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COMPLETE TEST ONE

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** by the speakers you hear. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

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

Sample Answer

- (A)
(B)
(C)
●

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) The exam was really awful.
 - (B) It was the worst exam she had ever seen.
 - (C) It couldn't have been more difficult.
 - (D) It wasn't that hard.

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

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1. (A) Carla does not live very far away.
(B) What Carla said was unjust.
(C) He does not fear what anyone says.
(D) Carla is fairly rude to others.
2. (A) She thinks it's an improvement.
(B) The fir trees in it are better.
(C) It resembles the last one.
(D) It is the best the man has ever done.
3. (A) He graduated last in his class.
(B) He is the last person in his family to graduate.
(C) He doesn't believe he can improve gradually.
(D) He has finally finished his studies.
4. (A) He thought the dress was so chic.
(B) He was surprised the dress was not expensive.
(C) He would like to know what color dress it was.
(D) The dress was not cheap.
5. (A) Leave the car somewhere else.
(B) Ignore the parking tickets.
(C) Add more money to the meter.
(D) Pay the parking attendant.
6. (A) He does not like to hold too many books at one time.
(B) There is no bookstore in his neighborhood.
(C) It's not possible to obtain the book yet.
(D) He needs to talk to someone at the bookstore.
7. (A) It was incomplete.
(B) It finished on time.
(C) It was about honor.
(D) It was too long.
8. (A) She needs to use the man's notes.
(B) Yesterday's physics class was quite boring.
(C) She took some very good notes in physics class.
(D) She would like to lend the man her notes.
9. (A) It's her birthday today.
(B) She's looking for a birthday gift.
(C) She wants to go shopping with her dad.
(D) She wants a new wallet for herself.
10. (A) He took a quick trip.
(B) The big boat was towed through the water.
(C) There was coal in the water.
(D) He didn't go for a swim.
11. (A) She just left her sister's house.
(B) Her sister left the sweater behind.
(C) She believes her sweater was left at her sister's house.
(D) She doesn't know where her sister lives.
12. (A) She doesn't have time to complete additional reports.
(B) She cannot finish the reports that she is already working on.
(C) She is scared of having responsibility for the reports.
(D) It is not time for the accounting reports to be compiled.
13. (A) He's had enough exercise.
(B) He's going to give himself a reward for the hard work.
(C) He's going to stay on for quite some time.
(D) He would like to give the woman an exercise machine as a gift.
14. (A) He cannot see the huge waves.
(B) The waves are not coming in.
(C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
(D) He agrees with the woman.
15. (A) The exam was postponed.
(B) The man should have studied harder.
(C) Night is the best time to study for exams.
(D) She is completely prepared for the exam.

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16. (A) Students who want to change schedules should form a line.
(B) It is only possible to make four changes in the schedule.
(C) It is necessary to submit the form quickly.
(D) Problems occur when people don't wait their turn.
17. (A) In a mine.
(B) In a jewelry store.
(C) In a clothing store.
(D) In a bank.
18. (A) A visit to the woman's family.
(B) The telephone bill.
(C) The cost of a new telephone.
(D) How far away the woman's family lives.
19. (A) She hasn't met her new boss yet.
(B) She has a good opinion of her boss.
(C) Her boss has asked her about her impressions of the company.
(D) Her boss has been putting a lot of pressure on her.
20. (A) The recital starts in three hours.
(B) He intends to recite three different poems.
(C) He received a citation on the third of the month.
(D) He thinks the performance begins at three.
21. (A) Choose a new dentist.
(B) Cure the pain himself.
(C) Make an appointment with his dentist.
(D) Ask his dentist about the right way to brush.
22. (A) It is almost five o'clock.
(B) The man doesn't really need the stamps.
(C) It is a long way to the post office.
(D) It would be better to go after five o'clock.
23. (A) The article was placed on reserve.
(B) The woman must ask the professor for a copy.
(C) The woman should look through a number of journals in the library.
(D) He has reservations about the information in the article.
24. (A) He needs to take a nap.
(B) He hopes the woman will help him to calm down.
(C) The woman just woke him up.
(D) He is extremely relaxed.
25. (A) She doesn't think the news report is false.
(B) She has never before reported on the news.
(C) She never watches the news on television.
(D) She shares the man's opinion about the report.
26. (A) Management will offer pay raises on Friday.
(B) The policy has not yet been decided.
(C) The manager is full of hot air.
(D) The plane has not yet landed.
27. (A) He doesn't believe that it is really snowing.
(B) The snow had been predicted.
(C) The exact amount of snow is unclear.
(D) He expected the woman to go out in the snow.
28. (A) She's going to take the test over again.
(B) She thinks she did a good job on the exam.
(C) She has not yet taken the literature exam.
(D) She's unhappy with how she did.
29. (A) The door was unlocked.
(B) It was better to wait outside.
(C) He could not open the door.
(D) He needed to take a walk.
30. (A) He nailed the door shut.
(B) He is heading home.
(C) He hit himself in the head.
(D) He is absolutely correct.

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Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

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

31. (A) The haircut is unusually short.
(B) This is Bob's first haircut.
(C) Bob doesn't know who gave him the haircut.
(D) After the haircut, Bob's hair still touches the floor.
32. (A) It is just what he wanted.
(B) He enjoys having the latest style.
(C) He dislikes it immensely.
(D) He thinks it will be cool in the summer.
33. (A) A broken mirror.
(B) The hairstylist.
(C) The scissors used to cut his hair.
(D) Piles of his hair.
34. (A) "You should become a hairstylist."
(B) "Please put it back on."
(C) "It'll grow back."
(D) "It won't grow fast enough."
35. (A) Every evening.
(B) Every week.
(C) Every Sunday.
(D) Every month.
36. (A) That she was eighty-five years old.
(B) That a storm was coming.
(C) That she was under a great deal of pressure.
(D) That she wanted to become a weather forecaster.
37. (A) In her bones.
(B) In her ears.
(C) In her legs.
(D) In her head.
38. (A) Call his great-grandmother less often.
(B) Watch the weather forecasts with his great-grandmother.
(C) Help his great-grandmother relieve some of her pressures.
(D) Believe his great-grandmother's predictions about the weather.

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Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, you will read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

(narrator) Listen to an instructor talk to his class about painting.
(man) Artist Grant Wood was a guiding force in the school of painting known as American regionalist, a style reflecting the distinctive characteristics of art from rural areas of the United States. Wood began drawing animals on the family farm at the age of three, and when he was thirty-eight one of his paintings received a remarkable amount of public notice and acclaim. This painting, called "American Gothic," is a starkly simple depiction of a serious couple staring directly out at the viewer.

Now listen to a sample question.

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

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

Sample Answer

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

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

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

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

Sample Answer

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

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

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



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39. (A) In a car.
(B) On a hike.
(C) On a tram.
(D) In a lecture hall.
40. (A) It means they have big tears.
(B) It means they like to swim.
(C) It means they look like crocodiles.
(D) It means they are pretending to be sad.
41. (A) They are sad.
(B) They are warming themselves.
(C) They are getting rid of salt.
(D) They regret their actions.
42. (A) Taking photographs.
(B) Getting closer to the crocodiles.
(C) Exploring the water's edge.
(D) Getting off the tram.
43. (A) Water Sports.
(B) Physics.
(C) American History.
(D) Psychology.
44. (A) To cut.
(B) To move fast.
(C) To steer a boat.
(D) To build a ship.
45. (A) To bring tea from China.
(B) To transport gold to California.
(C) To trade with the British.
(D) To sail the American river system.
46. (A) A reading assignment.
(B) A quiz on Friday.
(C) A research paper for the end of the semester.
(D) Some written homework.
47. (A) Writers.
(B) Actors.
(C) Athletes.
(D) Musicians.
48. (A) He or she would see butterflies.
(B) He or she would break a leg.
(C) He or she would have shaky knees.
(D) He or she would stop breathing.
49. (A) By staring at the audience.
(B) By breathing shallowly.
(C) By thinking about possible negative outcomes.
(D) By focusing on what needs to be done.
50. (A) At two o'clock.
(B) At four o'clock.
(C) At six o'clock.
(D) At eight o'clock.

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

Turn off the recording.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
Do NOT read or work on any other section
of the test during the next 25 minutes.**

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SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

Directions: These questions are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

1. _____ range in color from pale yellow to bright orange.
 - (A) Canaries which
 - (B) Canaries
 - (C) That canaries
 - (D) Canaries that are
2. _____ of precious gems is determined by their hardness, color, and brilliance.
 - (A) The valuable
 - (B) It is the value
 - (C) It is valuable
 - (D) The value
3. _____ a tornado spins in a counterclockwise direction in the northern hemisphere, it spins in the opposite direction in the southern hemisphere.
 - (A) However
 - (B) Because of
 - (C) Although
 - (D) That
4. The Caldecott Medal, _____ for the best children's picture book, is awarded each January.
 - (A) a prize
 - (B) which prize
 - (C) is a prize which
 - (D) is a prize
5. The horn of the rhinoceros consists of a cone of tight bundles of keratin _____ from the epidermis.
 - (A) grow
 - (B) grows
 - (C) growing
 - (D) they grow
6. Most species of heliotropes are weeds, _____ of them are cultivated.
 - (A) some
 - (B) but some
 - (C) for some species
 - (D) some species
7. Thunder occurs as _____ through air, causing the heated air to expand and collide with layers of cooler air.
 - (A) an electrical charge
 - (B) passes an electrical charge
 - (C) the passing of an electrical charge
 - (D) an electrical charge passes
8. Researchers have long debated _____ Saturn's moon Titan contains hydrocarbon oceans and lakes.
 - (A) over it
 - (B) whether it
 - (C) whether
 - (D) whether over
9. Nimbostratus clouds are thick, dark grey clouds _____ forebode rain.
 - (A) what
 - (B) which
 - (C) what they
 - (D) which they
10. _____ in several early civilizations, a cubit was based on the length of the forearm from the tip of the middle finger to the elbow.
 - (A) It was used as a measurement
 - (B) A measurement was used
 - (C) The use of a measurement
 - (D) Used as a measurement

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11. Only when air and water seep through its outer coat _____.
- (A) does a seed germinate
 - (B) to the germination of a seed
 - (C) a seed germinates
 - (D) for a seed to germinate
12. _____ seasonal rainfall, especially in regions near the tropics, is winds that blow in an opposite direction in winter than in summer.
- (A) Causing
 - (B) That cause
 - (C) To cause
 - (D) What causes
13. The extinct Martian volcano Olympus Mons is approximately three times as _____ Mount Everest.
- (A) high
 - (B) high as is
 - (C) higher than
 - (D) the highest of
14. The flight instructor, _____ at the air base, said that orders not to fight had been given.
- (A) when interviewed
 - (B) when he interviewed
 - (C) when his interview
 - (D) when interviewing
15. In the northern and central parts of the state of Idaho _____ and churning rivers.
- (A) majestic mountains are found
 - (B) found majestic mountains
 - (C) are found majestic mountains
 - (D) finding majestic mountains

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Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The four string on a violin are tuned
A B C D
in fifths.

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

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

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

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16. Light can travels from the Sun to the Earth in eight minutes and twenty seconds.
17. Every human typically have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes in most cells.
18. Most sedimentary rocks start forming when grains of clay, silt, or sandy settle in river valleys or on the bottoms of lakes and oceans.
19. The total thickness of the ventricular walls of the heart are about three times that of the atria.
20. The type of jazz known as "swing" was introduced by Duke Ellington when he wrote and records "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing."
21. The bones of mammals, not alike those of other vertebrates, show a high degree of differentiation.
22. The neocortex has evolved more recently then other layers of the brain.
23. The United States receives a large amount of revenue from taxation of a tobacco products.
24. Much fats are composed of one molecule of glycerin combined with three molecules of fatty acids.
25. The capital of the Confederacy was originally in Mobile, but they were moved to Richmond.
26. A pearl develops when a tiny grain of sand or stone or some another irritant accidentally enters into the shell of a pearl oyster.

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27. The English horn is an alto oboe with a pitch one-fifth lower than the soprano oboe.
A B C D
28. In the Milky Way galaxy, the most recent observed supernova appeared in 1604.
A B C D
29. Never in the history of humanity has there been more people living on this relatively
small planet.
A B C D
30. Because of the mobility of Americans today, it is difficult for they to put down
real roots.
A B C D
31. For five years after the Civil War, Robert E. Lee served to president of Washington
College, which was later called Washington and Lee.
A B C D
32. The number of wild horses on Assateague is increasing lately, resulting in overgrazed
marsh and dune grasses.
A B C D
33. Hypnoses was successfully used during World War II to treat battle fatigue.
A B C D
34. The lobster, like many crustaceans, can cast off a damaging appendage and
regenerate a new appendage to nearly normal size.
A B C D
35. Humans develop normally twenty primary, or deciduous, teeth and thirty-two
permanent ones.
A B C D
36. The curricula of American public schools are set in individual states; they
do not determine by the federal government.
A B C D
37. The fact that the sophisticated technology has become part of revolution in travel
delivery systems has not made travel schedules less hectic.
A B C D

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38. Balanchine's plotless ballets, such *Jewels* and *The Four Temperaments*, present dance purely as a celebration of the movement of the human body.
A B C D
39. In a solar battery, a photosensitive semiconducting substance such as silicon crystal is the source of electrician.
A B C D
40. In early days, hydrochloric acid was done by heating a mixture of sodium chloride with iron sulfate.
A B C D

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



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

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

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

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the **one** best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated or implied** in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Line
(5)

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

- (A) Improving his personal life
- (B) Serving the public
- (C) Increasing his fortune
- (D) Working on his private business

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

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

Sample Answer

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

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief "throughout his career." This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

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Questions 1-9

John James Audubon, nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds. Born in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on his father's Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to study and paint birds.

Line
(5)

In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises, generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a lumber and grist mill, a taxidermy business, and a school. His general mode of operating a business was to leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His business career came to an end in 1819 when he was jailed for debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.

(10)

It was at that time that Audubon began to seriously pursue the dream of publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a teacher to support the family. His *Birds of America*, which included engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike watercolors, was published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

(15)

- This passage is mainly about
 - North American birds
 - Audubon's route to success as a painter of birds
 - the works that Audubon published
 - Audubon's preference for travel in natural habitats
- The word "foremost" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - prior
 - leading
 - first
 - largest
- In the second paragraph, the author mainly discusses
 - how Audubon developed his painting style
 - Audubon's involvement in a mercantile business
 - where Audubon went on his excursions
 - Audubon's unsuccessful business practices
- The word "mode" in line 7 could best be replaced by
 - method
 - vogue
 - average
 - trend
- Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when
 - he was injured in an accident at a grist mill
 - he decided to study art in France
 - he was put in prison because he owed money
 - he made enough money from his paintings
- The word "pursue" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - imagine
 - share
 - follow
 - deny

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7. According to the passage, Audubon's paintings

- (A) were realistic portrayals
- (B) used only black, white, and gray
- (C) were done in oils
- (D) depicted birds in cages

8. The word "support" in line 13 could best be replaced by

- (A) tolerate
- (B) provide for
- (C) side with
- (D) fight for

9. It can be inferred from the passage that after 1839 Audubon

- (A) unsuccessfully tried to develop new businesses
- (B) continued to be supported by his wife
- (C) traveled to Europe
- (D) became wealthy

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Questions 10–19

These stories of killer bees in the news in recent years have attracted a lot of attention as the bees have made their way from South America to North America. Killer bees are reputed to be extremely aggressive in nature, although experts say that their aggression may have been somewhat inflated.

Line

(5)

The killer bee is a hybrid—or combination—of the very mild European strain of honeybee and the considerably more aggressive African bee, which was created when the African strain was imported into Brazil in 1955. The African bees were brought into Brazil because their aggression was considered an advantage: they were far more productive than their European counterparts in that they spent a higher percentage of their time working and continued working longer in inclement weather than did the European bees.

(10)

These killer bees have been known to attack humans and animals, and some fatalities have occurred. Experts point out, however, that the mixed breed known as the killer bee is actually not at all as aggressive as the pure African bee. They also point out that the attacks have a chemical cause. A killer bee stings only when it has been disturbed; it is not aggressive by nature. However, after a disturbed bee stings and flies away, it leaves its stinger embedded in the victim. In the vicera attached to the embedded stinger is the chemical isoamyl acetate, which has an odor that attracts other bees.

(15)

As other bees approach the victim of the original sting, the victim tends to panic, thus disturbing other bees and causing them to sting. The new stings create more of the chemical isoamyl acetate, which attracts more bees and increases the panic level of the victim. Killer bees tend to travel in large clusters or swarms and thus respond in large numbers to the production of isoamyl acetate.

(20)

10. The subject of the preceding paragraph was most likely
- (A) ways of producing honey
 - (B) stories in the media about killer bees
 - (C) the chemical nature of killer bee attacks
 - (D) the creation of the killer bee
11. The main idea of this passage is that killer bees
- (A) have been in the news a lot recently
 - (B) have been moving unexpectedly rapidly through the Americas
 - (C) are not as aggressive as their reputation suggests
 - (D) are a hybrid rather than a pure breed
12. The word "inflated" in line 4 could best be replaced by
- (A) exaggerated
 - (B) blown
 - (C) aired
 - (D) burst
13. It can be inferred from the passage that the killer bee
- (A) traveled from Brazil to Africa in 1955
 - (B) was a predecessor of the African bee
 - (C) was carried from Africa to Brazil in 1955
 - (D) did not exist early in the twentieth century
14. Why were African bees considered beneficial?
- (A) They produced an unusual type of honey.
 - (B) They spent their time traveling.
 - (C) They were very aggressive.
 - (D) They hid from inclement weather.
15. A "hybrid" in line 5 is
- (A) a mixture
 - (B) a relative
 - (C) a predecessor
 - (D) an enemy

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16. It is stated in the passage that killer bees
- (A) are more deadly than African bees
 - (B) are less aggressive than African bees
 - (C) never attack animals
 - (D) always attack African bees
17. The pronoun "They" in line 13 refers to
- (A) killer bees
 - (B) humans and animals
 - (C) fatalities
 - (D) experts
18. What is NOT mentioned in the passage as a contributing factor in an attack by killer bees?
- (A) Panic by the victim
 - (B) An odorous chemical
 - (C) Disturbance of the bees
 - (D) Inclement weather
19. Where in the passage does the author describe the size of the groups in which killer bees move?
- (A) Lines 2-4
 - (B) Lines 5-7
 - (C) Lines 11-12
 - (D) Lines 19-20

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Questions 20–28

There is a common expression in the English language referring to a blue moon. When people say that something happens “only once in a blue moon,” they mean that it happens only very rarely, once in a great while. This expression has been around for at least a century and a half; there are references to this expression that date from the second half of the nineteenth century.

Line
(5)

The expression “a blue moon” has come to refer to the second full moon occurring in any given calendar month. A second full moon is not called a blue moon because it is particularly blue or is any different in hue from the first full moon of the month. Instead, it is called a blue moon because it is so rare. The moon needs a little more than 29 days to complete the cycle from full moon to full moon. Because every month except February has more than 29 days, every month will have at least one full moon (except February, which will have a full moon unless there is a full moon at the very end of January and another full moon at the very beginning of March). It is on the occasion when a given calendar month has a second full moon that a blue moon occurs. This does not happen very often, only three or four times in a decade.

(10)

(15)

The blue moons of today are called blue moons because of their rarity and not because of their color; however, the expression “blue moon” may have come into existence in reference to unusual circumstances in which the moon actually appeared blue. Certain natural phenomena of gigantic proportions can actually change the appearance of the moon from Earth. The eruption of the Krakatao volcano in 1883 left dust particles in the atmosphere, which clouded the sun and gave the moon a bluish tint. This particular occurrence of the blue moon may have given rise to the expression that we use today. Another example occurred more than a century later. When Mount Pinatubo erupted in the Philippines in 1991, the moon again took on a blue tint.

(20)

20. This passage is about
- (A) an idiomatic expression
 - (B) an unusual color
 - (C) a month on the calendar
 - (D) a phase of the moon
21. How long has the expression “once in a blue moon” been around?
- (A) For around 50 years
 - (B) For less than 100 years
 - (C) For more than 100 years
 - (D) For 200 years
22. A blue moon could best be described as
- (A) a full moon that is not blue in color
 - (B) a new moon that is blue in color
 - (C) a full moon that is blue in color
 - (D) a new moon that is not blue in color
23. The word “hue” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) shape
 - (B) date
 - (C) color
 - (D) size
24. Which of the following might be the date of a “blue moon”?
- (A) January 1
 - (B) February 28
 - (C) April 15
 - (D) December 31
25. How many blue moons would there most likely be in a century?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 35
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 100
26. According to the passage, the moon actually looked blue
- (A) after large volcanic eruptions
 - (B) when it occurred late in the month
 - (C) several times a year
 - (D) during the month of February

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27. The expression "given rise to" in line 19 could best be replaced by

- (A) created a need for
- (B) elevated the level of
- (C) spurred the creation of
- (D) brightened the color of

28. Where in the passage does the author describe the duration of a lunar cycle?

- (A) Lines 1-3
- (B) Lines 5-6
- (C) Line 8
- (D) Lines 12-13

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Questions 29–40

The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American A.P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a renovated saloon in San Francisco's Italian community of North Beach under the name Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its development, Giannini's bank survived major crises in the form of a natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks were able to overcome.

One major test for Giannini's bank occurred on April 18, 1906, when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco, followed by a raging fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank's reserves, mostly in the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges, and escaped from the chaos of the city with his clients' funds protected. In the aftermath of the disaster, Giannini's bank was the first to resume operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting, Giannini opened up shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.

In the period following the 1906 fire, the Bank of Italy continued to prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930 he consolidated all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had formed in California into the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.

A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of sixty-two. Under Giannini's leadership, the bank weathered the storm of the Depression and subsequently moved into a phase of overseas development.

29. According to the passage, Giannini
- (A) opened the Bank of America in 1904
 - (B) worked in a bank in Italy
 - (C) set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy
 - (D) later changed the name of the Bank of Italy
30. Where did Giannini open his first bank?
- (A) In New York City
 - (B) In what used to be a bar
 - (C) On Washington Street Wharf
 - (D) On a makeshift desk
31. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the San Francisco earthquake?
- (A) It happened in 1906.
 - (B) It occurred in the aftermath of a fire.
 - (C) It caused problems for Giannini's bank.
 - (D) It was a tremendous earthquake.
32. The word "raging" in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) angered
 - (B) localized
 - (C) intense
 - (D) feeble
33. It can be inferred from the passage that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake
- (A) to hide the gold
 - (B) to fill up the wagons
 - (C) to provide nourishment for his customers
 - (D) to protect the gold from the fire
34. The word "chaos" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) legal system
 - (B) extreme heat
 - (C) overdevelopment
 - (D) total confusion

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35. The word "consolidated" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) hardened
 - (B) merged
 - (C) moved
 - (D) sold
36. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini
- (A) began selling off banks
 - (B) caused economic misfortune to occur
 - (C) supported the bank's new management
 - (D) returned to work
37. The expression "weathered the storm of" in line 23 could best be replaced by
- (A) found a cure for
 - (B) rained on the parade of
 - (C) survived the ordeal of
 - (D) blew its stack at
38. Where in the passage does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?
- (A) Lines 2-5
 - (B) Lines 7-8
 - (C) Lines 12-13
 - (D) Lines 14-16
39. How is the information in the passage presented?
- (A) In chronological order
 - (B) In order of importance
 - (C) A cause followed by an effect
 - (D) Classifications with examples
40. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) bank failures during the Great Depression
 - (B) a third major crisis of the Bank of America
 - (C) the international development of the Bank of America
 - (D) how Giannini spent his retirement

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Questions 41-50

Thunderstorms, with their jagged bursts of lightning and roaring thunder, are actually one of nature's primary mechanisms for transferring heat from the surface of the earth into the atmosphere. A thunderstorm starts when low-lying pockets of warm air from the surface of the earth begin to rise. The pockets of warm air float upward through the air above that is both cooler and heavier. The rising pockets cool as their pressure decreases, and their latent heat is released above the condensation line through the formation of cumulus clouds.

What will happen with these clouds depends on the temperature of the atmosphere. In winter, the air temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is not extremely great, and the temperature of the rising air mass drops more slowly. During these colder months, the atmosphere, therefore, tends to remain rather stable. In summer, however, when there is a high accumulation of heat near the earth's surface, in direct contrast to the considerably colder air higher up, the temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is much more pronounced. As warm air rises in this type of environment, the temperature drops much more rapidly than it does in winter; when the temperature drops more than four degrees Fahrenheit per thousand feet of altitude, cumulus clouds aggregate into a single massive cumulonimbus cloud, or thunderhead.

In isolation, a single thunderstorm is an impressive but fairly benign way for Mother Earth to defuse trapped heat from her surface; thunderstorms, however, can appear in concert, and the resulting show, while extremely impressive, can also prove extraordinarily destructive. When there is a large-scale collision between cold air and warm air masses during the summer months, a squall line, or series of thunderheads, may develop. It is common for a squall line to begin when an advancing cold front meets up with and forces itself under a layer of warm and moist air, creating a line of thunderstorms that races forward at speeds of approximately forty miles per hour. A squall line, which can be hundreds of miles long and can contain fifty distinct thunderheads, is a magnificent force of nature with incredible potential for destruction. Within the squall line, often near its southern end, can be found supercells, long-lived rotating storms of exceptional strength that serve as the source of tornadoes.

41. The topic of the passage is
- (A) the development of thunderstorms and squall lines
 - (B) the devastating effects of tornadoes
 - (C) cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds
 - (D) the power of tornadoes
42. "Mechanisms" in line 2 are most likely
- (A) machines
 - (B) motions
 - (C) methods
 - (D) materials
43. It can be inferred from the passage that, in summer,
- (A) there is not a great temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes
 - (B) the greater temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes makes thunderstorms more likely to occur
 - (C) there is not much cold air higher up in the atmosphere
 - (D) the temperature of rising air drops more slowly than it does in winter
44. The word "benign" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- (A) harmless
 - (B) beneficial
 - (C) ferocious
 - (D) spectacular

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45. The expression "in concert" in line 17 could best be replaced by
- (A) as a chorus
(B) with other musicians
(C) as a cluster
(D) in a performance
46. According to the passage, a "squall line" in line 20 is
- (A) a lengthy cold front
(B) a serious thunderstorm
(C) a line of supercells
(D) a string of thunderheads
47. The pronoun "itself" in line 21 refers to
- (A) a large-scale collision
(B) a squall line
(C) an advancing cold front
(D) a layer of warm and moist air
48. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about supercells EXCEPT that they
- (A) are of short duration
(B) have circling winds
(C) have extraordinary power
(D) can give birth to tornadoes
49. This reading would most probably be assigned in which of the following courses?
- (A) Geology
(B) Meteorology
(C) Marine Biology
(D) Chemistry
50. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) the lightning and thunder associated with thunderstorms
(B) various types of cloud formations
(C) the forces that contribute to the formation of squall lines
(D) the development of tornadoes within supercells

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.**

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