

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

TEST YOUR LEVEL

**Тести для визначення рівня знань
з англійської мови**

Навчальний посібник

МАУП

Київ 2007

ББК 81.2АНГ-9
Т38

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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом (протокол № 6 від 05.07.06)

Test your level : Тести для визначення рівня знань з ан-
Т38 глійської мови: Навч. посіб. / Уклад.: Н. А. Вакуленко,
Л. А. Гаршина. — К. : МАУП, 2007. — 136 с.

ISBN 978-966-608-730-3

Пропонований посібник містить тестові завдання і стане у пригоді всім, хто вивчає англійську мову і хоче визначити свій рівень опанування англійської мови, а також для самостійної роботи студентів.

ББК 81.2АНГ-9

ISBN 978-966-608-730-3

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Пропонований посібник є збіркою письмових тестових завдань, призначених для визначення рівня знань студентів з англійської мови.

Завдання складені з урахуванням обсягу мовного матеріалу, вимог до знань і вмінь випускників, передбачених програмою для загальноосвітніх шкіл, а також згідно з програмою з іноземних мов для вступників до вищих навчальних закладів України.

Посібник містить 6 однотипних тестів, кожний з яких складається із 4 частин. Перша та друга частини тесту (по 25 питань в кожній) спрямовані на визначення рівня знань з лексики і граматики; третя та четверта частини (по 25 питань в кожній) — на визначення вмінь і навичок знаходити синоніми та слова близькі за значенням, а також на перевірку вміння швидко прочитати, зрозуміти і узагальнити прочитаний матеріал (підібраний з автентичних джерел). На виконання першої та другої частин тесту відводиться 35 хв, третьої та четвертої — 45 хв.

Результат виконання кожного окремого повного тесту оцінюється за 100-бальною системою із розрахунку 1 бал за одну правильну відповідь. Залежно від кількості отриманих балів визначається рівень знань відповідно до загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти:

0–30 балів — Елементарний користувач (A1), [Elementary];

31–50 балів — Незалежний користувач, рубіжний (A2), [Pre-Intermediate];

51–70 балів – Незалежний користувач, просунутий (B1), [Intermediate];

71–90 балів – Досвідчений користувач, автономний (B2), [Upper-Intermediate];

91–100 балів – Досвідчений користувач, компетентний (C1), [Advanced].

Ці критерії оцінювання необхідні як складова для забезпечення впровадження кредитно-модульної системи організації навчального процесу та відповідно до наказу Міністерства освіти і науки України від 30 грудня 2005 р. № 774.

Студенти денної форми навчання можуть використовувати пропонувані тести для індивідуальної та групової роботи як тренувальні завдання з наступним визначенням рівня мовної компетенції.

TEST 1

PART 1

Directions: Questions 1–25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, D. Choose one word or phrase, that best completes the sentence.

1. *Although the mission was to be kept in a secret, it _____ to the press.*

- (A) revealed
- (B) reveals
- (C) was revealed
- (D) reveal

2. *Apples are an excellent source _____ vitamins.*

- (A) has
- (B) where
- (C) of
- (D) in

3. *Corporations of the future will be _____ those that flourished in recent years.*

- (A) difference
- (B) different from
- (C) differ from
- (D) different

4. _____ *the world's economic leaders have been the dominant political and military powers.*

- (A) A tradition
- (B) Traditional
- (C) Traditionally
- (D) The tradition

5. *The secretary opened the mail which _____ that morning.*

- (A) had delivered
- (B) is delivered
- (C) had been delivered
- (D) delivered

6. *Specialities in _____ current participants have the most education are projected to have the most rapid growth rate.*

- (A) which
- (B) that
- (C) who
- (D) these

7. *The first zoological garden in the United States _____ in Philadelphia in 1874.*

- (A) was establishing
- (B) being established
- (C) was established
- (D) establishing

8. *Jet lag is more pronounced in older adults _____ motion sickness is a problem for the young.*

- (A) for
- (B) or
- (C) by
- (D) while

9. *Because counterfeit products are often of substandard quality, _____ a potential for safety risks.*

- (A) there are
- (B) there is
- (C) it is
- (D) they are

10. *The worldwide warming of _____ threatens to raise the earth average temperature by 1.5–4.5 degrees Celsius by the year 2050.*

- (A) the atmosphere
- (B) an atmosphere
- (C) atmosphere
- (D) any atmosphere

11. It took five men to carry the tree, which was _____ than a three-story building.

- (A) taller
- (B) as tall
- (C) more taller
- (D) the tallest

12. If they _____ overworked in the beginning, the volunteers would have helped finish the project.

- (A) have not been
- (B) was not
- (C) were not
- (D) had not been

13. Over a billion people live in countries that are already _____ firewood shortages.

- (A) experience
- (B) experienced
- (C) experiencing
- (D) have experienced

14. As society grows increasingly dependent on technology, computer skills are not just desirable, _____ essential.

- (A) not
- (B) and
- (C) but
- (D) for

15. The sailor, home at last, is happy _____.

- (A) he be sitting in the garden
- (B) sitting in the garden
- (C) in the garden sitting
- (D) sit in the garden

16. At the turn of the century, scientists wondered whether the atoms of chemical elements were _____ of smaller particles.

- (A) to compose
- (B) been composed
- (C) composed
- (D) composing

17. _____, *the visitors like to take a walk.*

- (A) They after eating
- (B) After they eating
- (C) After to be eaten
- (D) After eating

18. *The team _____ waiting for finally arrived.*

- (A) who been
- (B) whom we had
- (C) we had been
- (D) who we

19. *The Census Bureau for years used the completion of the fourth grade as _____ standard of literacy.*

- (A) its
- (B) it's
- (C) their
- (D) there is

20. *For every ton of grain _____ American farmers were losing six tons of their top soil.*

- (A) which produced
- (B) they produced
- (C) they are producing
- (D) that were producing

21. *The president refused to accept the decision _____.*

- (A) proposed the committee
- (B) which proposed the committee
- (C) who the committee proposed
- (D) which the committee proposed

22. *From about 1911–1930, most physicists believed _____ atomic energy would be of no practical value.*

- (A) for
- (B) in
- (C) that
- (D) on

23. _____ *is a fact.*

- (A) We all have to eat

- (B) What do we all have to eat
- (C) Whether we all have to eat
- (D) That we all have to eat

24. Over 300 valley residents and visitors lost _____ lives in the Johnstown Flood.

- (A) there
- (B) their
- (C) they're
- (D) themselves

25. If our future is to be environmentally and _____ sustainable, many adjustments will have to be made.

- (A) economically
- (B) economic
- (C) economy
- (D) economical

PART 2

Directions: In questions 26–50 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.

26. A ray of light passing through the center of a thin lens keep its

A B C

original direction.

D

27. A writer of biographies are heavily influenced by the dominant

A B C D

literary theory.

28. Birds have a relatively large brain, keen sight, and acute hearing, but they little sense of smell.

A
B_ C D

29. Bonds, which were sold by the U. S. government to finance both world wars, and are still an important money-raising device.

A B
C D

30. Unlikely sound, light can travel through a vacuum.

A B C D

31. Vegetarians who drinking no alcohol and do not smoke live longer than the general population.

A B C
D

32. Consumer protection groups like the Consumer Guardian checks the safety and reliability of products and services.

A B
C D

33. Citizens can become affiliated with a political party by check the appropriate box when they register to vote.

A B
C D

34. Scientists have proof that groups of songbirds have its own distinct dialects.

A B
C D

35. Conditions like being too fat or too thinner are both associated with increased healthy risks.

A B
C D

36. Socialist governments provide many social welfare programs

A

such as healthy care and aid to the poor.

B

C

D

37. *Leaves that seemingly turn yellow or orange in autumn has actually contained that color throughout the summer.*

A

B

C

D

38. *Recent experiments conducted on laboratory animals have shown that exposing to ozone gas in great quantities may cause cancer.*

A

B

C

D

39. *Consumers who spend more money on automobiles than on furniture and household equipment.*

A

B

C

D

40. *The first elevator electric was installed in New York City in 1889.*

A

B

C

D

41. *The federal government can increase taxes or decrease spending to reducing the size of its debt.*

A

B

C

D

42. *On a hot day, the land heats up faster than ocean.*

A

B

C

D

43. *Splashing water from waterfalls produce a negative charge in the atmosphere which causes a feeling of well-being.*

A

B

C

D

44. *If the library is closed over the holidays, it would be very difficult to finish the research project.*

A

B

C

D

45. Arms control is a major issue of this decade since all of mankind

A B

live under the shadow of nuclear war.

C D

46. Violence at recent soccer matches is causing city officials

A

to reevaluate security measures which has proved ineffectual.

B C D

47. I think I would enjoy the movie we went to last night even more

A B

if I had read the book before seeing it.

C D

48. Before dental care became most widespread, people looked old

A B

before their time since so many lost their teeth at an early age.

C D

49. Muttering to herself, the woman, being hot and was weary,

A B

sat down on a stump next to the road.

C D

50. When they traveling long distances, tourists should reduce

A B C

caloric intake and limit consumption of alcohol.

D

MAY 11

Directions: In questions 51–75, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

51. Parents should establish certain rules for their children

- (A) increase
- (B) offer
- (C) determine
- (D) justify

52. There are numerous customs that dictate one's diet.

- (A) popular
- (B) many
- (C) religious
- (D) special

53. The comedian has a tendency to be more absurd than funny.

- (A) late
- (B) greedy
- (C) proud
- (D) ridiculous

54. Platinum is an unusually dense metal, twice as heavy as silver and one-third heavier than gold.

- (A) concentrated
- (B) expensive
- (C) dark
- (D) common

55. Countries export their excess resources and products.

- (A) valuable
- (B) inferior
- (C) expensive
- (D) surplus

56. Religious practices are often dependent on a culture's environment.

- (A) history
- (B) surroundings
- (C) beliefs
- (D) government

57. When the United States entered World War I, some people thought women should cease their attempts to get the vote.

- (A) stop
- (B) prolong
- (C) increase
- (D) postpone

58. No one may copy an invention without the permission of the patent holder.

- (A) consent
- (B) signature
- (C) persistence
- (D) intervention

59. Compulsory education was established to improve the lot of the working classes.

- (A) Universal
- (B) Vocational
- (C) Secondary
- (D) Obligatory

60. Technology has provided a way to recycle water but not purify it.

- (A) freeze
- (B) deliver
- (C) pump
- (D) reuse

61. Differences in climate mean difference in temperature, precipitation, and the length of the growing season.

- (A) rainfall
- (B) altitude

- (C) topography
- (D) winds

62. Satellite photos help a cartographer draw accurate maps.

- (A) circular
- (B) colorful
- (C) precise
- (D) weather

63. The first permanent English colony in North America was Jamestown, Virginia.

- (A) established
- (B) period
- (C) enduring
- (D) successful

64. Stings of bees, wasps, and ants can have life-threatening, even fatal results in minutes.

- (A) unbelievable
- (B) deadly
- (C) annoying
- (D) inconvenient

65. Social indicators depict the standard of living more accurately than do economic statistics.

- (A) stimulate
- (B) illustrate
- (C) predict
- (D) determine

66. Concern for protecting a country's workers motivates popular support for trade tariffs.

- (A) encourages
- (B) prevents
- (C) hastens
- (D) determines

67. One barrier to world peace is the nuclear arms buildup.

- (A) end
- (B) threat

- (C) contribution
- (D) obstacle

68. Irrigation is required to grow crops in arid areas.

- (A) fertile
- (B) urban
- (C) mountainous
- (D) dry

69. Scientific experiments with animal subjects that proliferated in the 1950s are on the decline.

- (A) started
- (B) increased
- (C) disappeared
- (D) improved

70. After World War II, the United States and Russia emerged as world powers.

- (A) functioned as
- (B) competed as
- (C) became
- (D) remained

71. Iceland is a remote, romantic island in the Atlantic Ocean.

- (A) distant
- (B) turbulent
- (C) lovely
- (D) changeable

72. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination in voting.

- (A) proposed
- (B) encouraged
- (C) reduced
- (D) forbade

73. The Iliad and the Odyssey are both popularly attributed to Homer.

- (A) usually
- (B) knowingly
- (C) in famously
- (D) generously

74. *Instructive* pictures are taken of the planet earth from satellites hovering above.

- (A) Detailed
- (B) Informative
- (C) Delayed
- (D) Frequent

75. The *phenomenal* growth of the suburbs has increased the demand for better roads.

- (A) predicted
- (B) gradual
- (C) recent
- (D) extraordinary

PART 4

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 76–100, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question.

Questions 76–81.

The sun's radiation striking the earth supplies the energy to heat the ocean surface and to warm the lower atmosphere. Energy from the sun is filtered as it passes through the atmosphere and is filtered again in surface ocean waters. Within the first 10 centimeters of even pure water, virtually all the infrared portion of the light spectrum is absorbed and changed into heat. Within the first meter of seawater, about 60 percent of the entering radiation is absorbed, and about 80 percent is absorbed in the first 10 meters. Only about 1 percent remains at 140 meters in the clearest subtropical ocean waters.

In coastal waters, abundant marine organisms, suspended sediment particles, and dissolved organic substances absorb light at even shallower depths. Near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, for instance, only 1 percent of the surface light commonly penetrates to 16 meters. In such waters the

maximum transparency shifts from the bluish region typical of clear oceanic waters to longer wavelengths. In turbid coastal waters, absorption of all light takes place within a few centimeters of the water surface. Far from the coast, ocean water often has a deep luminous blue color quite unlike the greenish or brownish colors common to coastal waters. The deep blue color indicates an absence of particles, i. e., clean water. In these areas, the color of the water is thought to result from a scattering of light rays within the water. A similar type of scattering is responsible for the blue color of the clean atmosphere.

76. *How is the ocean surface heated?*

- (A) By the radiation hitting the earth
- (B) By warming the atmosphere
- (C) By warm water rising to the surface
- (D) By the movement of the ocean's waters

77. *The sun's energy is first filtered by*

- (A) the ocean
- (B) the atmosphere
- (C) suspended sediment
- (D) tropical currents

78. *The greatest percentage of radiation entering seawater is absorbed within the first*

- (A) meter
- (B) 10 meters
- (C) 16 meters
- (D) 140 meters

79. *Where are the clearest waters likely to be found?*

- (A) In coastal waters
- (B) In subtropical areas
- (C) Around Cape Cod
- (D) Around marine organisms

80. *In which of the following would you most likely find the color deep blue?*

- (A) In shallow waters
- (B) In clean waters
- (C) In turbid waters
- (D) In coastal harbors

81. What is the cause of the deep blue color of the ocean?

- (A) Scattering of light rays
- (B) Abundant marine organisms
- (C) Absorption of all light
- (D) Proliferation of particles

Questions 82–87

Design, although we can usually recognize it, is, like art, hard to define. It has been described as intention – the alternative to chance – which indicates that anything that is designed is thought about and conclusions are reached that result in a particular arrangement of the elements and a specific relationship of the parts. The design of buildings involves consideration of construction materials, setting, function, etc.

There is a further element in design, which is expressed by Professor Pevsner’s distinction between building and architecture. “A bicycle shed is a building; Lincoln Cathedral is a piece of architecture.” Nearly everything that encloses space on a scale sufficient for human beings to move in is a building; the term architecture applies only to a building designed with a view to aesthetic appeal.

Pevsner suggests that in architecture the design also must incorporate “aesthetic appeal.” This certainly is the study of beauty and ugliness, the philosophy of taste. From this we may conclude that amid all his practical decisions, the architect must also consider the beauty or ugliness of his structure. Simply taking beauty into consideration will result in architecture, but whether it is good or bad architecture will depend on the architect’s sensitivity, his “taste” and as the reader will now suppose, his success or failure will lie in the individual judgment of the observer. The same considerations, of course, also apply to the other visual arts. Aesthetics, notions of beauty and ugliness, truth and falsehood, the pseudo and the real, are the constant preoccupations of aestheticians and all other students of the arts. Value judgments are what appreciation and understanding are all about.

82. The author of the passage believes that design, like art, is

- (A) easily recognizable, but difficult to define
- (B) very easy to define
- (C) hard to recognize
- (D) unintentional

83. Which of the following was NOT included in the list of design considerations?

- (A) Equipment
- (B) Cost
- (C) Location
- (D) Purpose

84. Professor Pevsner makes a distinction between architecture and

- (A) aesthetic appeal
- (B) art
- (C) building
- (D) function

85. In the second paragraph, how does the author define architecture?

- (A) As a tasteful building
- (B) As a bicycle shed
- (C) As a scaled space
- (D) As moveable

86. What determines whether the architect was successful?

- (A) The opinion of the observers
- (B) The functionality of the building
- (C) The endurance of the structure
- (D) The architect's sensitivity

87. Which of the following characteristics would the author think most important?

- (A) Practicality
- (B) Consistency
- (C) Sensitivity
- (D) Honesty

Questions 88–92

Value judgments cannot be made in science in the way that such judgments are made in philosophy, religion, and the arts, and indeed in our daily lives. Whether or not something is good or beautiful or right in a moral sense, for example, cannot be determined by scientific methods.

Such judgments, even though they may be supported by a broad consensus, are not subject to scientific testing.

At one time, the sciences, like the arts, were pursued for their own sake. They were pursued for pleasure and satisfaction of the insatiable curiosity with which we are both cursed and blessed. In the twentieth century, however, the sciences have spawned a host of giant technological achievements — the hydrogen bomb, the polio vaccine, pesticides, indestructible plastics, nuclear energy plants, perhaps even ways to manipulate our genetic heritage—but have not given us any clues about how to use them wisely. Moreover, science, as a result of these very achievements, appears enormously powerful. It is thus little wonder that there are many people who are angry at science, as one would be angry at an omnipotent authority who apparently has the power to grant one’s wishes but who refuses to do so. The reason that science cannot and does not solve the problems we want it to is inherent in its nature. Most of the problems we now confront can be solved only by value judgments. For example, science gave us nuclear power and can give us predictions as to the extent the biological damage that might result from accidents that allowed varying levels of radioactivity to escape into the environment. Yet it cannot help us, as citizens, in weighing the risk of damage from conceivable accidents against our energy needs. It can give us data to weigh our judgments on, but it cannot make those judgments for us.

88. Why does author feel that science and the arts were similar?

- (A) Both were intensely sought after
- (B) Both had enormous power
- (C) Both made people angry
- (D) Both helped solve many problems

89. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) Technological Achievements of the Twentieth Century
- (B) Science versus Art
- (C) Art for Art’s Sake
- (D) Scientific Investigation and Value Judgments

90. With which of the following statements would the author of the passage LEAST agree?

- (A) Science creates more problems than it solves.
- (B) Science is enormously powerful.

- (C) Science can measure right and wrong.
- (D) Science can make predictions about nuclear damage.

91. What is the author's attitude toward science?

- (A) Objective
- (B) Pessimistic
- (C) Awed
- (D) Disgusted

92. Which of the following would NOT be a subject of scientific inquiry?

- (A) Manipulating genetic heritage
- (B) Being right in a moral sense
- (C) Measuring levels of radioactivity
- (E) Developing indestructible plastics

Questions 93–96

Since art forgery is a very big business, enormous sums of money are involved, and the successful passing off of a fake will be very rewarding. In consequence, a great deal of ingenuity is devoted to establishing the authenticity of a work of art. In many instances its provenance (place of origin) and its successive owners, in the case of an historical work, are known, and its authenticity, if not its quality, is unchallengeable. Many works in public galleries and private collections are of this order.

Frequently, however, there are gaps in the histories of many works—sometimes covering many centuries. In these circumstances the internal evidence in the work itself—its material, its finish, its condition, its similarity to other works by the same artist from the same period—has to be considered and specialist expertise consulted.

93. In line 2, the word fake refers to which of the following?

- (A) Counterfeit money
- (B) A phony artist
- (C) A piece of art
- (D) Big collectors

94. The provenance of a work of art refers to

- (A) how well it's crafted
- (B) how beautiful it is
- (C) its success
- (D) where it's from

95. To prove the authenticity of a work of art whose past is only partly known, one usually

- (A) considers the internal evidence
- (B) considers the external evidence
- (C) consults successive owners
- (D) consults public galleries and private collections

96. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) How to Make Enormous Sums of Money from Art
- (B) How to Establish the Authenticity of a Work of Art
- (C) The Business of Forging Art
- (D) Ordering Art from Public Galleries

Questions 97–100

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was created by Congress in 1906, primarily to address unsanitary conditions in the nation's food industries and to control the sale of dangerous and ineffective medicines. Its legislation essentially required the correct labeling of food and drugs and the inspection and certification of food industries by this agency in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A "pure food" certification from the federal government protected domestic markets and export sales to Europe. Government certification remains a critical factor in the successful marketing of food products and protects the public from contaminated food.

The 1906 act reflected the willingness of individuals and firms to accept the restriction of certain liberties in exchange for the protection of other rights. Thus, consumers cannot buy and firms cannot sell tainted or adulterated food products. In return for the limitation on their "freedom" to buy or sell, individuals receive greater personal health security, and firms benefit from consumer confidence in their products.

The speculative risks of drug companies are especially high. The pharmaceutical industry develops an estimated 30,000 chemical compounds for each one approved for prescription use. As one research institute has noted, "many new drugs are discovered or developed, but few are cleared for marketing. Research, testing, and FDA approval frequently require a decade before a new product enters the market; thus, returns on investment are extremely delayed, and once on the market, drugs may have only seven or eight years of the seventeen-year patent life remaining". And, even more likely, they may be replaced on the shelf

by a new product from a competitor. Nevertheless, such delays in market approval serve the purpose of providing greater assurances of the safety and effectiveness of drugs. Ironically, early release to the markets of other countries can provide evidence of problems if any develop. On the other hand, delayed release increases costs, can contribute to the perpetuation of suffering or illness, and can also indirectly create real economic loss. Current debates over FDA regulations generally concern methods of expediting or improving testing and release rather than the question of whether the agency should or should not regulate.

97. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Thousands of drugs are constantly being developed.
- (B) The FDA plays a critical role in approving new drugs.
- (C) Many individuals desire greater freedom in buying and selling food and drug products
- (D) The FDA should be abolished.

98. It can be inferred that the FDA was most likely created because

- (A) only the government can prevent unsanitary food conditions
- (B) some industries were operating under unsanitary conditions
- (C) many industries were opposed to sanitation measures
- (D) death from food poisoning was rampant prior to 1906

99. Discussions about FDA regulations are generally concerned with which of the following?

- (A) Whether the agency should regulate drugs
- (B) Improved testing and release of drugs
- (C) Competition from other countries
- (D) Extending the current patent agreement

100. According to the passage, approximately how many years does it take to bring a new drug to market?

- (A) 1
- (B) 7 to 8
- (C) 10
- (D) 17

PART 1

Directions: Questions 1–25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, D.

Choose one word or phrase, that best completes the sentence.

1. *To early man, the distinction _____ animate and inanimate objects was not always obvious.*

- (A) from
- (B) among
- (C) between
- (D) with

2. *The first large-scale migration from the Old World to the New _____ during the last ice age, around 11,500 years ago.*

- (A) happening
- (B) was happened
- (C) have been happening
- (D) happened

3. *With a few exceptions, a passport is required _____ all U. S. citizens who depart and enter the United states.*

- (A) with
- (B) to
- (C) at
- (D) of

4. *In order to win a plurality, a candidate must receive _____ votes than anyone running against him or her.*

- (A) a greater number of
- (B) a greater number
- (C) greater number of
- (D) of a greater number

5. *The seasons _____ by the tilt of the Earth's axis.*

- (A) are causing
- (B) are caused
- (C) cause
- (D) caused

6. *Few major advances in science have been the Work of only _____ person.*

- (A) some
- (B) any
- (C) the
- (D) one

7. *During the meeting, the leaders agreed _____ ambassadors and renew cultural contacts.*

- (A) for exchanging
- (B) exchange
- (C) exchanging
- (D) to exchange

8. *Since 1959, the United States has consumed more energy than it _____.*

- (A) has produced
- (B) producing
- (C) produced
- (D) production

9. *_____ in history when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time.*

- (A) Throughout periods
- (B) There have been periods
- (C) Periods
- (D) Periods have been

10. *Lawmakers are considering banning both beer _____ wine commercials from television.*

- (A) also
- (B) than
- (C) and
- (D) or

11. Most foods have more than one nutrient, but _____ provides all the essential nutrients.

- (A) single no food
- (B) no single food
- (C) food no single
- (D) no food single

12. Robert Goddard is generally acknowledged _____ the father of modern rocketry.

- (A) to be
- (B) being
- (C) is
- (D) who is

13. Rhode Island, _____ of the 50 states, is densely populated and highly industrialized.

- (A) the small
- (B) small
- (C) smaller
- (D) the smallest

14. After a one-year cruise, an unnamed spacecraft will arrive at and _____ orbiting Mars.

- (A) to begin
- (B) beginning
- (C) has began
- (D) begin

15. The music next door was so loud that we could _____ hear the television in our own room.

- (A) harder
- (B) hard
- (C) hardly
- (D) hardy

16. Ambitious people often _____ more hours in a day.

- (A) needed
- (B) are needing
- (C) need
- (D) needing

17. About 500 volcanoes have had recorded eruptions within _____ times.

- (A) historian
- (B) historical
- (C) historically
- (D) history

18. The _____ geological history of the Earth since the beginning of the Cambrian Period is subdivided into three eras.

- (A) known
- (B) knowing
- (C) knew
- (D) know

19. _____ provides more income and jobs than any other segment of the economy.

- (A) To manufacture
- (B) Manufacturing
- (C) Manufactured
- (D) Being manufactured

20. Mother scolded the child and made him promise _____ again.

- (A) that never to do that
- (B) so never to do that
- (C) what to do never
- (D) never to do that

21. The secretary, _____ job was to answer the phone, had laryngitis.

- (A) who's
- (B) who
- (C) whose
- (D) that

22. Every year geese _____ over the house located directly on the bay.

- (A) flying
- (B) flies
- (C) fly
- (D) flown

23. *Mr. Swok cooks continental cuisine _____ as the best cooks in Europe.*

- (A) as good
- (B) as well
- (C) as better
- (D) better

24. *That girl _____ speaking softly can barely be understood.*

- (A) who is
- (B) who
- (C) whom is
- (D) whose

25. *The typist was fast _____ and was hired immediately.*

- (A) and efficiently
- (B) but efficient
- (C) so efficient
- (D) and efficient

PART 2

Directions: In questions 26–50 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.

26. *Highly prices for food result from middlemen who make a profit from the farmer's crops.*

- A B C D

27. *The sudden melting of snow or ice are a primary cause of flooding.*

- A B C D

28. Since little rain falls in the desert, plants need to be conserve

A

B

whatever water they can.

C

D

29. The boy Scout organization stresses outdoor knowledge and

A

B

C

training citizenship.

D

30. Broadway, the famous thoroughfare of New York City is the

A

B

most long street in the world.

C

D

31. The invented of the telegraph made possible almost

A

B

instantaneous communications.

C

D

32. The President annual submits a budget to Congress in January.

A

B

C

D

33. Butter should contain at least 80 percents fat and no more than

A

B

C

15 percent water.

D

34. Buttons, originally made of bronze or bone, are now usual made

A

B

C

of plastic.

D

35. Most color blind people finds it difficult to identify red or green.

A

B

C

D

36. Financial contributions to politician by individuals and

A

B

corporations restricted by law.

C

D

37. Pottery, the oldest and most widespread art form, was one of the most enduring materials to know to man.

A

B

C

D

38. Grain is easy handle and, because of its low water content, it can be stored for long periods.

A

B

C

D

39. Although geologists studying earthquakes have refined his predictions in recent years, they still cannot determine the exact date of a quake.

A

B

C

D

40. Contrarily to what we would expect, scientists measure distance, not time, by using, "light years".

A

B

C

D

41. She thinks she would enjoy the film we went to last night even more, if she had read the book before seeing it.

A

B

C

D

42. For many industrial uses, the melting points of metal is important when selecting alloys for a compound.

A

B

C

D

43. Fossil records indicate that many insect species exist today in much the same form as they do 200 million years ago.

A

B

C

D

44. Babies, on the average, double their weight at six month of age, and triple it by her first birthday.

A

B

C

D

45. Some physicians practice medicine as a group so that specialized

A

B

treatment will be availability at a lower cost.

C

D

46. Private mail companies have begun to replace the long

A

B

establishing public postal system.

C

D

47. In 1901, the Library of Congress began the practice of printing

A

their catalog entries on small cards and to sell them to other libraries.

B

C

D

48. California's pleasant climate and beauty natural have attracted

A

B

great numbers of retired persons.

C

D

49. The establishment of large national parks in the early 1900s

A

B

provide an additional source of revenue through the tourist trade.

C

D

50. The computer that developed from the calculating machine

A

it could perform only one operation at a time.

B

C

D

MAY 11

Directions: In questions 51–75, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

51. The quality and scope of hospital care vary in different parts of the world.

- (A) value
- (B) expense
- (C) form
- (D) range

52. It is the job of the labor unions to negotiate contracts for their members.

- (A) written agreements
- (B) vacation time
- (C) health benefits
- (D) new jobs

53. Rivers provide a link between inland areas and the sea.

- (A) portal
- (B) canal
- (C) connection
- (D) force

54. Rival companies compete to produce a better product at a lower price.

- (A) work
- (B) endeavor
- (C) battle
- (D) continue

55. The 1970s have generally been considered a decade of growth and prosperity.

- (A) reform

- (B) success
- (C) stabilization
- (D) happiness

56. Acid rain presently threatens many major forests of Ukraine.

- (A) usually
- (B) currently
- (C) continually
- (D) accidentally

57. Industrial growth was spurred by the use of electricity.

- (A) created
- (B) guaranteed
- (C) stimulated
- (D) caused

58. Scientific dating techniques cannot reveal the age of molten rocks.

- (A) methods
- (B) data
- (C) experiments
- (D) equipment

59. The diet of more than one-tenth of the world population cannot sustain a person's health.

- (A) alter
- (B) damage
- (C) improve
- (D) maintain

60. The diversity of London's population creates an exciting environment.

- (A) strength
- (B) quality
- (C) variety
- (D) position

61. Technology has provided a way to recycle water and purify it.

- (A) sell
- (B) chill

- (C) store
- (D) clean

62. The Atmosphere is 350 miles thick and is held to Earth by gravity.

- (A) high
- (B) dense
- (C) long
- (D) away

63. Climate is affected by a region's altitude.

- (A) determined
- (B) measured
- (C) regulated
- (D) influenced

64. Heavy grazing by cattle reduces the amount of rainwater that soil can absorb

- (A) extract
- (B) release
- (C) take in
- (D) tolerate

65. Forestry researchers speculate that trees communicate in some fashion.

- (A) predict
- (B) prove
- (C) guess
- (D) deny

66. Considerable amounts of the Earth's fresh water are frozen in polar ice caps and glaciers.

- (A) Increasing
- (B) Large
- (C) Negligible
- (D) Sufficient

67. Artificial reefs are successful in hiding small fish from predators.

- (A) Underwater

- (B) Shallow
- (C) Synthetic
- (D) Dense

68. Amateur athletes of many nations compete in the Olympic Games.

- (A) Nonprofessional
- (B) Youthful
- (C) Exceptional
- (D) Qualified

69. As water vapor rises, it cools.

- (A) level
- (B) mist
- (C) temperature
- (D) density

70. Volcanoes are formed when molten rock erupts from the ground.

- (A) seeps
- (B) bursts
- (C) oozes
- (D) leaks

71. Experiments are often conducted in a laboratory under controlled conditions.

- (A) started
- (B) performed
- (C) discussed
- (D) discard

72. Nuclear engineers find it difficult dispose radioactive wastes in a safe manner.

- (A) dissolve
- (B) produce
- (C) purchase
- (D) discard

73. Body language conveys shades of meaning that words alone cannot express.

- (A) determines

- (B) hides
- (C) transmits
- (D) convenes

74. Many common household materials can produce toxic fumes.

- (A) poisonous
- (B) odorous
- (C) cleansing
- (D) sweet

75. A plant's protective tissue forms an outer layer in order to reduce water loss.

- (A) delay
- (B) promote
- (C) diminish
- (D) contain

PART 4

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 76–100, you are to choose the one best answer (A), (B), (C) or (D), to each question.

Questions 76–80.

Many Americans aspire to “be their boss”. This aspirations became realities after 1945 with the boom in franchising. A franchise allows an individual to do business under the name and corporate image of a national firm. One of the world’s best-known examples of a franchise is McDonalds Restaurants.

In return for the use of the corporate name and products, small-business entrepreneurs agree to operate in a prescribed manner. They can sell only the specified products. They have to pay an initial fee for the franchise, and they have to return to the franchiser a percentage of the sales. The franchise holders often obtain capital to start the business

from the national corporation. Thus, the risk of entering a new business is somewhat reduced. Initially the capital required for most franchises was relatively small. However, in the 1980s, some large franchises required an investment of over half a million dollars.

When fast-food franchises became popular, franchises also emerged in electronics, book-stores, handicrafts, toys, clothing, and many other product lines and services. The spread of these small franchised businesses dramatically altered the marketing of some products. In the case of the fast-food industry, franchises also altered American dietary patterns.

76. What is the main subject of the passage?

- (A) American businesspeople are independent.
- (B) Franchises are an easy way to success.
- (C) Franchises have helped many Americans to start business.
- (D) Eating habits changed in 1945.

77. Which of the following can be inferred as the primary reason that franchising was successful?

- (A) People are preferred to be their own boss.
- (B) The heads of large corporations wanted greater profits.
- (C) Franchising was more profitable than independent business.
- (D) Consumers wanted consistency.

78. The franchising of the fast-food business altered which of the following?

- (A) Corporate salaries.
- (B) The nature of franchising.
- (C) Many companies' corporate images.
- (D) People's eating habits.

79. According to the passage, which franchise promoted the growth of other franchises?

- (A) Fast food
- (B) Electronics
- (C) Bookstores
- (D) Toys

80. According to the passage, what is the main difference between the early and more recent days of franchising?

- (A) It cost nothing to use the corporate name in the early days.

- (B) Most of the early franchises made modest profits in the early days.
- (C) The initial investment is much higher in recent days.
- (D) The American public is more aware of franchises in recent days.

Questions 81–85.

The foreign policy of the United States in the 1920s and 1930s could be called isolationism. After World War 1, war had lost its glamour. The invention of the movie camera in the 1930s made the horrors of war vividly real to millions of Americans.

For generations, a peace movement had existed in the United States. It had always been relatively ineffectual, but now it grew to heights unexampled influence. One wing argued strongly for the United States to prevent war by acting on the principle of collective security; that is, by banding together with other nations to present a common front to the aggressors. Other more radical groups –like the War Resister’s League–preached isolationism. The League of Nations, they said, was weak; militarism was taking over everywhere, and the only answer was to refuse to build armaments and follow totally noninterventionist policies.

81. According to the passage, the early peace movement had been.

- (A) isolated
- (B) very influential
- (C) fairly ineffectual
- (D) conservative

82. According to the passage, it can be inferred that the War Resister’s League did NOT support which of the following?

- (A) Isolationism
- (B) Militarism
- (C) The peace movement
- (D) The principle of collective security

83. With which of the following is the passage mainly concerned?

- (A) Glamour
- (B) First World War
- (C) Isolationism
- (D) War Resister’s League

84. The author uses the expression “unexampled influence” (line 7) to imply that.

- (A) the cause was not influential
- (B) no one could succeed
- (C) there was no precedent
- (D) peace was unattainable

85. The groups referred to in the last paragraph were against which of the following?

- (A) Intervention
- (B) War
- (C) Collective security
- (D) Isolationism

Question 86–90.

A number of artists in the past have practiced architecture, sculpture and painting. For instance, in 16th century Italy there was no feeling that it was improper to work in three areas, and in case of Michelangelo it would be difficult to determine in which discipline he was preeminent

Today such a thing would be almost impossible. It has become common practice to specialize in painting or sculpture, occasionally to engage in both, but never to encompass all three disciplines. One of the obvious reasons is that training in architecture now involves so much technical instruction that demands of time exclude other studies. Thus, a historical link between the three arts has been broken. At least one unfortunate effect of this break is that the architect, who is frequently the purchaser of painting and sculpture for an architectural setting, may have an undeveloped pictorial and sculptural sensitivity, which may make his or her choices less than appropriate.

The most significant effect of the separation perhaps has been that painting and sculpture have come to be regarded as different from architecture, and when the fine arts are considered, it is these areas that are usually referred to. But painting and sculpture are as different in kind from each other as both are from architecture.

Sculpture has a long history of close connection with architectural structures. The integration of the building with the external sculptures on, say, an Indian temple or the north door of the Chartres Cathedral is immediately evident. Because sculpture, like architecture, is generally three-dimensional, their relationship is easily compared.

86. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) Michelangelo would not be popular today.
- (B) An artist could specialize in more than two disciplines.
- (C) An artist could equal Michelangelo in sculpture.
- (D) Architects often desire to become painters.

87. The author mentions Michelangelo for which of the following reason?

- (A) Michelangelo lived in Italy, where a lot of sculpture was made.
- (B) Michelangelo was a great patron of the arts.
- (C) Michelangelo was proficient in all three art forms.
- (D) Michelangelo worked only in three-dimensional objects.

88. The author of the passage suggest that

- (A) the art of the 16 th century Italy is superior to anything being done today.
- (B) Michelangelo was the greatest artist that ever lived.
- (C) painting and sculpture are unrelated.
- (D) modern architects may not be as well-rounded as earlier architects.

89. According to the passage, modern architects do not study painting because they

- (A) do not have enough time
- (B) are insensitive
- (C) prefer sculpture
- (D) do not require technical instruction

90. A modern architect's choices of paintings and sculptures might be less than appropriate because the architects

- (A) thinks mainly of profit
- (B) does not have time to study works of art
- (C) may lack sensitivity outside his or her area of expertise
- (D) does not have enough money to buy quality works of art

Question 91–96.

Two hundred thousand years after the appearance of man, an embryonic language began to develop, replacing a communication based mainly on touch. Regardless of whether this language developed from learning or

instinct, genetic evolution had now been joined by language evolution. By about 7.000 b. c., *Homo sapiens* had evolved genetically to its present form, and the ability to communicate had gained another medium: pictographics. These wall etchings inside cave walls and temples remain picture messages that depict life and religious beliefs of these first humans. In the first period from 3.000 to 2.000 b. c these etchings became highly stylized, and the first symbols came into existence. Primitive alphabets, sometimes consisting of more than 600 characters, marked the beginning of recorded history.

Humans are now able to record sociocultural events, attitudes, values and habits and to trace the development of moral codes. Many of these techniques continued into modern cultures, such as those of the Native Americans, who recorded famous battles, songs, and the lives of chiefs for posterity. Cultures learnt about and studied other cultures. Historical perspectives developed so that when plotting our futures, we could examine our past.

91. The passage mainly discusses which of the following?

- (A) communication theory
- (B) styles of writing
- (C) styles of language
- (D) the early development of language

92. According to the passage, before language was developed, humans communicated by doing which of the following?

- (A) smoking
- (B) touching
- (C) dancing
- (D) grunting

93. According to the passage, when did the first symbols come into existence?

- (A) 7.000 b. c
- (B) 2.000 b. c
- (C) 2.000 years ago
- (D) 600 years ago

94. The word “pictographics” in line 7 refers to which of the following?

- (A) Wall etchings

- (B) Cave dwellers
- (C) Temple remains
- (D) Sociocultural events

95. Recorded history was marked by the existence of which of the following?

- (A) New alphabets
- (B) Cave dwellers
- (C) Moral codes
- (D) Sociocultural events

96. According to the passage, what is the value of historical perspectives?

- (A) To live in the past
- (B) To learn about other cultures
- (C) To develop new moral codes
- (D) To trace our origins

Questions 97–100

Mass communication does not operate in a social vacuum as a machine does. When a computer receives a message, for instance, it will provide an answer based on that original message. If the computer is functioning properly, the same answer will appear every time we send it the identical message. Now contrast this process with that occurs in mass communication. Imagine that you, a consumer of mass media, read the newspaper story about a politician's speech. After you talked with your family, friends and co-workers, about it, you decided to write a letter to the politician. It is thus possible that three social groups, your family, friends and co-workers, affected your reaction to the speech.

Now imagine that you are the newspaper reporter responsible for writing about the politician's speech. Social groups will affect your reporting of the story to the public. Perhaps you are a member of a union that goes on strike just as you return to your office to write the story. Or perhaps you belong to a journalism association with a code of reporting ethics to which you personally adhere. The code states that you cannot accept as part of your job as a reporter, and your morning mail brings an invitation from a major oil company to be their guest on a flight to Alaska for as one-the-spot story about oil exploration. You are faced with accepting the free trip and doing the story or rejecting the free trip and

permitting other media in your city to obtain the story. You obviously are faced with a dilemma attributable at least in part to the influence various social groups have on you.

97. According to the passage, a human language is unlike an artificial language because it

- (A) has a social element
- (B) is precise
- (C) is more useful
- (D) is complicated

98. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Our reaction are influenced by social groups
- (B) Alaska is an oil-producing state.
- (C) Communication comes in many forms.
- (D) Reporters should not accept gifts.

99. The author of the passage answers which of the following question?

- (A) How are political speeches received?
- (B) How are your opinions influenced?
- (C) How do you become a newspaper reporter?
- (D) What is the value of a computer?

100. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses which of the following?

- (A) A code of ethics in journalism.
- (B) The role of computer in society
- (C) The impact of Alaskan oil exploration
- (D) The effect of social influence on mass communication



Directions: Questions 1–25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, D.

Choose one word or phrase, that best completes the sentence.

1. *The nation was founded on the principle that all men are created*

_____.

- (A) equality
- (B) equal
- (C) equitable
- (D) equilibrium

2. *Some doctors involved in brain research _____ that violence has its roots in certain sections of the brain.*

- (A) believe
- (B) are believing
- (C) believes
- (D) believing

3. *Not being able to determine what _____ is the biggest obstacle for new managers.*

- (A) should the priority be
- (B) the priority should be
- (C) should be it the priority
- (D) it should be the priority

4. *We felt that the police had done _____ best.*

- (A) his
- (B) our
- (C) its
- (D) their

5. *Even _____ to believe otherwise, the central Arctic is not a solid sheet of ice.*

- (A) though many do not want
- (B) many do not want
- (C) though not many do want
- (D) many do want not

6. *The language of the Sumerians, _____, is unrelated to any known language.*

- (A) whose remains obscure origin
- (B) which remains obscure origin
- (C) whose origin remains obscure
- (D) who is origin obscure remain

7. *After _____ the angry mob shouting for his resignation, the President summoned his loyal aides to his office.*

- (A) heard
- (B) their hearing
- (C) hearing
- (D) they hearing

8. *Government control of the press _____ by every concerned citizen.*

- (A) has opposed
- (B) has been opposed
- (C) opposed
- (D) has been opposing

9. *The fire department ordered that the elevator _____.*

- (A) turn off
- (B) turned off
- (C) was turned off
- (D) be turned off

10. *_____ would have known the answer.*

- (A) Anyone is clever
- (B) Clever is anyone
- (C) Clever anyone
- (D) Anyone clever

11. *Never _____ such a night.*

- (A) have I seen
- (B) I did see
- (C) I saw
- (D) have see I

12. *Using computers is the best way to become acquainted with _____ features.*

- (A) their
- (B) our
- (C) its
- (D) his

13. *The rain fell so heavily that it leaked _____ the ceiling.*

- (A) at
- (B) through
- (C) over
- (D) since

14. *How the _____ fascinated the reader of the mystery.*

- (A) crime
- (B) crime solved the detective
- (C) crime solved
- (D) detective solved the crime

15. *The author eagerly anticipates the time _____ finished, and she can start a new one.*

- (A) when her book
- (B) her book will
- (C) her will be
- (D) when her book's

16. *The service attendant filled the tires _____ could ride our bikes.*

- (A) even if we
- (B) so that we
- (C) as we
- (D) so that

17. *Renaissance masters were able to complete commissions by _____ assistants.*

- (A) having employed

- (B) to employ
- (C) employing
- (D) employment of

18. The _____ spectators watched the space shuttle take off and disappear into space.

- (A) amazing
- (B) amaze
- (C) amazed
- (D) amazingly

19. Had the damage been worse, the insurance-company _____.

- (A) paid
- (B) would pay
- (C) had paid
- (D) would have paid

20. The plan calls for a _____ defense than the one we currently have.

- (A) stronger than
- (B) stronger
- (C) as stronger
- (D) most strongest

21. The early settlers _____ the land for pasture.

- (A) were being cleared
- (B) cleared
- (C) were cleared
- (D) clearing

22. In spite of popular support, the radio program _____ off the air very soon.

- (A) will be taken
- (B) had taken
- (C) takes
- (D) were taken

23. The committee voted that all its members _____ a raise next year.

- (A) will be given

- (B) have been given
- (C) are going to be given
- (D) be given

24. *The risk the financial commission is taking is _____.*

- (A) as greater than the bank's
- (B) greater than the bank
- (C) greater than the bank's
- (D) as greater as the bank's

25. *If _____ enough interest, the proposed flexible work schedule will be implemented.*

- (A) there will be
- (B) there are
- (C) there would be
- (D) there is

PART 2

Directions: In questions 26–50 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.

26. *Physics is probably being the most highly organized branch of science today.*

A B C

D

27. *Man can control changes in nature by imitating them, by using them, and also man can inhibit them, too.*

A B C

D

28. Elizabeth I of England had more wigs in her wardrobe than hairs

A B C

on their head.

D

29. If a hydrogen-filled ballon is brought near a flame, it exploded.

A B C D

30. Hormones are chemical substances are produced in the body by structures known as glands, such as sweat glands and salivary glands.

A
B C D

31. Outside of Japan seldom potters are regarded as anything more than craftsmen.

A B C

D

32. Tourists like to travel to the eastern shore so the food is good, the people are friendly, and the prices are reasonable.

A B C

D

33. Serious bird watchers must know not only the appearance nor the sounds of the 840-odd species that can be counted in North America.

A B

C D

34. The hippopotamus kills more men each year than lion and the elephant combined.

A B C

D

35. Critics of television commercials would prefer that advertisers conform to a stricter code of ethics than was currently in effect.

A B

C D

36. Because the African tsetse is a serious threat to human health,
A B
it helps maintain the delicate balance of nature.

C D
37. Six times a day the bell in the tower in the center at the school
A B C D
tools.

38. The sugar the cook left on shelf was eaten by a mouse as large
A B C
as a rat.
D

39. My English grade, which for many reasons was not deserved,
A
were sent to my parents, who chose not to comment on it.
B C D

40. Even though the guest did not like sleeping on a hard bed, she
A
managed to fall asleep because she so tired.
B C D

41. The voters' attitude toward the political system after the war
A B
tended to be less complacent than it has been in the past.
C D

42. The advent of low-cost, high-speed data processing facilities
A B
have provided school administrators with resources not available a
C D
few years ago.

43. My book is having three torn pages, which I tried to tape before
A B C
I left home.
D

44. The boys who were first in line were given the T-shirts donating
A B C
by the philanthropist who has always supported our charity.

D

45. After signing it, the insurance policy covers illness on the
A B
company grounds, where most accidents are likely to occur.

C

D

46. Catching crabs in the bay is profitable, but to fish for bass in the
A B C
river is more relaxing.

D

47. Organizations are being established nationwide to help people
A B C
quit to smoke.

D

48. If the terms had been better, the borrower would accept the bank's
A B
proposal, even though he disagreed with some of the conditions.

C

D

49. The student protests that have erupted first in 1968 continued
A B C
throughout the decade.

D

50. If more low-cost housing is available, the poor would have
A B
shelter and would not have to live on the street.

C

D

Directions: In questions 51–75, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

51. The icy roads made driving very hazardous.

- (A) slippery
- (B) challenging
- (C) exciting
- (D) dangerous

52. The travel agent tried to tantalize me with details of a proposed trip to the islands

- (A) tempt
- (B) fool
- (C) dissuade
- (D) inform

53. The last mayor was assassinated when he was fifty years old.

- (A) impeached
- (B) honored
- (C) murdered
- (D) elected

54. The opportune moment had arrived, but few took advantage of it.

- (A) lucky
- (B) appropriate
- (C) anticipated
- (D) awaited

55. The robot, although reliable, has limited use.

- (A) dependable
- (B) fast

- (C) versatile
- (D) automatic

56. Many of the pictures we reproduced and enlarged.

- (A) taken again
- (B) printed again
- (C) restored
- (D) renewed

57. The valley, wild and inaccessible, had been the haunt of bandits.

- (A) desolate
- (B) high
- (C) dry
- (D) unreachable

58. The administration took for granted that we would agree.

- (A) guaranteed
- (B) were convinced
- (C) assumed
- (D) hoped

59. Children often imitate their parents.

- (A) criticize
- (B) admire
- (C) remember
- (D) copy

60. The sealed chambers of the ancient pharaohs were the goal of the expedition.

- (A) closed
- (B) hidden
- (C) unreachable
- (D) ancient

61. The natural elements obliterated the writing from the walls of the monument.

- (A) erased
- (B) outlined
- (C) covered
- (D) produced

62. The tenor's singing captivated the audience.

- (A) bored
- (B) frightened
- (C) enchanted
- (D) disgusted

63. A review of the history of economics shows a recession may precede a depression.

- (A) indicate
- (B) point to
- (C) come before
- (D) cause.

64. The punishment should reflect the severity of the crime.

- (A) purpose
- (B) seriousness
- (C) perpetrator
- (D) location

65. The teacher explained the nuances in Pushkin's poetry to the class.

- (A) rhythm
- (B) rhymes
- (C) subtleties
- (D) images

66. His audacious behavior shocked his parents.

- (A) courageous
- (B) quiet
- (C) brilliant
- (D) daring

67. The child charged down the steps.

- (A) ran
- (B) fell
- (C) slid
- (D) tiptoed

68. The dog's furtive actions made me worry about him.

- (A) sleepy

- (B) secretive
- (C) unusual
- (D) sickly

69. The politician's manner was blatantly dishonest, so the election results were not a surprise.

- (A) openly
- (B) offensively
- (C) hardly
- (D) extremely

70. People with introverted personalities find it difficult to make friends.

- (A) forward
- (B) obnoxious
- (C) outgoing
- (D) reserved

71. The theater critics thought the movie was horrendous, and the audience agreed with them.

- (A) obscene
- (B) spectacular
- (C) dreadful
- (D) delightful

72. After watching the sunset, I was left with a very tranquil feeling.

- (A) sleepy
- (B) peaceful
- (C) sad
- (D) queasy

73. Self-confidence is an essential factor for a successful person.

- (A) an integral
- (B) a possible
- (C) a negative
- (D) a minor

74. The speech was barely audible.

- (A) able to heard
- (B) able to be understood

- (C) able to be ignored
- (D) able to be read

75. Because the teenager was ashamed that she failed her driving test, she would not come home.

- (A) unhappy
- (B) disappointed
- (C) disgusted
- (D) humiliated

PART 4

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 76–100, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question.

Questions 76–80

Some of the properties of magnets were known from very early times. For example, it was known over 2,000 years ago that the mineral magnetite, an oxide of iron, possesses the property of attracting iron. The Chinese, earlier than 2,500 B. C., knew that if a piece of magnetite is suspended so that it can turn freely in a horizontal plane it will set in a definite direction and can therefore be used as a primitive compass. Later it was found that if a bar of iron is rubbed with a piece of magnetite, or lodestone, the magnetic properties of the lodestone are transferred to the iron. The lodestone is called a natural magnet, as distinct from other types of magnet, which are made by various artificial processes.

Magnets today are usually made of special alloys of steel. A steel magnet differs from ordinary steel and from all other substances in three important respects: It attracts iron filings, it sets in a definite direction when freely suspended, and it converts iron and steel bars in its neighborhood into magnets. If we place a bar magnet in iron filings it will emerge with a cluster of filings attached to each end, showing that there is a center of magnetic force at each end of the bar. These centers are called the poles

of the magnet. A bar magnet suspended horizontally in a paper stirrup will always set with the line joining its poles along a north and south line; in other words, the magnet has a north-seeking pole and a south-seeking pole. A bar magnet floating on a cork will set roughly north and south but it will not move either to the north or to the south, showing that the two poles are equal in strength. If we bring the north pole of one magnet close to the south pole of another magnet, the unlike poles attract one another, but if we bring two north poles or two south poles into proximity we find that like poles repel one another.

76. In what way are most modern magnets different from ancient ones?

- (A) They attract iron filings.
- (B) They set in a definite direction.
- (C) They are artificial.
- (D) They convert iron into magnets.

77. The ancient Chinese are known to have used magnets to

- (A) attract iron filings
- (B) make steel alloys
- (C) float corks
- (D) indicate direction

78. According to the passage, how many magnetic centers are there in each bar magnet?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

79. Which one of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) Varieties of Magnets
- (B) How Magnets Work
- (C) The History of the Magnet
- (D) The Many Uses of Magnets

80. In this passage, the writer makes repeated use of

- (A) argumentative language
- (B) examples
- (C) technical terminology
- (D) hypothesis

Questions 81–85

The study of business planning has a long history. For example, in 1916 in one of the earliest efforts to develop a science of management, Henri Fayol discussed the importance of planning for successful management and described the development of one-year and five-year budget plans. In his book he gives the following definition of business planning:

“The maxim ‘managing means looking ahead’ gives some idea of the importance attached to planning in the business world, and it is true that if foresight is not the whole of management, at least it is an essential part of it. To foresee, in this context, means both to assess the future and make provision for it.... The plan of action is, at one and the same time, the result envisaged, the line of action to be followed, the stages to go through and methods to use,”

Subsequent studies of general management written during the next fifty years echo Fayol’s thinking and reveal both a continuing interest in the subject and an ever-increasing awareness of how important planning is to successful business management. In their definitions of the planning process, the authors of these studies all stress two important aspects of planning: assessing the future and making plans to deal with the future.

81. Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Foresight is critical in business planning.
- (B) Know your methods.
- (C) A science of management needs to be developed.
- (D) The results of management studies from the past fifty years have changed dramatically.

82. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (A) Henri Fayol was not looking ahead when he wrote his book
- (B) five-year budget plans are preferable to one-year plans
- (C) interest in assessing the future has only recently been considered important in business planning
- (D) few studies regarding business planning were done prior to 1916

83. In line 8, the phrase “an essential part of it” refers to

- (A) foresight
- (B) management
- (C) the future
- (D) study

84. In line 9, the phrase “in this context” means

- (A) according to the dictionary
- (B) as usual
- (C) as is used here
- (D) in the future

85. Writers on management working after Fayol have generally

- (A) reinforced Fayol’s ideas
- (B) emphasized budgets instead of time
- (C) evolved away from Fayol’s future orientation
- (D) questioned the value of long-term planning

Questions 86–90

When early versions of the typewriter first appeared on the market 100 years ago, salesmen loved the arrangement of letters on the keyboard because they could write TYPEWRITER without leaving the top row. At the time, it impressed customers. It hasn’t since.

After a century of typos, back strain and repetitive motion injuries, the standard QWERTY keyboard—so named for the first six letters of the third row—is considered one of the true abominations of modern design. Of the ten letters, ADEHINORST, for example, which make up about 70 percent of English words, just three are on the middle keys where the fingers normally rest. One of the ten requires the right index finger to jump to the left, six require the hands to hurdle a row either up or down, and one of the alphabet’s most commonly used letters, A, is struck by the pinky, the weakest finger.

In recent years, customer complaints about QWERTY have led to a number of suggestions for improving the keyboard. Instead of rearranging the keys to minimize hand movement, as proposed unsuccessfully in the past, a number of researchers would junk the conventional keyboard in favor of much smaller arrays in which the typist would play combinations or chords of keys, much like a piano.

One of the most recent and ambitious chording arrangements, developed by Virginia engineer Larry Langley with the help of the Navy, has just eight keys, one for each finger. Each key has two active positions, front and back, which gives the typist a total of 64 combinations, corresponding to all letters of the alphabet and other necessary keyboard functions.

Questions 86–90

86. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's opinion of the standard typewriter keyboard?

- (A) It is the optimal arrangement for speed typing.
- (B) It is an exemplary example of modern design.
- (C) It was not designed well.
- (D) The keys need to be rearranged to minimize hand movement.

87. Which of the following does the author mention as a cause for changing the keyboard?

- (A) the suggestions of researchers
- (B) the advice of typewriter salespeople
- (C) customer complaints
- (D) new technology

88. The passage suggests an answer to which of the following questions?

- (A) Why do only ten letters make up about 70 percent of English words?
- (B) Has anyone designed a successful keyboard arrangement?
- (C) How can typists avoid typographical errors?
- (D) When will new chording arrangements be available to the public?

89. How does the author organize the discussion of typewriter keyboards?

- (A) The author gives the background and outlines a number of suggestions.
- (B) The author states the problem, and supports his opinion with numerous examples.
- (C) The author gives the history, the subsequent problems, and one solution.
- (D) The author offers a rationale for his suggestions.

90. What is the author's attitude toward revised keyboard arrangements?

- (A) guarded
- (B) enthusiastic
- (C) hopeful
- (D) critical

Questions 91–95

The idea for the founding of Tucson was brought forth on a hot day in August 1775, when a colonel in the Spanish army, Don Hugo O’Connor, and one of the greatest missionaries in the history of the Spanish expansion in the New World, Father Francisco Garces, decided that a military outpost was needed at a small settlement along the Santa Cruz River.

The outpost was to be a part of the Spanish system of presidios, or garrisons, of which there were seventeen along a 2,000-mile frontier stretching through what is now Texas, New Mexico, northern Mexico, Arizona, and California. The existence of the presidios served a dual purpose for the Spanish—to protect their interests from marauding Indians and, later, to form the genesis of new communities. The place along the river the men chose had been settled much earlier by ancestors of the local Pima Indians. The name *Tucson* is a Spanish corruption of the Puna word meaning “the place at the foot of the black mountain.”

In June of 1777, a new commander, Captain Don Pedro Allande, was assigned to the fledgling presidio. When Spanish government funds were not available to build fortifications at the renamed San Augustin del Tucson, the money came from Captain Allande. On May Day 1782, the presidio was attacked by a force of 600 Apaches. The garrison survived, but Captain Allande was convinced that further protection was needed. He pushed for the completion of a three-foot-thick adobe wall ten to twelve feet high to enclose San Augustin del Tucson.

91. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The military strategy of Captain Don Pedro Allande
- (B) The history of the origin of Tucson
- (C) The beginnings of presidios
- (D) The importance of Indians in the founding of Tucson

92. It can be concluded from the passage that

- (A) Tucson is located at the base of a mountain.
- (B) Spanish is the most common language in the area.
- (C) the communities are very religious.
- (D) Tucson was originally settled by the Mexicans.

93. The author implies that Don Pedro Allande was

- (A) a Pima Indian
- (B) a poor commander

- (C) a missionary
- (D) a rich man

94. According to the passage, Tucson was founded as,

- (A) a mission
- (B) a military outpost
- (C) an Indian reservation
- (D) the seat of the government

95. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- (A) the layout of the city
- (B) instances of Indian attacks
- (C) a description of how the wall was built
- (D) the remaining six presidios

Questions 96–100

How vividly most people remember the experience of being read to as children! They can tell you exactly whether it was mother or dad who read at bedtime. They know it was Aunt Louise who specialized in Kipling, and Mrs. Rossi in third grade who read *Charlotte's Web* the last thing every afternoon.

A loved adult's voice conjures up a colorful story-world. The memory evokes such warm and contented feelings as recollections of infant nursing might hold, if we could remember back that far. Indeed, the two experiences have common elements: the physical and emotional closeness of adult and child, the adult's attentiveness to the child, and the aim of satisfying a hunger. Clearly, both activities are nurturing ones.

But is the disappearance of communal reading something to mourn? Perhaps it's just a case of having replaced one pleasant pastime with others—gathering around the television set for “Monday Night Football,” for instance. Maybe it balances out.

But no. We all recognize that the loss is a real loss, not just a change, and that the shared pleasure of reading aloud is not the only casualty. Many children today grow up with negative attitudes toward books and reading in any form. The media call it “a literacy crisis.” The schools try new methods of teaching reading and test children more often, but nothing seems to cure the problems. Publishers bring out attractive books geared to poor readers; teachers report that these students are so turned off by books that the new formats don't entice them at all. Worried parents invest in expensive “teach your child to read” kits and high-powered electronic

learning games, only to see their children growing up reading nothing on their own but an occasional comic book.

Meanwhile, research data have slowly been accumulating that suggest how we might resolve this crisis. Several studies of children from widely varied backgrounds who learned to read easily and remained good readers throughout their school years have revealed that they had something in common. They all had been read to regularly from early childhood and had as models adults or older children who read for pleasure.

96. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Recollections of communal reading
- (B) The value of reading aloud
- (C) New methods of teaching
- (D) Resolving negative attitudes about reading

97. Which of the following does the author mention as a possible cause for the decrease in communal reading?

- (A) Computer games
- (B) Television
- (C) Overscheduled children
- (D) Exhausted parents

98. To which of the following activities does the author compare being read to?

- (A) Watching television
- (B) Nursing as an infant
- (C) Playing video games
- (D) Modeling reading opportunities

99. What does the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?

- (A) Types of books that lend themselves to reading aloud.
- (B) Additional explanations of the results of the research
- (C) Warnings about limiting communal reading
- (D) Reasons why children have negative attitudes toward reading

100. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- (A) Comical and realistic
- (B) Neutral but serious
- (C) Relaxed but persuasive
- (D) Arrogant and scathing

Directions: Questions 1–25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. *Vegetables are an excellent source _____ vitamins.*

- (A) of
- (B) has
- (C) where
- (D) in

2. *_____ in history when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time.*

- (A) Periods
- (B) Throughout periods
- (C) There have been periods
- (D) Periods have been

3. *Powder when mixed with water _____.*

- (A) dissolving
- (B) dissolves
- (C) dissolve
- (D) is dissolving

4. *_____ is thought to be one of the best investments of the decade.*

- (A) That the artist works
- (B) The artist's works
- (C) The work of that artist
- (D) That artist is working

5. *Water boils _____ if there is a cover on the pan.*

- (A) faster
- (B) more fast
- (C) so fast as
- (D) most fast

6. *Severe reactions to bee stings among adults _____ than once believed.*

- (A) more are probably common
- (B) more common probably are
- (C) are more probably common
- (D) are probably more common

7. *In one year rats eat 40 to 50 times _____ weight.*

- (A) its
- (B) for
- (C) their
- (D) of

8. *The vineyards are open all year except for August, which _____.*

- (A) the best time to harvest is
- (B) is the best time to harvest
- (C) to harvest is the best time
- (D) the best time is to harvest

9. *If there were life on Mars, such life forms _____ unable to survive on Earth.*

- (A) would be
- (B) are
- (C) will be
- (D) were

10. *Because of intermittent charging by the _____, the lights flickered.*

- (A) generating
- (B) generation
- (C) generator
- (D) generated

11. *Little is known about platinum _____ so little of it exists.*

- (A) but

- (B) what
- (C) because
- (D) where

12. New research in geophysics disproved _____ had been a universally accepted truth.

- (A) which
- (B) why
- (C) who
- (D) what

13. The damage was caused by either the earthquake _____ the subsequent explosions.

- (A) either
- (B) but
- (C) then
- (D) or

14. The static interference on the radio _____ an airplane.

- (A) was caused by
- (B) was causing
- (C) has caused
- (D) will cause

15. After _____ the supernova hurls its mass into the black void of space.

- (A) explode
- (B) exploding
- (C) explosive
- (D) explodes

16. Water vapor _____ on a window pane produces condensation.

- (A) which accumulating
- (B) accumulating
- (C) accumulates
- (D) is accumulating

17. They thought it _____ fun to take the car.

- (A) can be
- (B) will be

- (C) would be
- (D) has been

18. He said he couldn't come in _____ he wore a tie.

- (A) whether
- (B) that
- (C) unless
- (D) when

19. If he goes shopping alone, he _____ happier.

- (A) would be
- (B) will be
- (C) was
- (D) is

20. He knew he must get there _____.

- (A) quicker
- (B) quirkier
- (C) more quick
- (D) quickly

21. It looked _____ a California motel.

- (A) the same
- (B) as
- (C) from
- (D) like

22. There aren't _____ trees in a desert.

- (A) some
- (B) none
- (C) many
- (D) few

23. No one _____ find me.

- (A) will ever
- (B) will never
- (C) never will
- (D) never

24. The shop is going to shut soon, _____?

- (A) won't it
- (B) is it

- (C) isn't it
- (D) doesn't it

25. *Mr. Smith takes his cheque book _____ his pocket.*

- (A) out
- (B) out of
- (C) away
- (D) from

PART 2

Directions: In questions 26–50 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

26. *Because of the rising cost of living, more families today they are*

A

B

discovering that both husband and wife must work.

C

D

27. *A team of specialists concluded that the patient's blindness was*

A

B

C

contemporary.

D

28. *After given the award, the recipient of the Peace Prize made a*

A

B

short acceptance speech, which was followed by a standing ovation.

C

D

29. *The official object to them wearing long dresses for the inaugural*

A B

C

dance at the country club.

D

30. Janet is finally used to cook on an electric stove after having a
A B

gas one for so long.

C D

31. He knows to repair the carburator without taking the whole car
A B C

apart.

D

32. Stuart stopped to write his letter because he had to leave
A B C

for the hospital.

D

33. She must retyping the report before she hands it in to the director
A B C D

of financing.

34. How much times did Rick and Jennifer have to do the experiment
A B

before they obtained the results they had been expecting.

C

D

35. Each of the students in the accounting class has to type their own
A B C D

research paper this semester.

36. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, are
A B C

planning to attend the festivities.

D

37. They are going to have to leave soon, and so do we.

A

B

C

D

38. All the students are looking forward spending their free time
A B C D

relaxing in the sun this summer.

39. Dresses, skirts, shoes and children's clothing are advertised at

A B C

great reduced prices this weekend.

D

40. Mary and her sister just bought two new winters coats at the

A B C D

clearance sale.

41. Marcel Duchamp, who died in 1969, is known as the artist who

A B C

has abandoned art for chess.

D

42. Although the country's military budget is insufficient, the army

A B

be expected to perform well in war.

C D

43. After two weeks of intensive computer training, the new recruits

A

were allowed to write a program their seloes.

B C D

44. The Arctic ice pack is 40 percent thin and 12 percent smaller

A B

in area than it was a half a century ago.

C D

45. People when they sleep less than normal, awake more friendly

A B C

and more aggression.

D

46. As cooling slows the life process, blood cells in the laboratory

A B

is stored at low temperatures.

C D

47. The lawyers for the administration met with the representative

A B

of the students had been occupying the building for a week.

C

D

48. Some of us have to study their lessons more carefully if we expect

A

B

C

to pass this examination.

D

49. Although both of them are trying to get the scholarship, she has

A

B

C

the highest grades.

D

50. A liter is one of the metric measurements, aren't they?

A

B

C

D

PART 3

Directions: In questions 51–75 each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase, that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

51. The issue we are discussing concerns everyone who has children.

- (A) subject
- (B) article
- (C) book
- (D) equation

52. The evaluation stated that the secretary's work has been satisfactory.

- (A) whimsical

- (B) adequate
- (C) audacious
- (D) comprehensive

53. The hospital is looking for people willing to donate their organs.

- (A) sell
- (B) retrieve
- (C) give
- (D) show

54. Most teenagers think their actions are mature.

- (A) grown up
- (B) intelligent
- (C) serious
- (D) stupid

55. Larry was so absorbed in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven.

- (A) engrossed
- (B) obliged
- (C) excited
- (D) enlivened

56. Having come from an affluent society, Dick found it difficult to adjust to a small country town.

- (A) overpopulated
- (B) wealthy
- (C) large
- (D) interesting

57. The question was discarded because it was ambiguous.

- (A) incorrect
- (B) difficult
- (C) vague
- (D) dull

58. Most students abhor lengthy exams at the end of the year.

- (A) detest
- (B) regret
- (C) like
- (D) ignore

59. The news of the president's death astounded the world.

- (A) alerted
- (B) admonished
- (C) atoned
- (D) astounded

60. King Midas's greed led him to spend a life of grief.

- (A) wealth
- (B) warning
- (C) cruelty
- (D) avarice

61. A multitude of people attended the fund-raising presentation in the mall.

- (A) small group
- (B) select number
- (C) huge crowd
- (D) large herd

62. The new building was to be octagonal in shape

- (A) five sided
- (B) six sided
- (C) four sided
- (D) eight sided

63. Mark cannot talk because he has a speech impediment

- (A) aspect
- (B) defect
- (C) stress
- (D) imposition

64. Our final assignment for the English class is to give an impromptu speech.

- (A) quick
- (B) unprepared
- (C) technical
- (D) topical

65. The people interviewed for the survey were randomly selected.

- (A) carefully

- (B) carelessly
- (C) indiscriminately
- (D) thoughtfully

66. Lyndon Johnson succeeded John Kennedy as president of the United States.

- (A) assisted
- (B) preceded
- (C) followed
- (D) overruled

67. The foreign countries' attempt at a blockade of the port was unsuccessful.

- (A) delay
- (B) opening
- (C) landing
- (D) closure

68. When he was director of the company, his first accomplishment was to bring about better working conditions.

- (A) accumulation
- (B) achievement
- (C) purpose
- (D) defeat

69. During the American colonial period, the capable leaders instilled a spirit of nationalism in the colonists.

- (A) insatiated
- (B) extirpated
- (C) implanted
- (D) extracted

70. Because the details of the project were rather hazy, we decided to reject the proposal.

- (A) unobtainable
- (B) distinct
- (C) lucrative
- (D) vague

71. Many weak and incompetent rulers were overthrown by more powerful forces.

- (A) incapable

- (B) impulsive
- (C) clever
- (D) ambitious

72. The passengers on the boat were mesmerized by the motion of the sea.

- (A) fascinated
- (B) hypnotized
- (C) reverberated
- (D) paralyzed

73. American legend says that Johnny Appleseed planted apple orchards throughout Ohio.

- (A) story
- (B) myth
- (C) history
- (D) record

74. After a long, hard struggle, we gradually succeeded in having people accept the truth of our theory.

- (A) slowly
- (B) finally
- (C) suddenly
- (D) momentarily

75. Exchanges of language and culture were a direct result of commerce.

- (A) embargo
- (B) trade
- (C) stagnation
- (D) schooling

MAY 17

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For each questions you are to choose the one best answer – (A), (B), (C), (D).

Questions 76–80

The names that admiring naturalists have given to hummingbirds suggest exquisite, fairylike grace and gemlike refulgence. Fiery – tailed awlbill, ruby – topaz hummingbird, glittering-bellied emerald – these are a few of the colorful names that I find applied to some of the 233 species of hummingbirds briefly described in Meyer de Schauensee’s scientific Guide to the Birds of South America. One would expect one’s first glimpse of a creature that bears one of these glamorous names to be a breathtaking vision of beauty. Often the birdwatcher is disappointed. To behold the hummingbird’s most vivid colors, he or she may have to wait patiently before flowers that it habitually visits, until it turns squarely toward the viewer. Then the garget or the crown – usually the male hummingbird’s most glittering part – which at first appeared to be lusterless, suddenly gleams with the most intense metallic green, blue, violet, magenta, or ruby, like a sunbeam suddenly breaking through a dark cloud. The fiery glitter is often all too brief, for with the first turn of the hummer’s body it expires as suddenly as it flare up. How different from the bright colors of such birds as tanagers, orioles, and wood warblers, which are visible at a glance and show to almost equal advantage from any angle.

76. Which of the following does the author mainly discuss?

- (A) Birds of South America
- (B) Hummingbirds
- (C) Tanagers, orioles, and wood warblers
- (D) Colors

77. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- (A) Hummingbirds are visible at a great distance
- (B) Hummingbirds are found only in South America
- (C) It’s difficult to see the beautiful colors of hummingbirds
- (D) Male hummingbirds are lusterless

78. Which of the following does the author imply?

- (A) Orioles and hummingbirds have similar colors
- (B) The male hummingbird is more colorful than the female
- (C) There are only a few different types of hummingbirds
- (D) Hummingbirds show their beautiful colors from every angle

79. The words “he or she” (line 8) refer to

- (A) the hummingbird
- (B) Meyer de Schauensee
- (C) a bird watcher
- (D) the author

80. The tone of the passage could best be described as

- (A) objective
- (B) reverential
- (C) critical
- (D) dismissive

Questions 81–86

At the worker level, technology can affect the social relationships among people by bringing about changes in such human elements as the size and composition of the work group or the frequency of contact with other workers. E. L. Trist and R. W. Bamforth discovered this when they conducted research among post-World War I coal miners. The miners initially worked in small independent cohesive groups. However, advances in technology and equipment led to changes in the composition of these work groups and the result was a decline in productivity. Only when management restored many of the social and small-group relationship did output again increase.

It is perhaps the greatest fear of workers faced with new technology that the machinery will lead to the abolition of jobs or to the reduction of tasks to such simplistic levels that workers can hardly endure the stress of their new extremely dull functions. Since the human being must be able to support one or more persons by means of work and since the mind resists its own belittling such changes brought about by advancing technology have a profound effect on the psychosocial system. In order to prevent intolerable upheaval management must be simultaneously and equally aware of the social (human) and the technical (operational) aspects and needs of the organization.

81. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Small groups work more efficiently than large ones
- (B) Modern work methods are inhuman and degrading
- (C) Efficiency in the workplace results from a balance of social and technological factors
- (D) The technology of coal mining is constantly evolving

82. The author's purpose in the passage is to

- (A) urge workers to form unions
- (B) suggest ways to prevent disruption in the workplace
- (C) argue for smaller work groups
- (D) discourage rapid technological change in the workplace

83. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the workers?

- (A) Puzzled
- (B) Critical
- (C) Interested
- (D) Supportive

84. The author uses the word "output" (line 10) in the passage to mean

- (A) tasks
- (B) productivity
- (C) increase
- (D) advances

85. At which point does the author begin to discuss supporting evidence?

- (A) Line 1
- (B) Line 3
- (C) Line 8
- (D) Line 10

86. The paragraph immediately following the passage probably discusses

- (A) details about post-World War I miners
- (B) how workers support their families
- (C) details about social aspects and needs in the workplace
- (D) how to resist change in the workplace

Questions 87–91

Hospitals and surgery can be especially frightening for children and to help lessen young patients anxiety one drug company has been experimenting with sedative “lollipops”. Recently the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) gave the go-ahead to further testing of a sweet-tasting fentanyl suckers on children despite protests from a consumer health group that the lollipop form will give kids the idea that drugs are candy. Fentanyl a widely used narcotic anesthetic agent is 200 times more potent than morphine. Fentanyl lollipops ease kids separation from their parents and make the administration of anesthesia go more smoothly according to a member of the team that tested them. But the Public Citizen Health Research Group alarmed by what it believes is a danger to children and a new opportunity for drug abuse urged the FDA to call a halt to the experiments. Fentanyl is so addictive according to the group’s director Dr. Sidney Wolfe that its widespread availability could cause drug-abuse problems. He suggests that hospitals develop other ways to calm young patients such as making greater use of play therapy and allowing parents to accompany children into the operating room. Dr. Gary Henderson a pharmacologist and an authority on fentanyl abuse doubts that carefully controlled use of the drug in a hospital setting would pose a danger or suggest to kids that drugs are like candy. “Children will associate few things in the hospital with a pleasant experience” he says.

87. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) Children’s Fears
- (B) Play Therapy versus Fentanyl
- (C) Dangerous Medicines for Children
- (D) Narcotic Lollipops

88. According to the passage, why does the Public Citizen Health Research Group protest the use of fentanyl lollipops?

- (A) Testing for effectiveness has not been completed
- (B) Fentanyl is addictive and could therefore be abused
- (C) The lollipops contain too much sugar and could possibly affect the teeth of children
- (D) Morphine is preferable for sedating children

89. According to the passage, what advantage do the lollipops have over regular anesthesia?

- (A) They are easier to administer

- (B) They are less costly
- (C) They are more potent
- (D) They are safer

90. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way of lessening young patients anxieties regarding surgery?

- (A) Sedative lollipops
- (B) Play therapy
- (C) Parents presence in the operating room
- (D) Children's books about anesthesia

91. The author uses the quote in the last sentence to indicate

- (A) that children are usually optimistic about hospital stays
- (B) there is always something memorable about hospitals
- (C) that young patients can be taught to enjoy hospitals
- (D) that children don't usually enjoy hospital stays

Questions 92–97

What issues are of concern to today's teenagers? How do they view themselves and the world in which they live? How do they rate their schools in terms of helping them prepare for adulthood? These were the basic questions answered by the 1988 American Home Economics Association's Survey of American Teenagers. Interviews with 510 high school juniors and seniors selected to represent the U. S. high school population by sex and by race ethnicity indicated that the world of today's teenagers is a balance of positive and negative influence. Teenagers identified issues relating to money, the future and health as ones that worry them most. At least three in ten were "extremely" or "very" concerned about being able to pay for college not earning enough money, making the wrong decisions about their future contracting AIDS and the future of the United States. Issues relating to career choice, marriage, family financial well-being, combining work and family responsibilities, dealing with family crises and nutrition and disease were of concern to at least one in five surveyed.

Further teenagers reported that the schools are doing only an "adequate" job of teaching them the skills necessary for a responsible and productive life. Schools received the highest ratings in life-skill areas related to health concerns (substance abuse, human sexuality and AIDS) choosing a career and making important life decisions. But teenagers perceived that they were least prepared by schools in matters related to

family life parenting choosing a marital partner and dealing with family crises such as death and divorce.

92. *With which topic is the passage mainly concerned?*

- (A) American teenager's preparation for adulthood
- (B) Results of a survey of American teenagers
- (C) Positive and negative influences on American teenagers
- (D) Current home economics curricula

93. *According to the passage, which of the following is considered one of the most worrisome issues facing teenagers today?*

- (A) decrease in academic skills
- (B) racial problems
- (C) future fancies problems
- (D) the high rate of divorce

94. *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as an area in which schools are sufficiently preparing their teenagers?*

- (A) Health
- (B) Careers
- (C) Drugs
- (D) Academics

95. *It can be inferred from the passage that*

- (A) the students surveyed were chosen for their academic abilities
- (B) those surveyed were from various parts of the United States
- (C) most of the students surveyed were in vocational studies
- (D) the teenagers surveyed were enrolled in home economics classes

96. *With which of the following statements would the author of the passage be LEAST likely to agree?*

- (A) Today's American teenagers are mostly pessimistic about their future
- (B) American teenagers are satisfied with their educational programs
- (C) The results of the survey reflect the consensus of most American teenagers
- (D) American teenagers are somewhat dissatisfied with the current family life education programs available in their high school.

97. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- (A) the likelihood of increasing the number of academic course requirements
- (B) the need for additional funding for health-related courses
- (C) how the survey was administered and how the results were calculated
- (D) program improvement and curriculum in life-skills programs.

Questions 98–100

Stories are often told about telephone operators from all over the United States getting inquires about foreign long-distance rates to New Mexico. The post office in Albuquerque receives U. S. mail affixed with international airmail stamps. The occasional first-time visitor will bring a passport. Although it has been a part of the U. S. since 1912, New Mexico's 122,000 square miles can seem like a foreign country to those unfamiliar with it. More than any other state it has held on to-and nurtured – its historic roots. Spanish flows easily from the lips of residents. Native Americans still live in ancient cities built by their forbears and participate in age-old tradition.

Yet New Mexico, which has a history and culture traceable for thousands of years, is perhaps the most “American” of all the states: it could be said that it is the cradle of this country's civilization. Long before European feet trod on Plymouth Rock, they left footprints in New Mexico.

Although the presence of man in New Mexico can be traced back more than 25,000 years, it is generally thought that today's Pueblo Indians are descendants of the Anasazi, a culture that flourished from before the birth of Christ to the thirteenth century. The Anasazi and their descendants were mostly peaceful people, agrarian and social, who lived together in small villages.

98. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) The Anasazi way of life
- (B) The geography of the Southwest
- (C) A history of New Mexico
- (D) Various Native American tribes

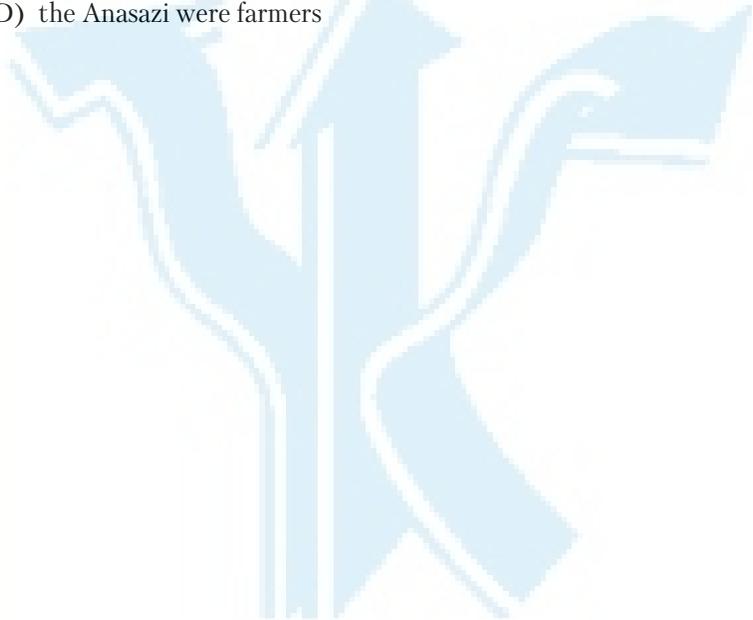
99. According to the passage, when did man first appear in New Mexico?

- (A) About 25,000 years ago

- (B) At around the thirteenth century
- (C) At the time of the arrival of Europeans
- (D) Since 1912

100. The author implies, but does not state that

- (A) the Anasazi preceded the Pueblo Indians
- (B) New Mexico is one of the largest states in the U. S.
- (C) many people consider New Mexico part of Mexico
- (D) the Anasazi were farmers



MAY 11

PART 1

Directions: Questions 1–25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. *An employment survey revealed today that demand for high-level executives _____ increased this year.*

- (A) have
- (B) be
- (C) has
- (D) were

2. *Lawmakers are considering banning both beer _____ wine commercials from television.*

- (A) also
- (B) than
- (C) or
- (D) and

3. *Every fall geese _____ over the house located directly on the bay.*

- (A) fly
- (B) flies
- (C) flying
- (D) flown

4. *Of the many opinions expressed to the council members by the various citizens groups present _____ was the only opinion that mattered.*

- (A) their
- (B) their one

- (C) theirs
- (D) they

5. *The Rosetta stone has provided scientists _____ a link to ancient civilizations.*

- (A) of
- (B) to
- (C) by
- (D) with

6. *If poisons like DDT _____ to control insects, there will be serious environment repercussions.*

- (A) use
- (B) uses
- (C) are used
- (D) used

7. *Carnival side shows often feature acrobats who juggle knives and halls _____ same time.*

- (A) all at the
- (B) at all
- (C) all at a
- (D) all at some

8. *Literature _____ provides only fragments of information about the Anglo-Saxon period.*

- (A) recorded in the century tenth
- (B) in the recorded tenth century
- (C) in the century tenth recorded
- (D) recorded in the tenth century

9. _____ the railroads were built, early settlers had organized an elaborate system of trails and canals.

- (A) After
- (B) During
- (C) While
- (D) Before

10. *Technology has increased _____, or the amount of goods and services available.*

- (A) produce

- (B) productivity
- (C) producers
- (D) products

11. National Park conservationists think _____ concession stands mar the natural beauty of the park.

- (A) of
- (B) about
- (C) that
- (D) a lot

12. The receptionists _____ job was to answer the phone, had laryngitis.

- (A) whose
- (B) who
- (C) who's
- (D) that

13. The embezzler _____ his actions, wanted to make restitution to the company.

- (A) were
- (B) regretful
- (C) was regretting
- (D) regretting

14. _____ lunch, the finance committee resumed the meeting.

- (A) Having to eat
- (B) Have to eat
- (C) Having eaten
- (D) Having eat

15. Captain Henry _____ crept slowly through the underbrush.

- (A) being remote from the enemy
- (B) attempting to not encounter the enemy
- (C) trying to avoid the enemy
- (D) not involving himself in the enemy

16. Tommy was one _____.

- (A) of the happy child of his class
- (B) of the happiest child in the class

- (C) child who was the happiest of all the class
- (D) of the happiest children in the class

17. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of marijuana because

_____.

- (A) it grows very carelessly
- (B) of it's growth without attention
- (C) it grows well with little care
- (D) it doesn't care much to grow

18. John said that no other car could go _____.

- (A) so fast like his car
- (B) as fast like his car
- (C) as fast like the car of him
- (D) as fast as his car

19. Her grades have improved, but only _____.

- (A) in a small amount
- (B) very slightly
- (C) minimum
- (D) some

20. John's score on the test is the highest in the class; _____.

- (A) he should study last night
- (B) he should have studied last night
- (C) he must have studied last night
- (D) he must had to study last night

21. The committee has met and _____.

- (A) reached a decision
- (B) had reached a decision
- (C) its decision was reached at
- (D) it has reached a decision

22. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and _____.

- (A) Florida also
- (B) Florida too
- (C) Florida is as well
- (D) so does Florida

23. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests, however, _____.

- (A) she hadn't many sugar

- (B) there was not a great amount of sugar
- (C) she did not have much sugar
- (D) she was lacking in the amount of sugar

24. *There hasn't been a great response to the sale, _____?*

- (A) does there
- (B) hasn't there
- (C) hasn't it
- (D) has there

25. *The sun shone _____ brightly that Maria had to put on her sunglasses.*

- (A) so much
- (B) such
- (C) as
- (D) so

PART 2

Directions: In questions 26–50 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

26. *The main office of the factory can be found in Maple street in*

A

B

C

D

New York city.

27. *Because there are less members present tonight than there were*

A

B

C

last night, we must wait until the next meeting to vote.

D

28. David is particularly fond of cooking, and he often cooks really

A B C D

delicious meals.

29. The progress made in space travel for the early 1960s is

A B C D

remarkable.

30. Sandra has not rarely missed a play or concert since she was

A B C

seventeen years old.

D

31. The governor has not decided how to deal with the new problems

A B C

already.

D

32. There was a very interesting news on the radio this morning

A B C

about the earthquake in Italy.

D

33. The professor had already given the homework assignment when

A

he had remembered that Monday was a holiday.

B C D

34. Having been beaten by the police for striking an officer, the man

A B C

will cry out in pain.

D

35. This table is not sturdy enough to support a television, and

A B

that one probably isn't neither.

C D

36. The bridge was hitting by a large ship during a sudden storm last

A B C D

week.

37. The company representative sold to the manager a sewing

A B C

machine for forty dollars.

D

38. The taxi driver told the man to don't allow his disobedient son

A B C

to hang out the window.

D

39. Harvey seldom pays his bills on time, and his brother does too.

A B C D

40. The price of crude oil used to be a great deal lower than now,

A B C

wasn't it.

D

41. When an university formulates new regulations it must relay its

A B C D

decision to the students and faculty.

42. Jim was upset last night because he had to do too many homework.

A B C D

43. There is some scissors in the desk drawer in the bedroom if you

A B C D

need them.

44. There were so much people trying to leave the burning building

A B C

that the police had a great deal of trouble controlling them.

D

45. John lived in New York since 1960 to 1975, but he is now living

A

B

C

in Detroit.

D

46. The fire began in the fifth floor of the hotel, but it soon spread to

A

B

C

D

adjacent floors.

47. Mrs. Anderson bought last week a new sports car; however she

A

B

has yet to learn how to operate the manual gearshift.

C

D

48. When the government eliminated funds for day care centers,

A

B

many working parents are obliged to take part-time job.

C

D

49. Aristotle believed that any piece of matter could be infinitely cut

A

B

C

into smaller and more smaller pieces.

D

50. Violent wind storms have caused more damaging than fires,

A

B

C

floods or other natural disasters combined.

D

Directions: In questions 51–75 each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase, that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

51. *If one has an open mind, it is not difficult to appreciate another's point of view.*

- (A) understand
- (B) agree with
- (C) contradict
- (D) appraise

52. *In spite of his many faults, Paul is very dedicated to his mother.*

- (A) polite
- (B) devoted
- (C) agreeable
- (D) considerable

53. *Mrs. Smith will demonstrate how this computer works.*

- (A) guess
- (B) learn
- (C) estimate
- (D) show

54. *The columnist's remarks were inappropriate and rude.*

- (A) unsuitable
- (B) unnecessary
- (C) inconsistent
- (D) inarticulate

55. *The argument although understandable, was not very convincing.*

- (A) persuasive
- (B) realistic
- (C) reliable
- (D) clear

56. The judge would not hear the case because the evidence was not sufficient.

- (A) proper
- (B) legal
- (C) adequate
- (D) positive

57. Being meek, the stranger had difficulty making friend.

- (A) lonely
- (B) lazy
- (C) loud
- (D) humble

58. The gem is so rare it could be fake.

- (A) expensive
- (B) stolen
- (C) simulated
- (D) sold

59. An inexperienced driver is a potential danger.

- (A) possible
- (B) certain
- (C) actual
- (D) definite

60. When the wind died, the sailboat drifted toward the beach.

- (A) collapsed
- (B) floated
- (C) hurried
- (D) returned

61. This course focused primarily on the history of early civilizations.

- (A) objectively
- (B) mainly
- (C) actively
- (D) subjectively

62. Success is most deserved by amiable people.

- (A) efficient
- (B) prestigious

- (C) good-humored
- (D) essential

63. An ulterior movie is behind the question.

- (A) a concealed
- (B) a good
- (C) an important
- (D) an exceptional

64. There is no resolution to this conflict.

- (A) decision
- (B) condition
- (C) action
- (D) disagreement

65. There was a long pause before the music began.

- (A) interval
- (B) introduction
- (C) prayer
- (D) play

66. A brisk walk in cool weather is invigorating.

- (A) short
- (B) long
- (C) lively
- (D) solemn

67. Some tall people often feel clumsy.

- (A) superior
- (B) ignored
- (C) noticed
- (D) awkward

68. All typing errors must be deleted from this memo.

- (A) erased
- (B) corrected
- (C) circled
- (D) determined

69. Animals in the wild seem more ferocious than they really are.

- (A) hairy

- (B) fierce
- (C) silly
- (D) callous

70. The manager was found to be harassing his employees.

- (A) ridiculing
- (B) bribing
- (C) coaxing
- (D) bothering

71. The government will issue the statement about tax increases soon.

- (A) invent
- (B) deny
- (C) give out
- (D) propose

72. The garments of colonial times, if in good condition, are highly prized.

- (A) homes
- (B) pictures
- (C) clothes
- (D) tools

73. Children must learn to tolerate one another.

- (A) put up with
- (B) admire
- (C) trust
- (D) play with

74. More responsibilities and higher salaries are incentives for-on-the-job training.

- (A) implicit in
- (B) integral part of
- (C) privileges of
- (D) inducements for

75. The product to use to douse a grease fire is salt or baking soda.

- (A) extinguish
- (B) create
- (C) prolong
- (D) deter

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For each question you are to choose the one best answer — (A), (B), (C), (D).

Questions 76–80

The involved relation between the spelling of English words and their sounds has led to frequent suggestion for modifying the alphabet or for rationalizing the spelling system. To some extent both these intentions share the same misconceptions and difficulties. A number of contemporary linguists would deny that there is anything wrong with the way most words are spelled; they argue that a good deal of information would be lost if spelling were touched.

Most of the apparent inconsistencies in English spelling have some historical basis; the spelling system may be complex, but it is not arbitrary — it has become what it is for quite systematic reason. And because spelling is systematic and reflects something of the history of words, much more information is available to the reader than we normally realize.

Spelling reform might seem to make words easier to pronounce, but only at the cost of other information about the way words are related to each other, so that rationalizing words at the phonological level might make reading more difficult at syntactic levels. As just one example, consider the silent **b** in words like bomb, bombing, bombed, which would be an almost certain candidate for extinction if spelling reformers had their way. But the **b** is something more than a pointless appendage; it relates the previous words to others like bombard, bombardier, bombardment, in which the **b** is pronounced.

76. The writer of this passage probably supports

- (A) a modification of the alphabet for English
- (B) the phonetic systemization of English spelling
- (C) a rationalized English system of spelling
- (D) the retention of present English spelling

77. Which of the following features of language does the author NOT mention?

- (A) Rhetoric
- (B) Syntax
- (C) Phonology
- (D) Semantics

78. The author believes which of the following?

- (A) Inconsistent spelling systems should be reformed.
- (B) Historical vestiges in modern English spelling can mislead the reader.
- (C) The spelling of words can embody more than simply phonetic information
- (D) The spelling of English is essentially arbitrary.

79. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The history of English spelling
- (B) The interrelationships of sound and meaning in English spelling
- (C) The uselessness of silent letters in English spelling
- (D) The importance of phonetics in English spelling

80. In line 16, the word “which” refers to

- (A) Words
- (B) Semantic levels the silent **b**
- (C) The silent
- (D) Bombed

Questions 81–84

Perhaps most publicized environmental health issue to recent years is radioactive radon, or radon-222. Radon is a gas found virtually everywhere, because its predecessors — radium-226 and uranium-238 — are ubiquitous in all rock and soils. Out doors, the concentration of radon in the air is typically less than 0.5 pico Curies per liter (pCi/L) and the gas represents a negligible risk to health. But radon hazards to uranium miners, and to individuals living in areas where uranium wastes have been dumped, are well documented.

Mines and dumping grounds are easy problems to spot. But radon troubles are not always so obvious. Not only is radon invisible and odorless, but its presence cannot be predicted accurately from geological

data. Houses that are safely below acceptable radon thresholds can sit right next to houses with unacceptably high radon concentrations.

The discovery in 1985 that buildings in seemingly low-risk areas could have radon concentrations as high as 1 000 pCi\|L causes widespread concern and even panic among homeowners who lacked the information they needed to cope with this problem. Suddenly the sensationalism of “The sky is failing!” to the ostrich-like “Ignore what you can’t see.” Neither attitude is compatible with good science.

81. Which of the following is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The explanation of pCi\|L
- (B) Radioactive radon
- (C) Housing safety
- (D) Panicked homeowners

82. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the difficulty of locating concentrations of radon gas?

- (A) Geographical areas are unpredictable.
- (B) We can’t see radon.
- (C) There is no discernible smell.
- (D) Concentration are often less than 0.5 pCi\|L

83. In the next paragraph, the author will most likely discuss.

- (A) How to answer questions with “good science”
- (B) Using books to help understand scientific concepts
- (C) Where to locate radon diagnostic kits
- (D) The incorrect media coverage of radon hazards

84. The word “they” (line 16) in the last paragraph refers to

- (A) Scientists
- (B) Homeowners
- (C) Miners
- (D) Houses

Questions 85–90

The foremost way for a manager to improve communication is to be sensitive to the needs and feelings of the subordinates. Although most superiors think they are sensitive, research shows they are neither as perceptive nor as they believe.

If managers were made aware of and made to consider these findings seriously, it would be a start toward sensitizing them. So would the development of an awareness of nonverbal communication cues. These uses can take many forms. A listener who begins starting out the window may be telling the manager that he is either bored or unwilling to continue listening. A manager who frowns or shakes his head no is telling the speaker that he disagrees.

Yet it is not necessary to confine oneself to such obvious nonverbal cues. Consider the manager who pulls a chair around the desk and sits close to a subordinate while discussing a major memo that has just been sent down from top management. This physical closeness indicates that the manager trusts the subordinate, wants the person's input on how to deal with the situation, and is going to communicate openly and freely. This is in direct contrast to the superior who stands up and leans across the desk to reprimand a nervously cringing subordinate whose only wish is to sink through the chair.

All the above are examples of nonverbal communication, and there are many more. In fact, we learn something about people by the ways they walk, stand, move their eyes, or gesture. A manager who is to develop sensitivity must learn to recognize these nonverbal cues in his own behavior and in the behavior of others.

85. The passage focuses on the importance of

- (A) Courtesy in the workplace
- (B) Efficient office furniture arrangements
- (C) Total communication in the workplace
- (D) Listening to office workers' complaints

86. In line 6, the pronoun "them" refers to

- (A) Subordinates
- (B) Findings
- (C) Managers
- (D) Needs

87. With which one of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

- (A) Managers must do more than listen.
- (B) Workers may use nonverbal cues to mislead.
- (C) Most managers are sensitive to workers' needs.
- (D) Nonverbal communication is limited.

88. According to the passage, nonverbal signals convey strong meaning only if

- (A) we use them openly and freely
- (B) they are accompanied by words
- (C) we learn to notice and interpret them
- (D) they are used sparingly

89. A manager's physical proximity to a worker during an office discussion implies

- (A) admiration
- (B) submissiveness
- (C) confidence
- (D) superiority

90. The passage is primarily intended to address potential communication deficiencies of

- (A) office workers
- (B) customers
- (C) supervisors
- (D) store clerks

Questions 91–96

Most children have achieved remarkably sophisticated language capabilities by the age of three. Their vocabularies have reached about 1000 words, and they can use as many five of those words in a single sentence. They make up new words, too. They can speak about the past and future as well as the present. They understand that some words have more than one meaning. They can duck when a ball is coming or see a duck on a lake. They've begun to use negatives ("That's not mine") and helping verbs ("I can do it myself").

Over the next two years, their vocabulary will more than double. They'll begin to play with words, to repeat silly sounds, to try out "toilet" words or even swear words, just to elicit an adult's reaction. Newly aware of the power of words, they'll begin to argue and they'll start to tell jokes.

This language play carries on a process experimentation that began when the child was an infant, first encountering language. At one time, experts thought children learned language simply by imitating adults. Nowadays, most linguists agree that children learn primary by experimenting — by

listening and thinking about what they hear, by making their own sounds, and then by observing the way others react.

Language comes first as a great garble of sound. Slowly, children learn to hear individual sound patterns, or words. They try out sounds. For example, babies babble “da da”, and from adults’ responses (“Yes, that’s daddy”), learn with sounds enable them to communicate effectively.

91. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) How to Increase Children’s Vocabulary
- (B) The Development of Children’s Language
- (C) Scientific Experiments for Children
- (D) The Importance of Imitation

92. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

- (A) What should adults do to help children’s language?
- (B) How do adults model their language?
- (C) How do children learn to communicate?
- (D) What reaction should parents have to swear words?

93. According to the passage, which sentence is true?

- (A) Children start to learn language at about the age of five.
- (B) Children start learning how to communicate when they are infants.
- (C) Children learn language by imitating adults.
- (D) Children are incapable of using language until around three years of age.

94. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a linguistic capability of five-year-olds?

- (A) They have a vocabulary of about 2 000 words.
- (B) They tell jokes.
- (C) They develop prereading skills.
- (D) They get into arguments.

95. The passage tells us that, at about the age of five, children begin to experiment with

- (A) Basic sound patterns
- (B) Future-tense constructions
- (C) Social dimensions of language
- (D) Gestures in place of words

96. What does the passage tell us about a child's first recognition of words?

- (A) It is a gradual process.
- (B) It occurs only when the child can use them.
- (C) It happens suddenly at the age of three.
- (D) It means the child is ready to attend school.

Questions 97–100

The popular view of anthropology is that it is concerned with faraway places, strange peoples, and odd customs. This notion was neatly captured by a nineteenth-century wit who described the field as “the pursuit of the exotic by the eccentric”. In recent decades many anthropologists have tried to share this image. They argue that anthropology has solid theoretical bases, and that some anthropologists routinely work in cities right here in America. And they are right. Nevertheless, anthropologists are also as much involved with the exotic as ever, and I think that this concern actually works to the scholarship's advantage.

This continuing involvement is a result of the most characteristic modus operandi of anthropologists. First, we seek out the exotic, in the sense of something originating in another country or something “strikingly or excitingly different” as my dictionary puts it. Second, we try to fit this alien item — culture trait, piece of behavior — into its social and cultural context, thereby reducing it to a logical, sensible, even necessary element. Having done that, we feel that we can understand why people do or say or think something instead of being divorced from them by what they do, say, or think.

97. This passage is mainly concerned with

- (A) the modus operandi of anthropologists
- (B) the theoretical bases of anthropology
- (C) how anthropology is actually a serious academic discipline
- (D) why anthropologists should work in both urban and exotic sites

98. In the second sentence, the word “field” refers to

- (A) anthropological sites
- (B) anthropology
- (C) a faraway place
- (D) this notion

99. *The author of the passage is*

- (A) a researcher
- (B) a sociologist
- (C) an archaeologist
- (D) an anthropologist

100. *The author implies that anthropologists*

- (A) could be helpful in cross-cultural negotiations
- (B) should be doing more studies in exotic places
- (C) are content with their public image
- (D) should be seeking out more urban areas for study.

MAY 11

PART 1

Directions: Questions 1–25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. *The organizers of the convention have arranged accommodations for those participants _____ from out of town.*

- (A) who comes
- (B) which will come
- (C) are coming
- (D) coming

2. *The farmers recruited to work in the paper mill complained that they were not accustomed _____ a timecard.*

- (A) to punching
- (B) to punch
- (C) by punching
- (D) having punched

3. *The playground supervisor reprimanded _____ for our shouting.*

- (A) ourselves
- (B) us
- (C) ours
- (D) we

4. _____ the lawyer's opinion, the case should not go to trial.

- (A) by
- (B) on
- (C) in
- (D) with

5. *The job applicant was worried about the interview _____ he was well prepared.*

- (A) because
- (B) if
- (C) unless
- (D) even though

6. _____ *the predicament and solving it are two different problems.*

- (A) Identification
- (B) Identifying
- (C) It is identifying
- (D) To identify

7. *The human rights activist considered it _____ honor to be nominated for the award.*

- (A) an
- (B) a
- (C) the
- (D) this

8. *The spectators breathed a sign of relief when _____.*

- (A) the whistle has blown
- (B) the referee blows the whistle
- (C) they heard the final whistle
- (D) the whistle blows

9. *Although the members of the faculty seem inflexible, _____ to suggestions.*

- (A) they are always open
- (B) always they are open
- (C) open they are always
- (D) they are open always

10. _____ *rain now, the farmer will have to postpone the harvest.*

- (A) It should
- (B) Will it
- (C) Should it
- (D) When it will

11. Some consider Las Vegas _____ city in the world to live in.

- (A) the bad
- (B) worse
- (C) worst
- (D) the worst

12. The photograph next door was so loud that we could _____ hear television in our own room.

- (A) hard
- (B) harder
- (C) hardly
- (D) hardy

13. The parents scolded the child and made her promise _____ again.

- (A) never to do that
- (B) what to do never
- (C) that never to do that
- (D) so never to do that

14. The motivation of the workers _____ not a monetary reward but the satisfaction of job well done.

- (A) was
- (B) were
- (C) should be
- (D) could be

15. Energetic, ambitious people often _____ more hours in a day.

- (A) needing
- (B) need
- (C) needed
- (D) are needing

16. The foreign countries' attempt at a _____ of the port was unsuccessful.

- (A) expedition
- (B) opening
- (C) landing
- (D) closure

17. After a long, hard struggle we _____ succeeded in having people accept the truth of our theory.

- (A) slowly
- (B) momentarily
- (C) suddenly
- (D) graciously

18. American _____ says that Johnny Appleseed planted apple orchard throughout Ohio.

- (A) almanac
- (B) myth
- (C) history
- (D) record

19. During the war, many foreign lands were _____ by the government.

- (A) owned
- (B) sequestrated
- (C) bartered
- (D) sold

20. The artist did not achieve acclaim because he was _____, not creator.

- (A) distorter
- (B) an originator
- (C) a burglar
- (D) a copier

21. The guests at the luau enjoyed it very much but refused to eat the _____ fish.

- (A) marinated
- (B) fresh
- (C) rotten
- (D) uncooked

22. The passengers on the boat were _____ by the motion of the sea.

- (A) paralyzed
- (B) hypnotized
- (C) fascinated
- (D.) interested

23. Many weak and _____ rules were overthrown by more powerful forces.

- (A) incapable
- (B) impulsive
- (C) clever
- (D) greedy

24. The television station was _____ with calls protesting the distasteful program.

- (A) harassed
- (B) modulated
- (C) changed
- (D) flooded

25. The dog saw his _____ in the pool of water

- (A) image
- (B) bone
- (C) imagination
- (D) leash

PART 2

Directions: In questions 26–50 each sentence has four underlined parts of the sentence-marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

26. The use of computers, potentially powerful educational tools, it will not be widespread until prices come down.

- A
- B
- C
- D

27. Recent studies done by the Department of the Labor have shown

- A
- B

that nonsmoking are more productive than those who smoke.

C

D

28. The new, more stringent requirements for obtaining a driving

A

B

license has resulted in a decrease in traffic accidents.

C

D

29. We all thought the office manager had gone too far, but his staff

A

B

C

did supported him.

D

30. Hearing the fire alarm sound, the librarian requested

A

B

those reading to leave their books and headed for the nearest exit.

C

D

31. The scientific experiments conducted by the class was placed on

A

B

the center table for the judges to evaluate.

C

D

32. Ms. Amelia Earhart, like many of the World's greatest heroes

A

B

sacrificed their life for the sake of adventure, glory and country.

C

D

33. The anthropologists reviewed its findings and discovered that

A

a fossil previously thought to date from the Mesozoic period was current

B

C

D

forgery.

34. Satellite technology has helped journalists gather and spread

A

B

C

information on the world.

D

35. The general's political judgment or his ability to analyze a situation accurately were both as remarkable as his military skill.

A

B

C

D

36. Welcoming the astronaut to the community and prepare a big banquet were important responsibilities for the newly formed citizens group.

A

B

C

D

37. The freezing point and boiling point of the water are standard reference points used in calibrating thermometer.

A

B

C

D

38. Sacajawea, the woman Indian who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their journey, has been the inspiration for countless romantic legends.

A

B

C

D

39. Ceramic materials, taken directly from the earth's crust have used as building materials since time immemorial.

A

B

C

D

40. People which follow the pseudoscience astrology believe that stars govern man's fate.

A

B

C

D

41. The force of gravity becomes least as one goes farther from the center of the Earth.

A

B

C

D

42. Using herbal medicines, treat doctors more illness for less cost.

A

B

C

D

43. The letters, of Elizabeth Charlotte presents an unparallel

A

B

C

contemporary view of the court of Louis XIV.

D

44. Child labor laws were instituted to protect the neglected long rights of children.

A

B

C

D

45. If excess air was pumped into an elastic cylinder, the cylinder will explode.

A

B

C

D

46. English, is spoken by slightly more than 8 % of the world's population is the most common language after Chinese.

A

B

C

D

47. Many people, physicians included, fail to appreciate that can bee stings have fatal results in minutes.

A

B

C

D

48. Today's playing cards, what are modeled after eighteenth-century English design, trace their roots to Turkey.

A

B

C

D

49. The brain's left hemisphere controls logic and language while the right controlling intuitive talents and musical ability.

A

B

C

D

50. Upon immigrants arriving in America at the turn of the century,

A

B

most immigrants passed through Ellis Island.

C

D

PART 3

Directions: In questions 51–75 each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are 4 other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

51. *Passenger ships and aircraft are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones.*

- (A) highways
- (B) railroads
- (C) planes
- (D) sailboats

52. *There are some people advocate relaxation over work.*

- (A) insist on
- (B) recommend
- (C) appreciate
- (D) deplore

53. *An employer must verify that the applicants have the proper qualifications.*

- (A) credentials
- (B) measurements
- (C) forms
- (D) attire

54. Allowing books be sold at the exhibition would set a precedent for future convention.

- (A) start a fad
- (B) establish a pattern
- (C) upset the applecart
- (D) inhabit change

55. The lawyers obligated the newspaper to retract its allegations.

- (A) withdraw
- (B) deny
- (C) reprint
- (D) change

56. It is often difficult to reveal one's true feelings.

- (A) divulge
- (B) assess
- (C) forecast
- (D) recognize

57. Since the beginning of the time, there have been people who predict that the end of the world is near.

- (A) are sure that
- (B) agree
- (C) forecast
- (D) are afraid

58. The size of our stuff was reduced to reflect the change in the budget.

- (A) implemented
- (B) augmented
- (C) decreased
- (D) reevaluated

59. Some people can eat large quantities of food, yet never gain any weight.

- (A) varieties
- (B) plates
- (C) items
- (D) amounts

60. The building is so well constructed that it will survive even in the strongest earthquake.

- (A) guaranteed
- (B) built
- (C) located
- (D) insured

61. Jane looked at an assortment of necklaces before choosing one with green beads.

- (A) inexpensive
- (B) high-quality
- (C) multicolored
- (D) a variety of

62. The caterers must know approximately how many people are expected.

- (A) about
- (B) exactly
- (C) confidentially
- (D) truthfully

63. The chart showed the amount of money spent on food compared with the amount spent on recreation.

- (A) necessities
- (B) education
- (C) incidentals
- (D) amusement

64. The woman, who sponsored the civic art show, has not been seen recently.

- (A) anywhere
- (B) inside
- (C) lately
- (D) outside

65. The man's brother accompanied him to the corner and then went in a different direction.

- (A) went with
- (B) sent
- (C) followed
- (D) helped

66. When I heard alarm, I was prepared to run.

- (A) Anxious
- (B) Going
- (C) Afraid
- (D) Ready

67. History is best learned from contemporary sources.

- (A) Ancient
- (B) Concurrent
- (C) Modern
- (D) Several

68. This flag symbolizes what is important to our country.

- (A) Summarizes
- (B) Reveals
- (C) Contains
- (D) Represent

69. It is advisable to have an alternative plan.

- (A) a substitute
- (B) a better
- (C) an easier
- (D) an equal

70. One is not always able to choose one's associates.

- (A) Colleagues
- (B) Neighbors
- (C) Supervisor
- (D) Students

71. Reports of the discovery were telegraphed to the waiting nation.

- (A) Election
- (B) Find
- (C) District
- (D) Dance

72. The film rights were negotiated by author's lawyers.

- (A) Rejected
- (B) Suggested

- (C) Demanded
- (D) Arranged

73. The results of experiments on the intelligence of monkeys have not been conclusive.

- (A) Understood
- (B) Final
- (C) Valid
- (D) Predicted

74. A recent census of home-buying patterns shows that many people under 30 are still renting.

- (A) Survey
- (B) Group
- (C) Number
- (D) Newspaper

75. The use of the microcomputer is as pedestrian as the use of the telephone.

- (A) Unusual
- (B) Newsworthy
- (C) Common
- (D) Public

PART 4

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For each question you are to choose the one best answer – (A), (B), (C), (D).

Questions 76–80

Since the laser is an intense, highly directional source of light, some of its energy will be absorbed by the material it strikes. This absorption can result in a temperature increase of the surface and/or the interior of the

object. If the object placed in the path of the laser is the human body, then extra should be taken.

The eye is much more vulnerable to injury from laser radiation than the skin. When a laser beam directly hits the eye, visible light is transmitted through the cornea and lens and is focused to a small spot on the retina. This is true for direct viewing (looking into the laser) as well as specular reflections of the beam (reflection off mirror like surfaces).

Both Class I and II Helium-Neon lasers can be used for classroom demonstrations because of the low potential for injury to the user or viewer. However, the Laser Institute of America lists the following safety precautions when operating Class II lasers:

Do not permit a person to stare into the laser.

Do not point the laser at a persons eye.

Keep beam paths above or well below either sitting or standing eye level.

Permit only experienced personnel to operate the laser, and do not leave an operable laser unattended.

Eliminate unnecessary specular surfaces from the vicinity of the beam path.

76. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) Eye operations using lasers
- (B) Using lasers in the classroom
- (C) Problems using lasers
- (D) The importance of laser

77. Which of the following is NOT listed as a precaution for using lasers?

- (A) Keep mirrorlike surface away from the path of the laser
- (B) Make sure the laser path is not directed at anyone's eye
- (C) Allow only specular reflection experimenting with eyes
- (D) Make sure that only experienced laser operators use the lasers

78. In what way does a Helium I laser differ from a Helium II laser?

- (A) It cannot be directed
- (B) It does not reflect off surfaces
- (C) It is not recommended for classroom use
- (D) It is less dangerous

79. According to the passage what happens to the surface or the interior of an object

- (A) It becomes hot
- (B) It is absorbed by the light
- (C) It gets injured
- (D) It freezes

80. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Lasers can increase surface temperatures
- (B) Lasers should never be used on the human body
- (C) The Laser Institute of America forbids classroom demonstrations of laser use
- (D) Lasers are harmless

Questions 81–84

Businesses engaged in frequent external communication must look for the most practical means of communicating. In addition to mail and telephone, telex and TWX (teletypewriter exchange) sending/receiving systems are widely used.

Telex and TWX communications offer several advantages. They are rapid: the message is sent immediately, like a telephone call. Also, they provide both the sender and the receiver with a printed record of each message. These two advantages combine the most desirable elements of both telephone call and letter. There are also cost advantages. Generally speaking, telex and TWX messages are inexpensive. Charges are by the minute, but the resulting cost is about one cent per word. The TWX is even cheaper. Both machines print at the end of the message exactly how much time was used in sending the message. Thus, the user is immediately provided with a statement of costs for each message. This, of course is useful in accounting for expenses and budgeting. As a result telex and TWX communication systems are highly desirable as a means of communication across long distances, since they provide written records of all correspondence and costs and communicate quickly and economically.

In order to write good telex or TWX messages, some basic principles should be followed. Since long messages are more expensive, you will want to conserve words and be as concise as possible. However, if your message is so short as to be unclear, it is wasted expense. Similarly with

abbreviations- a careful use of abbreviations is helpful in reducing costs, but overuse of them will prevent your reader from understanding, and will in the end result in costs of additional communications and lost time.

81. Which of the following does the author mainly discuss?

- (A) Basic principles for writing telex or TWX messages.
- (B) The most cost-efficient communication systems.
- (C) Ways of preventing wasted expense
- (D) The advantages of telex and TWX communication systems.

82. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

- (A) What is the most economical way of communicating long distance?
- (B) What problems might one encounter with telex and TWX systems?
- (C) Which long-distance communication systems are used by most businesses.
- (D) How much money is saved by switching to telex and TWX communication systems?

83. Which of the following words best describes the tone of the passage?

- (A) Ambivalent
- (B) Critical
- (C) Persuasive
- (D) Disapproving

84. According to the passage which statements is true?

- (A) Using the mail and telephone is the most practical means of long-distance communication.
- (B) Writing concise telex or TWX messages is important.
- (C) The telex system is inexpensive way to send.
- (D) It's best not to use abbreviations in telex messages

85. What is the author's attitude toward the use of abbreviations in telex/TWX messages?

- (A) Cautious
- (B) Negative
- (C) Enthusiastic
- (D) Skeptical

Questions 86–90

Biology has begun to provide clear answers to problems that once seemed beyond the reach of science, and each of the new answers has brought along new and more puzzling questions, especially about the nature of man and his place in the living world. The universe has become a far stranger place for the physicists, and now the life within that universe is turning into an even stranger phenomenon for the biologists. At the center of all puzzles is the connectedness of the Earth's life. Ever since Darwin, we have known that the wide varieties of species on the planet are in some sense related to each other, but now we must face the fact that they comprise, all together, one form of life, a coherent system of life, a living mass in which we humans have the look of working parts.

From our point of view, the human being is the highest achievement of the natural world, the best thing on the face of the Earth. Or at least this is the way we have always tended to view ourselves and our place, masters of all we survey. There are risks for us in this point of view, however. We need reminding that we are a very young species, only recently down from the trees, still preoccupied by the new gift of language, and still trying to figure out what we mean and what the world means. We are juvenile, as species go. We seem to be a stunning success in biological terms, already covering more of the Earth than any other single form of life since the famous trilobites, whose fossils abound everywhere, but we should be going warily into our future. We may be error-prone at this stage of our development, apt to fumble and drop things, too young to have our affairs in order. If we get things wrong, we could be leaving a very thin layer of fossils ourselves, and radioactive at that.

86. Which of the following does the author mainly discuss?

- (A) The nature of man and his place in the living world
- (B) The wide varieties of species on the planet.
- (C) Our preoccupation with the new gift of language
- (D) Human beings as the highest achievement of the natural world

87. Which of the following is not mentioned as descriptive of human beings?

- (A) We are relatively young species
- (B) We have populated a large portion of the Earth
- (C) We could possibly make serious errors
- (D) We have put our affairs in order

88. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- (A) We have been absolutely successful
- (B) We must be cautious
- (C) We will learn from our mistakes
- (D) We should give biologists more recognition

89. According to the passage humanity's traditional view of its place on Earth has been that it is

- (A) youthful
- (B) error-prone
- (C) superior
- (D) immortal

90. The author implies that humanity could be destroyed by

- (A) famine
- (B) overpopulation
- (C) young people
- (D) nuclear conflict

Questions 91–95

This should have been a good year for the gypsy moths of New England. But instead of feeding happily on tree leaves throughout the Northeast, huge populations of the caterpillars were felled by a mysterious illness.

Last week, after four months of detective work that included examining 300 caterpillar cadavers in ten states, U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists in Ithaca, New York, announced that they had identified the culprit: an all-but-forgotten fungus brought to the United States from the Far East in 1909.

The fungus, known as *Entromophaga maimaiga*, is highly effective against gypsy moths in its native Japan, but when tested in six Boston suburbs against the caterpillars common to North America, it was thought by scientists to be a failure. They were wrong. Over the next 80 years, the fungus—which secretes enzymes that invade and devour the insides of caterpillars—slowly spread over the surrounding region and adapted to New England's climate. This year, after an ideal, cool and wet spring, it struck, killing so many moths that USDA entomologists began an investigation.

91. Which of the following does the author mainly discuss?

- (A) Caterpillar cadavers
- (B) A USDA investigation
- (C) Entomologists
- (D) A Japanese fungus

92. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (A) the fungus originated in Boston
- (B) organisms adapt to change
- (C) the *Entomophaga maimaga* is a failure climate
- (D) it is sometimes impossible to identify causes of illnesses

93. Where in the passage does the author explain how the fungus destroys its victim?

- (A) Line 8
- (B) Line 11
- (C) Line 13
- (D) Line 14

94. The paragraph following the passage probably discusses?

- (A) entomology
- (B) New England climate
- (C) the investigation
- (D) the enzymes

95. The fungus *Entomophaga maimaga* had almost been forgotten because

- (A) it was effective only against gypsy moths
- (B) it was considered ineffective
- (C) it was imported so long ago
- (D) it adapted to the New England

Questions 96–100

Washington, D. C., began as a planned city. It did not spring up around a fort or trading post like Pittsburgh, or a natural harbor like New York City. In the manner of Brasilia, the fabricated capital of Brazil, it was hewn out of wilderness on a designated spot. However, there was no large government subsidy for its completion as there was for Brasilia, nor was it an “instant city” like the new town of Columbia, Maryland. Washington City grew slowly and at times painfully, on swamp and farmland on the

Potomac River near the flourishing ports of Georgetown and Alexandria, Virginia.

In 1789, when George Washington became President, one of the many pressing problems of the new government was to find a site for a capital that would be acceptable to various factions. Back in 1783, there had been an unfortunate confrontation when a group of unpaid Revolutionary War veterans menaced the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Local authorities refused to protect Congress, which was forced to move to Princeton, New Jersey. As a result, Congress decided that a city must be created far from the influence of local or national politics, thereby insuring safety to the government, which presumably would be subject to the physical violence of excited pressure groups. At the time it was a sound idea. Now, however, thanks to rapid air and surface transportation, the capital city can qualify as the Pressure Group Center of the western world.

96. What is the main topic of this location passage?

- (A) Why the nation's capital is located where it is
- (B) How Washington deals with pressure groups
- (C) How the natural terrain influenced the design of Washington
- (D) Why the national capital should be located elsewhere today

97. In what way did Brasilia develop that is different from the way Washington developed?

- (A) It was developed out of wilderness
- (B) It was built on a specifically chosen site
- (C) It was built very slowly
- (D) It was completed using government

98. Why was Washington's present chosen?

- (A) Because of its climate
- (B) To avoid political extremists
- (C) To ensure gradual growth
- (D) Because of hostility in Princeton

99. The writer characterizes some of the early growth of

- (A) rapid
- (B) efficient
- (C) difficult
- (D) violent

100. In line 18, the word “it” refers to

- (A) the time funds
- (B) to isolate the new capital city Washington
- (C) a city
- (D) the influence of local or national politics



MAY 11

KEYS

Test 1

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
1. (C)	26. (C) keeps	51. (C)	76. (A)
2. (C)	27. (B) is	52. (B)	77. (B)
3. (B)	28. (C) little	53. (D)	78. (A)
4. (C)	29. (C) are	54. (A)	79. (B)
5. (C)	30. (A) unlike	55. (D)	80. (B)
6. (A)	31. (A) drink	56. (B)	81. (A)
7. (C)	32. (C) check	57. (A)	82. (A)
8. (D)	33. (B) by checking	58. (A)	83. (B)
9. (B)	34. (D) their	59. (D)	84. (C)
10. (A)	35. (B) thin	60. (D)	85. (A)
11. (A)	36. (C) health care	61. (A)	86. (A)
12. (D)	37. (B) have	62. (C)	87. (C)
13. (C)	38. (C) exposure	63. (C)	88. (B)
14. (C)	39. (A) spend	64. (B)	89. (D)
15. (B)	40. (B) electric elevator	65. (B)	90. (C)
16. (C)	41. (C) to reduce	66. (A)	91. (A)
17. (D)	42. (D) the ocean	67. (D)	92. (B)
18. (C)	43. (B) produces	68. (D)	93. (C)
19. (A)	44. (C) will	69. (B)	94. (D)
20. (B)	45. (C) lives	70. (C)	95. (A)
21. (D)	46. (D) were proved	71. (A)	96. (B)
22. (C)	47. (B) would have enjoyed	72. (D)	97. (B)
23. (D)	48. (A) the most	73. (A)	98. (B)
24. (B)	49. (B) weary	74. (B)	99. (B)
25. (A)	50. (A) when traveling	75. (D)	100. (C)

Test 2

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
1. (C)	26. (A) high	51. (D)	76. (C)
2. (D)	27. (B) is	52. (A)	77. (A)
3. (D)	28. (B) need to	53. (C)	78. (D)
4. (A)	29. (D) citizenship training	54. (C)	79. (A)
5. (B)	30. (C) the longest	55. (B)	80. (C)
6. (D)	31. (A) invention	56. (B)	81. (C)
7. (D)	32. (A) annually	57. (C)	82. (B)
8. (A)	33. (B) percent	58. (A)	83. (C)
9. (B)	34. (C) usually	59. (D)	84. (C)
10. (C)	35. (B) find	60. (C)	85. (B)
11. (B)	36. (C) are restricted	61. (D)	86. (B)
12. (A)	37. (D) known	62. (A)	87. (C)
13. (D)	38. (B) to handle	63. (D)	88. (D)
14. (D)	39. (B) their	64. (C)	89. (A)
15. (C)	40. (A) contrary	65. (C)	90. (C)
16. (C)	41. (B) would have enjoyed	66. (B)	91. (D)
17. (B)	42. (D) are	67. (C)	92. (B)
18. (A)	43. (D) did	68. (A)	93. (B)
19. (B)	44. (D) their	69. (B)	94. (A)
20. (D)	45. (C) available	70. (B)	95. (A)
21. (C)	46. (C) established	71. (B)	96. (D)
22. (C)	47. (C) selling	72. (D)	97. (A)
23. (B)	48. (A) natural beauty	73. (C)	98. (A)
24. (A)	49. (C) provides	74. (A)	99. (B)
25. (D)	50. (B) could	75. (C)	100. (D)

Test 3

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
1. (B)	26. (A) probably	51. (D)	76. (C)
2. (A)	27. (D) by inhibiting	52. (A)	77. (D)
3. (B)	28. (D) on her head	53. (C)	78. (B)
4. (D)	29. (D) it explodes	54. (B)	79. (B)
5. (A)	30. (A) substances produced	55. (A)	80. (B)
6. (C)	31. (B) potters are seldom	56. (B)	81. (A)
7. (C)	32. (C) because the food	57. (D)	82. (D)
8. (B)	33. (B) appearance but the sounds	58. (C)	83. (B)
9. (D)	34. (C) than the lion	59. (D)	84. (C)
10. (D)	35. (C) than is	60. (A)	85. (A)
11. (A)	36. (A) even though	61. (D)	86. (C)
12. (C)	37. (D) of the school	62. (C)	87. (C)
13. (B)	38. (B) on the shelf	63. (C)	88. (B)
14. (D)	39. (B) was sent	64. (B)	89. (C)
15. (D)	40. (D) she was so tired	65. (C)	90. (C)
16. (B)	41. (D) had been	66. (D)	91. (B)
17. (C)	42. (C) has provided	67. (A)	92. (A)
18. (C)	43. (A) has	68. (B)	93. (D)
19. (D)	44. (C) donated	69. (A)	94. (B)
20. (B)	45. (A) after singing	70. (D)	95. (A)
21. (B)	46. (B) fishing	71. (C)	96. (B)
22. (A)	47. (D) smoking	72. (B)	97. (B)
23. (D)	48. (B) would have accepted	73. (A)	98. (B)
24. (C)	49. (B) erupted	74. (A)	99. (B)
25. (D)	50. (D) were available	75. (D)	100. (C)

Test 4

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
1. (A)	26. (B) are	51. (A)	76. (B)
2. (C)	27. (D) temporary	52. (B)	77. (C)
3. (B)	28. (A) having given	53. (C)	78. (B)
4. (C)	29. (B) their	54. (A)	79. (C)
5. (A)	30. (A) to cooking	55. (A)	80. (B)
6. (D)	31. (A) knows how	56. (B)	81. (C)
7. (C)	32. (A) writing	57. (C)	82. (B)
8. (B)	33. (A) retype	58. (A)	83. (D)
9. (A)	34. (A) many	59. (D)	84. (B)
10. (C)	35. (C) his	60. (D)	85. (B)
11. (C)	36. (C) is	61. (C)	86. (B)
12. (D)	37. (D) are	62. (D)	87. (D)
13. (D)	38. (C) to spending	63. (B)	88. (B)
14. (A)	39. (D) greatly	64. (B)	89. (A)
15. (B)	40. (D) winter	65. (C)	90. (D)
16. (B)	41. (D) had abandoned	66. (C)	91. (D)
17. (C)	42. (C) is	67. (D)	92. (B)
18. (C)	43. (D) themselves	68. (B)	93. (C)
19. (B)	44. (B) thinner	69. (C)	94. (D)
20. (D)	45. (D) aggressive	70. (D)	95. (B)
21. (D)	46. (C) are	71. (A)	96. (B)
22. (C)	47. (C) having occupied	72. (B)	97. (D)
23. (A)	48. (B) our	73. (B)	98. (C)
24. (C)	49. (D) higher	74. (A)	99. (A)
25. (B)	50. (D) isn't it	75. (B)	100. (C)

Test 5

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
1. (C)	26. (C) on	51. (A)	76. (D)
2. (D)	27. (A) fewer	52. (B)	77. (A)
3. (A)	28. (D) real	53. (D)	78. (C)
4. (C)	29. (D) in	54. (A)	79. (B)
5. (D)	30. (A) has rarely	55. (A)	80. (C)
6. (C)	31. (D) have (has) + already	56. (C)	81. (B)
7. (A)	32. (B) news (non-count noun)	57. (D)	82. (D)
8. (D)	33. (B) remembered	58. (C)	83. (D)
9. (D)	34. (D) cried out	59. (A)	84. (B)
10. (B)	35. (D) either	60. (B)	85. (C)
11. (C)	36. (A) was hit	61. (B)	86. (C)
12. (A)	37. (B) sold a sewing machine	62. (C)	87. (A)
13. (D)	38. (C) not to allow	63. (A)	88. (C)
14. (C)	39. (D) doesn't either	64. (D)	89. (C)
15. (C)	40. (D) didn't it	65. (A)	90. (C)
16. (D)	41. (A) the university	66. (C)	91. (B)
17. (C)	42. (D) much	67. (D)	92. (C)
18. (D)	43. (A) there are	68. (A)	93. (B)
19. (B)	44. (B) so many	69. (B)	94. (C)
20. (C)	45. (B) from	70. (D)	95. (C)
21. (D)	46. (A) on	71. (C)	96. (A)
22. (D)	47. (A) bought a new car	72. (C)	97. (C)
23. (C)	48. (D) were obliged	73. (A)	98. (B)
24. (D)	49. (D) smaller	74. (D)	99. (D)
25. (D)	50. (C) more damages	75. (A)	100. (A)

Test 6

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
1 (D)	26. (C) delete it	51. (C)	76. (C)
2. (A)	27. (C) nonsmokers are	52. (B)	77. (C)
3. (B)	28. (C) have resulted	53. (A)	78. (A)
4. (C)	29. (D) supported him	54. (B)	79. (A)
5. (D)	30. (D) to leave and head	55. (A)	80. (D)
6. (B)	31. (B)experiments were placed	56. (A)	81. (D)
7. (A)	32. (C) her	57. (C)	82. (A)
8. (C)	33. (A)their	58. (C)	83. (C)
9. (A)	34. (D) around	59. (D)	84. (B)
10.(C)	35. (B) and his ability	60. (B)	85.(A)
11.(D)	36. (B) and preparing	61. (D)	86. (A)
12.(C)	37. (D) a thermometer	62. (A)	87. (D)
13.(A)	38. (A) the Indian woman	63. (D)	88. (B)
14.(B)	39. (B) have been used	64. (C)	89. (C)
15.(B)	40. (A) who follow	65. (A)	90. (D)
16.(D)	41.(B)less	66. (D)	91. (D)
17.(A)	42. (B) doctors treat	67. (B)	92. (B)
18.(B)	43. (B) letters present	68. (D)	93. (B)
19.(B)	44. (C) long neglected rights	69. (A)	94. (C)
20.(D)	45. (B) is pumped	70. (A)	95. (B)
21.(D)	46. (A) delete is	71. (B)	96. (A)
22.(B)	47. (C) bee stings can	72. (D)	97. (D)
23.(A)	48. (B) which are modeled	73. (B)	98. (B)
24.(D)	49. (C) the right controls	74. (A)	99. (C)
25.(A)	50. (A) delete immigrants	75. (C)	100.(B)

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The proposed manual contains tests and will be useful for everyone who study English and would like to assess his English level and also for solitary work of students.

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з англійської мови**

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Compliers

Vakulenko, Nataliya A.

Garshyna, Ludmyla A.

Відповідальний редактор *С. Г. Рогузько*
Комп'ютерне верстання *М. М. Соколовська, Т. Г. Замура*
Оформлення обкладинки *С. В. Фадєєв*

Підп. до друку 15.03.07. Формат 60×84/₁₆. Папір офсетний. Друк офсетний.
Ум. друк. арк. 7,78. Обл.-вид. арк. 6,07. Наклад 22000 пр.

Міжрегіональна Академія управління персоналом (МАУП)
03039 Київ-39, вул. Фрометівська, 2, МАУП

*Свідоцтво про внесення до Державного реєстру
суб'єктів видавничої справи ДК № 8 від 23.02.2000*