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## COMPLETE TEST TWO

### SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section, 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?*

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

- 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) They were in the regular room.  
☒ (B) The key was misplaced.  
 (C) He's taking a different class.  
 (D) He has the key to the classroom.
2. (A) She will lend it to the man.  
☒ (B) She never lent the book to Jim.  
 (C) Jim wants to borrow the book.  
☒ (D) Jim has the book.
3. ☒ (A) Paying bills.  
 (B) Talking to the landlord.  
☒ (C) Turning the lights off.  
 (D) Looking for an apartment.
4. (A) She has no time to go to class.  
 (B) They are already late for class.  
☒ (C) It's too early to go to class.  
 (D) She has to be on time for class.
5. (A) He is resuming his duties one more time.  
☒ (B) He is assuming the class is difficult.  
 (C) The class is terrible all the time.  
☒ (D) The class takes a lot of time.
- ✓ 6. (A) She needs a new coat.  
 (B) She likes the paint in the dorm rooms.  
☒ (C) She has the same opinion as the man.  
 (D) She left her coat in the dorm room.
- ✓ 7. ☒ (A) He needs to complete the math assignment first.  
 (B) He'll be ready in a couple of hours.  
 (C) He is going to history class now.  
 (D) He was ready a few minutes ago.
8. (A) She's sorry she moved them.  
 (B) She really knows where they are.  
 (C) They haven't been moved.  
☒ (D) Someone else moved them.
9. (A) A solution is not apparent.  
☒ (B) The problem can be fixed.  
 (C) There is really a pair of problems.  
 (D) The problem is difficult to solve.
10. (A) The professor gives quizzes regularly.  
 (B) The woman is really quite prepared.  
☒ (C) It is unusual for this professor to give quizzes.  
 (D) He doesn't think there's a class today.
11. (A) She could not comprehend the chemistry lecture.  
 (B) She has not had time to look at the assignment.  
 (C) It was possible for her to complete the problem.  
☒ (D) She could not understand the problem.
- ✓ 12. (A) He doesn't know how far away the exhibit is.  
☒ (B) He's uncertain about the fee.  
 (C) The exhibit is not very far away.  
 (D) He's sure the exhibit isn't free.
- ✓ 13. (A) Not taking it at all.  
 (B) Taking it along with chemistry.  
☒ (C) Taking it later.  
 (D) Taking it instead of chemistry.
14. ☒ (A) An astronomer.  
☒ (B) A physician.  
 (C) A philosopher.  
 (D) An engineer.
15. (A) Nothing could surprise her.  
☒ (B) The gift really astonished her.  
 (C) She couldn't have gotten more gifts.  
☒ (D) She was expecting the gift.
16. (A) She's wearing a new dress.  
☒ (B) She's ready to study for hours.  
☒ (C) She's exhausted.  
 (D) She has studied about the war for hours.
17. (A) He's really tall.  
☒ (B) He's the best.  
☒ (C) He's got a good head on his shoulders.  
 (D) He always uses his head.

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18. (A) He's already talked to the professor about the assignment.  
 (B) There is no assignment for tomorrow.  
 (C) He's not sure what the professor will talk about.  
~~(D) The professor discussed the assignment only briefly.~~
19. (A) He went to it.  
 (B) He knew about it.  
~~(C) He didn't know about it.~~  
 (D) He gave it.
20. (A) It's hard to lock the room.  
 (B) The cloak was delivered on time.  
 (C) Someone struck the crockery and broke it.  
~~(D) It is now midday.~~
21. ~~(A) That she wouldn't take the trip.~~  
 (B) That she would go to the beach.  
 (C) That she really liked the beach.  
 (D) That she would take a break from her studies.
22. (A) They were disappointed.  
 (B) They didn't get any gifts.  
 (C) They were unexcited.  
~~(D) They were really pleased.~~
23. ~~(A) She believes she can succeed.~~  
 (B) She's decided to pull out of it.  
 (C) She wants to put off the speech for a while.  
 (D) She thinks the speech is too long.
24. (A) She'd like to offer the man a scholarship.  
 (B) The documents were returned to her with a signature.  
~~(C) She needs to sign the documents.~~  
 (D) She works in the scholarship office.
25. (A) He doesn't have time to pay the bills.  
~~(B) The bills weren't paid on time.~~  
~~(C) Of course, he paid the bills on time.~~  
 (D) He will pay the bills for the last time.
26. (A) He thinks the lecture was really interesting.  
 (B) He's not sure if the ideas are workable.  
~~(C) He understood nothing about the lecture.~~  
 (D) He's not sure what the woman would like to know.
27. ~~(A) He missed an opportunity.~~  
 (B) He was late for his trip.  
~~(C) He should take the next boat.~~  
 (D) He should send in his application.
28. (A) He agrees with what she said.  
 (B) He thinks she didn't say anything.  
 (C) He couldn't hear what she said.  
~~(D) He did hear what she said.~~
29. (A) That John would pick them up for the concert.  
 (B) That the concert would start earlier.  
~~(C) That John would not be going to the concert.~~  
 (D) That they would be late to the concert.
30. (A) He enjoyed the trip immensely.  
~~(B) The boat trip was really rough.~~  
~~(C) He couldn't have enjoyed the trip more.~~  
 (D) The water was not very rough.

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



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

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

Turn off 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.

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SECTION 2  
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes  
(including the reading of the directions)  
Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

**Directions:** 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).

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1. The hard palate \_\_\_\_\_ between the mouth and nasal passages.
  - (A) forming a partition
  - (B) a partition forms
  - ☒ (C) forms a partition
  - (D) a form and a partition
2. Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon* and Rick Blaine in *Casablanca* \_\_\_\_\_ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.
  - (A) they are two
  - (B) two of them are
  - (C) two of them
  - ☒ (D) are two
3. \_\_\_\_\_, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.
  - (A) It is the epidermis
  - ☒ (B) The epidermis
  - (C) In the epidermis
  - (D) The epidermis is
4. During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life \_\_\_\_\_ in the seas.
  - ☒ (A) first appeared
  - (B) the first to appear
  - (C) the first appearance
  - (D) appearing first
5. When fluid accumulates against the eardrum, a second more insidious type of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ (A) otitis media may develop
  - (B) developing otitis media
  - (C) the development of otitis media
  - (D) to develop otitis media
6. Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where \_\_\_\_\_ placed after its arrival.
  - (A) should the statue be
  - (B) the statue being
  - (C) it should be the statue
  - ☒ (D) the statue should be
7. A stock \_\_\_\_\_ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
  - (A) is issued
  - ☒ (B) issued
  - (C) it is issued
  - (D) which issued
8. Acidic lava flows readily and tends to cover much larger areas, while basic lava \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) viscous
  - (B) more viscous
  - ☒ (C) is more viscous
  - ~~(D) it is more viscous~~
9. Seismic reflection profiling has \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean floor is underlain by a thin layer of nearly transparent sediments.
  - (A) reveal that
  - ☒ (B) revealed that
  - (C) the revelation of
  - (D) revealed about
10. \_\_\_\_\_ and terrifying, coral snakes can grow to 4 feet (1.2 meters) in length.
  - (A) They are extremely poisonous
  - (B) The poison is extreme
  - ☒ (C) Extremely poisonous
  - (D) An extreme amount of poison

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11. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, \_\_\_\_\_ silk fabrics are woven.

- (A) whose cocoons
- (B) from cocoons
- (C) whose cocoons are from
- ~~from~~ from whose cocoons

12. As \_\_\_\_\_ in Greek and Roman mythology, harpies were frightful monsters that were half woman and half bird:

- ~~described~~ described
- (B) to describe
- (C) description
- (D) describing

13. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.

- (A) a nuclear breeder reactor
- (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
- ~~does~~ does a nuclear breeder reactor
- (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor

14. D.W. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques \_\_\_\_\_ as the Hollywood standard.

- (A) that established
- ~~that~~ that became established
- (C) what established
- (D) what became established

15. \_\_\_\_\_ be needed, the water basin would need to be dammed.

- (A) Hydroelectric power should
- (B) When hydroelectric power
- (C) Hydroelectric power
- ~~Should~~ Should hydroelectric power

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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. Mosquitoes will <sup>accept</sup> accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

17. The counterpart of a negative <sup>electron</sup> electrons is the positive proton.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

18. Alexander Hamilton's advocacy of a strong national government brought <sup>him</sup> he into bitter conflict with Thomas Jefferson.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

19. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological, and <sup>anthropological</sup> anthropology treasures.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

20. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple <sup>came</sup> comes to reside at Mount Vernon.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

21. Rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as cutting edge at this stage in <sup>its</sup> their development.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

22. Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shyness similar to <sup>those</sup> that in humans.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

23. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes <sup>weak</sup> weakly.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

24. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be <sup>reached</sup> reach only by boat or plane.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

25. Quarter horses were developed in eighteenth-century Virginia to race on courses short of about a quarter of a mile in length.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

26. Supersonic flight is flight that is faster the speed of sound.  
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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27. Since the dawn of agriculture 9,000 years ago, only a few animal species had been <sup>have been</sup> domesticated.  
A B C D
28. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.  
<sup>are</sup> A B C D
29. The island of Kauai has much streams, some of which have worn deep canyons into the rock.  
<sup>Many</sup> A B C D
30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials but not through other. <sup>others</sup> others.  
A B C D
31. Surrounded by forested mountain slopes are the town of Telluride, a former gold-mining town 7,500 feet above sea level.  
<sup>slopes</sup> A B C D
32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offer a unique record of the events of the 1930s.  
A B C D
33. Probably the best known of all dinosaurs, the *Tyrannosaurus* was larger and last of the meat-eating carnosaurs. <sup>the largest</sup> the largest.  
A B C D
34. Unlike gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.  
<sup>unlike</sup> A B C D
35. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making banjos in Boston in the late 1870s. <sup>has begun</sup> has begun.  
A B C D
36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consumes organic plant matter. <sup>consume</sup> consume.  
A B C D

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37. Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the disease that today bears his name.  
(A) B  
C D
38. Edward McDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial favorites as "To a Wild Rose" and "To a Water Lily."  
(A) B C D
39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks, and wind are live and have feelings.  
(C) D
40. Newtonian physics accounts from the observation of the orbits of the planets and moons.  
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.

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# 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  
(5) Niagara Falls, one of the most famous North American natural wonders, has long been a popular tourist destination. Tourists today flock to see the two falls that actually constitute Niagara Falls: the 173-foot-high Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River in the Canadian province of Ontario and the 182-foot-high American Falls on the U.S. side of the river in the state of New York. Approximately 85 percent of the water that goes over the falls actually goes over Horseshoe Falls, with the rest going over American Falls.

(10) Most visitors come between April and October, and it is quite a popular activity to take a steamer out onto the river and right up to the base of the falls for a close-up view. It is also possible to get a spectacular view of the falls from the strategic locations along the Niagara River, such as Prospect Point or Table Rock, or from one of the four observation towers which have heights up to 500 feet.

(15) Tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls in large numbers since the 1800s; annual visitation now averages above 10 million visitors per year. Because of concern that all these tourists would inadvertently destroy the natural beauty of this scenic wonder, the state of New York in 1885 created Niagara Falls Park in order to protect the land surrounding American Falls. A year later Canada created Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the Niagara, around Horseshoe Falls. With the area surrounding the falls under the jurisdiction of government agencies, appropriate steps could be taken to preserve the pristine beauty of the area.

1. What is the major point that the author is making in this passage?

- (A) Niagara Falls can be viewed from either the American side or the Canadian side.
- (B) A trip to the United States isn't complete without a visit to Niagara Falls.
- (C) Niagara Falls has had an interesting history.
- ☒ (D) It has been necessary to protect Niagara Falls from the many tourists who go there.

2. The word "flock" in line 2 could best be replaced by

- (A) come by plane
- ☒ (B) come in large numbers
- (C) come out of boredom
- (D) come without knowing what they will see

3. According to the passage, which of the following best describes Niagara Falls?

- (A) Niagara Falls consists of two rivers, one Canadian and the other American.
- (B) American Falls is considerably higher than Horseshoe Falls.
- ☒ (C) The Niagara River has two falls, one in Canada and one in the United States.
- (D) Although the Niagara River flows through the United States and Canada, the falls are only in the United States.

4. A "steamer" in line 8 is probably

- (A) a bus
- ☒ (B) a boat
- (C) a walkway
- (D) a park

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5. The expression "right up" in line 8 could best be replaced by
  - (A) turn to the right
  - (B) follow correct procedures
  - (C) travel upstream
  - (D) all the way up
6. The passage implies that tourists prefer to
  - (A) visit Niagara Falls during warmer weather
  - (B) see the falls from a great distance
  - (C) take a ride over the falls
  - (D) come to Niagara Falls for a winter vacation
7. According to the passage, why was Niagara Park created?
  - (A) To encourage tourists to visit Niagara Falls
  - (B) To show off the natural beauty of Niagara Falls
  - (C) To protect the area around Niagara Falls
  - (D) To force Canada to open Queen Victoria Park
8. The word "jurisdiction" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) view
  - (B) assistance
  - (C) taxation
  - (D) control
9. The word "pristine" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) pure and natural
  - (B) highly developed
  - (C) well-regulated
  - (D) overused
10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
  - (A) additional ways to observe the falls
  - (B) steps take by government agencies to protect the falls
  - (C) a detailed description of the division of the falls between the United States and Canada
  - (D) further problems that are destroying the area around the falls

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## Questions 11–19

Line What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called  
(5) peppercorns. The peppercorns turn from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper, which has a more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.

Red and green peppers, on the other hand, come from a completely different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white flowers and fruit which can be any one of a number of colors, shapes, and sizes. These  
(10) peppers range in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most incredibly burning taste imaginable. Bell peppers are the most mild, while habaneros are the most burning.

Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of the fifteenth-century push to locate ocean routes to the spice-  
(15) growing regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the *Capsicum* family in use among the people of the New World, and he incorrectly identified them as relatives of black pepper. Columbus introduced the spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread  
(20) them to Asia and Africa. These *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum* family.

11. The purpose of this passage is to
  - ☒ (A) explain why there is confusion today over peppers
  - (B) provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers
  - (C) demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe
  - (D) classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of peppers
12. The word "turn" in line 3 could best be replaced by
  - (A) revert
  - (B) exchange
  - (C) veer
  - ☒ (D) change
13. According to the passage, both black and white peppers
  - ☒ (A) come from different plants
  - (B) change colors after they are ground
  - ☒ (C) are ground from dried out peppercorns
  - (D) have the same flavor
14. What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?
  - (A) The seed inside the fruit
  - ☒ (B) The outer covering of the fruit
  - (C) The pulp inside the vine
  - (D) The outer covering of the vine
15. What usually does NOT vary in a *Capsicum* plant?
  - ☒ (A) The color of the flower
  - (B) The size of the fruit
  - (C) The shape of the fruit
  - ☒ (D) The color of the fruit
16. The word "push" in line 14 could best be replaced by
  - (A) shove
  - ☒ (B) strength
  - ☒ (C) drive
  - (D) hit


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17. The pronoun "them" in line 18 refers to

- ☒ (A) plants
- ☐ (B) people
- ☐ (C) relatives
- ☐ (D) Europeans

18. It can be inferred from the passage that chili peppers originally came from

- ☐ (A) Europe
- ☒ (B) Asia
- ☒ (C) America
- ☐ (D) Africa

19. Where in the passage does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?

- ☐ (A) Lines 7-8
- ☐ (B) Line 12
- ☐ (C) Lines 15-16
- ☒ (D) Lines 17-18

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## Questions 20–31

Just two months after the flight of *Apollo 10*, the *Apollo 11* astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

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

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

20. The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses

- (A) astronaut training
- (B) the inception of the *Apollo* space program
- (C) a different space trip
- (D) previous Moon landings

21. What is the subject of this passage?

- (A) The *Apollo* astronauts
- (B) Soil on the Moon
- (C) What the Moon is made of
- (D) Basalt and breccia

22. An "abundance" in line 3 is

- (A) a disorderly pile
- (B) a wealthy bunch
- (C) an insignificant proportion
- (D) a large amount

23. According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?

- (A) Hydrogen and helium
- (B) Large chunks of volcanic lava
- (C) Tiny pieces of stones and glass
- (D) Streams of gases

24. The word "spherical" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (A) earthen
- (B) circular
- (C) angular
- (D) amorphous

25. Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?

- (A) Basalt
- (B) Soil
- (C) Breccia
- (D) Plant life

26. An "indication" in line 13 is

- (A) an exhibition
- (B) a clue
- (C) a denial
- (D) a dictate

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27. According to the passage, breccia was formed
- ☒ (A) when objects struck the Moon
  - (B) from volcanic lava
  - (C) when streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon
  - (D) from the interaction of helium and hydrogen
28. It is implied in the passage that scientists believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks
- ☒ (A) were not originally from the Moon
  - (B) were created inside the rocks
  - (C) traveled from the Moon to the Sun
  - (D) caused the Moon's temperature to rise
29. The word "emitted" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) set off
  - (B) vaporized
  - ☒ (C) sent out
  - (D) separated
30. The author's purpose in this passage is to
- (A) describe some rock and soil samples
  - ☒ (B) explain some of the things learned from space flights
  - (C) propose a new theory about the creation of the Moon
  - (D) demonstrate the difference between basalt and breccia
31. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) the only items of importance that astronauts brought back from the Moon were rock and soil samples
  - (B) scientists learned relatively little from the Moon rock and soil samples
  - (C) scientists do not believe that it is necessary to return to the Moon
  - ☒ (D) rock and soil samples were only some of a myriad of significant items from the Moon

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## Questions 32–40

Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words *jeans*, *denims*, and *levis*.

Line

(5)

The word *jeans* is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is *Genes*; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word *jeans* that today describes the descendents of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.

(10)

Similar to the word *jeans*, the word *denim* is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nîmes, France, and was known as *serge de Nîmes*. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's *denim*, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.

(15)

The word *levis* came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue *denim*, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching for a close relative of the product that Strauss had developed years earlier.

(20)

32. This passage is developed by

- (A) citing an effect and its causes
- ☒ (B) explaining history with three specific cases
- (C) demonstrating the sides of an issue
- (D) developing the biography of a famous person chronologically

33. The word "unique" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) universal
- (B) solitary
- ☒ (C) unusual
- (D) commonplace

34. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about Genoa EXCEPT that it

- (A) was the source of the word *jeans*
- (B) is in Italy
- (C) has a different name in the French language
- ☒ (D) is a landlocked city

35. The word "descendents" in line 9 could best be replaced by

- ☒ (A) offspring
- (B) bottoms
- (C) antecedents
- (D) derivations

36. The word *denim* was most probably derived from

- ☒ (A) two French words
- (B) two Italian words
- (C) one French word and one Italian word
- (D) three French words

37. The pronoun "it" in line 13 refers to

- (A) city
- ☒ (B) name
- (C) cloth
- (D) material

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38. The word "switched" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) reduced
  - (B) created
  - (C) pounded
  - ☒ (D) changed
39. It can be inferred from the passage that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?
- (A) He studied tailoring in Nimes.
  - ☒ (B) He used an existing type of material.
  - (C) He experimented with brown denim.
  - (D) He tested the pants for destructability.
40. Where in the passage does the author explain how Strauss' first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?
- (A) Lines 12-14
  - (B) Lines 15-17
  - ☒ (C) Lines 18-19
  - (D) Lines 21-22

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Questions 41-50

During the heyday of the railroads, when America's rail system provided the bulk of the country's passenger and freight transportation, various types of railroad cars were in service to accomplish the varied tasks handled by the railroads. One type of car that was not available for public use prior to the Civil War, however, was a sleeping car; ideas for sleeping cars abounded at the time, but these ideas were unworkable. It unfortunately took the death of a president to make the sleeping car a viable reality.

Cabinet-maker George M. Pullman had recognized the demand for sleeping cars and had worked on developing experimental models of sleeping cars in the decade leading up to the Civil War. However, in spite of the fact that he had made successful test runs on the Chicago and Alton Railroads with his models, he was unable to sell his idea because his models were too wide and too high for existing train stations and bridges. In 1863, after spending time working as a storekeeper in a Colorado mining town, he invested his savings of twenty thousand dollars, a huge fortune at that time and all the money that he had in the world, in a luxurious sleeping car that he named the Pioneer. Pullman and friend Ben Field built the Pioneer on the site of the present-day Chicago Union Station. For two years, however, the Pioneer sat on a railroad siding, useless because it could not fit through train stations and over bridges.

Following President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the state of Illinois, Lincoln's birthplace, wanted to transport the presidential casket in the finest fashion possible. The Pullman Pioneer was the most elegant car around; in order to make the Pullman part of the presidential funeral train in its run from Springfield to Chicago, the state cut down station platforms and raised bridges in order to accommodate the luxurious railway car. The Pullman car greatly impressed the funeral party, which included Lincoln's successor as president, General Ulysses S. Grant, and Grant later requested the Pioneer for a trip from Detroit to Chicago. To satisfy Grant's request for the Pioneer, the Michigan Central Railroad made improvements on its line to accommodate the wide car, and soon other railroads followed. George Pullman founded the Pullman Palace Car Company in partnership with financier Andrew Carnegie and eventually became a millionaire.

41. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) America's railroads used to provide much of the country's transportation.
- (B) President Lincoln's assassination in 1865 shocked the nation.
- (C) George Pullman was the only one to come up with the idea for a sleeping car.
- (D) Pullman's idea for a sleeping car became workable after Lincoln's death.

42. A "heyday" in line 1 is most probably a

- (A) time for harvest
- (B) a period with low prices
- (C) a period of great success
- (D) a type of railroad schedule

43. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Civil War, sleeping cars

- (A) were used abundantly
- (B) were thought to be a good idea
- (C) were only used privately
- (D) were used by presidents

44. The word "test" in line 9 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (A) Exam
- (B) Trial
- (C) Inspection
- (D) Scientific

45. What was the initial problem that made Pullman's cars unusable?

- (A) They were too large.
- (B) They were too expensive.
- (C) They were too slow.
- (D) They were too unusual.

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46. What is stated in the passage about George Pullman?
- (A) He once had a job in a store.  
 (B) He always lived in Chicago.  
 (C) He worked in a mine.  
 (D) He saved money for his project.
47. The word "site" in line 14 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Factory  
 (B) View  
 (C) Location  
 (D) Foundation
48. Why did the state of Illinois want to use the Pullman in Lincoln's funeral train?
- (A) It was superior to other cars.  
 (B) It was the only railroad car that could make it from Springfield to Chicago.  
 (C) Ulysses S. Grant requested it.  
 (D) The Pullman Palace Car Company was a major Illinois business.
49. It can be inferred from the passage that the Michigan Central Railroad
- (A) was owned by George Pullman  
 (B) controlled the railroad tracks between Detroit and Chicago  
 (C) was the only railroad company to accommodate wide cars  
 (D) was the sole manufacturer of the Pioneer
50. This passage would most likely be assigned in which of the following courses?
- (A) Engineering  
 (B) Political science  
 (C) Finance  
 (D) History

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**

What are the most important characteristics in a teacher? Use specific details and examples to support your opinion.

## COMPLETE TEST TWO

### SECTION 1: Listening Comprehension

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

### SECTION 2: Structure and Written Expression

- |      |      |      |       |       |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 4. A | 7. B | 10. C | 13. C |
| 2. D | 5. A | 8. C | 11. D | 14. B |
| 3. B | 6. D | 9. B | 12. A | 15. D |

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 16. A <i>accept</i>          | 29. A <i>many</i>          |
| 17. C <i>electron</i>        | 30. D <i>others</i>        |
| 18. C <i>him</i>             | 31. B <i>slopes is</i>     |
| 19. D <i>anthropological</i> | 32. C <i>a</i>             |
| 20. C <i>came</i>            | 33. C <i>the largest</i>   |
| 21. D <i>its</i>             | 34. A <i>Unlike</i>        |
| 22. D <i>those</i>           | 35. B <i>began</i>         |
| 23. D <i>weak</i>            | 36. C <i>consume</i>       |
| 24. C <i>reached</i>         | 37. A <i>observations</i>  |
| 25. C <i>short courses</i>   | 38. A <i>is remembered</i> |
| 26. C <i>faster than</i>     | 39. C <i>alive</i>         |
| 27. D <i>have been</i>       | 40. B <i>for</i>           |
| 28. A <i>are</i>             |                            |

### SECTION 3: Reading Comprehension

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