

PRACTICE

TEST

1



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 are told to do so.

Part A: Short Dialogue

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.

On the recording, you hear:

Man : *I heard Arthur isn't tutoring here this term.*

Woman : *That's right. He was fired.*

Narrator : *What does the woman say about Arthur?*

In your test book, you read:

- A. He's changing the term.
- B. The school is on fire.
- C. He was dismissed from his job.
- D. He's tired of tutoring.

You learn from the conversation that the woman thought the man was fired from his job. The best answer to the question, *What does the woman say about Arthur?* is (C) He was dismissed from his job. Therefore, the correct choice is C.

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1. A. He's the best.
B. He always uses his body.
C. He's really big.
D. He's got a good head on his shoulders.

2. A. She was waiting for the gift.
B. She couldn't have obtained more gifts.
C. The gift really amazed her.
D. Nothing could stop her.

3. A. Taking it along with physics.
B. Taking it later.
C. Taking it instead of physics.
D. Taking them all now.

4. A. He could not comprehend the problem.
B. It was possible for him to finish the problem.
C. He has not had time to check the assignment.
D. He could not understand the biology lecture.

5. A. She was ready a few minutes ago.
B. She is going to chemistry class.
C. She'll be ready in a couple of hours.
D. She needs to finish the history assignment first.

6. A. The class takes a lot of time.
B. She is assuming the class is difficult.
C. The class is terrible all the time.
D. She is resuming the class is difficult.
7. A. The problem is difficult to be fixed.
B. The problem can be fixed.
C. There is a pair of problems.
D. A solution is not deceptive.
8. A. Looking for a flat.
B. Paying bills.
C. Switching the lights off.
D. Arguing to the landlord.
9. A. She's taking a different course.
B. She has the key to the classroom.
C. The key was misplaced.
D. They were in the regular room.
10. A. He doesn't think there's a class today.
B. The man is quite prepared.
C. It is unusual for this professor to give quizzes.
D. The professor always gives quizzes regularly.
11. A. He's exhausted.
B. He has studied about the war for hours.
C. He's ready to study for hours.
D. He's wearing a new cloth.
12. A. She's sure the exhibition isn't free.
B. The exhibition is not very far away.
C. She doesn't know how far away the exhibit is.
D. She's uncertain about the fee.
13. A. Nick wants to buy the book.
B. Nick has the book.
C. He never lent the book to Nick.
D. He will lend it to the woman.
14. A. He has to be on time for class.
B. They are already late for class.
C. It's too early to go to class.
D. He has no time to go to class.
15. A. He is an engineer.
B. He is a philosopher.
C. He is an astronomer.
D. He is a technician.
16. A. Someone else moved them.
B. He's sorry he moved them.
C. He knows where they are.
D. They haven't been moved.

17. A. He left his coat in the dorm room.
B. He has the same opinion as the woman.
C. He needs a new coat.
D. He likes the draw in the dorm rooms.

18. A. He works in the scholarship office.
B. He'd like to offer the woman a scholarship.
C. The documents were returned to him with a signature.
D. He needs to sign the documents.

19. A. She's not sure what the professor will discuss about.
B. There is no assignment for tomorrow.
C. She's already discussed to the professor about the assignment.
D. The professor discussed the assignment only briefly.

20. A. She's not sure if the ideas are workable.
B. She's not sure what the man would like to know.
C. She understood nothing about the lecture.
D. She thinks the lecture was really interesting.

21. A. They were unexcited.
B. They were disappointed.
C. They didn't get any gifts.
D. They were really content.

22. A. She knew about it.
B. She didn't know about it.
C. She went to it.
D. She gave it.

23. A. Someone struck the crockery and broke it.
B. It is now midday.
C. It's hard to lock the room.
D. The lodge was delivered in time.

24. A. The bills weren't paid on time.
B. She absolutely paid the bills on time.
C. She doesn't have time to pay the bills.
D. She will pay the bills for the last time.

25. A. That he wouldn't take the trip.
B. That he would take a break from his study.
C. That he would go to the beach.
D. That he really liked the beach.

26. A. He thinks the speech is too consuming time.
B. He decided to pull out of it.
C. He believes he can succeed.
D. He wants to put off the speech for a while.
27. A. The water was not very smooth.
B. The boat trip was really rough.
C. She enjoyed the trip greatly.
D. She couldn't have enjoyed the trip more.
28. A. She should take the following boat.
B. She should send in her application.
C. She was late for her trip.
D. She missed an opportunity.
29. A. That they would be late to the concert.
B. That Clark would not be going to the concert.
C. That the concert would finish earlier.
D. That Clark would pick them up for the concert.
30. A. She did hear what he said.
B. She couldn't hear what he said.
C. She thinks he didn't say anything.
D. She agrees with what he said.

Part B: Longer Conversation**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. At a bank
B. In a clothing store
C. In customs
D. In a book store

32. A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 1

33. A. To show her the bottles of wine
B. To pay \$500 of duty
C. To make a list of his purchases
D. To open his suitcase

34. A. Crafts
B. Wine
C. Plants
D. Clothes

35. A. He was unwell.
B. He was totally disorganized.
C. He couldn't make up his mind as to which countries he would visit.
D. He couldn't think of a topic for his composition.

36. A. That he ride a boat.
B. That he write about his trip.
C. That he take a trip.
D. That he try to get organized.

37. A. Egypt
B. Tokyo Tower
C. Eiffel Tower
D. The Holy Land

38. A. To compose her own composition.
B. She feels sick.
C. To pick up some photographs.
D. To pack her bags for her trip.

Part C: Talks

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 Helen Adams Keller.*

Man : *Helen Adams Keller was an American author. She was the first deaf blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. At age 22, Keller published her autobiography, *The Story of My Life* (1903), with help from Sullivan, Keller's teacher, and Sullivan's husband, John Macy. It recounts the story of her life up to age 21 and was written during her time in college.*

Now listen to a sample question.

Narrator : *What was Keller issued at the age 22?*

In your test book, you read:

- A. Earliest pieces of her writing
- B. Her spiritual autobiography
- C. Her masterpiece of writing
- D. Her autobiography

Sample Answer

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

The best answer to the question *What was Keller issued at the age 22?* is (D) Her autobiography. Therefore, the correct choice is D.

Now, listen to another sample question.

Narrator : *Who did help Keller in writing her autobiography?*

In your test book, you read:

Sample Answer

- | | |
|--|-----|
| A. Keller's teacher and Keller's husband | (A) |
| B. Keller's tutor and her classmates | (B) |
| C. Keller's teacher and Sullivan's husband | (C) |
| D. She did it alone | (D) |

The best answer to the question, *Who did help Keller in writing her autobiography?* is (C) Keller's teacher and Sullivan's husband. Therefore, the correct choice is C.

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

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39. A. Brainstorming.
B. Personal thought.
C. The term "essay"
D. Prose writing

40. A. The difference between prose and poetry.
B. The work of the instructor.
C. The reason that the phrase "personal essay" is redundant.
D. The four characteristics of essays.

41. A. It confers one topic.
B. It can be either prose or poetry.
C. It is usually short.
D. It expresses a personal idea.

42. A. They will brainstorm the definition of an essay.
B. They will write their first essay.
C. They will review their notes.
D. They will read instructor's essay.

43. A. The bookstore manager.
B. A student tutoring in the tutoring center.
C. The employment office manager
D. The university registrar

44. A. Train social workers.
B. Prepare a schedule.
C. Decide which workers to pay.
D. Plan student course schedules.

45. A. In which jobs the students have experience.
B. When the students are able to work.
C. What the students' majors are.
D. Why the students want to work.

46. A. Cleaning service
B. Cashier
C. Shelf stocker
D. Business office worker

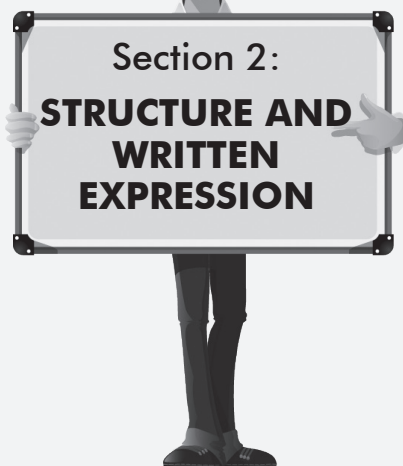
47. A. Carnivorous
B. Herbivorous
C. Dinosaurs
D. Beast

48. A. 30 million years ago
B. 60 million years ago
C. 90 million years ago
D. 120 million years ago

49. A. By rebuilding skeletons
B. By staying with them
C. By digging sites
D. By observing them closely

50. A. They lived on the land, in the sea, and in the sky.
B. They were meat eating as well as plant eating.
C. Scientists have studied them for centuries.
D. They wandered the earth for millions of years.

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

**Directions:**

Items in the first part of this section are incomplete sentences. Under each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You will choose the **one** word or phrases – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

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 as 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

Directions:

The rest of the items in this section consist of sentences in which four words or phrases have been underlined. You must identify the one underlined expression – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that must be changed in order to correct the sentence.

16. Latex rubber is made from a milky substantial in plants and trees of the
A B C D
sapodilla family.

17. The state with the most large production of tobacco products is North
A B C D
Carolina.

18. Ballads, like folk tales, began thousands of years ago among people who could
A B C
not read or writing.
D

19. The first professional baseball game it took place in 1846 when the New York
A B C
Nine defeated the New York Knickerbockers 23 to 1.
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
A B C D
the University of Virginia.

22. The state of New Mexico is not densely population, with an average of only
A B C D
four people per square kilometer.

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
A B C
planted in soil.
D
25. Lead poisoning can result if to much lead builds up in the body.
A B C D
26. Many American childrens learned to read from the more than 120 million
A B C D
copies of *McGuffey's Reader*.
27. In *A farewell to Arms* (1926,) Hemingway tried to capture the feelings the
A B C
American people at the end of World War I.
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
A B
how well it was wrote.
C D
31. The Wagner Act guarantees workers in the U.S. the right
A B C
to organizing labor unions.
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,
A B
and another kinds of weather take place.
C D
36. The differing curricula at the community colleges in Kent County reflect the
A B
fact that the student population at each sites is not consistent.
C D
37. Of the two Diomede 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
A B C D
honors.
40. Some toxins are produced by alive bacteria, but others are released only after a
A B C D
bacterium dies.

**This is the end of Section 2.
Stop work on Section 2.**



Section 3:
**READING
COMPREHENSION**

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 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 held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example 1**Sample Answer**

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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

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

Example 2**Sample Answer**

In the third sentence, the word "unswerving" is closest in meaning to

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- A. moveable
- B. insignificant
- C. unchanging
- D. diplomatic

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.

Read the text to answer questions 1 to 9.

The next famous woman writer to be considered is Dorothy Parker, an American poet, short story writer, and literary critic who became famous in the early twentieth century for her witty but cynical **observations** on life. She got her first paying job as a writer in 1916 at the age of twenty-three when she began working for a women's magazine, and nine years later she became a contributor to *The New Yorker* and regularly had her book reviews appear in "Constant Reader", a column in that magazine.

In addition to her magazine work, she published volumes of poetry and short stories with the **recurrent** themes of disappointment with life and the loss of idealism; these **pessimistic** themes, however, were presented with **biting wit**. One of her most famous observations, "Men seldom make passes/At girls who wear glasses," came from the poem "News Item," which was published in the volume *Enough Rope* (1926). This volume of poetry was followed by *Sunset Gun* (1928), *Death and Taxes* (1931), and a collection of short stories, *Here Lies* (1939). Her book reviews were published in 1970 in a volume entitled "Constant Reader".

1. What topic does the paragraph preceding the passage most likely discuss
 - A. Dorothy Parker's early childhood
 - B. American literature of the nineteenth century
 - C. An introduction to literary criticism
 - D. A well-known female author other than Dorothy Parker
2. According to the passage, Dorothy Parker was NOT famous for
 - A. poetry
 - B. humor
 - C. book reviews
 - D. autobiography
3. The word "observations" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
 - A. looks
 - B. scenes
 - C. views
 - D. jokes
4. Dorothy Parker's first job was
 - A. for a women's magazine
 - B. as a literary critic
 - C. for *The New Yorker*
 - D. as a short story writer

5. In paragraph 2, the word "recurrent" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Related
- B. Repeated
- C. Flowing
- D. Negative

6. The word "pessimistic" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. negative
- B. impractical
- C. forgotten
- D. unattained

7. The expression "biting wit" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. Intelligence
- B. Sadness
- C. Sharp humor
- D. Hunger

8. In what year did "News Item" appear?

- A. 1916
- B. 1926
- C. 1928
- D. 1931

9. It can be inferred from the passage that the title of Parker's volume of book reviews came from

- A. some earlier work she had done
- B. a favorite expression of hers
- C. a title of none of her poems
- D. her biting sense of humor

Read the text to answer the questions 10 to 19.

Fog occurs when moisture from the surface of the Earth evaporates; as this evaporated moisture moves upward, it cools and condenses into the **familiar** phenomenon of fog. Fog differs from clouds in that fog touches the surface of the Earth, while clouds do not.

Of the two types of fog, advection fog occurs along the ocean coast or near rivers and lakes. This type of fast-moving fog, which may cover **vast** areas, occurs when the temperature of the wind blowing over a body of water differs from the temperature of the body of water itself. This kind of fog can occur when warm air moves over a cold surface of water; this commonly occurs along the ocean coastline or along the shores of large lakes. Advection fog can also occur when cooler air moves over the surface of warmer water; this is very common in the winter in an area such as Florida, where the temperature of the lakes is quite warm in relation to the temperature of the air.

Radiation fog, quite different from advection fog, is **immobile**, cloudlike moisture generally found hovering over wintertime valleys. **It** occurs on clear nights when the Earth's warmth escapes into the upper atmosphere; the ground gives off heat through radiation. As the land becomes cooler, the air above it also becomes cooler. This cooler air is unable to hold as much water vapor as it had when it was warmer; in this **manner** fog is created.

10. According to the passage, fog is formed when wetness in the air is

- A. vaporized
- B. cooled
- C. dampened
- D. heated

11. The word "familiar" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

- A. friendly
- B. confidential
- C. common
- D. parental

12. According to the passage, advection fog is found

- A. in valleys
- B. in the ocean
- C. near bodies of water
- D. only in small, enclosed areas

13. The word "vast" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ...

- A. immense
- B. flat
- C. humid
- D. windy

14. In the passage, radiation fog is said to be
- A. similar to advection fog
 - B. found in coastal areas
 - C. fast-moving
 - D. trapped moisture hanging over inland valleys
15. The word "immobile" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- A. unmotivated
 - B. unsteady
 - C. variable
 - D. unmoving
16. The pronoun "it" in paragraph 3 refers to which of the following?
- A. Radiation fog
 - B. Advection fog
 - C. Cloudlike moisture
 - D. The Earth's warmth
17. The word "manner" in paragraph 3 refers to
- A. The fact that cooler air is unable to hold as much water vapor
 - B. The way the fog is created
 - C. A warmer condition when the fog is created
 - D. The way the cooler air becomes fog
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements about fog is NOT true?
- A. Advection fog occurs when the cooled atmosphere meets with heat from the Earth.
 - B. Advection fog generally moves quickly across vast areas of land.
 - C. Radiation fog often starts on clear nights.
 - D. Radiation fog is the type of fog that occurs in small valleys on clear nights.
19. The author's purpose in this passage is to
- A. explain the different types of fog
 - B. describe where different types of fog are found
 - C. discuss advection fog
 - D. give a scientific description of various types of precipitation

Read the text to answer questions 20 to 30.

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginnings.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and these universities graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that **they** themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 **pounds** for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its **English cousin** and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the **fledgling** college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four students. Although the staff did expand **somewhat**, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

20. The main idea of this passage is that

- A. Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities
- B. what is today a great university started out small
- C. John Harvard was key to the development of a great university
- D. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts

21. The passage indicates that Harvard is ...
- A. one of the oldest universities in the world
 - B. the oldest university in the world
 - C. one of the oldest universities in America
 - D. the oldest university in America
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were
- A. rather well educated
 - B. rather rich
 - C. rather supportive of the English government
 - D. rather undemocratic
23. The pronoun "they" in paragraph 2 refers to
- A. Oxford and Cambridge Universities
 - B. university graduates
 - C. sons
 - D. educational opportunities
24. A "pound" in paragraph 2 is probably
- A. a type of book
 - B. a type of student
 - C. a type of money
 - D. a type of college
25. The "English Cousin" in paragraph 2 refers to a
- A. city
 - B. relative
 - C. person
 - D. court
26. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?
- A. What he died of
 - B. Where he came from
 - C. Where he was buried
 - D. How much he bequeathed to Harvard
27. The word "fledgling" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A. Newborn
 - B. Flying
 - C. Winged
 - D. Established
28. The passage implies that
- A. Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
 - B. someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
 - C. Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty
 - D. the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years

29. The word "somewhat" in the last paragraph could best be replaced by
- A. back and forth
 - B. to and fro
 - C. side by side
 - D. more or less
30. Where in the passage does it indicate how much money Minister Harvard was really responsible for giving to the university?
- A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. Paragraph 4

Read the text to answer questions 31 to 40.

A binary star is actually a pair of stars that are held together by the force of gravity. Although occasionally the individual stars that compose a binary star can be **distinguished**, they generally appear as one star. The gravitational pull between the individual stars of a binary star causes one to orbit around the other. From the orbital pattern of a binary, the mass of its stars can be determined: the gravitational pull of a star is in direct **proportion** to its mass, and the strength of the gravitational force of one star on another determines the orbital pattern of the binary.

Scientists have discovered stars that seem to orbit around an empty space. It has been suggested that such a star and the empty space really composed a binary star. The empty space is known as a "**black hole**", a star with a strong gravitational force that no light is able to **get** through. Although the existence of black holes has not been proven, the theory of their existence has been around for about two centuries, since the French mathematician Pierre Simon de Laplace first proposed the concept at the end of the eighteenth century. Scientific interest in this theory has been **intense** in the last few decades. However, currently the theory is unproven. Black holes can only be potentially identified based on the interactions of objects around them, as happens when a potential black hole is part of a binary star; they of course cannot be seen because of the inability of any light to escape the star's powerful gravity.

31. A binary star could best be described as
- A. stars that have been forced apart
 - B. a star with a strong gravitational force
 - C. two stars pulled together by gravity
 - D. a large number of attached stars
32. The word "distinguished" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- A. renowned
 - B. tied
 - C. celebrated
 - D. differentiated
33. According to the passage, what happens as a result of the gravitational force between the stars?
- A. One star circles the other.
 - B. The mass of the binary star increases.
 - C. A black hole is destroyed.
 - D. The gravitational force decreases.
34. The word "proportion" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. contrast
 - B. ratio
 - C. inversion
 - D. force
35. According to the passage, what is a "black hole"?
- A. An empty space around which nothing orbits
 - B. A star with close to zero
 - C. A star whose gravitational force blocks the passage of light
 - D. An empty space so far away that no light can reach it
36. Which of the following statements about black holes is NOT supported by the passage?
- A. A black hole can have a star orbiting around it.
 - B. A binary star can be composed of a black hole and a visible star.
 - C. All empty space contains black holes.
 - D. The gravitational pull of a black hole is strong.
37. The word "get" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by
- A. pass
 - B. sink
 - C. jump
 - D. see

38. Which of the following is implied in the passage about the theory of black holes?
- A. No reputable scientists believe it.
 - B. It has only recently been hypothesized.
 - C. At least some scientists find it credible.
 - D. Scientists are hoping to see a black hole in order to prove the theory.
39. The word "intense" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- A. brilliant
 - B. intermittent
 - C. bright
 - D. strong
40. This passage would probably be assigned reading in a course on
- A. botany
 - B. astrophysics
 - C. geology
 - D. astrology

Read the text to answer questions 41 to 50.

It is the role of the Federal Reserve, known simply as the Fed, to control the supply of money in the U.S. through its system of twelve **regional** Federal Reserve Banks, each with its own Federal Reserve District Bank. Many commercial banks belong to the Federal Reserve System and as members must follow the FED's reserve requirements, a ruling by the Fed on the percentage of deposits that a member bank must keep either in its own **vaults** or on deposit at the Fed. If the Fed wants to change the money supply, it can change reserve requirements to member banks; for example, an increase in the percentage of deposits required to be kept **on hand** would reduce the available money supply. Member banks can also borrow money from the Fed, and an additional way that the Fed can control the money supply is to raise or lower the discount rate, the interest rate at which commercial banks borrow from the Fed. An increase in the discount rate would reduce the funds available to commercial banks and thus **shrink** the money supply. In addition to using reserve requirements and the discount rate to control the money supply, the Fed has another powerful tool: open market operations.

41. This passage is mainly about
- A. the functions of the Federal reserve
 - B. the organization of the Federal Reserve
 - C. reserve requirements
 - D. the effect of lowering the discount rate
42. According to the passage, the main purpose of the Federal Reserve System is to
- A. Increase the money supply
 - B. increase or decrease the amount of money available
 - C. increase the number of Federal Reserve Banks
 - D. increase the money kept on deposit by member banks
43. The word "regional" in the first sentence is closest in meaning to
- A. dozen
 - B. similar
 - C. separate
 - D. area
44. When the Fed controls the percentage of deposits kept on hand by member banks, it controls ...
- A. district bank
 - B. the discount rate
 - C. the reserve requirement
 - D. borrowing by commercial banks
45. "Vaults" in the second sentence means
- A. accounts
 - B. cash drawers
 - C. compartments for safekeeping
 - D. personal safety deposit boxes
46. The expression "on hand" in the fourth sentence is closest in meaning to
- A. tightly held
 - B. in current supplies
 - C. under control
 - D. locked up
47. The word "shrink" in the fifth sentence could best be replaced by
- A. an increase in the money supply
 - B. a decrease in borrowing from the Fed by commercial banks
 - C. a decrease in the money available
 - D. an increase in the reserve requirement
48. The passage implies that a lowering of the discount rate would lead to
- A. an increase in the money supply
 - B. a decrease in borrowing from the Fed by commercial banks

C. a decrease in the money available

D. an increase in the reserve requirement

49. Where in the passage does the author discuss the organization of the Fed?

A. First sentence

B. Second sentence

C. Third sentence

D. Fourth sentence

50. The paragraph following the passage most likely discuss

A. the need for controlling the money supply

B. the structure of the Federal Reserve System

C. recent changes in reserve requirements

D. open-market

**This is the end of Section 3.
Stop work on Section 3.**

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