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# COMPLETE TEST THREE

## 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).

Wait

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1. (A) He finished the problem at last.  
 (B) He hardly worked on the math.  
 (C) It was hard for him to assign the math.  
 (D) The problem was very difficult.

2. (A) He didn't fail by much.  
 (B) He completely failed the exam.  
 (C) He had a really high grade.  
 (D) His grade was low but passing.

3. (A) The laundry is getting done.  
 (B) They are close to the cleaners.  
 (C) The woman should close the machine.  
 (D) He is watching someone clear the machine.

4. (A) Leaving on Tuesday.  
 (B) Cutting their visit short.  
 (C) Changing the day of their departure.  
 (D) Postponing their visit to a later date.

5. (A) The landlord has raised the rent.  
 (B) The landlord has received a letter with some bad news.  
 (C) The landlord will not increase the rent.  
 (D) The landlord will not rent them an apartment.

6. (A) He is always underappreciated.  
 (B) She is thankful for what he did.  
 (C) He has made no apparent effort.  
 (D) She feels little appreciation for his efforts.

7. (A) Getting dressed.  
 (B) Making salad.  
 (C) Shopping for groceries.  
 (D) Washing clothes.

8. (A) She convinced Jack to go.  
 (B) She will not be able to go to the restaurant.  
 (C) Jack has convinced her to go to a restaurant.  
 (D) Jack is not going.

9. (A) Descend the stairs and go in the second door.  
 (B) Step around the building and enter through the first door.  
 (C) Go through the first door and go down the steps.  
 (D) Go down the hall and enter the doorway.

10. (A) She can see him very clearly.  
 (B) He speaks loudly.  
 (C) He's very soft-spoken.  
 (D) She didn't speak to him.

11. (A) She would like the man to repeat himself.  
 (B) The last exam was not very hard.  
 (C) She agrees with the man about the exam.  
 (D) The man has repeated himself several times.

12. (A) It has probably not been arranged.  
 (B) It is ready for the conference.  
 (C) It needs a set of chairs.  
 (D) It needs to be emptied.

13. (A) She'll be able to stay up until the last moment.  
 (B) She's been running for some time.  
 (C) She's not sure when the last exam is.  
 (D) She's really exhausted.

14. (A) He fascinated the guests.  
 (B) The speaker's ideas intrigued him.  
 (C) Giving speeches is fascinating.  
 (D) He was a guest of the speaker.

15. (A) It is quite humid this week.  
 (B) The humidity will last through the week.  
 (C) It is drier now.  
 (D) It was better just last week.

16. (A) She was extremely understanding.  
 (B) She couldn't understand the explanation.  
 (C) She did not understand the problem.  
 (D) She missed class due to illness.

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17. (A) She didn't see all of the show. *but not*  
 (B) The show was unbelievable.  
 (C) She doesn't believe that the show really happened.  
 (D) The skydivers were pulled off their feet.
18. (A) They were unable to pay the bill. *3000*  
 (B) The prices were surprisingly low.  
 (C) The restaurant was too expensive for them to try.  
 (D) They almost didn't have enough to pay for the meal.
19. (A) He has to take microbiology.  
 (B) He wishes he could take microbiology this semester.  
 (C) He is not enrolling in microbiology this semester.  
 (D) He had hoped to take microbiology this semester.
20. (A) That she would take the course.  
 (B) That the first lecture would not be tomorrow.  
 (C) That he would not be in the course.  
 (D) That she would not register. *السجل*
21. (A) Construction workers. *design*  
 (B) Architects. *المهندسون المعماريون*  
 (C) Insurance agents.  
 (D) Artists.
22. (A) The runner did not fall.  
 (B) The team won. *الفريق*  
 (C) The loss was the runner's fault.  
 (D) The team won't ever win a game.
23. (A) Starting on their exam preparation.  
 (B) Leaving for the exam. *الغرض*  
 (C) Going home to study. *30 in new*  
 (D) Going to her job.
24. (A) She's not a very good manager.  
 (B) He'll be able to work reasonably well with her. *project*  
 (C) He's unhappy that there is a class project.  
 (D) He's happy that she's not part of the group.
25. (A) He was not surprised by the change.  
 (B) He didn't expect the change.  
 (C) The requirements have not changed.  
 (D) He expects to change his major.
26. (A) The bridge is too hard to cross.  
 (B) They must pay rent for the bridge.  
 (C) They must cross a bridge to get to the house.  
 (D) They can decide later.
27. (A) The trip was less than perfect.  
 (B) There was nothing at all wrong with the trip.  
 (C) There wasn't any way that she could take the trip.  
 (D) The trip could have been improved in a number of ways.
28. (A) It received more attention on the exam than it did in the lectures.  
 (B) It was a major part of all of the lectures.  
 (C) It was not on the exam at all.  
 (D) It received more attention in the lectures than it had on the exam.
29. (A) The professor made an early announcement about the exam. *note*  
 (B) The professor failed to announce the exam.  
 (C) The professor announced the exam too soon.  
 (D) The professor did not give enough notice for the exam.
30. (A) That he would remember her birthday.  
 (B) That he would bring her a gift.  
 (C) That he had forgotten her birthday.  
 (D) That he would get her something she didn't like.

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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.

31. (A) To write his paper.  
• (B) To help him decide on a topic.  
(C) To teach him about history.  
(D) To discuss history with him.
32. (A) At the beginning of the semester.  
(B) Before the start of the semester.  
• (C) Near the end of the semester.  
(D) One week after the semester is finished.
33. • (A) The topic's too general.  
(B) He isn't interested in technology.  
(C) He doesn't have enough time.  
(D) Technology has nothing to do with American history.
34. (A) A month.  
(B) The semester.  
• (C) Seven days.  
(D) A day or two.
35. (A) Fire damage to some apartments.  
(B) How to prevent fires.  
• (C) An apartment fire and what one can learn from it.  
(D) An early morning news story.
36. • (A) One was damaged more severely than the others.  
(B) All the apartments were completely destroyed.  
X • (C) There was one thousand dollars of damage.  
(D) All twenty apartments suffered some damage.
37. (A) They were killed.  
• (B) They were taken to the hospital.  
(C) The damage to the apartments was more serious than the harm to the residents.  
(D) They weren't frightened.
38. (A) Call the fire department.  
(B) Rush to the hospital.  
(C) Listen for a smoke alarm.  
• (D) Have an alarm and extinguisher in good condition.

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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?

- 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.

(A)  
(B)  
(C)  
☒

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?

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) "American Regionalist."
  - (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
  - (C) "American Gothic."
  - (D) "A Serious Couple."

(A)  
(B)  
☒  
(D)

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) A professional dancer.  
(B) A student in the dance department.  
(C) The head of the dance department.  
(D) A choreographer.
40. (A) Which dance degree to take.  
(B) Whether or not to major in dance.  
(C) Whether to be a professional dancer or choreographer.  
(D) Whether to specialize in dance therapy or dance history.
41. (A) Physical therapy.  
(B) Dance history.  
(C) Choreography.  
(D) Dance administration.
42. (A) They are both intended for professional dancers.  
(B) They involve mostly the same courses.  
(C) They do not need to be selected until later.  
(D) They are both four-year programs.
43. (A) A Cajun.  
(B) A tourist.  
(C) An Acadian.  
(D) A tour guide.
44. (A) They went to Acadia in the eighteenth century.  
(B) They came from France in the eighteenth century.  
(C) They maintained characteristics of their old culture.  
(D) They assimilated completely into the new culture.
45. (A) Very spicy.  
(B) Full of sugar.  
(C) Salty.  
(D) Full of tobacco.
46. (A) An Acadian will give a talk.  
(B) The bus ride will continue.  
(C) They will stop in Lafayette.  
(D) They will see the exhibition at Acadian Village.
47. (A) The purpose of the FCC.  
(B) The relatively rapid development of radio.  
(C) Interference from competing radio stations.  
(D) The first U.S. radio station.
48. (A) Introduction to Engineering.  
(B) Popular Radio Programs.  
(C) Ethics in Journalism.  
(D) The History of Communication.
49. (A) The many radio stations were highly regulated.  
(B) In 1930 there was only one radio station in the United States.  
(C) The existing radio stations were totally uncontrolled.  
(D) The FCC was unable to control the radio stations.
50. (A) First Communications Committee.  
(B) First Control Committee.  
(C) Federal Control of Communications.  
(D) Federal Communications Commission.

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).

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1. In the late 1880s, Hull House \_\_\_\_\_ United States' first welfare state.  
 (A) to become the  
☒ (B) became the  
 (C) becoming one of the  
 (D) it became the
2. \_\_\_\_\_ with the largest alphabet is Cambodian, with 74 letters.  
 (A) In the language  
 (B) The language is  
☒ (C) The language  
 (D) About the language
3. \_\_\_\_\_ given to the various types of microscopic plants and animals found in water.  
 (A) Named plankton  
 (B) The name of plankton  
☒ (C) Plankton's name  
☒ (D) Plankton is the name
4. Charles Babbage (1792-1871) drew up the first plans for a programmable digital computer in 1834, but \_\_\_\_\_ was never completed.  
☒ (A) his invention  
 (B) he invented  
 (C) to invent him  
 (D) for him to invent
5. \_\_\_\_\_, one of the oldest forms of written communication, was used as early as 3000 B.C.  
☒ (A) Cuneiform writing  
 (B) In cuneiform writing  
 (C) Cuneiform writing was  
 (D) When cuneiform writing
6. As a protection device, an octopus ejects black or purple ink to cloud the water when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) does it escape  
 (B) its escape  
☒ (C) it escapes  
 (D) escapes it
7. \_\_\_\_\_ manipulate with their feet as well as with their hands, it is difficult for them to stand upright.  
 (A) Apes can, however,  
 (B) Apes are able to  
 (C) Despite the ability of apes  
☒ (D) Although apes can
8. Approximately 500 varieties of insectivorous plants, which trap animals for their sustenance, \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
 (A) and their existence  
☒ (B) exist  
 (C) they exist  
 (D) that exist
9. Ozone is formed when ultraviolet radiation from the Sun \_\_\_\_\_ molecules into highly reactive oxygen atoms.  
 (A) oxygen breaks up  
 (B) oxygen is broken up  
☒ (C) breaks up oxygen  
 (D) to break up oxygen
10. The surrealistic movement in art in the 1920s and 1930s placed \_\_\_\_\_ is pictured in the unconscious and often incorporated dreamlike images.  
 (A) to emphasize it  
 (B) an emphasis on it  
 (C) emphasize what  
☒ (D) an emphasis on what

with

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11. Today used to measure the weight of gemstones or the amount of gold per 24 parts of pure gold, \_\_\_\_\_ originally the weight of a seed of the carob tree.
- (A) was a carat  
☒ (B) a carat was  
(C) which was a carat  
(D) that a carat was
12. The film *Lawrence of Arabia* is three hours and forty-one minutes long, one minute \_\_\_\_\_ *Gone with the Wind*.
- (A) in length like  
(B) long is  
(C) is longer than  
☒ (D) longer than is
13. The genus *Equus* became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spaniards.
- ☒ (A) brought there  
(B) was brought there  
(C) bringing it there  
(D) it brought there
14. In \_\_\_\_\_ several vertically aligned honeycombs with hexagonal wax cells stacked close together.
- (A) a honeybee hive is  
☒ (B) a honeybee hive are  
(C) a honeybee hive of  
(D) a honeybee hive composed of
15. The shapes of snow crystals depend largely \_\_\_\_\_ temperature and humidity are.
- (A) how high its  
(B) on the height of the  
☒ (C) on how high the  
(D) that the height of the
- stacked

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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 price of silver rose to \$50.05 per troy ounce in January 1980 and then fell to

\$10.80 two month later. Months

(D)

17. Most polar seals retreat to open water during the winter, but a few types have

learned

(C)

to survive on and under the ice all year round.

(D)

18. More than half of all stars is in binary or multiple-star systems.

are

(C)

(D)

19. The harpsichord is the most complex and most large of all the plucked keyboard

largest

(C)

(D)

instruments.

2

20. United States forces won the city of Los Angeles in 1847 during the Mexican War and

gain all of California in the same year.

(D)

21. During fermentation, complex carbohydrates are converted to another chemicals by

other

(C)

the action of enzymes produced by molds, yeasts, or bacteria.

(D)

22. The surface of Mars is very complex and consists of a mixture of flat deserts, craters,

(A)

(B)

(C)

volcanoes, and mountainous.

Mountains

(D)

month

23. Hardwood comes from broad-leaved deciduous trees, those that lose their leaves in

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

winter.

24. The Washington quarter was first minting by the U.S. government in 1932 on the

mint

(A)

(B)

(C)

200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

(D)

25. W. Somerset Maugham's best-known novel, *Of Human Bondage*, is a partially

(A)

(B)

fictionalized account of a unhappy youth.

(C)

(D)



a unique

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COMPLETE TEST THREE

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26. The Congressional Medal of Honor, instituted at the height of the Civil War, is today a highest decoration for gallantry in the United States.  
 (B) (C) (D)
27. High blood pressure results from either an increased output of blood from the heart and an increased resistance to its flow through tiny branches of the arteries.  
 (C) (D)
28. When the U.S. government's library was burned by the British in 1814, former President Thomas Jefferson donated 6,487 of their own books to start the present-day Library of Congress.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
29. James A. Garfield has become the twentieth president of the United States in 1881 and was assassinated later in that year.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
30. Mambas, poisonous African snakes that come from the same family as cobras, possess an extreme potent venom.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
31. Not until the discovery of Pluto's moon Charon was many of the characteristics of the planet Pluto evident.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
32. Scorpions, which are normally lone, have developed a cautious mating ritual because they are not immune to their own poison.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
33. The diameter of the Sun is more than one hundred times greater than the Earth.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
34. In the mid-18th century, American, Russian, and Canadian hunters on the Pacific coast of North America annihilated almost the sea otter in order to collect the pelts.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
35. Pat Garrett, who shot and killed Billy the Kid on July 14, 1881, later did his living as a Texas Ranger.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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36. Paul Revere was the son of a French immigrant named Apollos Rivoire, who later immigrant began calling himself Revere to make his name easier for Americans to pronounce.  
 A B C D
37. Safety glass, a toughened glass sheet, is six times stronger than untreated untreatng glass.  
 A B C D
38. The foxglove is source of the drug digitalis, which is used to treat heart disease.  
 A B C D
39. Related fungus from a family of yeasts called ascomycetes cause bread to rise, create the veins in blue cheese, and produce penicillin.  
 A B C D
40. Rival leaders during the American Civil War, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis both hailed from Kentucky.  
 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

The final battle of the War of 1812 was the Battle of New Orleans. This battle gave a clear demonstration of the need for effective communication during wartime; it also showed the disastrous results that can come to pass when communication is inadequate.

Line

(5)

The War of 1812 was fought between Great Britain and the very young country of the United States only a relatively few years after the United States had won its independence from Britain. The United States had declared war against Britain in June of 1812, mostly because of interference with U.S. shipping by the British and because of the shanghaiing of U.S. sailors for enforced service on British vessels. The war lasted for a little more than two years, when a peace treaty was signed at Ghent, in Belgium, on the 24th of December, 1814.

(10)

Unfortunately, the news that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed and that the war was officially over was not communicated in a timely manner over the wide distance to where the war was being contested. Negotiations for the treaty and the actual signing of the treaty took place in Europe, and news of the treaty had to be carried across the Atlantic to the war front by ship. A totally unnecessary loss of life was incurred as a result of the amount of time that it took to inform the combatants of the treaty.

(15)

Early in January of 1815, some two weeks after the peace treaty had been signed, British troops in the southern part of the United States were unaware that the war had officially ended. Over 5,000 British troops attacked U.S. troops. During the ensuing battle, known as the Battle of New Orleans, the British suffered a huge number of casualties, around 2,000, and the Americans lost 71, all in a battle fought only because news of the peace treaty that had already been signed in Ghent had not yet reached the battlefield.

(20)

- The main idea of this passage is that
  - the War of Independence was unnecessary
  - the War of 1812 was unnecessary
  - the Treaty of Ghent was unnecessary
  - the Battle of New Orleans was unnecessary
- The pronoun "it" in line 2 refers to
  - battle
  - demonstration
  - communication
  - wartime
- The expression "come to pass" in line 3 could best be replaced by
  - happen
  - overthrow
  - self-destruct
  - circumvent
- According to the passage, when did the United States win its independence from Britain?
  - Shortly before the War of 1812
  - During the War of 1812
  - Just after the War of 1812
  - Long after the War of 1812
- According to the passage, some U.S. sailors were
  - taken forcibly to Shanghai
  - made to go to Ghent
  - forced to work on British ships
  - responsible for causing the War of 1812
- It is NOT stated in the passage that Ghent was
  - where negotiations took place
  - the site of the final battle
  - where the treaty was signed
  - far from the battlefield

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7. The word "contested" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) played
  - ☒ (B) fought
  - (C) discussed
  - (D) examined
8. It can be determined from the passage that, of the following dates, the Battle of New Orleans was most probably fought
- (A) on December 10, 1814
  - (B) on December 24, 1814
  - (C) on January 1, 1815
  - ☒ (D) on January 8, 1815
9. Where in the passage does the author indicate when the War of 1812 officially ended?
- (A) Lines 1-3
  - (B) Lines 4-5
  - ☒ (C) Lines 8-9
  - (D) Lines 10-12
10. Which paragraph describes the battle that took place after the signing of the treaty?
- (A) The first paragraph
  - (B) The second paragraph
  - (C) The third paragraph
  - ☒ (D) The last paragraph

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**Questions 11–21**

Mount Rushmore is a well-known monument in the Black Hills of South Dakota that features the countenances of four United States presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln. What is not so well known is that the process of creating this national treasure was not exactly an uneventful one.

Mount Rushmore was the project of the visionary sculptor John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum, who was born in Idaho but studied sculpture in Paris in his youth and befriended the famous French sculptor Auguste Rodin. In 1927 Borglum was granted a commission by the federal government to create the sculpture on Mount Rushmore. Though he was nearly sixty years old when he started, he was undaunted by the enormity of the project and the obstacles that it engendered. He optimistically asserted that the project would be completed within five years, not caring to recognize the potential problems that such a massive project would involve, the problems of dealing with financing, with government bureaucracy, and with Mother Nature herself. An example of what Mother Nature had to throw at the project was the fissure—or large crack—that developed in the granite where Jefferson was being carved. Jefferson had to be moved to the other side of Washington, next to Roosevelt because of the break in the stone. The work that had been started on the first Jefferson had to be dynamited away.

Mount Rushmore was not completed within the five years predicted by Borglum and was in fact not actually completed within Borglum's lifetime, although it was almost finished. Borglum died on March 6, 1941, at the age of seventy-four, after fourteen years of work on the presidents. His son, Lincoln Borglum, who had worked with his father throughout the project, completed the monument within eight months of his father's death.

11. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - ☒ (A) Mount Rushmore was a huge project filled with numerous obstacles.
  - (B) Mount Rushmore is a famous American monument.
  - (C) Mount Rushmore has sculptures of four United States presidents on it.
  - (D) John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum created Mount Rushmore.
12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Borglum and Rodin in Borglum's early years?
  - (A) Borglum studied about Rodin in Paris.
  - (B) Borglum was far more famous than Rodin as a sculptor.
  - (C) Borglum and Rodin were born and raised in the same place.
  - ☒ (D) Borglum and Rodin were friends.
13. The word "nearly" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following.
  - (A) Over
  - (B) Closely
  - ☒ (C) Almost
  - (D) Barely
14. Which of the following is NOT true about Borglum?
  - (A) He began Mount Rushmore around the age of sixty. ✓
  - (B) He predicted that Mount Rushmore would be finished around 1932.
  - ☒ (C) Mount Rushmore was finished when Borglum predicted it would be.
  - (D) Borglum worked on Mount Rushmore for more than a decade.



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15. It can be inferred from the passage that Borglum was someone who
- ☒ (A) expected the best to happen
  - (B) set realistic goals
  - (C) never tried anything too challenging
  - (D) was always afraid that bad things were going to happen
16. A "fissure" in line 13 is a
- (A) discoloration
  - ☒ (B) break
  - (C) unevenness
  - (D) softness
17. Why does the author mention the fact that the carving of Thomas Jefferson was moved?
- (A) It shows what a perfectionist Borglum was.
  - (B) It demonstrates Borglum's artistic style.
  - (C) It gives insight into Jefferson's character.
  - ☒ (D) It is an example of a problem caused by nature.
18. The pronoun "it" in line 18 refers to which of the following?
- (A) The first Jefferson
  - ☒ (B) Mount Rushmore
  - (C) Borglum's lifetime
  - (D) Fourteen years of work
19. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the expression "within eight months of his father's death" in line 21?
- (A) More than eight months before his father's death
  - (B) Less than eight months before his father's death
  - ☒ (C) Less than eight months after his father's death
  - (D) More than eight months after his father's death
20. Where in the passage does the author mention when the Mount Rushmore project got started?
- (A) Lines 1-4
  - ☒ (B) Lines 7-8
  - (C) Lines 9-12
  - (D) Lines 17-18
21. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- ☒ (A) art history
  - (B) geography
  - (C) management
  - (D) government
- battle
- battle

5  
6

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Questions 22–31

Carbon dating can be used to estimate the age of any organic natural material; it has been used successfully in archeology to determine the age of ancient artifacts or fossils as well as in a variety of other fields. the principle underlying the use of carbon dating is that carbon is a part of all living things on Earth. Since a radioactive substance such as carbon-14 has a known half-life, the amount of carbon-14 remaining in an object can be used to date that object.

Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,570 years, which means that after that number of years half of the carbon-14 atoms have decayed into nitrogen-14. It is the ratio of carbon-14 to nitrogen-14 in that substance that indicates the age of the substance. If, for example, in a particular sample the amount of carbon-14 is roughly equivalent to the amount of nitrogen-14, this indicates that around half of the carbon-14 has decayed into nitrogen-14, and the sample is approximately 5,570 years old.

Carbon dating cannot be used effectively in dating objects that are older than 80,000 years. When objects are that old, much of the carbon-14 has already decayed into nitrogen-14, and the minuscule amount that is left does not provide a reliable measurement of age. In the case of older objects, other age-dating methods are available, methods which use radioactive atoms with longer half-lives than carbon has.

22. This passage is mainly about
  - (A) the differences between carbon-14 and nitrogen-14
  - (B) one method of dating old objects
  - (C) archeology and the study of ancient artifacts
  - (D) various uses for carbon
23. The word "estimate" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) understand
  - (B) hide
  - (C) rate
  - (D) approximate
24. The pronoun "it" in line 1 refers to
  - (A) carbon dating
  - (B) the age
  - (C) any organic natural material
  - (D) archeology
25. Which of the following is NOT true about carbon-14?
  - (A) It is radioactive.
  - (B) Its half-life is more than 5,000 years.
  - (C) It and nitrogen always exist in equal amounts in any substance.
  - (D) It can decay into nitrogen-14.
26. The word "underlying" in line 3 could best be replaced by
  - (A) below
  - (B) requiring
  - (C) being studied through
  - (D) serving as a basis for
27. It can be inferred from the passage that if an item contains more carbon-14 than nitrogen-14, then the item is
  - (A) too old to be age-dated with carbon 14
  - (B) not as much as 5,570 years old
  - (C) too radioactive to be used by archeologists
  - (D) more than 5,570 years old
28. The word "roughly" in line 9 could best be replaced by
  - (A) harshly
  - (B) precisely
  - (C) coarsely
  - (D) approximately

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29. The expression "is left" in line 13 could best be replaced by

- ☒ (A) remains
- (B) has turned
- (C) changes
- (D) is gone

30. It is implied in the passage that

- (A) carbon dating could not be used on an item containing nitrogen
- (B) fossils cannot be age-dated using carbon-14
- ☒ (C) carbon-14 does not have the longest known half-life
- (D) carbon dating has no known uses outside of archeology

31. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- (A) how carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-1
- ☒ (B) various other age-dating methods
- (C) why carbon-14 has such a long half-life
- (D) what substances are part of all living things

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Questions 32–40

Madison Square Garden, a world-famous sporting venue in New York City, has actually been a series of buildings in varied locations rather than a single building in one spot. In 1873, P. T. Barnum built Barnum's Monster Classical and Geological Hippodrome at the corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, across from Madison Square Park. Two years later, bandleader Patrick Gilmore bought the property, added statues and fountains, and renamed it Gilmore's Gardens. When Cornelius Vanderbilt bought the property in 1879, it was renamed Madison Square Garden.

A second very lavish Madison Square Garden was built at the same location in 1890, with a ballroom, a restaurant, a theater, a rooftop garden, and a main arena with seating for 15,000. However, this elaborate Madison Square Garden lasted only until 1924, when it was torn down to make way for a forty-story skyscraper.

When the second Madison Square Garden had been replaced in its location across from Madison Square Park, boxing promoter Tex Rickard raised six million dollars to build a new Madison Square Garden. This new Madison Square Garden was constructed in a different location, on 8th Avenue and 50th Street and quite some distance from Madison Square Park and Madison Avenue. Rickard's Madison Square Garden served primarily as an arena for boxing prizefights and circus events until it outgrew its usefulness by the late 1950s.

A new location was found for a fourth Madison Square Garden, atop Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and plans were announced for its construction in 1960. This current edifice, which includes a huge sports arena, a bowling center, a 5,000-seat amphitheater, and a twenty-nine-story office building, does retain the traditional name Madison Square Garden. However, the name is actually quite a misnomer. The building is not located near Madison Square, nor does it have the flowery gardens that contributed to the original name.

32. The main point of this passage is that Madison Square Garden

- (A) ~~has~~ has had a varied history in various locations
- (B) was P. T. Barnum's major accomplishment
- (C) is home to many different sporting events
- (D) was named after an adjacent park

33. Which paragraph discusses the third incarnation of Madison Square Garden?

- (A) The first paragraph
- (B) The second paragraph
- (C) ~~The first~~ The third paragraph
- (D) The last paragraph

34. What is a "venue" in line 1?

- (A) ~~A place where people come~~ A place where people come together
- (B) An event in a competition
- (C) An exhibit of various products
- (D) An invitation to a program

35. According to the passage, Patrick Gilmore did all of the following EXCEPT that he

- (A) purchased the property at the corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street
- (B) made improvements to the property that he bought
- (C) ~~named~~ renamed the property that he bought Madison Square Garden
- (D) sold the property to Cornelius Vanderbilt

36. The word "lavish" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- (A) simple
- (B) modern
- (C) ~~elaborate~~ elaborate
- (D) outlandish

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37. How long did the second Madison Square Garden last?

- (A) 11 years
- ☒ (B) 34 years
- (C) 45 years
- (D) 60 years

38. Which of the following would most likely have taken place at Rickard's Madison Square Garden?

- (A) A ballroom dance
- (B) A theater production
- (C) A basketball game
- ☒ (D) A tiger show

39. An "edifice" in line 18 is most likely

- (A) an address
- (B) an association
- (C) a component
- ☒ (D) a building

40. What can be inferred about the current Madison Square Garden?

- (A) It is on Madison Avenue.
- (B) It is across from Madison Square Park.
- (C) It has incredible gardens.
- ☒ (D) It is above a transportation center.

*edifice*



34

34

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## Questions 41–50

Line It is often the case with folktales that they develop from actual happenings but in their  
 (5) development lose much of their factual base; the story of Pocahontas quite possibly fits into this category of folktale. This princess of the Powhatan tribe was firmly established in the lore of early America and has been made even more famous by the Disney film based on the folktale that arose from her life. She was a real-life person, but the actual story of her life most probably differed considerably from the folktale and the movie based on the folktale.

Powhatan, the chief of a confederacy of tribes in Virginia, had several daughters, none of whom was actually named Pocahontas. The nickname means “playful one,” and several of Powhatan’s daughters were called Pocahontas. The daughter of Powhatan who became the subject of the folktale  
 (10) was named Matoaka. What has been verified about Matoaka, or Pocahontas as she has come to be known, is that she did marry an Englishman and that she did spend time in England before she died there at a young age. In the spring of 1612, a young Pocahontas was captured by the English and taken to Jamestown. There she was treated with courtesy as the daughter of chief Powhatan. While Pocahontas was at Jamestown, English gentleman John Rolfe fell in love with her and asked her to  
 (15) marry. Both the governor of the Jamestown colony and Pocahontas’s father Powhatan approved the marriage as a means of securing peace between Powhatan’s tribe and the English at Jamestown. In 1616, Pocahontas accompanied her new husband to England, where she was royally received. Shortly before her planned return to Virginia in 1617, she contracted an illness and died rather suddenly.

A major part of the folktale of Pocahontas that is unverified concerns her love for English  
 (20) Captain John Smith in the period of time before her capture by the British and her rescue of him from almost certain death. Captain John Smith was indeed at the colony of Jamestown and was acquainted with Powhatan and his daughters; he even described meeting them in a 1612 journal. However, the story of his rescue by the young maiden did not appear in his writings until 1624, well after Pocahontas had aroused widespread interest in England by her marriage to an English  
 (25) gentleman and her visit to England. It is this discrepancy in dates that has caused some historians to doubt the veracity of the tale. However, other historians do argue quite persuasively that this incident did truly take place.

41. The main idea of the passage is that
- ☒ (A) folktales are often not very factual
  - (B) Pocahontas did not really exist
  - (C) any one of Powhatan’s daughters could have been the Pocahontas of legend
  - (D) Pocahontas fell in love with John Smith and saved his life

42. The expression “arose from” in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- ☒ (A) developed from
- (B) went up with
- (C) was told during
- (D) climbed to

43. What is true about the name Pocahontas, according to the passage?

- (A) It was the real name of a girl named Matoaka.
- ☒ (B) It meant that someone was playful.
- (C) Only one girl was known to have used this name.
- (D) Powhatan was one of several people to be given this nickname.

44. How was Pocahontas treated when she was held at Jamestown?

- ☒ (A) With respect
- (B) With disdain
- (C) With surprise
- (D) With harshness

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45. It can be inferred from the passage that Pocahontas
- (A) never intended to return to Virginia
  - (B) had a long marriage
  - (C) suffered from a long illness
  - ☒ (D) did not mean to remain in England
46. The word "indeed" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) therefore
  - ☒ (B) in fact
  - (C) unexpectedly
  - (D) in contrast
47. The pronoun "he" in line 22 refers to
- (A) the governor
  - (B) Pocahontas
  - ☒ (C) John Smith
  - (D) Powhatan
48. When did John Smith most likely meet Pocahontas?
- ☒ (A) In 1612
  - (B) In 1613
  - (C) In 1616
  - (D) In 1624
49. Why are some historians doubtful about the portion of the Pocahontas folktale dealing with John Smith?
- (A) Captain John Smith probably never knew Pocahontas.
  - (B) Captain John Smith was never actually in Jamestown.
  - (C) His rescue purportedly happened while Pocahontas was in England.
  - ☒ (D) His account of the rescue did not appear until well after the event supposedly happened.
50. The word "veracity" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) timing
  - (B) location
  - (C) understanding
  - ☒ (D) accuracy

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

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

*You can get a better education from experience than you can in a classroom.*

Use specific details and examples to support your opinion.

## COMPLETE TEST THREE

### SECTION 1: Listening Comprehension

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

### SECTION 2: Structure and Written Expression

- |                        |      |                                 |       |       |
|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. B                   | 4. A | 7. D                            | 10. D | 13. A |
| 2. C                   | 5. A | 8. B                            | 11. B | 14. B |
| 3. D                   | 6. C | 9. C                            | 12. D | 15. C |
| 16. D <i>months</i>    |      | 29. A <i>became</i>             |       |       |
| 17. C <i>learned</i>   |      | 30. D <i>extremely</i>          |       |       |
| 18. C <i>are</i>       |      | 31. B <i>Charon were</i>        |       |       |
| 19. C <i>largest</i>   |      | 32. B <i>alone</i>              |       |       |
| 20. D <i>gained</i>    |      | 33. D <i>that of the</i>        |       |       |
| 21. C <i>other</i>     |      | 34. C <i>almost annihilated</i> |       |       |
| 22. D <i>mountains</i> |      | 35. C <i>made</i>               |       |       |
| 23. D <i>their</i>     |      | 36. A <i>immigrant</i>          |       |       |
| 24. C <i>minted</i>    |      | 37. D <i>untreated</i>          |       |       |
| 25. C <i>of an</i>     |      | 38. A <i>the source</i>         |       |       |
| 26. B <i>the</i>       |      | 39. A <i>fungi</i>              |       |       |
| 27. C <i>or</i>        |      | 40. D <i>hailed from</i>        |       |       |
| 28. D <i>his</i>       |      |                                 |       |       |

### SECTION 3: Reading Comprehension

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