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PRACTICE 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 the opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section. 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 hear:

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

(man) *That exam was just awful.*
(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you 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) At a sporting event.
(B) In front of the police station.
(C) In front of a movie theater.
(D) At a film developer's.
2. (A) Leave the session.
(B) Sit down.
(C) Mind him.
(D) Conduct the session.
3. (A) The presentation is soon.
(B) She suggests working on the project at 12:00.
(C) She'd like to meet the man later today for lunch.
(D) She'll present her work to the man.
4. (A) The woman is always talking about the test.
(B) It's all right if the woman keeps talking.
(C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
(D) He agrees that the exam was terrible.
5. (A) A surveyor.
(B) An architect.
(C) A gardener.
(D) A hairdresser.
6. (A) He's reserved in answering the question.
(B) It's possible to sit anywhere.
(C) Some of the seats are being saved for others.
(D) There's only one section of seats.
7. (A) She doesn't like the idea of bringing a camera.
(B) Using a camera with sound is a bad idea.
(C) She doesn't like the sound of the camera.
(D) She'd like to take some pictures.
8. (A) He's finished with the dishes.
(B) He worked on his term paper after finishing the dishes.
(C) He doesn't like doing his term paper.
(D) The dishes aren't done yet.
9. (A) It's too far to go.
(B) She would also like to drop a class.
(C) She believes that it's possible.
(D) It's possible to drop classes.
10. (A) The size of the electric bill.
(B) A problem with the lights.
(C) Turning in the utility bill.
(D) Keeping the utility bill high.
11. (A) She typed every word of the lecture.
(B) She needs the tape to listen to the lecture again.
(C) She didn't understand that the lecture would be taped.
(D) She's glad that the lecturer didn't understand a word.
12. (A) That she leave New York with Mike.
(B) That she go to the airport after work.
(C) That she ask someone else to take her.
(D) That she leave tomorrow at noon.
13. (A) They haven't finished their work.
(B) The factory will shut down because it's late.
(C) They aren't supposed to work at night.
(D) They should shout about how much they have to do.
14. (A) He doesn't like the Bahamas.
(B) He can't make time for a trip to the Bahamas.
(C) He can't afford the trip.
(D) He wants to spend his money in the Bahamas.
15. (A) It's been partly fixed.
(B) It's unrepaired.
(C) It was left exactly as it had been.
(D) Bob left only part of it.
16. (A) Get drinks.
(B) Watch the game for now.
(C) Listen to the anthem.
(D) Finish the game.

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17. (A) He's seen the announcement.
(B) He isn't sure what the announcement means.
(C) He's uncertain where the lobby is.
(D) He doesn't know what she's referring to.
18. (A) It's rare for her to work during her time off.
(B) Her office is vacant when she has time off.
(C) She almost never takes a break from her job.
(D) Her vacations are rarely full of work.
19. (A) She's doubtful about the lecture.
(B) She'll go to the lecture without her watch.
(C) The worth of the lecture is uncertain.
(D) She believes the talk will be valuable.
20. (A) This is the second largest football crowd ever.
(B) This is the only time that a large crowd has attended a football game.
(C) This is only the second football game this year.
(D) There have never before been so many people at a football game.
21. (A) They should look at some property with an agent.
(B) They should find out about buying skis.
(C) They should get some more information.
(D) They should make a deal with the travel agent.
22. (A) He doesn't like to meet most people.
(B) He doesn't look like he participates in sports.
(C) It occurred to him that most people aren't athletes.
(D) He isn't an athlete.
23. (A) She couldn't have said anything.
(B) She must have said all that she could.
(C) She couldn't have said that.
(D) She must have said more.
24. (A) All of her exams are over, too.
(B) She's happy for him that his exams are over.
(C) The man is wrong about what he believes.
(D) She still has more exams to take.
25. (A) She and the man are in agreement.
(B) She'd like to go to the Moon.
(C) She thinks the airplane's flying reasonably high.
(D) She finds the prices reasonable.
26. (A) The amount that he prepared was unbelievable.
(B) She was surprised that he wasn't ready.
(C) It was impossible to prepare for his presentation.
(D) What he presented was unbelievable.
27. (A) She didn't leave when the report was finished.
(B) The report never got finished.
(C) She was unable to leave because it never got done.
(D) Of course she completed the work.
28. (A) He never gives them any help.
(B) He enjoys working in the garden.
(C) He never gives direct answers.
(D) He always beats them when they play.
29. (A) The man was not interested in the tickets.
(B) The man wanted to buy the tickets.
(C) The man really wanted to attend the concert.
(D) The man was able to afford the tickets.
30. (A) He had something important to show the woman at the meeting.
(B) He thought the woman was not going to come.
(C) He waited to try to show the woman up.
(D) He thought he would have to show the woman where the meeting was.

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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.
(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, 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 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)

- In your test book, you read:
- (A) Art from America's inner cities.
 - (B) Art from the central region of the U.S.
 - (C) Art from various urban areas in the U.S.
 - (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) (D)

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

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait

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39. (A) 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 U.S.
(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 your cassette player.



**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.**

PRACTICE TEST THREE

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: Questions 1–15 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. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

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 (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 (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

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1. Overexposure to the sun causes _____ health problems.
(A) various
(B) among
(C) but
(D) of
2. Birds head south to warmer climates when _____.
(A) is cold weather
(B) does cold weather come
(C) cold weather comes
(D) comes cold weather
3. The city council is empowered not only to enact new laws, _____ select a new mayor between elections should the need arise.
(A) and to
(B) but also to
(C) and
(D) so that
4. Drying of meats and vegetables is no longer considered one of _____ of preserving food.
(A) the ways are useful
(B) useful ways
(C) the most useful ways
(D) most are useful ways
5. A giant kind of grass, bamboo may reach a height of 120 feet and _____.
(A) a diameter of 1 foot
(B) its diameter is 1 foot
(C) there is a diameter of 1 foot
(D) which is a diameter of 1 foot
6. Somerset Maugham, a novelist, _____ about a restless man's quest for inner understanding in *The Razor's Edge*.
(A) who wrote this
(B) who wrote
(C) when he wrote
(D) wrote
7. Aspirin is used _____ a constriction of the blood vessels.
(A) the counteraction
(B) to counteract
(C) counteract
(D) counteracting
8. The nuthatch _____ six inches long.
(A) grows seldom more than
(B) more than seldom grows
(C) seldom grows more than
(D) grows more than seldom
9. Composing more than 40 percent of the diet, fats are _____ by the body for energy.
(A) using specifically
(B) used specifically
(C) specific use
(D) the specific use
10. The sea mammal *medusa* is popularly called a jellyfish because it _____ jelly.
(A) looks rather like
(B) looks like rather
(C) likes looking rather
(D) rather likes looking
11. Therapists are currently using mental imagery in the hope that it might prove _____ in the treatment of cancer.
(A) helpful
(B) for help
(C) helpfully
(D) with the help



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12. By praying outside saloons, throwing rocks in saloon windows, and destroying saloons with her hatchet, ____.
- (A) alcohol was prohibited by Carrie Nation
 - (B) Carrie Nation worked to prohibit alcohol
 - (C) prohibiting alcohol by Carrie Nation
 - (D) Carrie Nation's work for the prohibition of alcohol
13. More drugmakers are changing their target market from physician to patient ____ the patient as the key to increasing market share.
- (A) that they see
 - (B) sees them
 - (C) they see
 - (D) in that they see
14. ____ cockroach is the pest most in need of eradication is generally agreed upon by housing authorities everywhere.
- (A) When the
 - (B) It is the
 - (C) That the
 - (D) The
15. ____, the jaguar used to roam freely in the southwestern United States.
- (A) It is now found only in Central and South America
 - (B) Finding in Central and South America
 - (C) To be found in Central and South America
 - (D) Now found only in Central and South America



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Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16–40, 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) ● (C) (D)

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

(A) (B) ● (D)

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

Now begin work on the questions.

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16. The larger of the forty-eight continental states in the United States is Texas.
A B C D
17. According to the experts, genetic inheritance is probability the most important factor in determining a person's health.
A B C D
18. The railroad was one of the first methods of transportation to be use extensively in early American history.
A B C D
19. Often when the weather is extremely hot, people have very thirsty but are not terribly hungry.
A B C D
20. Pioneers on the plains sometimes living in dugouts, sod rooms cut into hillsides.
A B C D
21. Balloons have been used in various wars not only to direct artillery fire and report troop movements however to carry bombs and protect against low-flying planes.
A B C D
22. The National Wildflower Research Center which was established in 1982 by Lady Bird Johnson on sixty acres of land east of Austin.
A B C D
23. The idea that artistic achievements rank in importance with scientific achievements has been upheld by painters, writers, and musicals for centuries.
A B C D
24. To improvement the stability of the building, a concrete foundation two feet thick must be installed.
A B C D
25. In 1786 Benjamin Franklin first suggested daylight savings time as a means of cutting down on the consumes of candles.
A B C D
26. An alligator is an animal somewhat like a crocodile, but with a broad, flatten snout.
A B C D
27. An extremely dangerous forms of cocaine, crack attacks the nervous system, brain, and body in a sharper fashion than cocaine.
A B C D
28. It is the role of the National Bureau of Standards to establish accurate measurements for science, industrial, and commerce.
A B C D

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2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

29. Into among the five Great Lakes, only Lake Michigan is located entirely within the territorial boundaries of the United States.
A B C D
30. Teddy Roosevelt demonstrated his competitive spirit and tireless energy in 1905 what he led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill.
A B C D
31. The "Fairness Doctrine" of the FCC requires that radio and television stations give equal time to opposing sides of issues controversial.
C D A B
32. Mary Harris Jones, known as "Mother Jones," was a prominence figure in the labor movement at the turn of the century.
A B C D
33. Consequently the kit fox is an endangered species, wildlife experts in the California desert are using various methods to protect it.
A B C D
34. In addition to serving as members of the president's cabinet, the attorney general is the head of the Justice Department.
A B C D
35. The need to improve technique motivates ballerinas exercising and rehearse for hours daily.
A B C D
36. The narwhal can be easily to recognize by the long spiraled tusk attached to the left side of its head.
A B C D
37. The poet Ogden Nash often used a comic style to do a serious point.
A B C D
38. The water in the Great Salt Lake is a less four times saltier than seawater.
A B C D
39. On February 20, 1962, *Friendship 7* has orbited the Earth in a manned flight that lasted just under five hours.
A B C D
40. It has been suggested that the battleship *Missouri* be brought back to active duty, at cost of \$475 million.
A B C D

**This is the end of Section 2.
 If you finish before 25 minutes has ended,
 check your work on Section 2 only.**



**At the end of 25 minutes, go on to Section 3.
 Use exactly 55 minutes to work on Section 3.**

SECTION 3
 READING COMPREHENSION
 Time—55 minutes
 (including the reading of the directions)
 Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges.

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
Line held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of
 (5) 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 (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 (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

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Questions 1–11


Sharpshooter Annie Oakley is a mainstay in the folklore of the Old West. Born Phoebe Ann Moses in 1860, Annie learned to shoot at a very young age out of necessity: she hunted for birds and small game animals to help feed her family and to make some extra money by supplying the local hotel restaurant with her catch. She soon became known for her excellent marksmanship and began taking part in shooting competitions at a very young age. It was rather unusual for a young girl not only to take part in such competitions but to win over older, more experienced male competitors. At the age of fifteen, she defeated Frank Butler, a professional marksman, in a competition. She and Butler were married a year later, and together they took part in shooting exhibitions.

Line
(5)

In 1885, they joined probably the most famous of all western shows, Buffalo Bill's Wild West touring show. As part of their act, Annie shot a cigarette out of her husband's mouth; Frank Butler's participation in this part of the act clearly demonstrated his faith in his wife's shooting ability. Annie also accepted volunteers from the audience to take part in her act, and on one occasion, while touring Europe, she even shot a cigarette out of the mouth of Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany.

(10)

- Which of the following is closest in meaning to "folklore" in line 1?
 - Traditional stories
 - Western stories
 - Children's stories
 - Cowboy stories
- The passage indicates that
 - the name Annie Oakley was given to her at birth
 - Annie changed her name to Phoebe at a young age
 - the name Phoebe Ann Moses was Annie's choice
 - Annie did not use her given name
- The passage indicates that Annie learned to hunt
 - for pleasure
 - in order to survive
 - as part of a competition
 - because it was a normal activity for someone her age
- The word "marksmanship" in line 4 indicates
 - competitiveness
 - ability to earn money
 - ability with a gun
 - attitude about work
- How was the young Annie different from other girls her age?
 - She used a boy's name.
 - She worked in a local hotel.
 - She married at a much younger age than was considered normal.
 - She won shooting competitions.
- According to the passage, what did Annie do one year prior to her marriage?
 - She defeated her future husband in a shooting match.
 - She learned to shoot.
 - She changed her name.
 - She joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West touring show.

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7. The pronoun "they" in line 8 refers to
- (A) male competitors
 - (B) Annie and Frank
 - (C) shooting exhibition
 - (D) western shows
8. The word "demonstrated" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- (A) disproved
 - (B) showed
 - (C) tested
 - (D) demanded
9. The passage suggests that Annie took a shot at Crown Prince Wilhelm because
- (A) Wilhelm wanted her to do it
 - (B) Annie disliked him tremendously
 - (C) Germany was at war with the U. S.
 - (D) Annie disliked smoking
10. Where in the passage does the author describe one of the tricks in Annie's act?
- (A) Lines 1–4
 - (B) Lines 4–5
 - (C) Lines 9–10
 - (D) Lines 10–11
11. The information in the passage
- (A) lists a cause followed by an effect
 - (B) moves from general to specific ideas
 - (C) is in chronological order
 - (D) is in spatial order

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Questions 12–20

To understand the forces behind thunder and lightning, one must recall basic information about electricity, that things can become either positively or negatively charged with electricity and that two things with opposite charges will attract each other. As the opposite charges become stronger, the attraction becomes greater; eventually the attraction becomes strong enough to result in a discharge that makes the two things electrically neutral again.

Line

(5)

Lightning results when one cloud full of moisture develops an opposite charge in relation to another cloud. The pressure continues to build until there is enough pressure to break down the air separating the two clouds. A discharge occurs to neutralize the opposite charges in the two clouds, and this discharge is what we see as lightning. As this discharge of lightning is occurring, the lightning follows the “path of least resistance”; it therefore does not follow a straight line but zigzags in order to find the easiest route.

(10)

Thunder occurs during the discharge of electricity. As the discharge occurs, the air in the vicinity expands and contracts rapidly; the rushing air currents collide, causing the sound that we hear as thunder. Light travels much faster than sound (the speed of light is 186,284 miles per second, while the speed of sound is 1,100 feet per second), so we see the light first and then hear the sound later. Of course, the farther away the thunder and lightning are, the greater the lapsed time between the two. In fact the amount of lapsed time between the two can be used to determine how far away the thunder and lightning are.

(15)

12. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Basic information about electricity
 - (B) The causes of thunder and lightning
 - (C) How lightning occurs
 - (D) Why thunder and lightning do not seem to occur together
13. Which of the following is NOT true about electric charges?
 - (A) Something can have either a positive charge or a negative charge.
 - (B) If one thing is positive and the other is negative, they will attract each other.
 - (C) If two things have strong negative charges, they will attract each other strongly.
 - (D) If the attraction between two things gets very strong, a discharge can occur.
14. The word “moisture” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) wetness
 - (B) electricity
 - (C) gas
 - (D) positive charge
15. The passage states that lightning occurs when opposite charges develop in two
 - (A) drops of moisture
 - (B) air currents
 - (C) paths
 - (D) clouds
16. The “path of least resistance” in line 10 is what type of path?
 - (A) The easiest
 - (B) The strongest
 - (C) The brightest
 - (D) The most electrically charged
17. The word “zigzags” in line 10 indicates that something
 - (A) curves
 - (B) moves directly
 - (C) proceeds with sharp turns
 - (D) shines
18. The word “contracts” in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) becomes larger
 - (B) associates
 - (C) speeds up
 - (D) reduces

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19. Which of the following is implied in the passage?
- (A) The speed of sound is faster than the speed of light.
 - (B) If you see and hear something at the same time, it is far away.
 - (C) Humans can travel faster than the speed of light.
 - (D) Something that is very close will be seen and heard at roughly the same time.
20. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) why lightning is not straight
 - (B) the speed of light versus the speed of sound
 - (C) further characteristics of electricity
 - (D) figuring out how far away thunder and lightning are

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Questions 21–30

The cliff dwellings of the southwestern United States provide another mystery to intrigue archeologists. Located in the Four Corners area of the U.S., where Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico meet, the cliff dwellings were constructed during the Great Pueblo period, from approximately 1050 to 1300. The cliff dwellings are whole series of contiguous rooms built in layers into the sides of cliffs. The sleeping rooms of the cliff dwellings were very tiny, often only one to two meters wide and little more than one meter high, and they were built in complexes of up to several hundred rooms together. The front rooms of the complexes were considerably larger. These larger rooms were apparently the rooms where daily life took place.

When the cliff dwellings were first found by explorers, they had been abandoned. Archeologists today are uncertain as to when or why they were abandoned and where the inhabitants went. There is some evidence, however, that the inhabitants left the cliff dwellings near the end of the thirteenth century because of a serious drought that is known to have occurred in the area from 1276 to 1299. Archeologists believe that the inhabitants could have left the cliff dwellings to move southwest and southeast. Today the descendants of the cliff dwellers are probably members of the Native American tribes of that area.

21. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discussed
- (A) another puzzle for archeologists
(B) the development of the Four Corners area
(C) the explorers who found the cliff dwellers
(D) today's descendants of the cliff dwellers
22. Which of the following best describes the topic of this passage?
- (A) The Great Pueblo period
(B) A description of cliff dwellings
(C) What is known and unknown about the cliff dwellings
(D) The Four Corners area of the United States
23. Why did the Four Corners area receive its name?
- (A) The area is a square with four corners.
(B) The cliff dwellings in the area each have four corners.
(C) The Great Pueblos are four-cornered.
(D) The corners of four states meet there.
24. According to the passage, when were the cliff dwellings built?
- (A) During the Great Pueblo period
(B) After the drought
(C) Sometime before 1050
(D) At the same time that the explorers found them
25. The word "tiny" in line 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Wide
(B) Small
(C) High
(D) Large
26. The word "abandoned" in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Thriving
(B) Full of daily life
(C) Empty
(D) In a state of drought
27. A "drought" in line 12 is
- (A) a lack of food
(B) warfare with neighboring tribes
(C) a desire to find a safer location
(D) a shortage of water


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28. According to the passage, which of the following are the authorities certain about?
- (A) Why the cliff dwellers abandoned their homes
 - (B) That a drought occurred in the Four Corners area from 1276 to 1299
 - (C) Where the inhabitants of the cliff dwellings went
 - (D) When the cliff dwellers abandoned their homes
29. The word "descendants" in line 14 can best be replaced by
- (A) subordinates
 - (B) offspring
 - (C) inferiors
 - (D) ancestors
30. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?
- (A) The life-style of the cliff dwellers
 - (B) The size of the cliff dwellings
 - (C) The mystery surrounding the abandonment of the cliff dwellings
 - (D) The location of the cliff dwellings

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Questions 31–40

Distillation, the process of separating the elements of a solution, is widely used in industry today. The two most common methods of distillation are fractional distillation, used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages, and flash distillation, used for the conversion of ocean water to fresh water.

- Line*
(5) In fractional distillation a mixture is separated into its various component parts by boiling. This method makes use of the fact that different elements boil at varying temperatures. For example, alcohol has a considerably lower boiling temperature than water: the boiling temperature of water is 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and the boiling temperature of alcohol is 172 degrees Fahrenheit. Thus, when a mixture of alcohol and water is heated, the alcohol vaporizes more quickly than the water. The distillate is collected and the process is repeated until the desired purity has been achieved.
- (10) Flash distillation does not require high temperatures but instead is based on pressure. In this process, a liquid that is to be separated is forced from a compartment kept under high pressure into a compartment kept at a lower pressure. When a liquid moves into the low-pressure chamber, it suddenly vaporizes, and the vapor is then condensed into distillate.

31. The word “fresh” in line 3 could most easily be replaced by
- (A) original
 - (B) modern
 - (C) inexperienced
 - (D) nonsaline
32. According to the passage, what makes fractional distillation occur?
- (A) Time
 - (B) Pressure
 - (C) Heat
 - (D) Water
33. The word “Thus” in line 7 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) However
 - (B) Moreover
 - (C) Furthermore
 - (D) Therefore
34. According to the passage, what happens when water and alcohol are heated together?
- (A) Both the water and the alcohol evaporate at the same rate.
 - (B) The alcohol cannot evaporate because of the water.
 - (C) The alcohol evaporates at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (D) The alcohol evaporates from the mixture first.
35. The word “purity” in line 9 means
- (A) goodness
 - (B) cleanness
 - (C) righteousness
 - (D) thoroughness
36. According to the passage, in the flash distillation process, what causes the liquid to vaporize?
- (A) The pressure on the liquid is suddenly changed.
 - (B) The liquid changes compartments.
 - (C) The addition of seawater to a solution causes a chemical change to occur.
 - (D) There is a rapid increase in the pressure on the liquid.
37. Which of the following processes would probably involve distillation?
- (A) Adding a new substance to a mixture
 - (B) Dividing a pure element into smaller quantities
 - (C) Mixing two elements together to form a new solution
 - (D) Removing impurities from a solution

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38. The word "vaporizes" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) becomes gaseous
 - (B) disappears
 - (C) becomes stressed
 - (D) solidifies
39. The main purpose of this passage is to
- (A) explain how salt water can be turned into fresh water
 - (B) give an example of fractional distillation
 - (C) describe a scientific process
 - (D) discuss the boiling temperatures of various liquids
40. This passage would most probably be assigned reading in which of the following courses?
- (A) Biology
 - (B) Aquatics
 - (C) Physiology
 - (D) Chemistry

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Questions 41–50

At first glance it might seem that a true artist is a solitary toiler in possession of a unique talent that differentiates her or him from the rest of society. But after further reflection it is quite apparent that the artist is a product of the society in which she or he toils rather than an entity removed from

- Line
(5) society. The genius of an artist is really a measure of the artist's ability to work within the framework imposed by society, to make use of the resources provided by society, and, most important, to mirror a society's values. It is society that imposes a structure on the artist, and the successful artist must work within this framework. Societies have found various methods to support and train their artists, be it the Renaissance system of royal support of the sculptors and painters of the period or the Japanese tradition of passing artistic knowledge from father to son. The artist is also greatly affected by the
(10) physical resources of her or his society. The medium chosen by the artist is a reflection not only of the artist's perception of aesthetic beauty but of resources that society has to supply. After all, wood carvings come from societies with forests, bronze statues come from societies with available supplies of metal, and woven woolen rugs come from societies of shepherds. Finally, the artist must reflect the values, both aesthetic and moral, of the society in which she or he toils. The idea of beauty changes
(15) from society to society, as seen in the oft cited example of Rubens' rounded women versus today's gaminlike sylphs, and the artist must serve as a mirror of her or his society's measure of perfection. And society's moral values must equally be reflected in art if it is to be universally accepted.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The effect of the artist on society
(B) The role of the artist in improving society
(C) The relation between an artist and society
(D) The structure of society
42. The word "solitary" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) sociable
(B) monogamous
(C) sensitive
(D) lone
43. The author thinks that an artist is
(A) separate from society
(B) a part of society
(C) differentiated from society
(D) an entity removed from society
44. The word "mirror" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) shine
(B) return
(C) reflect
(D) reject
45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a way that society imposes its structure on an artist?
(A) Society has found ways to train and support its artists.
(B) Society provides physical resources to an artist.
(C) Society imposes its values on the artist.
(D) Society allows the artist to use her or his unique talent to lead a solitary life.
46. The word "medium" in line 10 could best be replaced by
(A) social milieu
(B) means of expression
(C) neutrality of position
(D) mediocrity of performance
47. Which of the following physical resources of art is NOT mentioned in the passage?
(A) Stone
(B) Wood
(C) Wool
(D) Metal



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48. In line with the author's point about resources, an area near an ocean might feature what type of art?
- (A) Shell jewelry
 - (B) Water color portraits
 - (C) Wood carvings of fish
 - (D) Paintings of seascapes
49. A "sylph" in line 16 is probably someone who is
- (A) artistic
 - (B) pretty
 - (C) curved
 - (D) slim
50. The example of Rubens' women is used to show that the artist
- (A) has been supplied by society
 - (B) makes use of society's physical resources
 - (C) reflects society's aesthetic values
 - (D) reflects society's moral values

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.**

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ANSWERS TO PRACTICE TEST THREE

SECTION 1: Listening Comprehension

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

SECTION 2: Structure and Written Expression

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

SECTION 3: Reading Comprehension

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