there are physical rewards that come from chemicals such as adrenaline that are released when someone takes risks. There may also be psychological rewards. According to research studies, risk-takers tend to be more confident and more successful financially and socially.

Practice Test 2

Reading

Lichens

- | Answer | Explanation |
|--------|--|
| 1. C | The author emphasizes in Paragraph 1 that lichens can live in many environments and gives examples (tropical rain forests, hot springs, mountain tops, deserts, the Arctic, Antarctica, etc.). It is true that lichens grow in cold places (choice A), such as Antarctica, but they also grow in hot places such as tropical rain forests and hot springs. It is true that lichens grow in remote places (B), but they also grow in cities. And it is true that lichens grow on rocks (D), but they also grow on other surfaces such as farmers' fenceposts. |
| 2. B | The word <i>secrete</i> means "produce," especially, "to produce a liquid." |
| 3. C | Paragraph 2 says that lichens contribute to the process of weathering, which creates soil. "This property enables lichens to be pioneers," according to the article, "beginning the process of soil formation that allows mosses, ferns, and other plants to later take root." |
| 4. A | Choice A best summarizes the sentence. The original sentence says that many people associate |