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COMPLETE TEST FOUR

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, 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.

Sample Answer

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).

Wait

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1. (A) Watching a movie.
(B) Hunting. *صيد*
(C) Buying film.
(D) Taking photos.
2. (A) It's a good idea to be thrifty. *معتد*
(B) He's feeling a little dirty.
(C) He'd like something to drink.
(D) Stopping for thirty minutes is a good idea.
3. (A) The flight is departing in the near future.
(B) The plane is taking off early.
(C) The man needs to make plans soon.
(D) The plane is taking up space.
4. (A) He has never gone to any games.
(B) It is rare for the football team to win.
(C) He doesn't go to games often.
(D) It is rare for the university team to have a game.
5. (A) They should call out to their neighbors.
(B) They should visit their neighbors. *زوار*
(C) They should phone their neighbors.
(D) They should look over their neighbors.
6. (A) It is not done yet. *لم يتم*
(B) It was not done carelessly.
(C) It does not seem to have been done by the accountant.
(D) It contains a lot of errors.
7. (A) He will be far from the conference tonight.
(B) He's not quite sure who the speaker will be.
(C) He knows Dr. Burton well.
(D) He knows that Dr. Burton will be speaking.
8. (A) Take a short nap. *النوم*
(B) Go out now.
(C) Enjoy the rest of the evening.
(D) Have a little snack before going out.
9. (A) He's going to say something in the theater.
(B) What the woman said was magnified *مكبر* out of proportion.
(C) The size of the theater was magnificent.
(D) He shares the woman's opinion.
10. (A) They are unconfirmed. *مؤكد*
(B) They are dependent on future research.
(C) They are most probably correct.
(D) They are independent of the researchers' ideas.
11. (A) She was less than delighted. *مسرور*
(B) She was quite pleased.
(C) She was unable to accept it.
(D) She wished she could have been more delighted.
12. (A) The lawyer delivered the letter this morning.
(B) The courier has already made the delivery. *الساعي*
(C) The letter to the courier has already been received.
(D) The lawyer's office does not have the letter.
13. (A) The phone is off the hook. *معلق*
(B) The man will head the committee.
(C) The man is no longer responsible.
(D) The committee meeting has been put off.
14. (A) She must work tonight.
(B) The shift in her plans is unlucky.
(C) Her roommate is persuasive. *مقنع*
(D) Her roommate will work in her place. *محلها*
15. (A) Put it away.
(B) Put it off.
(C) Put it out. *No Smoking*
(D) Put it down.

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16. (A) That the man should not reach out so far.
 (B) That the man can accomplish what he wants.
 (C) That the man will be unable to graduate.
 (D) That the man cannot score a goal.
17. (A) She couldn't afford a new computer.
 (B) The computers were not on sale.
 (C) She was unable to get a new computer.
 (D) She bought a new computer.
18. (A) Visiting a doctor.
 (B) Attending a reception.
 (C) Applying to medical school.
 (D) Interviewing for a job.
19. (A) It met her expectations.
 (B) It was rather mediocre.
 (C) It was what she had hoped to see.
 (D) It was the last performance.
20. (A) Going home on the bus.
 (B) Sleeping on the bus.
 (C) Taking a quick walk.
 (D) Getting some sleep before going home.
21. (A) The course is free.
 (B) The course costs \$100 more this semester.
 (C) The course was cheaper last semester.
 (D) She thinks the cost of the course is too low.
22. (A) That he would be at work.
 (B) That he knew a lot about architecture.
 (C) That he did not get the job.
 (D) That he would not be at home.
23. (A) The rider took the road to the hospital.
 (B) An ambulance took the rider to the hospital.
 (C) The ambulance left the hospital with the rider.
 (D) The motorcyclist followed the ambulance to the hospital.
24. (A) He cannot work on the assignment because of a headache.
 (B) He thinks the assignment will take about two hours.
 (C) It would be better to prepare two assignments than one.
 (D) He prefers not to work on it by himself.
25. (A) The project that the woman wants is impossible.
 (B) Two hours is not long enough to complete the project.
 (C) The woman's request can be accomplished.
 (D) The woman should not ask for such a thing.
26. (A) He is not very impressed with it.
 (B) He thinks it is fantastic.
 (C) He does not want more pressure on it.
 (D) It is less impressive than expected.
27. (A) She spent her normal amount of time on it.
 (B) It is rare for her to finish an assignment.
 (C) It is rare for her to put any effort into an assignment.
 (D) She spent more time than usual on it.
28. (A) It was not cold enough.
 (B) The snowball struck him forcefully.
 (C) The snow stayed around too long.
 (D) It was too cold.
29. (A) That she couldn't get into the lab.
 (B) That she wouldn't do the assignment.
 (C) That her lab assignment was already done.
 (D) That she would start working in a couple of hours.
30. (A) She took the stairs out of necessity.
 (B) She didn't want to take the elevator.
 (C) It was only a few flights of stairs.
 (D) She preferred to climb the stairs.

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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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|---|--|
| <p>31. (A) The price of textbooks.
(B) History 101.
(C) The university bookstore.
(D) Ways to sell used books.</p> <p>32. (A) He desperately needs the money.
(B) Reading doesn't interest him.
(C) He's finished using them.
(D) He'd rather have cheaper books.</p> <p>33. (A) The bookstore doesn't want to buy them.
(B) He wouldn't get enough money.
(C) He doesn't like the bookstore's advertisements.
(D) It's too late to sell them to the bookstore.</p> <p>34. (A) Post some advertisements.
(B) Take History 101.
(C) Give the books to the bookstore for nothing.
(D) Keep the books.</p> | <p>35. (A) That babies sleep thirteen hours a day.
(B) That the woman was taking a psychology class.
(C) That more mature people required so much sleep.
(D) That the need for sleep decreases with age.</p> <p>36. (A) In psychology class.
(B) In a discussion with the man.
(C) From an article that she read.
(D) From the class textbook.</p> <p>37. (A) Teens.
(B) Twenties.
(C) Thirties.
(D) Fifties.</p> <p>38. (A) Thirteen hours.
(B) Nine hours.
(C) Eight hours.
(D) Six hours.</p> |
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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, 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.

Sample Answer

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

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

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.

Sample Answer

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

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

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.

Wait

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39. (A) How to get a professor's signature.
 (B) The procedure for dropping courses.
 (C) When to come and see the advisor.
 (D) The effect of officially dropping a course.
40. (A) Any time, if the professor is willing to sign.
 (B) Only on the day of the talk.
 (C) During the first three weeks of the semester.
 (D) Up to three weeks before the end of the semester.
41. (A) None.
 (B) One.
 (C) Two.
 (D) Three.
42. (A) The student fails the course.
 (B) The course is removed from the student's schedule.
 (C) The student needs to get the advisor's signature.
 (D) The student receives a warning.
43. (A) A woodcarving business.
 (B) A lumber business.
 (C) A construction business.
 (D) A jewelry business.
44. (A) During the construction of a sawmill.
 (B) After prospectors had arrived.
 (C) Sometime after Sutter's death.
 (D) Before Sutter had the rights to the land.
45. (A) Increased prosperity.
 (B) A large share of gold.
 (C) A healthier lumber business.
 (D) Little or nothing.
46. (A) To show what a terrible life John Sutter had led.
 (B) To show the folly of trying to develop a business.
 (C) To show the effect that the discovery of gold has on individuals.
 (D) To show that the development of the West happened partly by chance.
47. (A) Becoming a university student.
 (B) Managing time.
 (C) Majoring in management.
 (D) Spending a week in a management training program.
48. (A) Relaxation techniques.
 (B) Homework assignments.
 (C) A personal time-management study.
 (D) Keeping an appointment calendar.
49. (A) Ninety-six days.
 (B) Twenty-four days.
 (C) Seven days.
 (D) Fifteen minutes.
50. (A) Make an appointment.
 (B) Begin the time study.
 (C) Write down how they spend their time.
 (D) Attend another seminar.

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

Turn off the recording.



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.

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: These questions 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.

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

- ☒ (A)
- ☐ (B)
- ☐ (C)
- ☐ (D)

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

- (A) the doctor attended
- (B) did the doctor attend
- (C) the doctor will attend
- (D) the doctor's attendance

Sample Answer

- ☐ (A)
- ☒ (B)
- ☐ (C)
- ☐ (D)

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

1. Indiana's Lost River _____ underground for a distance of 22 miles.
☒ (A) travels
☐ (B) traveling
☐ (C) to travel
☐ (D) it travels
2. The 1980 explosion of _____ the first volcanic eruption in the continental United States in over 60 years.
☐ (A) Mount St. Helens
☐ (B) was Mount St. Helens
☐ (C) it was Mount St. Helens
☒ (D) Mount St. Helens was
3. Static electricity _____ one cloud to another or between clouds and the ground creates lightning.
☐ (A) flows from
☐ (B) the flow from
☒ (C) flowing from
☐ (D) is flowing from
4. The Model T car, introduced in 1908, _____ \$850.
☐ (A) the price was
☐ (B) a price of
☐ (C) to be priced at
☒ (D) was priced at
5. _____ reacts with a chlorine atom, an electron is transferred from the outer shell of the sodium atom to the outer shell of the chlorine atom.
☐ (A) A sodium atom
☒ (B) When a sodium atom
☐ (C) For a sodium atom
☐ (D) It is a sodium atom
6. In 1858, the site _____ was to become the city of Denver was settled as a way station for outfitting gold prospectors.
☐ (A) it
☐ (B) of it
☐ (C) what
☒ (D) of what
7. The light from an electrical lamp includes many different wavelengths, _____ in a laser is concentrated on only one wavelength.
☐ (A) all the energy
☐ (B) it is all the energy
☒ (C) while all the energy
☐ (D) while all the energy is
8. In the Antarctic Ocean _____ plankton and crustacean forms of life.
☐ (A) an abundance of
☒ (B) is an abundance of
☐ (C) it is abundant
☐ (D) an abundance is
9. Flintlock muskets _____ sharp bayonets were standard weapons during the American Revolution.
☐ (A) tip with
☒ (B) tipped with
☐ (C) the tips of
☐ (D) were tipped with
10. Benjamin Franklin believed that the turkey rather than the eagle _____ of the United States.
☒ (A) should become the symbol
☐ (B) the symbol becomes
☐ (C) should symbolize becoming
☐ (D) becoming the symbol



11. _____ to occur in the Earth's crust, push-pull and shake waves would be generated simultaneously.
- ☒ (A) Were a break
 - (B) If a break
 - (C) A break was
 - (D) If broken
12. Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas produce carbon dioxide when _____.
- (A) are burned
 - (B) they burned
 - ☒ (C) burned
 - (D) are they burned
13. Not until Nellie Tayloe Ross was elected governor of Wyoming in 1924 _____ as governor of a U.S. state.
- (A) a woman served
 - (B) a woman serving
 - (C) to serve a woman
 - ☒ (D) did a woman serve
14. The temperatures _____ take place vary widely for different materials.
- (A) which melting and freezing
 - ☒ (B) at which melting and freezing
 - (C) which they melt and freeze
 - (D) at which they melt and freeze
15. In general, the cells of large animals and plants are only slightly larger than _____ plants and animals.
- (A) smaller
 - (B) are smaller
 - (C) those smaller
 - ☒ (D) are those of smaller

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Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, 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

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

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

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

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

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16. The music on a compact disk (CD) is record by lasers.
A B C D *recorded*
17. Alaska has more active glaciers as the rest of the inhabited world combined.
A B C D *than*
18. Aristotle believed that everything in the universe were composed of four basic elements: earth, water, air, and fire.
A B C D *was*
19. In the cold climate of the far north, mosquito eggs may remains dormant from autumn until late June.
A B C D *remain*
20. Passengers have ridden the first Ferris wheel at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.
A B C D *ride*
21. One type of Australian frog lays up to 25 eggs at a time and then swallows they for protection.
A B C D
22. The Cro-Magnons entered the area that is today Europe and quickly eliminated or absorbed theirs Neanderthal predecessors.
A B C D *this*
23. The Spanish introduced not only horses and also cattle to the North American continent.
A B C D *but*
24. The best-known members of the cabbage vegetable group includes head cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale, collard, and brussels sprouts.
A B C D *include*
25. White blood cells are the largest of red blood cells and are more varied in size and in shape.
A B C D *larger than*

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26. An hiccup is a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, which leads to a massive intake of air.
 (A) B C D
27. To make a lithograph, an artist used a flat stone of a kind that will soak up oil and water.
 A (B) C D
28. Like a bar magnet, the Earth has two magnetic poles.
 (A) B C D
29. Not until Harvard College was founded in 1636 was there any colleges in America.
 A B (C) D
30. Antelopes are gregarious animals that travel in herds, ranging in amount from a few to several thousand.
 A (B) C D
31. A supersonic airplane can fly faster than a speed of sound.
 A B C (D)
32. In 1821, Emma Willard opened officially the doors of the first school in the United States to offer college-level courses for women.
 A (B) C D
33. The first gummed postage stamps issued in New York City in 1842.
 A B (C) D
34. Typical long bone such as the femur consists of a long shaft with swellings at each end.
 (A) B C D
35. The common octopus lives alone in a den just big enough for its body.
 (A) B C D
36. The vacuum tube did an important contribution to the early growth of radio and television.
 A (B) C D
37. St. Augustine, Florida, founded in 1565 by Pedro Menendez, was razing 21 years later by Francis Drake.
 A B (C) D

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38. A bimetallic thermometer relies the different rates of expansion of two types of metal, usually brass and copper.

A

B

C

D

39. An ice crystal is the nuclei on which a hailstone is built.

A

B

C

D

40. Tremendous flooding during the summer of 1993 left 8 million acres of nine midwestern states inundated and proved both expensively and deadly.

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. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

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 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 I

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

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

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (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 answer (C).

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Questions 1-10

Line A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the
 (5) world's largest and deepest, lies hidden there under four kilometers of ice. Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the frigid temperatures (the lowest ever recorded on Earth) on the surface.

(10) The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.

(15) The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient microbes that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The downside of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists are looking for possible ways to accomplish this.

- The purpose of the passage is to
 - explain how Lake Vostok was discovered
 - provide satellite data concerning Antarctica
 - discuss future plans for Lake Vostok
 - ☒ present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography
- The word "lies" in line 2 could best be replaced by
 - sleeps
 - ☒ sits
 - tells falsehoods
 - inclines
- What is true of Lake Vostok?
 - It is completely frozen.
 - It is not a saltwater lake.
 - ☒ It is beneath a thick slab of ice.
 - It is heated by the sun.
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to "frigid" in line 6?
 - ☒ Extremely cold
 - Never changing
 - Quite harsh
 - Rarely recorded
- All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it
 - was conducted by air
 - made use of radio waves
 - did not measure the exact size of the lake
 - ☒ was controlled by a satellite
- It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if
 - ☒ there were no lake
 - the lake were not so big
 - Antarctica were not so cold
 - radio waves were not used

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7. The word "microbes" in line 13 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (A) Pieces of dust
- (B) Trapped bubbles
- ☒ (C) Tiny organisms
- (D) Rays of light

8. The passage mentions which of the following as a reason for the importance of Lake Vostok to scientists?

- (A) It can be studied using radio waves.
- ☒ (B) It may contain uncontaminated microbes.
- (C) It may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light.
- (D) It has already been contaminated.

9. The word "downside" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) bottom level
- ☒ (B) negative aspect
- (C) underside
- (D) buried section

10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- (A) further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica
- (B) problems with satellite-borne radar equipment
- ☒ (C) ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it
- (D) the harsh climate of Antarctica

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Questions 11–21

In the American colonies there was little money. England did not supply the colonies with coins and it did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. England wanted to keep money out of America as a means of controlling trade: America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the money to buy products from other countries. The result during this prerevolutionary period was that the colonists used various goods in place of money: beaver pelts, Indian wampum and tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the American colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the war, so each of the individual states and the Continental Congress issued paper money. So much of this paper money was printed that, by the end of the war, almost no one would accept it. As a result trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.

By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To remedy this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one.

11. The passage mainly discusses

- (A) American money from past to present
- (B) the English monetary policies in colonial America
- (C) the effect of the Revolution on American money
- (D) the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

12. The passage indicates that during the colonial period, money was

- (A) supplied by England
- (B) coined by the colonists
- (C) scarce
- (D) used extensively for trade

13. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was allowed to make coins

- (A) continuously from the inception of the colony
- (B) throughout the seventeenth century
- (C) from 1652 until the Revolutionary War
- (D) for a short time during one year

14. The expression "a means of" in line 4 could best be replaced by

- (A) an example of
- (B) a method for
- (C) a result of
- (D) a punishment for

15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a substitute for money during the colonial period?

- (A) Wampum
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Tobacco
- (D) Beaver furs

16. The pronoun "it" in line 12 refers to which of the following?

- (A) The Continental Congress
- (B) Paper money
- (C) The war
- (D) Trade in goods

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17. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth
- (A) exactly one dollar
 - (B) just under one dollar
 - (C) just over one dollar
 - ☒ (D) almost nothing
18. The word "remedy" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- ☒ (A) resolve
 - (B) understand
 - (C) renew
 - (D) medicate
19. How was the monetary system arranged in the Constitution?
- ☒ (A) Only the United States Congress could issue money.
 - (B) The United States officially went on a bimetallic monetary system.
 - (C) Various state governments, including Massachusetts, could issue money.
 - (D) The dollar was made the official currency of the United States.
20. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?
- (A) Either gold or silver could be used as official money.
 - ☒ (B) Gold could be exchanged for silver at a rate of sixteen to one.
 - (C) The monetary system was based on two metals.
 - (D) It was established in 1792.
21. The word "fixed" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) discovered
 - (B) repaired
 - (C) valued
 - ☒ (D) set

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Questions 22–30

The human brain, with an average weight of 1.4 kilograms, is the control center of the body. It receives information from the senses, processes the information, and rapidly sends out responses; it also stores the information that is the source of human thoughts and feelings. Each of the three main parts of the brain—the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem—has its own role in carrying out these functions.

The cerebrum is by far the largest of the three parts, taking up 85 percent of the brain by weight. The outside layer of the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex, is a grooved and bumpy surface covering the nerve cells beneath. The various sections of the cerebrum are the sensory cortex, which is responsible for receiving and decoding sensory messages from throughout the body; the motor cortex, which sends action instructions to the skeletal muscles; and the association cortex, which receives, monitors, and processes information. It is in the association cortex that the processes that allow humans to think take place.

The cerebellum, located below the cerebrum in the back part of the skull, is made of masses of bunched up nerve cells. It is the cerebellum that controls human balance, coordination, and posture.

The brain stem, which connects the cerebrum and the spinal cord, controls various body processes such as breathing and heartbeat. It is the major motor and sensory pathway connecting the body and the cerebrum.

22. What is the author's main purpose?

- (A) To describe the functions of the parts of the brain
- (B) To explain how the brain processes information
- (C) To demonstrate the physical composition of the brain
- (D) To give examples of human body functions

23. The word "stores" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) shops
- (B) processes
- (C) releases
- (D) stockpiles

24. The passage states that the most massive part of the brain is the

- (A) cerebrum
- (B) cerebellum
- (C) cerebral cortex
- (D) brain stem

25. The "cerebral cortex" in line 7 is

- (A) a layer of the brain beneath the cerebrum
- (B) a layer of nerve cells in the brain
- (C) a part of the brain that makes up 85 percent of the brain
- (D) a ridged layer covering the cerebrum in the brain

26. The sensory cortex

- (A) senses that messages should be sent out to the muscles
- (B) provides a surface covering for nerve cells
- (C) is where the human process of thinking occurs
- (D) receives and processes information from the senses

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27. The word "monitors" in line 11 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- ☒ (A) Keeps track of
 - (B) Keeps hold of
 - (C) Gets away with
 - (D) Gets rid of
28. Which of the following is true about the cerebellum?
- (A) It is located above the cerebrum.
 - (B) It controls breathing.
 - ☒ (C) It is responsible for balance.
 - (D) It is the outside layer of the cerebrum.
29. What shape does the brain stem most likely have?
- (A) Small and round
 - ☒ (B) Long and thin
 - (C) Large and formless
 - (D) Short and flat
30. Which of the following could best be used in place of "pathway" in line 16.
- (A) Driveway
 - (B) Roadway
 - ☒ (C) Route
 - (D) Street

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Questions 31-41

Line
(5) Though Edmund Halley was most famous because of his achievements as an astronomer, he was a scientist of diverse interests and great skill. In addition to studying the skies, Halley was also deeply interested in exploring the unknown depths of the oceans. One of his lesser-known accomplishments that was quite remarkable was his design for a diving bell that facilitated exploration of the watery depths.

(10) The diving bell that Halley designed had a major advantage over the diving bells that were in use prior to his. Earlier diving bells could only make use of the air contained within the bell itself, so divers had to surface when the air inside the bell ran low. Halley's bell was an improvement in that its design allowed for an additional supply of fresh air that enabled a crew of divers to remain

(15) underwater for several hours. The diving contraption that Halley designed was in the shape of a bell that measured three feet across the top and five feet across the bottom and could hold several divers comfortably; it was open at the bottom so that divers could swim in and out at will. The bell was built of wood, which was first heavily tarred to make it water repellent and was then covered with a half-ton sheet of lead to make the bell heavy enough to sink in water. The bell shape held air inside for the divers to breathe as the bell sank to the bottom.

(20) The air inside the bell was not the only source of air for the divers to breathe, and it was this improvement that made Halley's bell superior to its predecessors. In addition to the air already in the bell, air was also supplied to the divers from a lead barrel that was lowered to the ocean floor close to the bell itself. Air flowed through a leather pipe from the lead barrel on the ocean floor to the bell. The diver could breathe the air from a position inside the bell, or he could move around outside the bell wearing a diving suit that consisted of a lead bell-shaped helmet with a glass viewing window and a leather body suit, with a leather pipe carrying fresh air from the diving bell to the helmet.

31. The subject of the preceding passage was most likely Halley's
(A) childhood
(B) work as an astronomer
(C) many different interests
(D) invention of the diving bell
32. Which of the following best expresses the subject of this passage?
(A) Halley's work as an astronomer
(B) Halley's many different interests
(C) Halley's invention of a contraption for diving
(D) Halley's experiences as a diver
33. Halley's bell was better than its predecessors because it
(A) was bigger
(B) provided more air
(C) weighed less
(D) could rise more quickly
34. The expression "ran low" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) moved slowly
(B) had been replenished
(C) sank to the bottom
(D) was almost exhausted
35. How long could divers stay underwater in Halley's bell?
(A) Just a few seconds
(B) Only a few minutes
(C) For hours at a time
(D) For days on end
36. It is NOT stated in the passage that Halley's bell
(A) was wider at the top than at the bottom
(B) was made of tarred wood
(C) was completely enclosed
(D) could hold more than one diver

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37. The expression "at will" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) in the future
 - ~~(B) as they wanted~~
 - (C) with great speed
 - ~~(D) upside down~~
38. It can be inferred from the passage that, were Halley's bell not covered with lead, it would
- ~~(A) float~~
 - (B) get wet
 - (C) trap the divers
 - (D) suffocate the divers
39. Where in the passage does the author indicate how air traveled from the barrel to the bell?
- (A) Lines 8–10
 - (B) Lines 11–13
 - (C) Lines 17–18
 - ~~(D) Line 20~~
40. In which paragraph does the author describe the diving bells that preceded Halley's?
- (A) In the first paragraph
 - ~~(B) In the second paragraph~~
 - (C) In the third paragraph
 - (D) In the last paragraph
41. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) astronomy
 - (B) recreation
 - ~~(C) oceanography~~
 - (D) physiology

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Questions 42–50

Line Paul Bunyan is perhaps America's best-known folk hero. A fictional logger of incredible
 (5) strength, he was most likely based on an actual nineteenth-century logger from the northern United States or Canada. As a folk hero, he struck a chord with Americans on some level, perhaps because he was incredibly strong but also because he was hard-working and capable, ingenious in solving problems, and fun-loving.

Though there is evidence that Paul Bunyan tales were part of oral tradition in the nineteenth century, Paul Bunyan stories did not appear in written form until the early twentieth century. Journalist James McGillivray included descriptions of Bunyan in a series of essays entitled "The Round River Drive," which appeared in a number of Midwestern newspapers between 1906 and 1910.
 (10) However, it was through an extensive advertising campaign that Paul Bunyan moved solidly into print.

Recognizing the appeal of Paul Bunyan as a figure for his company's advertising, William Laughead, an advertising executive for the Red River Lumber Company, initiated a campaign that consisted of a series of publications featuring Paul Bunyan. For several decades, the company
 (15) distributed these publications free of charge and made no attempt to obtain a copyright on them. In fact, the company vigorously encouraged other writers to make use of Paul Bunyan because it felt that the use of this character enhanced the name recognition of the Red River Lumber Company inasmuch as the name of the folk hero and the name of the company had become interwoven.

The Bunyan stories published by Red River and further circulated by others were tall tales of
 (20) gigantic proportions. In these tales, Bunyan is depicted as a man of superhuman proportions, who is strong, hard-working, entrepreneurial, and innovative. In one story, for example, Paul is credited with digging the Great Lakes in order to create a watering hole for his giant ox, Babe. In another of these tales, Paul caused an entire winter of blue snow to fall by swearing a blue streak after he injured himself by smashing his thumb with a large hammer. A third story in the series describes Paul's role
 (25) in establishing the Mississippi River.

Fascination with Paul Bunyan has continued to grow, and today he is a standard of American folklore. The prevalence of Bunyan as a figure of folklore today is evidenced by references to him in countless stories, cartoons, poems, and songs as well as the numerous community festivals and logging competitions featuring Paul Bunyan that can be found throughout the sections of the country
 (30) where logging has a strong tradition.

42. The purpose of this passage is to

- (A) present the actual feats of a real-life logger
- (B) discuss a "larger than life" folk hero
- (C) describe logging in North America
- (D) provide an overview of American folktales

43. It is NOT stated in the passage that Paul Bunyan is known for his

- (A) unusual strength
- (B) dedication to work
- (C) ingenuity in difficult situations
- (D) serious nature

44. The passage states that Paul Bunyan tales first appeared

- (A) in oral stories
- (B) in a series of essays
- (C) in newspapers
- (D) in advertising

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45. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred about the Red River Lumber Company's advertising campaign featuring Paul Bunyan?
- (A) It endured for quite a time.
 (B) The company did not protect its ownership of the stories.
 (C) ~~The campaign did little to enhance the company's profitability.~~
 (D) The company wanted the name Paul Bunyan to be known as widely as possible.
46. The pronoun "them" in line 15 refers to
- (A) series
 (B) decades
 (C) publications
 (D) writers
47. The word "interwoven" in line 18 could best be replaced by
- (A) unfashionable
 (B) ~~mixed together~~
 (C) not compatible
 (D) too separate
48. Where in the passage does the author discuss a weather phenomenon that Paul Bunyan supposedly caused?
- (A) Lines 8-9
 (B) Lines 14-15
 (C) Lines 19-20
 (D) ~~Lines 22-24~~
49. The word "countless" in line 28 could best be replaced by the expression
- (A) a large number of
 (B) a specified number of
 (C) an insubstantial number of
 (D) an overestimated number of
50. Which paragraph describes the plots of some of the tales of Paul Bunyan?
- (A) The second paragraph
 (B) The third paragraph
 (C) ~~The fourth paragraph~~
 (D) The fifth paragraph

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.

When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 551-558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549-550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

**TEST OF WRITTEN ENGLISH:
TWE ESSAY TOPIC**

Time—30 minutes

In difficult situations, some people react calmly, while others react with panic. How do you react in difficult situations? Use specific details and examples to support your answer.

COMPLETE TEST FOUR

SECTION 1: Listening Comprehension

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

SECTION 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 4. D | 7. C | 10. A | 13. D |
| 2. D | 5. B | 8. B | 11. A | 14. B |
| 3. C | 6. D | 9. B | 12. C | 15. D |
| 16. C <i>recorded</i> | | 29. C <i>were</i> | | |
| 17. A <i>than</i> | | 30. B <i>number</i> | | |
| 18. B <i>was</i> | | 31. D <i>the</i> | | |
| 19. C <i>remain</i> | | 32. B <i>officially opened</i> | | |
| 20. B <i>rode</i> | | 33. C <i>were issued</i> | | |
| 21. C <i>them</i> | | 34. A <i>A typical</i> | | |
| 22. C <i>their</i> | | 35. A <i>alone</i> | | |
| 23. B <i>but</i> | | 36. B <i>made</i> | | |
| 24. C <i>include</i> | | 37. C <i>razed</i> | | |
| 25. B <i>larger than</i> | | 38. B <i>relies on</i> | | |
| 26. A <i>A</i> | | 39. B <i>nucleus</i> | | |
| 27. B <i>uses</i> | | 40. C <i>expensive</i> | | |
| 28. A <i>Like</i> | | | | |

SECTION 3: Reading Comprehension

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