

MEETING 14

**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

B. THE AIMS OF THE TOPIC

1. Students are expected to fully master the Listening Comprehension in TOEFL test.
2. Students are expected to fully master the Structure and Written Expression in TOEFL test.
3. Students are expected to fully master the Reading Comprehension in TOEFL test.

C. GUIDANCE AND METHODS OF LEARNING

1. Lectures
2. Discussions
3. Presentations
4. Practices

D. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

In this last meeting, the students are asked to review all the materials (listening, structure and written expression, and reading). The mastery on this three are essential for their success in TOEFL test.

I. 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 to 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 conversations 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:

You will read:

- (A) Open the window.
- (B) Move the chair.
- (C) Leave the room.
- (D) Take a seat.

Sample Answer

From the conversation you find out that the woman thinks the man should put the chair over by the window. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman think the man should do?" is (B), "Move the chair." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

1. (A) She doesn't have an appointment.
(B) Her problem is complicated.
(C) She must live somewhere else.
(D) Her apartment isn't far away.
2. (A) She can use his phone if she wants.
(B) There's no charge for phone calls.

- (C) His phone is out of order too.
- (D) She can call him later if she likes.
3. (A) He couldn't find it.
- (B) It was too hard to solve.
- (C) It was simpler than he'd thought.
- (D) He solved it even though it was hard.
4. (A) He cleaned up after cooking.
- (B) He forgot to put the pots and pans away.
- (C) He was out in a terrible storm.
- (D) He put some plants in the kitchen.
5. (A) He studied forestry in school.
- (B) He worked in a forest.
- (C) He read a lot of books about trees.
- (D) His father taught him.
6. (A) How many pages he must write.
- (B) What Professor Barclay discussed.
- (C) How long the class lasted.
- (D) When the paper is due.
7. (A) She doesn't like any music except classical.
- (B) There is some classical music she doesn't like.
- (C) She likes classical music, but she can't play it.
- (D) Classical music doesn't interest her at all.
8. (A) He was too busy to take it.
- (B) He did well on it.
- (C) He left some questions unanswered on it.
- (D) He took it two times.
9. (A) Breaking the glass.
- (B) Warming the lid.
- (C) Hitting the lid.
- (D) Filling the jar.
10. (A) It was too expensive.
- (B) She bought it at the shop next door.
- (C) It was given to her as a gift.
- (D) She paid very little for it.

11. (A) She doesn't want to discuss the traffic.
(B) She didn't have to go downtown today.
(C) She was in the traffic herself.
(D) She thinks the traffic was better today.
12. (A) The classes aren't interesting.
(B) Classes have been canceled.
(C) The weather is pleasant.
(D) It isn't very sunny today.
13. (A) Gary doesn't need a audio player.
(B) She wants her audio player back.
(C) She's glad Gary is finally here.
(D) Gary can keep her audio player.
14. (A) Stay inside and read it.
(B) Look in it for advertisements for umbrellas.
(C) Cover her head with it.
(D) Throw it away.
15. (A) She originally supported Margaret.
(B) She can no longer support Ed.
(C) Ed has dropped out of the race.
(D) She's not interested in the election.
16. (A) She and her brother painted the apartment.
(B) Her brother owes her some money.
(C) Her brother painted the apartment by himself.
(D) She painted her brother's apartment.
17. (A) Give him a map.
(B) Cut his hair for him.
(C) Drive him to the lake.
(D) Show him another route.
18. (A) Hanging it.
(B) Buying it.
(C) Painting it.
(D) Framing it.
19. (A) Borrow Stephanie's computer.
(B) Buy her own computer.

- (C) Save some money.
- (D) Stay home and complete her assignment.
20. (A) He doesn't need to practice anymore.
- (B) His team has won a lot of games.
- (C) He doesn't want to play volleyball.
- (D) His team needs to improve.
21. (A) She seems to be feeling better.
- (B) She has quite an imagination.
- (C) She takes beautiful pictures.
- (D) She's too sick to go out.
22. (A) Lou has been here once before.
- (B) They'll start when Lou arrives.
- (C) Lou has already started.
- (D) Everyone is getting hungry.
23. (A) She thinks they're reasonably priced.
- (B) She doesn't like them at all.
- (C) She'd buy them if she had enough money.
- (D) She doesn't need them, but she still likes them.
24. (A) To improve his game quickly.
- (B) To take more lessons.
- (C) To train with a professional.
- (D) To teach people to play tennis.
25. (A) Wrap the present.
- (B) Play a game.
- (C) Point out a problem.
- (D) End the discussion.
26. (A) He wants to buy some books.
- (B) Two of the books are the same.
- (C) He needs some matches.
- (D) The couple is a good match.
27. (A) Neither street goes downtown.
- (B) California Street is better than Oak Street.
- (C) There's not enough time to go downtown.
- (D) He can take either street.

28. (A) It was hard to hear.
(B) It wasn't true.
(C) It was surprising.
(D) It wasn't very interesting.
29. (A) The handle on the suitcase is broken.
(B) His hands are already full.
(C) The luggage is too heavy for him.
(D) He'll be happy to help.
30. (A) She had to prepare for an exam.
(B) She'd passed the physics test.
(C) She was going camping.
(D) She'd dropped the physics class.

Part B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations, there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are *not* written out.

When you have heard the questions, 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.

Don't forget: During actual exams, taking notes or writing in your test book is *not* permitted.

31. (A) They are both studying social anthropology.
(B) Both of them are going to the museum on Saturday.
(C) They both have the same teacher.
(D) Both of them have studied anthropology before.
32. (A) In the morning.
(B) In the afternoon.
(C) In the evening.
(D) Only on Saturdays.
33. (A) Relationships between parents and children.
(B) The tools used by ancient people.

- (C) Leadership in contemporary society.
 - (D) Marriage customs.
34. (A) He found it uninteresting.
- (B) He found it useful.
 - (C) He found it fascinating.
 - (D) He found it difficult.
35. (A) At a university.
- (B) At a television station.
 - (C) At a newspaper office.
 - (D) At a hospital.
36. (A) He needs a well-paying position.
- (B) He was told to by a professor.
 - (C) He wants the experience.
 - (D) He recently lost another job.
37. (A) Drama.
- (B) Journalism.
 - (C) Telecommunications.
 - (D) History.
38. (A) Talk to Ms. Wagner.
- (B) Drop a class.
 - (C) Change his major.
 - (D) Complete a form.

Part C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks, each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks, there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are *not* written out.

When you have heard each 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:

Now here is a sample question.

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Philosophy.

(B) Meteorology.

(C) Astronomy.

(D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question, "In what course is this lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should fill in (C) on your answer sheet.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

You will read: (A) The Earth's shadow moves across the moon

(B) Clouds block the view of the Moon.

(C) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.

(D) The Sun can be observed without special equipment.

From the lecture you learn that a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon and the shadow of the Earth passes across the Moon. The choice that best answers the question, "According to the speaker, which of the following occurs during a lunar eclipse?" is (A),

"The Earth's shadow moves across the Moon."

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39. (A) A football game.

(B) Jet transportation.

(C) The *Hindenburg* disaster.

(D) Lighter-than-air craft.

40. (A) Early twentieth century airships.

(B) Blimps.

(C) Jet aircraft.

(D) Modern airships.

41. (A) The age of zeppelins ended in disaster there.

(B) It was there that the first blimp was designed.

- (C) Helium was first substituted for hydrogen there.
(D) It was there that the last zeppelin was built.
42. (A) They would be safer.
(B) They would use less fuel.
(C) They would be faster.
(D) They could fly higher.
43. (A) The Uniform Time Act.
(B) The role of daylight saving time in wartime.
(C) Ways to save energy.
(D) The history of daylight saving time.
44. (A) In the spring.
(B) In the summer.
(C) In the fall.
(D) In the winter.
45. (A) As confusing.
(B) As innovative.
(C) As amusing.
(D) As wasteful.
46. (A) To standardize daylight saving time.
(B) To establish year-round daylight saving time.
(C) To abolish daylight saving time.
(D) To shorten daylight saving time.
47. (A) A program the city is starting.
(B) The uses of recycled materials.
(C) A proposed schedule.
(D) A recent newspaper article.
48. (A) Newspapers.
(B) Aluminum cans.
(C) Plastic bottles.
(D) Glass containers.
49. (A) The north.
(B) The east.
(C) The south.
(D) The central.

50. (A) Look in the local newspaper.
 (B) Keep listening to radio.
 (C) Stop by the recycling center.
 (D) Call the radio station.

II. 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: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the *one* word or phrase—(A), (B), (C), or (D)—that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example!

Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) that | (C) of |
| (B) is | (D) being |

Sample Answer

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Example II

_____ large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) There are no | (C) It is not |
| (B) Not the | (D) No |

Sample Answer

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in CD) on your answer sheet.

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

1. Team sports require cooperation.

(A) Of all

(C) All

(B) They are all

(D) Why are all

2. Anyone who has ever pulled weeds from a garden roots firmly anchor plants to the soil.

(A) is well aware of

(C) well aware

(B) is well aware that

(D) well aware that

3. Centuries of erosion have exposed _____ rock surfaces in the Painted Desert of northern Arizona.

(A) in colors of the rainbow

(C) rainbow-colored

(B) colored like a rainbow

(D) a rainbow's coloring

4. The higher the temperature of a molecule,

(A) the more energy it has

(C) more energy has it

(B) than it has more energy

(D) it has more energy

5. Frontier surgeon Ephraim MacDonald had to perform operations anasthesia.

(A) no

(C) without

(B) not having

(D) there wasn't

6. _____ young, chimpanzees are easily trained.

(A) When are

(C) They are

(B) When

(D) When they

7. A person of _____ age may suffer from defects of vision.

(A) every

(C) certain

(B) some

(D) any

8. _____ have settled, one of their first concerns has been to locate an adequate water supply.

(A) Wherever people

(C) Whether people

(B) There are people who

(D) People

9. If a bar magnet is, the two pieces form two complete magnets, each with a north and south pole.

(A) broken

(B) broke

- (C) breaking (D) break
10. The type of plant and animal life living in and around a pond depends on the soil of the pond, , and the pond's location.
- (A) what the quality of the water is (C) the quality of the water
(B) how is the water quality (D) what is the water quality
11. Clifford Holland, civil engineer, was in charge of the construction of the first tunnel under the Hudson River.
- (A) he was a (C) being a
(B) a (D) who, as a
12. parrots are native to tropical regions is untrue.
- (A) That all (C) Why all
(B) All (D) Since all
13. A major concern among archaeologists today is the preservation of archaeological sites, are threatened by development.
- (A) of which many (C) which many
(B) many of them (D) many of which
14. In 1775 Daniel Boone opened the Wilderness Trail and made the first settlements in Kentucky.
- (A) possibly it was (C) possible
(B) as possible (D) it possible
15. Rarely seen far from water.
- (A) spotted turtles
(B) spotted turtles are
(C) have spotted turtles
(D) are spotted turtles

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 to be correct. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and fill in the space corresponding to the letter.

Example I

Sample Answer

Lenses may to have either concaveor convex shapes.

A BC D

This sentence should read "Lenses may have either concave or convex shapes."

You should therefore select answer (A).

Example II

Sample Answer

When painting a fresco, an artist is applied paint directly to the damp plaster

A B C

of a wall.

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.

16. Ceramics can be harder, light, and more resistant to heat than metals.

A B C D

17. Not everyone realizes that the most largest organ of the human body is the skin.

A B C D

18. Mold is extremelydestruction to books in a library.

A B C D

19. Sidney Lanier achieved fame both as a poet or as a symphony musician.

A B C D

20. The horses used play polo are not of any special breed or of any definite size.

A B C D

21. A tapestry consists of a foundation weave, called the warp, which across are

A B

passed different colored threads, called the weft, forming decorative patterns.

C D

22. The works of early American woodcarvers had many artistic qualities, but these

A B

craftsmen probably did not think of them as artists.

23. Perhaps mankind's first important musical influence were the songs of birds.
C A B C D
24. The techniques of science and magic are quite different, but their basic aims to
A B C
understand and control nature they are very similar.
D
25. It was in a cave near Magdalena, New Mexico, when the oldest known ears of
A B C
were discovered.
D
26. The fossil remains of much extinct mammals have been found in the tar pits at
A B C
Rancho La Brea in Los Angeles.
D
27. Sharks can detect minute electrical discharges coming from its prey.
A B C D
28. A dark nebula consists of a cloud of interstellar dust enough dense to obscure the
A B C
stars beyond it.
D
29. Commercially honey is heated and filtered in order to stabilize and clarify it.
A B C D
30. The various parts of the body require so different surgical skills that many surgical
A B C D
specialties have developed.
31. One reason birds have been so successful is because of their able to escape from
A B C
danger quickly.
D
27. The wood of the rosewood tree is used to do fine musical instruments.
A B C D
28. Chemical engineering is based on the principles of physics, chemists, and
A B C
mathematics.
D
29. Ballet performers must be believable actors and actresses as well as experts
A B C D
dancers.
30. Venus, the second planet from the Sun, is exactly almost the same size as the
A B C D
Earth.
31. P T. Barnum opened his own circus in 1871 and become the most famous
A B C
showman of his time.
D

32. The way a child plays with other children reveals a lots about the child's emotionaldevelopment.
A B C D
33. Sheep have beendomesticated for over 5,000 years ago.
A B C D
34. Chemical compounds with barium, cobalt, and strontium are responsible to many of the vividcolors in fireworks.
A B C D
35. Duke University in North Carolina has an outstanding collecting of documents concerning Southern history.
A B C D

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2.
IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON
SECTION 2 ONLY.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

III. 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), or (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 sheet 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 defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave peacefully.

Example 1

Sample Answer

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds' mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

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

Example!!

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 "Male 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

(line)

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than

(5) the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will

(10) increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

(15) Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white

dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

(20) After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
 - (A) To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun
 - (B) To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future
 - (C) To present a theory about red giant stars
 - (D) To describe changes that the Sun will go through
2. The word "fueled" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) powered
 - (B) bombarded
 - (C) created
 - (D) propelled
3. The word "state" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) shape
 - (B) condition
 - (C) location
 - (D) size
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun
 - (A) is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf
 - (B) has been in existence for 10 billion years
 - (C) is rapidly changing in size and brightness
 - (D) will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years
5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?
 - (A) Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
 - (B) Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
 - (C) It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
 - (D) Its center will grow smaller and hotter.
6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?
 - (A) Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
 - (B) It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.

- (C) It will become too hot for life to exist.
- (D) It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.
7. As a white dwarf, the Sun will be
- (A) the same size as the planet Mercury
- (B) thousands of times smaller than it is today
- (C) around 35 million miles in diameter
- (D) cold and dark
8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?
- (A) Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant
- (B) Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion
- (C) Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf
- (D) White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf
9. The phrase "throw off" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) eject
- (B) burn up
- (C) convert
- (D) let in
10. The word "there" in line 23 refers to
- (A) our own planet
- (B) the outer surface of the Sun
- (C) the core of a black dwarf
- (D) the planet Mercury
11. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- (A) Alarmed
- (B) Pessimistic
- (C) Comic
- (D) Objective

Questions 12-23

It is said that George Washington was one of the first to realize how important the building of canals would be to the nation's development. In fact, before he became President, he headed

the first company in the United States to build a canal which was to (5) connect the Ohio and Potomac rivers. It was never completed, but it showed the nation the feasibility of canals. As the country expanded westward, settlers in western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio needed a means to ship goods. Canals linking natural waterways seemed to offer an effective solution.

(10) In 1791 engineers commissioned by the state of New York investigated the possibility of a canal between Albany on the Hudson River and Buffalo on Lake Erie, which would link the Great Lakes area with the Atlantic seacoast. It would avoid the mountains that served as a barrier to canals from the Delaware (15) and Potomac rivers.

The first attempt to dig the canal, to be called the Erie Canal, was made by private companies, but only a comparatively small portion was built before the project was halted for lack of funds. The cost of the project was an estimated five million dollars, an (20) enormous amount for those days. There was some on-again-off-again Federal funding, but the War of 1812 put an end to this. In 1817 DeWitt Clinton was elected Governor of New York and persuaded the state to finance and build the canal. It was completed in 1825, costing two million dollars more than expected.

(25) The canal rapidly lived up to its sponsors' faith, quickly paying for itself through tolls. It was far more economical than any other form of transportation at the time. It permitted trade between the Great Lake region and East Coast, robbing the Mississippi River of much of its traffic. It allowed New York to supplant Boston, (30) Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities as the chief center of both domestic and foreign commerce. Cities sprang up along the canal. It also contributed in a number of ways to the North's victory over the South in the Civil War. An expansion of the canal was planned in 1849. Increased traffic

(35) would undoubtedly have warranted its construction had it not been for the development of the railroads.

12. Why does the author most likely mention George Washington in the first paragraph?
- (A) He was President at the time the Erie Canal was built.
 - (B) He was involved in pioneering efforts to build canals.
 - (C) He successfully opened the first canal in the United States.
 - (D) He commissioned engineers to study the possibility of building the Erie Canal.
13. The word "feasibility" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) profitability

- (B) difficulty
 - (C) possibility
 - (D) capability
14. According to the passage, the Erie Canal connected the
- (A) Potomac and Ohio rivers
 - (B) Hudson River and Lake Erie
 - (C) Delaware and Potomac rivers
 - (D) Atlantic Ocean and the Hudson River
15. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "comparatively" in line 17?
- (A) Relatively
 - (B) Contrarily
 - (C) Incredibly
 - (D) Considerably
16. The phrase "on-again-off-again" in line 20 could be replaced by which of the following with the least change in meaning?
- (A) Intermittent
 - (B) Unsolicited
 - (C) Ineffectual
 - (D) Gradual
17. The completion of the Erie Canal was financed by
- (A) the state of New York
 - (B) private companies
 - (C) the federal government
 - (D) DeWitt Clinton
18. The actual cost of building the Erie Canal was
- (A) five million dollars
 - (B) less than had been estimated
 - (C) seven million dollars
 - (D) more than could be repaid
19. The word "tolls" in line 26 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Jobs

- (B) Grants
 - (C) Links
 - (D) Fees
20. Which of the following is NOT given in the fourth paragraph as an effect of the building of the Erie Canal?
- (A) It allowed the East Coast to trade with the Great Lakes area.
 - (B) It took water traffic away from the Mississippi River.
 - (C) It helped determine the outcome of the Civil War.
 - (D) It established Boston and Philadelphia as the most important centers of trade.
21. What can be inferred about railroads in 1849 from the information in the last paragraph?
- (A) They were being planned but had not yet been built.
 - (B) They were seriously underdeveloped.
 - (C) They had begun to compete with the Erie Canal for traffic.
 - (D) They were weakened by the expansion of the canal.
22. The word "warranted" in line 35 is closest in meaning to
- (A) guaranteed
 - (B) justified
 - (C) hastened
 - (D) prevented
23. At what point in the passage does the author focus on the beginning of construction of the Erie Canal?
- (A) Lines 3-5
 - (B) Lines 10-13
 - (C) Lines 16-18
 - (D) Lines 25-26

Questions 24-33

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. But a group of scientists has heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to them like vultures to a dying animal.

(5) Researchers with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service fastened sensors to the bark of parched trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists,

most drought-stricken trees transmit their plight in the 50- to 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than (10) 20 kilohertz.) Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch all make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood.

The scientists think that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, (15) a result of too little water flowing through them. These fractured columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may pick up the trees' vibrations and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of (20) water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Waterstressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound," one scientist said.

24. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The vibrations produced by insects
 - (B) The mission of the U.S. Forest Service
 - (C) The effect of insects on trees
 - (D) The sounds made by distressed trees
25. The word "them" in line 4 refers to
- (A) trees
 - (B) scientists
 - (C) insects
 - (D) cries
26. The word "parched" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Burned
 - (B) Dehydrated
 - (C) Recovered
 - (D) Fallen
27. The word "plight" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) signal
 - (B) condition
 - (C) need
 - (D) agony
28. It can be inferred from the passage that the sounds produced by the trees

- (A) serve as a form of communication with other trees
 - (B) are the same no matter what type of tree produces them
 - (C) cannot be heard by the unaided human ear
 - (D) fall into the 1-20 kilohertz range
29. The word "fractured" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (A) long
 - (B) blocked
 - (C) hollow
 - (D) broken
30. Which of the following could be considered a cause of the trees' distress signals?
- (A) Torn roots
 - (B) Attacks by insects
 - (C) Experiments by scientists
 - (D) Lack of water
31. In line 17, the phrase "pick up" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) Perceive
 - (B) Lift
 - (C) Transmit
 - (D) Attack
32. All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees, EXCEPT:
- (A) thermal changes
 - (B) smells
 - (C) sounds
 - (D) changes in color
33. It can be inferred that, at the time the passage was written, research concerning the distress signals of trees
- (A) had been conducted many years earlier
 - (B) had been unproductive up to then
 - (C) was continuing
 - (D) was no longer sponsored by the government

Questions 34--41

The concepts of analogy and homology are probably easier to exemplify than to define. When different species are structurally compared, certain features can be described as either analogous or homologous. For example, flight requires certain rigid aeronautical (5) principles of design, yet birds, bats, and insects have all conquered the air. The wings of all three types of animals derive from different embryological structures, but they perform the same functions. In this case, the flight organs of these creatures can be said to be analogous. In contrast, features that arise from the (10) same structures in the embryo but are used in different functions are said to be homologous. The pectoral fins of a fish, the wings of a bird, and the forelimbs of a mammal are all homologous structures. They are genetically related in the sense that both the forelimb and the wing evolved from the fin.

34. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A contrast is drawn between two concepts by means of examples.
 - (B) A general concept is introduced, examples are given, and a conclusion is offered.
 - (C) Two definitions of the same concept are compared.
 - (D) Two proposals are suggested and support for both is offered.
35. According to the passage, the concepts of analogy and homology are
- (A) difficult to understand
 - (B) easier to understand through examples than through definitions
 - (C) impossible to explain
 - (D) simple to define but hard to apply
36. The word "rigid" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) inflexible
 - (B) ideal
 - (C) unnatural
 - (D) steep
37. According to the information provided in the passage, which of the following would most probably be considered analogous?
- (A) A shark's fin and a tiger's claws
 - (B) A man's arms and a bird's wings
 - (C) A monkey's tail and an elephant's tail
 - (D) A spider's legs and a horse's legs

38. According to the passage, one way in which homologous organs differ from analogous organs is that they
- (A) are genetically related
 - (B) are only found in highly developed animals
 - (C) perform the same general functions
 - (D) come from different embryological structures
39. As used throughout the passage, the term "structures" most nearly means
- (A) buildings
 - (B) features of an animal's anatomy
 - (C) organizational principles
 - (D) units of grammar
40. The word "sense" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- (A) feeling
 - (B) logic
 - (C) meaning
 - (D) perception
41. Where in the passage does the author first focus his discussion on the concept of homology?
- (A) Lines 2-4
 - (B) Lines 6-8
 - (C) Lines 9-11
 - (D) Lines 13-14

Questions 42-50

Probably the most famous film commenting on twentieth century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe working conditions in industrial (5) Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way (10) down a crowded ramp. Abruptly the scene shifts to a scene of factory workers jostling one another on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentler note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

(15) Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of the footage of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin vainly trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his (20) mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped into his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. This serves to illustrate people's (25) utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the (30) sentiments of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanized world.

42. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
- (A) criticize the factory system of the 1930's
 - (B) analyze an important film
 - (C) explain Chaplin's style of acting
 - (D) discuss how film reveals the benefits of technology
43. According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for the film *Modern Times* from
- (A) a newspaper article
 - (B) a scene in a movie
 - (C) a job he had once held
 - (D) a conversation with a reporter
44. The word "abruptly" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) suddenly
 - (B) mysteriously
 - (C) finally
 - (D) predictably
45. It can be inferred from the passage that two-thirds of the film *Modern Times*
- (A) is completely unforgettable
 - (B) takes place outside a factory
 - (C) is more critical than the other third
 - (D) entertains the audience more than the other third

46. Which of the following could best replace the phrase "losing his mind" in lines 19-20?
- (A) Getting fired
 - (B) Doing his job
 - (C) Going insane
 - (D) Falling behind
47. The word "This" in line 24 refers to which of the following?
- (A) The machine
 - (B) The food
 - (C) The assembly line
 - (D) The scene
48. According to the passage, the purpose of the scene involving the feeding machine is to show people's
- (A) ingenuity
 - (B) adaptability
 - (C) helplessness
 - (D) independence
49. The word "utter" in line 25 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Notable
 - (B) Complete
 - (C) Regrettable
 - (D) Necessary
50. The author would probably be LEAST likely to use which of the following words to describe the film *Modern Times*?
- (A) Revolutionary
 - (B) Entertaining
 - (C) Memorable
 - (D) Satirical