

**ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST (EPT)**

**PRACTICE SET 2**

**SECTION 1**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Time: ± 35 minutes**

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, with special directions for each part. 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.

On the recording, you will hear:

(Man) : That exam was just awful.

(Woman) : Oh, it could have been worse.

(Narrator) : What does the woman mean?

In your test book, you will 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) She has rules about how to play.

(B) Her goal is to pay for school.

(C) She is praying not to have a low score.

(D) Shell be acting in a school project.

1. (A) She'd like something to drink.

(B) She'd like to have thirty.

(C) She'd like a bite to eat.

(D) She's a bit thrifty

1. (A) She's moving in the opposite direction.

(B) She's wide awake.

(C) The rest of the people are tired.

(D) She needs to take a nap

1. (A) He'll continue to stand in line for texts.

(B) He has enough to pay for the texts.

(C) He agrees with the woman about the texts.

(D) He thinks the woman's in the wrong line to get the texts.

1. (A) He was given the wrong key.

(B) The key was on top of the clock.

(C) It was lucky that he got the key.

(D) The key was at his feet.

1. (A) He went to the conference.

(B) He saw his friends at the conference.

(C) He was in his place at the conference.

(D) He sent a representative.

1. (A) She will see the lawyer tomorrow.

(B) She needs to phone the lawyer.

(C) The lawyer will call her tomorrow.

(D) The lawyer has called off their meeting.

1. (A) There's a lot of difficult homework in it.

(B) There are not very many exams in it.

(C) There is little homework.

(D) There is no homework.

1. (A) Returning to it later.

(B) Coming back home.

(C) Finishing the math book.

(D) Leaving for class.

1. (A) He'll make a charitable contribution.

(B) He couldn't get into the classroom.

(C) He didn't have very much to say.

(D) He was not given the chance to speak.

1. (A) He thought it was extremely fruitful.

(B) He's happy he didn't attend it.

(C) A lot of people missed it.

(D) It was perturbing.

1. (A) He'd like the woman to repeat herself.

(B) The woman should talk to a physician.

(C) He shares the woman's position.

(D) What the woman said was unimportant.

1. (A) To see a dentist.

(B) To see a cardiologist.

(C) To see a podiatrist.

(D) To see an ophthalmologist.

1. (A) She is too scared to try it.

(B) She would like another opportunity.

(C) Her time is very scarce.

(D) She has gone skiing for the last time.

1. (A) He really enjoyed the conference.

(B) He'll be able to go to the conference.

(C) He couldn't attend the conference.

(D) He heard everything at the conference.

1. (A) She doesn't need a jacket for the game.

(B) She was very uncomfortable last time.

(C) She will take a jacket with her this time.

(D) Her jacket does not feel very comfortable.

1. (A) He parked the car to buy the tickets.

(B) He left the car where he shouldn't have.

(C) He got a speeding ticket.

(D) He didn't park the car.

1. (A) She prepared' him for what he was going to do.

(B) She was unprepared for what she had to do.

(C) She probably didn't spend much time on her presentation.

(D) She was really ready for her presentation

1. (A) He has never gone sailing.

(B) He doesn't like sailing.

(C) He hasn't had much time for sailing.

(D) He doesn't have any time to go sailing

1. (A) That the man had been in class.

(B) That the man didn't have the notes.

(C) That she didn't need the notes.

(D) That the lecture had been canceled.

1. (A) She listened attentively during class.

(B) She must make the list five pages long.

(C) She did not attend all of the class.

(D) She was inattentive during some of the class.

1. (A) He's not quite sure when the projects should be finished.

(B) He's doing his project for music class now.

(C) Music class meets for the first time in December.

(D) He believes the music will be available on December 1.

1. (A) The tuition increase was unexpected.

(B) She was prepared for the tuition increase.

(C) She doesn't believe that fees were increased.

(D) She believes that tuition will not go up.

1. (A) She answered his question a minute ago.

(B) She just bit her tongue.

(C) It's hard for her to put the answer into words.

(D) The tip of her tongue is quite sore.

1. (A) Some of them are lying down.

(B) Some of them will lose their positions.

(C) Some of them are choosing part time jobs.

(D) Some of them laid down their newspapers.

1. (A) She's unhappy about the score.

(B) She hasn't seen her score yet.

(C) She's really pleased with her score.

(D) She hasn't taken the exam yet.

1. (A) He didn't believe the course was hard.

(B) He heard that the course was closed.

(C) It was hard for him to get to the class.

(D) He registered for the course.

1. (A) He didn't go because he was sleeping.

(B) He didn't miss the committee meeting.

(C) He never returned from class.

(D) He was unable to fall asleep.

1. (A) That he would be working all weekend.

(B) That no one ever worked on weekends.

(C) That he would not be in the office this weekend.

(D) That the office would be open this weekend.

1. (A) They should not let what happened bother them.

(B) They should keep on trying to talk to Mary.

(C) They should try to flatter Mary.

(D) Their project is already as good as it's going to get.

**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.

1. (A) To a doctor's appointment.

(B) To an exercise club.

(C) To a swimming pool.

(D) To a school.

1. (A) They're both regular members. (B) He likes to go there occasionally.

(C) She wants him to try it out.

(D) She hates to exercise alone.

1. (A) A limited number.

(B) Racquetball courts and a swimming pool.

(C) Exercise machines, but not classes.

(D) Just about anything.

1. (A) Visit the club once.

(B) Take out a membership.

(C) Try the club unless he hurts himself.

(D) See if he has time to go.

1. (A) A presentation for political science class.

(B) How quickly time passes.

(C) The differences between the various types of courts.

(D) A schedule for preparing for a political science exam.

1. (A) Three levels of courts.

(B) Only the municipal courts.

(C) The state but not the federal courts.

(D) Only the state and federal courts.

1. (A) On Thursday.

(B) On Monday.

(C) In a week.

(D) Before Monday

1. (A) Plenty of time.

(B) Until Monday.

(C) About one week.

(D) Until a week from Monday.

**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, you will 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 will 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.

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

In your test book, you will read: (A) Art from America's inner cities.

(B) Art from the central region of the United States.

(C) Art from various urban areas in the United States.

(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.

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

In your test book, you will 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.

1. (A) A university administrator.

(B) A student.

(C) A librarian.

(D) A registrar.

1. (A) How to use the library.

(B) The university registration procedure.

(C) Services offered by the Student Center.

(D) Important locations on campus.

1. (A) To provide students with assistance and amusement.

(B) To assist students in the registration process.

(C) To allow students to watch movies.

(D) To provide textbooks for university courses.

1. (A) In administrators' offices.

(B) In the Student Center.

(C) In an auditorium.

(D) In the Student Records Office.

1. (A) Natural soaps.

(B) Synthetic detergents.

(C) Biodegradable detergents.

(D) Phosphates.

1. (A) Synthetic detergents.

(B) A major cause of water pollution.

(C) Substances that break down into simpler forms.

(D) The reason for the foaming water supply.

1. (A) They broke down into simpler forms.

(B) They caused the water to become foamy.

(C) They released phosphates into the water.

(D) They damaged only the underground water supply.

1. (A) Water pollution in the 1950s.

(B) Nonbiodegradable synthetic detergents.

(C) The foamy water supply.

(D) Problems caused by the phosphates.

1. (A) The static atmosphere.

(B) The cause of changes in the atmosphere.

(C) The evolution of plant life.

(D) The process of photosynthesis.

1. (A) Two hundred million years ago.

(B) Twenty million years ago.

(C) Two hundred thousand years ago.

(D) Twenty thousand years ago.

1. (A) The evolution of plants and photosynthesis.

(B) The variety of gases in the atmosphere.

(C) The high percentage of nitrogen.

(D) The ammonia and methane in the original atmosphere.

1. (A) Read about the composition of the atmosphere.

(B) Study the notes of today's lecture.

(C) Prepare for a quiz.

(D) Read the following chapter.

**This is the end of Section 1.**

**Stop work on Section 1.**