

MEETING XIV

**REVIEW ON LISTENING COMPREHENSION,
STRUCTURE & WRITTEN EXPRESSION, AND
READING COMPREHENSION**

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To master Listening Comprehension
2. To master Structure and written Expression
3. To master Reading Comprehension
1. To master the Reading Comprehension in TOEFL test.

B. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

This is the last meeting which the students are asked to review all the materials (listening, structure and written expression, and reading). This is very essential for every student to fully master the three items in TOEFL test, as follow:

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

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 conversation 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:

(woman) How soon will you be leaving?

(man) I'm on my way now.

(narrator) WHAT DOES THE MAN MEAN?

You will read: (A) He is leaving now.

(B) He has to go out of his way.

(C) He will not be leaving soon.

(D) He will do it his own way.

From the conversation you find out that the man thinks that “He is leaving now.” You should fill in (A) on your answer sheet.

1. (A) She broke the window herself.
(B) She repaired the broken window.
(C) She was able to get the window open.
(D) She hurt herself on the broken glass.
2. (A) The golf tournament made it famous.
(B) It’s grown a lot lately.
(C) It can’t be found without a map.
(D) Very few people there play golf.
3. (A) Where she got her information.
(B) How the copy was made.
(C) Who painted the picture.
(D) Why the copy was made.
4. (A) Groceries
(B) A used car
(C) Gasoline
(D) Medicine
5. (A) She read it again and again.
(B) She covered it up.
(C) She read every page of it.
(D) She ripped its cover off.
6. (A) He can no longer play.
(B) He’s played every day for years.
(C) His playing has improved.
(D) He played quite well.
7. (A) He needs to get more camping equipment.
(B) He is an experienced camper.
(C) He is taking too much equipment.
(D) He shouldn’t go camping for such a long time.
8. (A) Try to get elected mayor
(B) Attend a class
(C) Interview the mayor
(D) Apply for a job
9. (A) She was mistaken about Professor Leguin.
(B) She just returned from San Francisco.
(C) She doesn’t know about what the professor looks like.
(D) She’s an admirer of Professor Leguin.
10. (A) He’s speaking a language they don’t know.
(B) He doesn’t have a microphone.
(C) He’s speaking much too quickly.
(D) He’s speaking a defective microphone.

11. (A) It's near the elevator.
(B) He doesn't know where it is.
(C) It's on another floor.
(D) The directory doesn't list it.
12. (A) She's heard it only a few times.
(B) She doesn't get to listen to it very often.
(C) She once liked it, but she's heard enough.
(D) She enjoys it very much.
13. (A) It's no wonder that she had to work.
(B) It wasn't busy because of the weather.
(C) She was very busy at work.
(D) The snow made her late to work.
14. (A) He doesn't have any money left either.
(B) The club is looking for new members.
(C) He can lend the woman some money.
(D) It doesn't cost much to join the club.
15. (A) He doesn't enjoy receptions.
(B) He uses his computer a lot.
(C) His computer isn't working.
(D) He will definitely attend.
16. (A) Only one person in the group is older than he.
(B) His group is almost the oldest.
(C) He's the youngest person in the group.
(D) He appears only in the second paragraph.
17. (A) Pancakes are not his favourite dish.
(B) His pancakes don't taste very good.
(C) He never makes enough pancakes.
(D) He can't cook many dishes.
18. (A) She thinks Professor Bryant is unfair.
(B) She doesn't know Professor Bryant.
(C) She agrees with the man.
(D) She doesn't understand the man's remark.
19. (A) In a few days.
(B) Before they eat.
(C) During lunch.
(D) When lunch is over.
20. (A) The woman would enjoy the mountain scenery.
(B) The weather has been hot this month.
(C) The weather in the mountains is unusual.
(D) The woman probably doesn't like cool weather.
21. (A) It has exceptionanally good service.
(B) It has excellent food.

- (C) The service there is disappointing.
- (D) Everything there is great.
- 22. (A) If his name sounds familiar.
- (B) If she's spoken to him on the phone.
- (C) If he's a musician.
- (D) If she likes his name.
- 23. (A) He thought other science courses would be harder.
- (B) It's a required class for all students.
- (C) He's studied geology before.
- (D) It was the only science course open to him.
- 24. (A) He's never been to the zoo.
- (B) He's seen only one bear.
- (C) He's never seen a bear in the wild.
- (D) There weren't any bears at the zoo.
- 25. (A) When she will answer the questions.
- (B) Where she drove.
- (C) What kind of car she has.
- (D) Why she asked so many questions.
- 26. (A) He thinks it will be better than the old one.
- (B) He's anxious for it to be completed.
- (C) He's worried that it is not enough.
- (D) He feels that it shouldn't have been built.
- 27. (A) Where he's studying.
- (B) What subject he's studying.
- (C) How long he's been in Europe.
- (D) When he's returning.
- 28. (A) Charlotte wouldn't be attending graduate school.
- (B) Charlotte had gotten a scholarship.
- (C) Graduate school wouldn't start until September.
- (D) Scholarships were easy to get.
- 29. (A) He paid it today for the first time.
- (B) he pays it on the last day of the month.
- (C) He pays it after it's due.
- (D) He's planning to pay it tomorrow.
- 30. (A) The debate involved only a few issues.
- (B) Many people changed their plans.
- (C) A lot of people attended.
- (D) The debate lasted longer than expected.

2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time – 25 minutes

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.

Structure

Directions: These questions are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D). choose the one word or phrases that best completes the sentence.

Example 1

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) Won
- (B) He won
- (C) Yesterday
- (D) Fortunately

The sentence should read, “ the president won the election by a landslide.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Example II

When _____ the conference?

- (A) The doctor attended
- (B) Did the doctor attend
- (C) The doctor will attend
- (D) The doctor’s attendance

The sentence should read, “When did the doctor attend the conference?” therefore, you should choose answer (B).

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

1. Ellen Swallow Richards became the first woman to enter, graduate from, and _____ at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
 - (A) Teach
 - (B) A teacher
 - (C) Who taught
 - (D) To teach

2. _____ American landscape architects was Hideo Sasaki.
(A) The most famous one of
(B) One of the most famous
(C) Of the one most famous
(D) The one most famous of
3. Most young geese leave their nests at an early age, and young snow geese are _____ exception.
(A) Not
(B) No
(C) None
(D) never
4. Vancouver, British Columbia, has a temperature climate for a city situated _____ far north.
(A) As
(B) So
(C) Very
(D) by
5. _____ the sails of a distant ship are visible before the body of the ship.
(A) The curve of the Earth makes
(B) The Earth, in that it curves, makes
(C) Because the curve of the Earth,
(D) Because of the curve of the Earth
6. Printing ink is made _____ of a paste, which is applied to the printing surface with rollers.
(A) To form
(B) The form
(C) In the form
(D) So that it forms
7. _____ one of Laura Ingalls Wilder's many books about the American frontier are based on her own childhood experiences.
(A) Except
(B) All but
(C) Without
(D) Not any
8. One of the industries to be affected by Industrial Revolution _____.
(A) Was the textile industry
(B) The textile industry
(C) In the textile industry
(D) The textile industry was
9. _____ the outer rings of a gyroscope are turned or twisted, the gyroscope itself continues to spin in exactly the same position.

- (A) However
- (B) Somehow
- (C) Otherwise
- (D) No matter

Written Expression

Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, (A), (B), (C), and (D). You must identify the one underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence for the sentence to be correct.

Example 1

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.” Therefore, you should select answer (A).

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 damp plaster of a wall.” You should therefore select answer (B).

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

10. The rock formations in the Valley of Fire in Nevada has been worn into many strange

A B
C
D

shapes by the action of wind and water.

11. Haywood Broun was a read widely newspaper columnist who wrote during the 1920's and 1930's.

A B C D

12. Researchers in economics, psychology, and marketing can help businesses.

A B C D

13. Although the social sciences different a great deal from one another, they share a
 A B C
 common interest in human relationships.
 D
14. Herman Melville's novel Moby-Dick describes the dangers, difficult, and often violent
 A B
 C
 life aboard a whaling ship.
 D
15. Near equator, the slant of the sun's rays is never great enough to cause temperature to
 A B
fall below the freezing point.
 C D
16. Stephen Hopkins was a cultural and political leadership in colonial Rhode Island.
 A B C D
17. A mouse bird's tail is double as long as its body.
 A B C D
18. The Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah are the only range of mountains in North
 A
 America that runs from east and west for its entire length.
 B C D
19. The tools used most often by floral designers are the knives, scissors, and glue gun.
 A B C D
20. Most types of dolphins live at less 25 years, and some species may reach 50 years of
 A B C
age.
 D
21. Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior can only be reached by the boat.
 A B C D
22. The main divisions of geologic time, called eras, are subdivided to periods.
 A B C D
23. All roots vegetables grow underground, and not all vegetables that grow
 A B C D
 underground are roots.
24. The process of fermentation takes place only in the absent of oxygen.

25. ^A In about 1920, experimental ^B psychologists have devoted more research ^C to ^D learning than any other topic.
26. Transfer taxes are ^A imposed on the ^B sell or ^C exchange of stocks ^D and bonds.
27. One of the greatest of ^A mountains climbers, Carl Blaurock was ^B the first to ^C climb all of the mountains higher than 14, 000 ^D feet in the United States.
28. Biochemists ^A have solved many of the ^B mysteries about photosynthesis, the ^C process which plants make ^D food.
29. Oceanic Islands have been separated ^A from the mainland for ^B too long that ^C they have evolved distinctive animal ^D populations.
30. ^A Certain species of penicillin mold ^B are used to ^C ripe ^D cheese.
31. ^A Many of the important products ^B obtained from trees, one of ^C the most ^D important is wood pulp, which I used in paper-making.
32. ^A Not longer ^B are contributions to the ^C advancement of industry ^D made primarily by individuals.

3. READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 minutes

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

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), (D) based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred from the passage. Then fill in the space on your answer 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 defence 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 behaviour of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

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

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 "Males 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.

Questions 1-11

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and the works of Mark Twain; this was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth., when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school, and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gables*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an elderly couple who live in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan McDonald, and the couple moved soon to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that's secured her prominence, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special character. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the island for locations described in the book.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) Introduce Montgomery and her *Anne* books
 - (B) Contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries
 - (C) Provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island
 - (D) Show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne
2. According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily
 - (A) In an orphanage
 - (B) By her grandparents
 - (C) By her mother
 - (D) By her father
3. Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book *Anne of Green Gables*?
 - (A) From 1874 to 1908
 - (B) From 1908 to 1911
 - (C) From 1911 to 1913
 - (D) From 1913 to 1918
4. The word "elderly" in line 13 is closest in meaning to?
 - (A) Kindly
 - (B) Old
 - (C) Friendly
 - (D) sly
5. In the *Anne* books, the main character lives in
 - (A) The town of Cavendish
 - (B) Saskatchewan
 - (C) The town of Avonlea

- (D) Ontario
6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about the *Anne* books?
- (A) They were at least partially autobiographical
 - (B) They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain
 - (C) They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works
 - (D) They were not popular until after Montgomery had died
7. The word "prominence" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Reputation
 - (B) Excellent
 - (C) Effort
 - (D) permanence
8. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "character" in line 21?
- (A) A person in a novel
 - (B) Nature
 - (C) A written symbol
 - (D) location
9. All of the following have been based on the *Anne* books EXCEPT
- (A) A television series
 - (B) Movies
 - (C) A play
 - (D) A ballet
10. In line 22, the word "scour" could be replaced by which of the following without changing the meaning of the sentence?
- (A) Cleanse
 - (B) Admire
 - (C) Search
 - (D) Request

Questions 12-23

Certain animals have an intuitive awareness of quantities. They know without analysis the difference between a number of objects and a smaller number. In this book *The Natural History of Selbourne* (1786), the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he surreptitiously removed one egg a day from a plover's nest, and how the mother laid another egg each day to make up for the missing one. He noted that other species of birds ignore the absence of a single egg but abandon their nests if more than one egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a certain type of wasp always provides five-never four, never six-caterpillars for each of their eggs so that their young have something to eat when the eggs hatch. Research has also

shown that both mice and pigeons can be taught to distinguish between odd and even numbers of food pieces.

These and similar accounts have led some people to infer that creatures other than human can actually count. They also point to dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic problems by stomping their hooves the proper number of times.

Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to survival as a species-as in the case of the eggs-or survivals as individuals-as in the case of food. There is no transfer to other situations or from concrete reality to the abstract notion of numbers. Animal can “count” only when the object are present and only when the numbers involved are small-no more than seven or eight. In lab experiments, animals trained to “count” one kind of object were unable to count any other type. The objects, not the numbers, are what interest them. Animals’ admittedly remarkable achievements simply do not amount to evidence of counting, nor do they reveal more than innate instincts, refined by the genes of successive generations, or the results of clever, careful conditioning by trainers.

11. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - (A) Careful training is required to teach animals to perform tricks involving numbers.
 - (B) Animals cannot “count” more than one kind of object.
 - (C) Of all animals, dogs and horses can count best.
 - (D) Although some animals may be aware of quantities, they cannot actually count.
12. The word “surreptitiously” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Quickly
 - (B) Secretly
 - (C) Occasionally
 - (D) Stubbornly
13. The word “abandon” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Vacate
 - (B) Rebuild
 - (C) Move
 - (D) Guard
14. The word “odd,” as used in line 14, refers to which of the following?
 - (A) Unusual number
 - (B) Numbers such as 1, 3, 5, and so on
 - (C) Lucky numbers

- (D) Numbers such as 2, 4, 6, and so on
15. The author mentions that all of the following are aware of quantities some way EXCEPT
- (A) Plovers
 - (B) Mice
 - (C) Caterpillars
 - (D) wasps
16. The word “accounts” in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Invoices
 - (B) Reasons
 - (C) Reports
 - (D) Deceptions
17. According to information to the passage, which of the following is LEAST likely to occur as a result of animals’ intuitive awareness of quantities?
- (A) A pigeon is more attracted by a box containing two pieces of food than by a box containing one piece.
 - (B) When asked by its trainer how old it is, a monkey holds up 5 fingers.
 - (C) When one of its four kittens crawl away, a mother cat misses it and searches for the missing kitten.
 - (D) A lion follows one antelope instead of a herd of antelopes because it is easier to hunt a single prey.
18. The word “admittedly” in line 29 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Improbably
 - (B) Arguably
 - (C) Apparently
 - (D) Undeniably

Questions 24-33

It would be hard to cite a development that has had more impact on American industry than the Bessemer process of making steel. It made possible the production of low-cost steel and established the foundation of the modern steel industry. In many ways it was responsible for the rapid industrialization of the United States that took place in the formative period of the late 1800’s.

The first Bessemer plant in the United States was built in Wyandotte, Michigan, in 1864, near the end of the Civil War. It was capable of producing only 2 tons of steel ingots at a time. The ingots were rolled into rails-the first steel rails made in the United States. Acceptance of the process was initially slow. By 1870, the annual output

of Bessemer steel was a mere 42 thousand tons. Production grew rapidly after about 1875, rising to 1,2 million tons in 1880, when it exceeded that of wrought iron for the first time.

The rise of the U.S. steel industry in the last quarter of the 19th century was brought about largely by the demand for Bessemer steel rails for the nation's burgeoning rail network. Steel rails were far more durable than those made of iron. Spurred by this demand, the U.S steel industry became the largest in the world in 1886, when it surpassed that of Great Britain.

The Bessemer Process was the chief method of making steel until 1907, when it was overtaken by the open-hearth process. By the 1950's, the Bessemer Process accounted for less than 3% of the total U.S production.

19. With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?
 - (A) The history of metal working
 - (B) A comparison of the U.S. and British steel industries in the nineteenth century
 - (C) The technical details of the Bessemer process
 - (D) The effects of one method of making steel
20. According to the passage, the Bessemer process contributed to all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) The establishment of the modern steel industry in the United states
 - (B) The manufacture of weapon during the Civil War
 - (C) Lowered costs of steel
 - (D) Industrial development in the United States during an important period
21. The word "burgeoning" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Overpowering
 - (B) Planned
 - (C) Expanding
 - (D) Vital
22. According to the passage, why were Bessemer steel rails used in place of iron rails?
 - (A) They lasted longer.
 - (B) They did not have to be imported.
 - (C) They could be installed faster.
 - (D) They provided a smoother ride for passengers.

23. The word “spurred” in line 20 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Driven
 - (B) Challenged
 - (C) Dominated
 - (D) Broken
24. According to the passage, in what year did the steel industry of the United States begin to produce more steel than of Great Britain did?
- (A) 1864
 - (B) 1875
 - (C) 1880
 - (D) 1886

Questions 34-41

Nearly 515 blocks of San Francisco, including almost all of Nob Hill, were destroyed by the 1906 earthquake and fires. Many of San Francisco’s “painted ladies”—its gaudy, nineteenth century Victorian houses—were lost in the disaster. Today, some 14,000 surviving houses have been preserved, particularly in the Cow Hollow, Mission, Pacific Heights, and Alamo Square districts.

Distinguished by their design characteristics, three styles of San Franciscan Victorians can be found today. The Italianate, which flourished in the 1870’s, is characterized by a flat roof, slim pillars flanking the front door, and bays with windows that slant inward. The ornamentation of these narrow row houses was patterned after features of the Roman Classical styles. The stick style, which peaked in popularity during 1880’s, added ornate woodwork outlines to the doors and windows. Other additions included the French cap, gables, and three-sided bays. Designs changed dramatically when the Queen Anne style became the rage in the 1890’s. Turrets, towers, steep gables roofs, and glass art windows distinguished Queen Anne houses from their predecessors.

In the period after the earthquake, the Victorians came to be regarded as impossibly old-fashioned, but beginning around 1960, owners began peeling off stucco, tearing off false fronts, reapplying custom woodwork, and commissioning multi-hued paint jobs. Before long, many of these houses had been restored their former splendour.

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the author’s purposes in writing the passage?

- (A) To talk about restoration of Victorian houses in San Francisco in the 1960's
 - (B) To discuss housing problems in San Francisco today
 - (C) To briefly trace the history of Victorian houses in San Francisco
 - (D) To categorize the three types of Victorian houses found in San Francisco
26. The word “gaudy” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Showy
 - (B) Enormous
 - (C) Antiquated
 - (D) simple
27. According to the passage, in what district of San Francisco are authentic Victorian houses LEAST likely to be found today?
- (A) Cow Hollow
 - (B) Pacific Heights
 - (C) The Mission
 - (D) Nob Hill
28. According to the passage, which of the following styles of architecture was the last to become fashionable in San Francisco?
- (A) Roman Classical
 - (B) Italianate
 - (C) Stick
 - (D) Queen Anne
29. Which of the following is most likely to be seen only on a Queen Anne style house?
- (A) A flat roof
 - (B) A tower
 - (C) A French cap
 - (D) Gables
30. During which of the following periods were San Francisco's Victorian houses generally thought of as old-fashioned?
- (A) From 1870 to 1890
 - (B) During the 1890's
 - (C) From 1907 to 1960
 - (D) During the 1960's

Questions 42-50

See otters dwell in the North Pacific. They are the largest of mustelids, a group which also includes freshwater otters, weasels, and badgers. They are four to five feet long, and most weight from 60 to 85 pounds. Larger males may weigh 100 pounds or more.

Unlike most marine mammals, such as seals or dolphins, sea otters lack a layer of blubbers, and therefore have to eat up to 30% of their body weight a day in clams, crabs, fish, octopus, squids, and other delicacies to maintain body heat. Their voracious appetites do not create food shortages. Though, because they are picky eaters, each animal preferring only a few food types. Thus no single type of food source is exhausted. Sea otters play an important environmental role by protecting forests of seaweed called kelp, which provide shelter and nutrients for many species. Certain sea otters feast on invertebrates like sea urchins and abalones that destroy kelp.

Sea otters eat and sleep while floating on their backs, often on masses of kelp. They seldom come on shore. Sea otters keep warm by means of their luxuriant double-layered fur, the densest among animals. The soft outer fur forms a protective cover that keeps the fine underfur dry. One square inch of underfur contains up to 1 million hairs. Unfortunately, this essential feature almost led to their extinction, as commercial fur hunters drastically reduced their numbers.

Under government protection, the sea otter population has recovered. While elated by the otters' return, scientists are concerned about the California sea otter population growth of 5% a year, lagging behind the 18% a year rate among Alaska otters. Sea otters are extremely sensitive to pollution. In 1989 up to 5,000 sea otters perished when the *Exxon Valdez* spilled oil in Prince William Sound, Alaska.

31. According to passage, what are mustelids?
- (A) A family of marine mammals that have blubber
 - (B) A type of sea otter
 - (C) A group of mammals that contains sea otters
 - (D) A kind of sea animal that includes clams, crabs, and many other creatures
32. It can be inferred from that passage that, if a large male sea otter weighs 100 pounds, it must eat approximately how many pounds of food a day to maintain its body heat?
- (A) 5 pounds
 - (B) 15 pounds
 - (C) 30 pounds
 - (D) 60 pounds
33. The word "exhausted" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Needed
 - (B) Used up
 - (C) Desired

- (D) Tired out
34. According to the passage, which of the following best describes sea otters' relationship with kelp forests?
- (A) The kelp serves as food for the otters.
 - (B) The otters protect the kelp by eating animals that destroy it.
 - (C) The otters eliminate the kelp's source of nutrients.
 - (D) The kelp is destroyed when the otters build shelters.
35. Which of the following could best replace the word "luxuriant" in line 19?
- (A) Expensive
 - (B) Soft
 - (C) Abundant
 - (D) Attractive
36. According to the passage, the outer fur of sea otters
- (A) Keeps the underfur from getting wet
 - (B) Seems finer than the underfur
 - (C) Is more desirable to hunters than the underfur
 - (D) Is not as soft as the underfur
- (A) Concerned
- (B) Overjoyed
37. According to the passage, why are scientists concerned about the population of California sea otters?
- (A) It has been growing at too fast a rate.
 - (B) Its growth rate has been steadily decreasing.
 - (C) Its growth rate is not as fast as that of the Alaska sea otters.
 - (D) It has been greatly reduced by oil spills forms of pollution.

4. REFERENCES

Rogers, Bruce. (2011). *The Complete Guide to the TOEFL Test PBT Edition*. Heinle, a Part of Cengage Learning, Inc