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PRACTICE TEST TWO

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *That exam was just awful.*
(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

(A)
(B)
(C)
☒

In your test book, you read:

- (A) The exam was really awful.
- (B) It was the worst exam she had ever seen.
- (C) It couldn't have been more difficult.
- (D) It wasn't that hard.

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

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1. (A) In a restaurant.
(B) In a grocery store.
(C) In an airplane.
(D) At a movie theater.
2. (A) She usually reads her mail while eating lunch.
(B) Occasionally the letter carrier arrives after noon.
(C) She doesn't always check the mail at lunchtime.
(D) She doesn't always have time for lunch.
3. (A) To drink some coffee in a while.
(B) To prepare the coffee herself.
(C) To get the man some coffee later.
(D) To drink something else.
4. (A) She doesn't want to go to the beach today.
(B) She doesn't know why the weather is so nice.
(C) She'd rather be outside today.
(D) It's not the best time for a walk at the beach.
5. (A) He thought it was fascinating.
(B) He agreed with the woman.
(C) He thought it should have been longer.
(D) He thought it was boring.
6. (A) She can't find her briefcase.
(B) Her briefcase is smaller than the man's.
(C) Their briefcases are different sizes.
(D) The man gave his briefcase to her.
7. (A) Her roommate helped eat some cake.
(B) She made the cake with some assistance.
(C) She didn't exactly help her roommate.
(D) She and her roommate didn't exactly make a cake.
8. (A) He's going to talk to the board.
(B) He's sorry about what he said.
(C) He has to decide about the boards.
(D) He agrees with the woman.
9. (A) She only has to attend one meeting.
(B) She's already attended the meeting.
(C) She doesn't want to go.
(D) She'll only go if she doesn't have plans.
10. (A) The history paper will get done in time.
(B) She rarely gets her work done when she should.
(C) She almost never gets to history class on time.
(D) She doesn't read the paper completely before history class.
11. (A) She moved from the curb into the traffic.
(B) A nosy neighbor disturbed her.
(C) The loud sounds from the street bothered her.
(D) She disrupted the traffic with her noise.
12. (A) She thinks it's a good place to get some shoes.
(B) She'd like to sell her shoes.
(C) She's sure there's a sale at the store.
(D) She wonders if the shoe store is for sale.
13. (A) She refunded the money to the salesclerk.
(B) The salesclerk refused to give her the money.
(C) She was mad when the salesclerk refused her money.
(D) The salesclerk returned her money.
14. (A) The dormitory hours.
(B) The problem with the rulebook.
(C) The door number of the dormitory.
(D) When the dormitory opens.
15. (A) He found the assignment very difficult.
(B) He finds it hard to believe how much time the woman spent.
(C) The woman couldn't finish because she had other work to do.
(D) The assignment was difficult to complete in thirty minutes.
16. (A) He can easily type for fifty minutes.
(B) This is the easiest of fifty jobs he has applied for.
(C) He's able to type very quickly.
(D) This job is easy for anyone to do.

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17. (A) He's tired of running.
(B) He's finished running.
(C) He has to run a race tomorrow.
(D) He doesn't have enough time.
18. (A) He wants to get another refrigerator.
(B) He thinks they need more drinks.
(C) They have plenty of drinks.
(D) He doesn't think there are enough.
19. (A) He believes that Carla didn't take the money.
(B) It was hard for Carla to insist that she didn't do it.
(C) In spite of what Carla says, it appears that she stole the money.
(D) Although Carla insisted, she didn't take the money.
20. (A) He should receive checks for the students on assignment.
(B) It's impossible to know the names of the students doing the assignment.
(C) He should indicate who has finished the work.
(D) He was checking to see that the students were working on the assignment.
21. (A) This class isn't very important to her.
(B) Nothing at all is important to her.
(C) This class could be more important to her.
(D) This class is extremely important to her.
22. (A) She's glad to be going to the game.
(B) She was already at a football game recently.
(C) She is unable to go.
(D) She is really going to try to get there.
23. (A) The prices of microcomputers are increasing.
(B) Better technology should lead to decreased prices.
(C) The decreased prices should make the technology better.
(D) Because the prices of microcomputers are extremely high, they should come down.
24. (A) He's pleased with his results.
(B) He isn't satisfied with all his work.
(C) He found that all his work wasn't satisfactory.
(D) He's satisfied that he has found the right process.
25. (A) Dinner will get cold.
(B) The cafeteria will close.
(C) The line will quickly get too long.
(D) The woman will have dinner somewhere else.
26. (A) The authorities have prohibited security personnel from entering the test site.
(B) The security guard is prohibited from entering the test site.
(C) The security guard prohibits anyone from entering the test site.
(D) They probably won't be allowed in.
27. (A) She doesn't believe that Sally broke the vase.
(B) Sally told her that she had broken the vase.
(C) Sally never tells the man anything.
(D) Sally knows what happened, but she isn't telling anyone.
28. (A) He was just a little upset.
(B) He was devastated.
(C) He was a part of the news.
(D) He felt upset about his hearing.
29. (A) The man should take the advanced course.
(B) The man should attach the cart to the horse.
(C) The man is doing things in the wrong order.
(D) The man would like learning to paint horses.
30. (A) The woman had gotten rid of her bicycle.
(B) The woman did not want to sell the bicycle.
(C) It would take the woman longer to get there.
(D) The woman would never ride a bicycle.

Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

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|---|---|
| 31. (A) Two students.
(B) Two professors.
(C) Two sociologists.
(D) Two lecturers. | 35. (A) From a friend.
(B) From the newspaper.
(C) From a discussion.
(D) From the utility company. |
| 32. (A) She wants his opinion of sociologists.
(B) She wants to hear him lecture.
(C) She wants to know about a course he took.
(D) She wants to meet Professor Patterson. | 36. (A) In a far desert.
(B) Close by.
(C) At the utility company's headquarters.
(D) The man has no idea. |
| 33. (A) A course where the professor lectures.
(B) A course where the students just listen and take notes.
(C) A course with Professor Patterson.
(D) A course where the students take part in discussion. | 37. (A) It's cheaper in the short run.
(B) The utility company won't need any extra money.
(C) The plant's far away.
(D) It exists in large quantities. |
| 34. (A) She thinks it'll be boring.
(B) She doesn't want to take it.
(C) It sounds good to her.
(D) She'd prefer a course with more student participation. | 38. (A) She's concerned it'll be too costly.
(B) She thinks the price is too low.
(C) She thinks the plant is totally unnecessary.
(D) She thinks the utility company has a good idea. |

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Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *Listen to an instructor talk to his class about painting.*

(man) *Artist Grant Wood was a guiding force in the school of painting known as American regionalist, a style reflecting the distinctive characteristics of art from rural areas of the United States. Wood began drawing animals on the family farm at the age of three, and when he was thirty-eight one of his paintings received a remarkable amount of public notice and acclaim. This painting, called American Gothic, is a starkly simple depiction of a serious couple staring directly out at the viewer.*

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

(narrator) *What style of painting is known as American regionalist?*

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

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Art from America's inner cities.
- (B) Art from the central region of the U.S.
- (C) Art from various urban areas in the U.S.
- (D) Art from rural sections of America.

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

(narrator) *What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?*

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

In your test book, you read:

- (A) "American Regionalist."
- (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
- (C) "American Gothic."
- (D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait

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39. (A) The Employment Office manager.
(B) The university registrar.
(C) The bookstore manager.
(D) A student working in the bookstore.
40. (A) Prepare a schedule.
(B) Decide which workers to hire.
(C) Plan student course schedules.
(D) Train office workers.
41. (A) What the students' majors are.
(B) When the students are able to work.
(C) Why the students want to work.
(D) In which jobs the students have experience.
42. (A) Cashier.
(B) Shelf stocker.
(C) Business office worker.
(D) Phone operator.
43. (A) Soft, warm clothing.
(B) Problems in landfills.
(C) How fleece is obtained.
(D) Recycling soda bottles.
44. (A) They were left in landfill areas.
(B) They were reused.
(C) They were recycled.
(D) They were refilled.
45. (A) Dye.
(B) Warm, soft clothing.
(C) Computer chips.
(D) Glass bottles.
46. (A) Buying plastic bottles.
(B) Solving the problems in landfills.
(C) Buying these recycled products.
(D) Becoming aware of the environment.
47. (A) The Central Pacific Group.
(B) The Transcontinental Railroad Company.
(C) A group from Ogden, Utah.
(D) Two separate railroad companies.
48. (A) They had to lay tracks across a mountain range.
(B) They had to cross all of Nebraska.
(C) They had to work for another railroad company.
(D) They had to move westward to Sacramento, California.
49. (A) Several days.
(B) Several weeks.
(C) Several months.
(D) Several years.
50. (A) Dynamite was used to blast out access.
(B) A golden spike was hammered into the last track.
(C) The workers labored dangerously and exhaustingly.
(D) The workers traversed the Sierra Nevadas.

**This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.**

Turn off your cassette player.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
Do NOT read or work on any other section
of the test during the next 25 minutes.**

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SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

☒ (B)
☐ (C)
☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "The president won the election by a landslide." Therefore, you should choose (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

Sample Answer

☐ (A)
☒ (B)
☐ (C)
☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

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1. _____ of the Stamp Act in 1765 provoked strong opposition among the American colonists.
 - (A) The passage was
 - (B) It was the passage
 - (C) Before the passage
 - (D) The passage
2. In 1905 Juneau replaced Sitka _____ Alaska.
 - (A) the capital was
 - (B) as the capital of
 - (C) was the capital of
 - (D) the capital being
3. _____ were first viewed through a telescope by Galileo.
 - (A) Jupiter has four moons
 - (B) Jupiter's four moons
 - (C) Jupiter surrounded by four moons
 - (D) Surrounded by four moons, Jupiter
4. _____ the end of the Ice Age around 8000 B.C., mammoths became extinct.
 - (A) With
 - (B) It was
 - (C) That
 - (D) In addition
5. There are two basic kinds of air compressors, reciprocating and _____.
 - (A) another kind that is rotating
 - (B) one that rotates
 - (C) a rotating kind
 - (D) rotating
6. The human body has four jugular veins, _____ each side of the neck.
 - (A) there are two on
 - (B) it has two on
 - (C) two are on
 - (D) two on
7. _____ its proximity to New York, New Jersey is an important link in the nation's transportation system.
 - (A) Since
 - (B) As a result
 - (C) However
 - (D) Because of
8. Agronomists work to improve the quality of crops, increase the yield of fields, and _____ of the soil.
 - (A) the quality is maintained
 - (B) maintain the quality
 - (C) the maintenance of the quality
 - (D) maintaining the quality
9. From 1898 to 1933, the U.S. Weather Bureau obtained information about the weather from _____ to box kites.
 - (A) attached devices
 - (B) attached to devices
 - (C) devices attached
 - (D) devices were attached
10. Projective tests _____ as the Rorschach Test have no right or wrong answers.
 - (A) such
 - (B) similar
 - (C) like
 - (D) same
11. One purpose _____ to decide if there is sufficient evidence to try a person for a crime.
 - (A) of a grand jury is
 - (B) of a grand jury
 - (C) for a grand jury
 - (D) of a grand jury which is

12. _____ in 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge spans the channel at the entrance to San Francisco Bay.
- (A) Completes
 - (B) Completed
 - (C) Completing
 - (D) To complete
13. A slipped disk is a condition _____ the intervertebral disk protrudes and presses on nerves.
- (A) what
 - (B) which is
 - (C) in which
 - (D) that
14. Scientists stress that the overall warming trend of the last decade holds much more significance _____ single year's temperatures.
- (A) any do
 - (B) than do any
 - (C) than any do
 - (D) do than
15. When _____ impulses from many of the neurons in one part of the brain, an epileptic seizure occurs.
- (A) the simultaneous bursts
 - (B) simultaneously burst
 - (C) there are simultaneous bursts of
 - (D) simultaneously bursting

Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16–40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The four string on a violin are tuned
 A B C D
 in fifths.

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
☒
 Ⓒ
 Ⓓ

The sentence should read, "The four strings on a violin are tuned in fifths." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II

The research for the book *Roots* taking
 A B C
 Alex Haley twelve years.
 D

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
 Ⓑ
☒
 Ⓓ

The sentence should read, "The research for the book *Roots* took Alex Haley twelve years." Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

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16. Latex rubber is made from a milky substantial in plants and trees of the sapodilla family.
A B C D
17. The state with the most large production of tobacco products is North Carolina.
A B C D
18. Ballads, like folk tales, began thousands of years ago among people who could not read or writing.
A B C D
19. The first professional baseball game it took place in 1846 when the New York Nine defeated the New York Knickerbockers 23 to 1.
A B C D
20. More than 300 different kinds of nails is manufactured in the United States.
A B C D
21. Among Thomas Jefferson's many accomplishment was his work to establish the University of Virginia.
A B C D
22. The state of New Mexico is not densely population, with an average of only four people per square kilometer.
A B C D
23. Alike bases which cause litmus to turn blue, acids cause litmus to turn red.
A B C D
24. Plant cuttings who are placed in water will develop roots and can then be planted in soil.
A B C D
25. Lead poisoning can result if too much lead builds up in the body.
A B C D
26. Many American childrens learned to read from the more than 120 million copies of *McGuffey's Reader*.
A B C D
27. In *A Farewell to Arms* (1926) Hemingway tried to capture the feelings the American people at the end of World War I.
A B C D
28. From 1785 to 1790, the capital of the U.S. is located in New York City.
A B C D
29. Many Civil War battles were fought in Virginia than in any other state.
A B C D
30. When T. S. Eliot's *The Wasteland* appeared in 1922, critics were divided as to how well it was wrote.
A B C D

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31. The Wagner Act guarantees workers in the U.S. the right to organizing labor unions.
A B C D
32. According the kinetic theory, all matter consists of constantly moving particles.
A B C D
33. The average salt content of seawater is more than 3 percents.
A B C D
34. The isotopes of one element can have different weighs.
A B C D
35. It is in the troposphere, the lowest part of the atmosphere, that wind, storms, and another kinds of weather take place.
A B C D
36. The differing curricula at the community colleges in Kent County reflect the fact that the student population at each sites is not consistent.
A B C D
37. Of the two Diomed Islands, only one belongs the United States.
A B C D
38. The novels of Kurt Vonnegut present a desperately comic aware of human nature.
A B C D
39. In spite of her physician handicaps, Helen Keller graduated from Radcliffe with honors.
A B C D
40. Some toxins are produced by alive bacteria, but others are released only after a bacterium dies.
A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.
If you finish before 25 minutes has ended,
check your work on Section 2 only.



At the end of 25 minutes, go on to Section 3.
Use exactly 55 minutes to work on Section 3.

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION
Time—55 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he *Line* held. Throughout this political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of (5) speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

Sample Answer

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

- (A) Improving his personal life
- (B) Serving the public
- (C) Increasing his fortune
- (D) Working on his private business

(A)
☒
(C)
(D)

According to the passage, John Quincy Adams “dedicated his life to public service.” Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II

Sample Answer

In line 4, the word “unswerving” is closest in meaning to

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

(A)
(B)
☒
(D)

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief “throughout his career.” This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

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Questions 1–9

Samuel Morse accomplished something that is rarely accomplished: he achieved fame and success in two widely differing areas. Throughout his youth he studied art, and after graduating from Yale University he went on to London in 1811, where his early artistic endeavors met with acclaim. In London he was awarded the gold medal of the Adelphi Art Society for a clay figure of Hercules, and his paintings *The Dying Hercules* and *The Judgement of Jupiter* were selected for exhibit by the Royal Academy. Later in life, after returning to America, Morse became known for his portraits. His portraits of the Marquis de Lafayette are on exhibit in the New York City Hall and the New York Public Library.

In addition to his artistic accomplishments, Morse is also well known for his work developing the telegraph and what is known as Morse Code. He first had the idea of trying to develop the telegraph in 1832, on board a ship returning to America from Europe. It took eleven long years of ridicule by his associates, disinterest by the public, and a shortage of funds before Congress finally allocated \$30,000 to Morse for his project. With these funds, Morse hung a telegraph line from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, and on May 24, 1844, a message in the dots and dashes of Morse Code was successfully transmitted.

1. Which of the following is the best topic of this passage?
 - (A) Samuel Morse's artistic talents
 - (B) The use of Morse Code in art
 - (C) The invention of the telegraph
 - (D) Samuel Morse's varied successes
2. The word "rarely" in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - (A) Never
 - (B) Seldom
 - (C) Usually
 - (D) Sometimes
3. According to the passage, in his early life, Morse concentrated on preparing for which of the following careers?
 - (A) A career as an inventor
 - (B) A career as an artist
 - (C) A career as a telegraph operator
 - (D) A career developing Morse Code
4. The word "acclaim" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) amusement
 - (B) disinterest
 - (C) praise
 - (D) sorrow
5. According to the passage, Morse won a prize for which of the following works?
 - (A) A statue of Hercules
 - (B) *The Dying Hercules*
 - (C) *The Judgement of Jupiter*
 - (D) A portrait of Lafayette
6. The word "accomplishments" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) disasters
 - (B) sensitivities
 - (C) desires
 - (D) achievements

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7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem encountered by Morse in developing the telegraph?
- (A) His coworkers laughed at him.
 - (B) The public was not interested in what he was doing.
 - (C) He suffered numerous mechanical problems.
 - (D) He did not have enough money.
8. The expression "dots and dashes" in line 13 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) Short sounds and long sounds
 - (B) Circles and segments
 - (C) Points and lines
 - (D) Ups and downs
9. It is implied in the passage that the development of the telegraph
- (A) took place instantaneously
 - (B) was more difficult for Morse than his artistic achievements
 - (C) was a project that Morse often gave up on
 - (D) was an idea that was really developed by someone else

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Questions 10–20

Mount Rushmore is a well-known monument in the Black Hills of South Dakota that features the countenances of four U. S. presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln. What is not so well known is that the process of creating this national treasure was not exactly an uneventful one.

- Line
(5) Mount Rushmore was the project of the visionary sculptor John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum, who was born in Idaho but studied sculpture in Paris in his youth and befriended the famous French sculptor Auguste Rodin. In 1927 Borglum was granted a commission by the federal government to create the sculpture on Mount Rushmore. Though he was nearly sixty years old when he started, he was undaunted by the enormity of the project and the obstacles that it engendered. He optimistically
(10) asserted that the project would be completed within five years, not caring to recognize the potential problems that such a massive project would involve, the problems of dealing with financing, with government bureaucracy, and with Mother Nature herself. An example of what Mother Nature had to throw at the project was the fissure that developed in the granite where Jefferson was being carved. Jefferson had to be moved to the other side of Washington, next to Roosevelt, because of the break in
(15) the stone. The work that had been started on the first Jefferson had to be dynamited away.
- Mount Rushmore was not completed within the five years predicted by Borglum and was in fact not actually completed within Borglum's lifetime, although it was almost finished. Borglum died on March 6, 1941, at the age of seventy-four, after fourteen years of work on the presidents. His son, Lincoln Borglum, who had worked with his father throughout the project, completed the monument
(20) within eight months of his father's death.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>10. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?</p> <p>(A) Mount Rushmore was a huge project filled with numerous obstacles.</p> <p>(B) Mount Rushmore is a famous American monument.</p> <p>(C) Mount Rushmore has sculptures of four U.S. presidents on it.</p> <p>(D) John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum created Mount Rushmore.</p> | <p>12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Borglum and Rodin in Borglum's early years?</p> <p>(A) Borglum studied about Rodin in Paris.</p> <p>(B) Borglum was far more famous than Rodin as a sculptor.</p> <p>(C) Borglum and Rodin were born and raised in the same place.</p> <p>(D) Borglum and Rodin were friends.</p> |
| <p>11. The word "countenances" in line 2 could best be replaced by</p> <p>(A) museums</p> <p>(B) faces</p> <p>(C) graves</p> <p>(D) relatives</p> | <p>13. The word "nearly" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following?</p> <p>(A) Over</p> <p>(B) Closely</p> <p>(C) Almost</p> <p>(D) Barely</p> |

14. Which of the following is NOT true about Borglum?
- (A) He began Mount Rushmore around the age of sixty.
 - (B) He predicted that Mount Rushmore would be finished around 1932.
 - (C) Mount Rushmore was finished when Borglum predicted it would be.
 - (D) Borglum worked on Mount Rushmore for more than a decade.
15. It can be inferred from the passage that Borglum was someone who
- (A) expected the best to happen
 - (B) set realistic goals
 - (C) never tried anything too challenging
 - (D) was always afraid that bad things were going to happen
16. A "fissure" in line 13 is a
- (A) discoloration
 - (B) crack
 - (C) unevenness
 - (D) softness
17. Why does the author mention the fact that the carving of Thomas Jefferson was moved?
- (A) It shows what a perfectionist Borglum was.
 - (B) It demonstrates Borglum's artistic style.
 - (C) It gives insight into Jefferson's character.
 - (D) It is an example of a problem caused by nature.
18. The pronoun "it" in line 17 refers to which of the following?
- (A) The first Jefferson
 - (B) Mount Rushmore
 - (C) Borglum's lifetime
 - (D) Fourteen years of work
19. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the expression "within eight months of his father's death" in line 20?
- (A) More than eight months before his father's death
 - (B) Less than eight months before his father's death
 - (C) Less than eight months after his father's death
 - (D) More than eight months after his father's death
20. Where in the passage does the author mention when the Mount Rushmore project got started?
- (A) Lines 1–4
 - (B) Lines 7–8
 - (C) Lines 9–12
 - (D) Lines 17–18

Questions 21–30

Carbon dating can be used to estimate the age of any organic natural material; it has been used successfully in archeology to determine the age of ancient artifacts or fossils as well as in a variety of other fields. The principle underlying the use of carbon dating is that carbon is a part of all living things on Earth. Since a radioactive substance such as carbon-14 has a known half-life, the amount of carbon-14 remaining in an object can be used to date that object.

Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,570 years, which means that after that number of years half of the carbon-14 atoms have decayed into nitrogen-14. It is the ratio of carbon-14 to nitrogen-14 in that substance that indicates the age of the substance. If, for example, in a particular sample the amount of carbon-14 is roughly equivalent to the amount of nitrogen-14, this indicates that roughly half of the carbon-14 has decayed into nitrogen-14, and the sample is approximately 5,570 years old.

Carbon dating cannot be used effectively in dating objects that are older than 80,000 years. When objects are that old, much of the carbon-14 has already decayed into nitrogen-14, and the minuscule amount that is left does not provide a reliable measurement of age. In the case of older objects, other age-dating methods are available, methods which use radioactive atoms with longer half-lives than carbon has.

21. This passage is mainly about
- (A) the differences between carbon-14 and nitrogen-14
 - (B) one method of dating old objects
 - (C) archeology and the study of ancient artifacts
 - (D) various uses for carbon
22. The word “estimate” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) understand
 - (B) hide
 - (C) rate
 - (D) approximate
23. The pronoun “it” in line 1 refers to
- (A) carbon dating
 - (B) the age
 - (C) any organic natural material
 - (D) archeology
24. Which of the following is NOT true about carbon-14?
- (A) It is radioactive.
 - (B) Its half-life is more than 5,000 years.
 - (C) It and nitrogen always exist in equal amounts in any substance.
 - (D) It can decay into nitrogen-14.
25. The word “underlying” in line 3 could best be replaced by
- (A) below
 - (B) requiring
 - (C) being studied through
 - (D) serving as a basis for
26. It can be inferred from the passage that if an item contains more carbon-14 than nitrogen-14, then the item is
- (A) too old to be age-dated with carbon-14
 - (B) not as much as 5,570 years old
 - (C) too radioactive to be used by archeologists
 - (D) more than 5,570 years old
27. The expression “roughly equivalent” in line 9 could best be replaced by
- (A) exactly the same
 - (B) similar in all respects
 - (C) rather ambivalent
 - (D) approximately equal

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28. The expression "is left" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) remains
 - (B) has disappeared
 - (C) changes
 - (D) is gone
29. It is implied in the passage that
- (A) carbon dating could not be used on an item containing nitrogen
 - (B) fossils cannot be age-dated using carbon-14
 - (C) carbon-14 does not have the longest known half-life
 - (D) carbon dating has no known uses outside of archeology
30. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) how carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-1
 - (B) various other age-dating methods
 - (C) why carbon-14 has such a long half-life
 - (D) what substances are part of all living things

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 31–39

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, the American educational system was desperately in need of reform. Private schools existed, but only for the very rich, and there were very few public schools because of the strong sentiment that children who would grow up to be laborers should not “waste” their time on education but should instead prepare themselves for their life’s work. It was in the face of this public sentiment that educational reformers set about their task. Horace Mann, probably the most famous of the reformers, felt that there was no excuse in a republic for any citizen to be uneducated. As Superintendent of Education in the state of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, he initiated various changes, which were soon matched in other school districts around the country. He extended the school year from five to six months and improved the quality of teachers by instituting teacher education and raising teacher salaries. Although these changes did not bring about a sudden improvement in the educational system, they at least increased public awareness as to the need for a further strengthening of the system.

Line

(5)

(10)

31. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
(A) A Fight for Change
(B) Nineteenth-Century Reform
(C) American Education
(D) The Beginnings of Reform in American Education
32. It is implied in the passage that to go to a private school, a student needed
(A) a high level of intelligence
(B) a strong educational background
(C) good grades
(D) a lot of money
33. The word “sentiment” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) action
(B) opinion
(C) sensation
(D) disagreement
34. Why is the word “waste” in line 4 punctuated in this manner?
(A) The author wants to emphasize how much time was wasted on education.
(B) The author is quoting someone else who said that education was a waste of time.
(C) The author thinks that education is not really a waste of time.
(D) The author does not want students to waste their time on education.
35. What are “reformers” in line 5?
(A) People who try to change things for the better
(B) People who really enjoy teaching
(C) People who believe that education is wasted
(D) People who work for the government

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36. According to the passage, why did Horace Mann want a better educational system for Americans?
- (A) Education at the time was so cheap.
 - (B) In a republic, all citizens should be educated.
 - (C) People had nothing else to do except go to school.
 - (D) Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time.
37. The word “initiated” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) regretted
 - (B) broadened
 - (C) overturned
 - (D) started
38. The word “matched” in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) observed
 - (B) equaled
 - (C) fitted
 - (D) burnt
39. According to the passage, which of the following is a change that Horace Mann instituted?
- (A) Better teacher training
 - (B) Increased pay for students
 - (C) The five-month school year
 - (D) The matching of other districts’ policies

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 40–50

Line In 1969, the Apollo 11 astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This
(5) momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

The Moon soil that came back on Apollo 11 contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.

(10) In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: *basalt* and *breccia*. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This
(15) second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases, such as hydrogen and helium, were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.

40. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (A) The Apollo Astronauts
(B) Soil on the Moon
(C) What the Moon Is Made Of
(D) Basalt and Breccia
41. An “abundance” in line 2 is
- (A) a disorderly pile
(B) a wealthy bunch
(C) an insignificant proportion
(D) a large amount
42. According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?
- (A) Hydrogen and helium
(B) Large chunks of volcanic lava
(C) Tiny pieces of stones and glass
(D) Streams of gases
43. The word “spherical” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) earthen
(B) circular
(C) angular
(D) amorphous
44. Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?
- (A) Basalt
(B) Soil
(C) Breccia
(D) Plant life
45. An “indication” in line 12 is
- (A) an exhibition
(B) a clue
(C) a denial
(D) a dictate

46. According to the passage, breccia was formed
- (A) when objects struck the Moon
 - (B) from volcanic lava
 - (C) when streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon
 - (D) from the interaction of helium and hydrogen
47. It is implied in the passage that scientists believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks
- (A) were not originally from the Moon
 - (B) were created inside the rocks
 - (C) traveled from the Moon to the Sun
 - (D) caused the Moon's temperature to rise
48. The word "emitted" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) set off
 - (B) vaporized
 - (C) sent out
 - (D) separated
49. The author's purpose in this passage is to
- (A) describe some rock and soil samples
 - (B) explain some of the things learned from space flights
 - (C) propose a new theory about the creation of the Moon
 - (D) demonstrate the difference between *basalt* and *breccia*
50. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) the only items of importance that astronauts brought back from the Moon were rock and soil samples
 - (B) scientists learned relatively little from the Moon rock and soil samples
 - (C) scientists do not believe that it is necessary to return to the Moon
 - (D) rock and soil samples were only some of a myriad of significant items from the Moon

This is the end of Section 3.



If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE TEST TWO

SECTION 1: Listening Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. C | 21. D | 31. A | 41. B |
| 2. B | 12. A | 22. C | 32. C | 42. D |
| 3. A | 13. D | 23. B | 33. D | 43. D |
| 4. C | 14. A | 24. A | 34. C | 44. A |
| 5. D | 15. B | 25. B | 35. B | 45. B |
| 6. C | 16. C | 26. D | 36. B | 46. C |
| 7. B | 17. D | 27. A | 37. D | 47. D |
| 8. D | 18. C | 28. B | 38. A | 48. A |
| 9. C | 19. C | 29. C | 39. C | 49. D |
| 10. B | 20. C | 30. A | 40. A | 50. B |

SECTION 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 9. C | 17. B | 25. B | 33. D |
| 2. B | 10. A | 18. D | 26. A | 34. D |
| 3. B | 11. A | 19. B | 27. C | 35. C |
| 4. A | 12. B | 20. C | 28. D | 36. C |
| 5. D | 13. C | 21. B | 29. A | 37. D |
| 6. D | 14. B | 22. B | 30. D | 38. C |
| 7. D | 15. C | 23. A | 31. D | 39. B |
| 8. B | 16. C | 24. A | 32. A | 40. B |

SECTION 3: Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. B | 21. B | 31. D | 41. D |
| 2. B | 12. D | 22. D | 32. D | 42. C |
| 3. B | 13. C | 23. A | 33. B | 43. B |
| 4. C | 14. C | 24. C | 34. C | 44. D |
| 5. A | 15. A | 25. D | 35. A | 45. B |
| 6. D | 16. B | 26. B | 36. B | 46. A |
| 7. C | 17. D | 27. D | 37. D | 47. A |
| 8. A | 18. B | 28. A | 38. B | 48. C |
| 9. B | 19. C | 29. C | 39. A | 49. B |
| 10. A | 20. B | 30. B | 40. C | 50. D |