

Section 1: Listening Comprehension

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 instructions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers. When you take the actual ITP test, you will not be allowed to take notes or write in your testbook. Try to work on this Practice Test in the same way.

Section 1, 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.

Here is an example:

On the recording, you hear:

In your booklet, you read: (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
(B) He doesn't know how to paint.
(C) He doesn't have any paintings.
(D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "What does the man mean?" is (A). "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Sample Answer

● (B) (C) (D)

- (A) Stay home for a while.
(B) Find easier classes.
(C) Take fewer courses in the future.
(D) Look downstairs to find the classroom.
- (A) Joyce used it.
(B) Bill took it.
(C) Joyce fixed it.
(D) Bill lost it.
- (A) Get some rest now and write the paper later.
(B) Read the paper before she rests.
(C) Wait and work on the paper the following day.
(D) Write the paper now before it's too late.
- (A) The man should take home some souvenirs.
(B) She will make a reservation for the man.
(C) The man should relax at home.
(D) She can give the man some information.
- (A) He agrees with the woman.
(B) He hasn't been here this week.
(C) He likes hot weather.
(D) He doesn't know what the temperature is.
- (A) She doesn't like pizza.
(B) She'd rather stay home.
(C) She doesn't like the man's idea.
(D) The man prefers to try new restaurants.
- (A) Wait until Friday to buy a ticket.
(B) Buy a ticket as soon as possible.
(C) See the play on a different night.
(D) Invite a friend to the play.
- (A) He usually leaves at five.
(B) He's glad it's finally five o'clock.
(C) He thought it was earlier.
(D) He knew the clock was inaccurate.
- (A) He doesn't feel like waiting in line today.
(B) Sandwiches will be served at the restaurant he chose.
(C) The cafeteria menu doesn't appeal to him.
(D) He only made plans for the two of them.
- (A) It is a small table.
(B) It was expensive.
(C) He didn't expect it to be so large.
(D) He doesn't know how much it cost.

11. (A) It had already taken place.
(B) All the graduates would return.
(C) It would be held on campus.
(D) It was scheduled for a different date.
12. (A) When the man can pick up the prescription.
(B) The name of the man's doctor.
(C) In what form the man wants the medicine.
(D) For what illness the medicine was prescribed.
13. (A) She doesn't need the man's money.
(B) She's willing to lend the man some money.
(C) She'll buy the man a new wallet.
(D) She'll give the man a ride home tonight.
14. (A) He doesn't understand what the woman said.
(B) He's offended by what the woman said.
(C) He's sorry he was late.
(D) He needs to talk to the woman immediately.
15. (A) Ticket prices are generally lower on weeknights.
(B) Foreign films are very popular.
(C) Movie tickets have been discounted.
(D) The theater is not very crowded.
16. (A) The man used to live on campus.
(B) The man has trouble remembering names.
(C) The woman has been on campus for several years.
(D) The woman hasn't met many people yet.
17. (A) He doesn't mind that the plans were changed.
(B) He thinks the woman might be angry with him.
(C) He wants the woman to do him a favor.
(D) He's upset because he has so much work to do.
18. (A) It will be held inside.
(B) It will be canceled.
(C) It will be postponed until the following Wednesday.
(D) It will start in the backyard.
19. (A) Study for the math test.
(B) Take flying lessons.
(C) Stay home and relax.
(D) Go to the basketball game.
20. (A) Charge the clothes.
(B) Buy an extra pair of pants.
(C) Have the pants altered.
(D) Try on another suit.
21. (A) Separating different kinds of candies.
(B) Tasting each type of candy before shipping it.
(C) Writing down the size of each candy shipment.
(D) Weighing each candy order.
22. (A) The man should take a week off.
(B) The man is too demanding.
(C) The man should stop worrying so much.
(D) The man should see a doctor.
23. (A) He doesn't like the way the cabinets were installed.
(B) Someone else installed the cabinets.
(C) The cabinets have not been installed.
(D) It was easy for him to install the cabinets.
24. (A) She is looking over a number of college catalogs.
(B) She has applied to a college with a soccer team.
(C) She hasn't chosen a college yet.
(D) She can't decide if she wants to play soccer in college.
25. (A) He didn't know Jane.
(B) He couldn't attend the fair.
(C) He could drive to the craft fair.
(D) He wanted to meet the woman at the fair.
26. (A) She and her brother miss each other very much.
(B) She can't believe how often her brother calls.
(C) She and her brother have been unable to contact each other.
(D) She thinks it's the wrong day to call her brother.
27. (A) Make a pot of coffee for the woman.
(B) Treat the woman to lunch.
(C) Share his drink with the woman.
(D) Make the woman some cocoa.

28. (A) The man should reserve a parking space.
(B) The man has to pay the attendant before parking.
(C) The man can park in the space only for a short time.
(D) The man should look for another place to park.
29. (A) She doesn't know where the office is.
(B) She thinks the man will pass the test.
(C) Getting a driver's license has always been simple.
(D) Getting a driver's license is complicated.

Section 1, 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.

30. (A) Skip her class to attend the lecture.
(B) Leave her class early to attend a lecture.
(C) Accompany the man toward the lecture hall.
(D) Meet her friends in the art building.

- 31.** (A) She needs a passport picture.
 (B) She wants him to retake her passport picture.
 (C) She needs help with her passport application.
 (D) She wants to get some film developed.
- 32.** (A) The picture is more than one month old.
 (B) The person's face can't be clearly seen in the picture.
 (C) The picture wasn't taken by an official photographer.
 (D) The person hadn't gotten a haircut.
- 33.** (A) To look the same as she usually does.
 (B) To match her student ID card.
 (C) To match her old passport picture.
 (D) To make her look more serious.
- 34.** (A) It'll replace the one she lost.
 (B) She'll need extra pages for visas.
 (C) She thinks it's expensive.
 (D) She needs it quickly.

Section 1, Part C

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

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

Here is an example:

Sample Answer
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to a sample question:

In your book, you read:
 (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
 (B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
 (C) To explain the workings of the brain.
 (D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C), "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct answer is (C).

Now listen to another sample question:

Sample Answer
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

In your book, you read:

- (A) It is required of all science majors.
 (B) It will never be shown again.
 (C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
 (D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D), "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

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

- 35.** (A) Why science museums are boring.
 (B) Laboratory analysis of chemicals.
 (C) The value of hands-on science exhibits.
 (D) Ways to evaluate various smells.

- 36.** (A) There was too much to see.
 (B) They thought it would be dull.
 (C) They didn't have time to go.
 (D) They had to write a report about it.

- 37.** (A) They can help people learn science concepts.
 (B) They can be hard to figure out.
 (C) They are less interesting than traditional museum displays.
 (D) They can be used to train chemists.

- 38.** (A) Visit a police lab.
 (B) Analyze other perfumes.
 (C) Talk to Dr. Carver about their observations.
 (D) Return to the museum.

39. (A) To encourage donations for a new park.
(B) To discourage visitors from touching the animals.
(C) To introduce people to a park.
(D) To train new volunteers.

40. (A) They live in large herds.
(B) They were once native to the area.
(C) They've been domesticated.
(D) They were once thought to be extinct.

41. (A) In large cages.
(B) In a small, fenced enclosure.
(C) In a setting similar to their natural habitat.
(D) In climate-controlled buildings.

42. (A) Not all the animals may be visible.
(B) Certain animals can only be seen in the winter.
(C) Visitors should not get too close to the animals' cages.
(D) Only a few people at a time can view the animals.

43. (A) To explain what he's going to talk about today.
(B) To summarize the lecture he just gave.
(C) To let students know what they'll be studying soon.
(D) To suggest extra readings.

44. (A) The origins of jazz.
(B) The instruments used in jazz.
(C) The newest transformation of jazz.
(D) The development of jazz recording companies.

45. (A) Their textbooks.
(B) Jazz recordings.
(C) Friends who are musicians.
(D) Musical instruments.

46. (A) It is no longer a popular form of music.
(B) It has only a small group of devoted fans.
(C) It has undergone many changes over the years.
(D) It is a Latin American music form.

47. (A) An English professor.
(B) A reference librarian.
(C) A member of the alumni association.
(D) A computer salesperson.

48. (A) They raised the money to pay for the equipment.
(B) They convinced the faculty the new equipment was needed.
(C) They helped choose the databases.
(D) They spent the summer setting up the computers.

49. (A) The date of the book's publication.
(B) The full title of the book.
(C) Whether the book is checked out.
(D) The subject of the book.

This is the end of Section 1.

Stop work on Section 1 now.

Turn off your CD player.

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes, including the reading of directions

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I

Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes _____ they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.

- (A) due to
- (B) because
- (C) in spite of
- (D) regardless of

Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, "Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes because they both emit hot liquids from beneath the Earth's surface." Therefore, the correct choice is (B).

Example II

During the early period of ocean navigation, _____ any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

- (A) so that hardly
- (B) when there hardly was
- (C) hardly was
- (D) there was hardly

Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, "During the earlier period of ocean navigation, there was hardly any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques." Therefore, you should choose (D).

Now begin work on the questions.

1. No spectacle in the universe is _____ than an exploding star.

- (A) impressive
- (B) as impressive
- (C) more impressive
- (D) the most impressive

2. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers _____ in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to form the Ohio River.

- (A) meet
- (B) meeting
- (C) for meeting
- (D) which meet

3. The horns of a rhinoceros continue _____ throughout its entire lifetime.

- (A) it grows
- (B) to grow
- (C) they grow
- (D) grow

4. Mathematics helps meteorologists to predict the weather more accurately, to calculate the speed of storms, and _____

- (A) for the wind to blow determines
- (B) causes the wind blowing to determine
- (C) to determine what causes the wind to blow
- (D) determine the wind's blowing

5. _____ position of the planet Earth in relation to the Sun is always changing a little bit.

- (A) The
- (B) That the
- (C) It was the
- (D) There was a

6. Systems of phonetic writing are _____ at transcribing accurately any sequence of speech sounds.

- (A) the aim
- (B) aimed
- (C) who aims
- (D) by aiming

7. In photosynthesis, _____ through which green plants manufacture food, energy from direct sunlight is trapped by a substance called chlorophyll.

- (A) that the process
- (B) is a process
- (C) the process
- (D) in which the process

8. _____ and hard, ivory may be carved with great delicacy into intricate patterns.

- (A) Because of its density
- (B) Because it is dense
- (C) May be dense
- (D) Its density

9. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon is between the Sun and the Earth, _____ shadow of the Moon moves across the face of the Earth.

- (A) and the
- (B) and it is the
- (C) that the
- (D) that it is the

10. The spectacularly beautiful and sultry voice of Lena Horne made her _____

- (A) being a nationally celebrated vocalist
- (B) a vocalist was nationally celebrated
- (C) as nationally celebrated vocalist
- (D) a nationally celebrated vocalist

11. The existence of very long channels _____ into the deep-sea floor of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been well documented.

- (A) are cut
- (B) cuts
- (C) to cut
- (D) cutting

12. Lillian Wald's _____ lies in the field of public health nursing.

- (A) contribution was most distinctive
- (B) whose most distinctive contribution
- (C) most contributions are distinctive
- (D) most distinctive contribution

13. Fine rubies _____ of flaws are extremely rare and command high prices.

- (A) free
- (B) are free
- (C) which free
- (D) when are they free

14. In some parts of the world, not only _____ a form of entertainment, but it is also a means of communication.

- (A) whistling
- (B) is whistling
- (C) that whistling is
- (D) why is whistling

15. Invented in the 1780's, threshing machines enabled farmers to process grain _____ they could by hand.

- (A) than much faster
- (B) much than faster
- (C) much faster than
- (D) faster than much

Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16–40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I

Sample Answer

- (B) (C) (D)

Guppies are sometimes call rainbow fish because of the males' bright colors.

A B C D

The sentence should read, "Guppies are sometimes called rainbow fish because of the males' bright colors." Therefore, you should choose (A).

Example II

Sample Answer

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

Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an important United

A B C

States politician.

D

The sentence should read, "Serving several terms in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an important United States politician." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

16. Patients they suffer from common arthritis can be treated using heat, physical therapy, and aspirin.
- A B C D
17. Forests contain more than merely tree; they also include smaller plants, such as mosses, shrubs, and wild flowers.
- A B C D
18. The game of marbles, which originated in prehistoric times, is still played today in much lands.
- A B C D
19. The modern racing bicycle is carefully engineered for safety, lightness, and reliable.
- A B C D
20. On 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled on the case of Brown v. Board of Education, declaring segregated education unconstitutional.
- A B C D
21. Because glass objects are fragile, least have survived from ancient civilizations.
- A B C D
22. An important effect that criticism can have on contemporary poets is the assurance that there is a growing interest their work.
- A B C D
23. Music festivals, which date back as far as the mid-seventeenth century, have increased significantly in popular within the past few decades.
- A B C D
24. Human skin is a complex, sensitive organ that serves many functions necessary for the maintain of life.
- A B C D

25. Space photography and advanced measurement technology, including a laser reflector placed on the Moon, have possible made extremely precise measurements of the surfaces of the Earth.

26. The scale of the demographic change that are now occurring and that are projected for the near future is unprecedented in human history.

27. The paintings of artist Abraham Rattner are noted for their brilliant color, rich texture, and symbolic.

28. Between the high and low tidemarks of marine coasts existing abundant and varied plant and animal life.

29. The total amount of water in the world's ecological system has remained the same than throughout the ages.

30. Butterflies and moths comprise the Lepidoptera order of insects found throughout most of the world.

31. The planet Neptune has two known satellites: one about the size with Earth's Moon, the other much smaller.

32. Harry Truman's victory over Thomas Dewey was one of the biggest surprise in the political history of the United States.

33. The narwhal resembles like other whales, but it has a long, spiral tusk growing from its head.

34. In exchange for requiring them to disclose the workings of their inventions, patents give inventors temporary, legally monopolies.

35. Lillian Gish is best known for her roles in such silently films as *The Birth of a Nation* and *Broken Blossoms*.

36. Oraibi, Arizona, built by the Hopi Indians during 1100's, is probably the oldest continuous inhabited settlement in the United States.

37. It may take several hundred years to build inch of topsoil.

38. Known for power, speed, and maneuverability, the goshawk has short wings and a long tail, enabling them to dodge branches in pursuit of prey.

39. Lubrication is essential in machinery because if the moving part of a machine come into direct contact with each other, friction interferes with motion.

40. One basic principle of international air law recognize a country's complete sovereignty over the airspace above its territory.

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish in less than 25 minutes, check your work on Section 2 only. Do not read or work on any other section of the test.

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.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 1–50, you are to choose the **one** best answer, the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

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

Read the following sample passage:

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

Line
5

Example 1

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society, we must take more time for our neighbors.
- (B) The traditions of society are timeless.
- (C) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
- (D) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.

The main idea of the passage is that societies need to agree about how time is to be measured in order to function smoothly. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Sample Answer

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

Example 11

In line 5, the phrase “this tradition” refers to

- (A) the practice of starting the business day at dawn
- (B) friendly relations between neighbors
- (C) the railroad’s reliance on time schedules
- (D) people’s agreement on the measurement of time

The phrase “this tradition” refers to the preceding clause, “people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day.” Therefore, you should choose (D).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 1-9

Calvin Coolidge was President of the United States during the triumphant reign of prosperity that made the twenties "golden," and this prosperity had very real roots. Although there had been a brief but sharp postwar depression in 1920 and 1921, American industry made a quick recovery. Largely responsible for the industrial boom that followed was the introduction of new products into American life. For example, on the eve of the First World War, only half a million automobiles were being produced annually, but during the twenties production reached nearly five million units per year. Furthermore, the new auto industry created demands on older industries for products such as rubber, copper, glass, steel, and fabrics. It called for the building of paved roads across the nation and brought about the tremendous expansion of the oil and gasoline refining industries, along with the construction of thousands of gasoline stations, which broke out like a rash of measles over the countryside. Basic industries expanded as well — coal, steel, machine tools, clothing, and, most dramatically of all, the new electric power industry.

For the first time, average citizens were buying cars, radios (another new and booming industry), refrigerators, and a host of other new consumer products. The poor seemed to be getting richer, and certainly the rich were getting richer. For the well-to-do, the business civilization of the twenties seemed to promise all that could be expected "this side of paradise," as F. Scott Fitzgerald titled one of his most popular novels. But paradise in the twenties had two sides. On the far side of paradise during the golden decade lived the majority of American farmers.

- Line 5
- Line 10
- Line 15
- Line 20
1. According to the passage, when did the United States experience a brief depression?
(A) In the late nineteenth century
(B) Before the First World War
(C) During the First World War
(D) In the early 1920's
 2. The word "boom" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) noise
(B) strike
(C) expansion
(D) market
 3. The phrase "called for" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
(A) named
(B) required
(C) described
(D) considered
 4. According to the passage, the growth in automobile production caused an increase in the demand for
(A) rubber
(B) mass produced clothing
(C) electric power
(D) radios
 5. According to the passage, all of the following were relatively new in the 1920's EXCEPT
(A) steel
(B) radios
(C) automobiles
(D) refrigerators
 6. The word "host" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
(A) entertainer
(B) representative sample
(C) business investment
(D) large number
 7. It can be inferred from the passage that the characters in the novel *This Side of Paradise* are
(A) wealthy people
(B) industrious farmers
(C) creative writers
(D) average citizens
 8. What can be inferred from the passage about farms in the United States in the 1920's?
(A) They experienced very rapid economic growth.
(B) They attracted workers from urban industrial centers.
(C) They benefited from a reduction in the price of gasoline.
(D) They were less prosperous than other businesses.
 9. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
(A) the life of F. Scott Fitzgerald
(B) the cost of consumer goods
(C) the economic condition of farms
(D) popular novels of the 1920's

Questions 10-19

The piano has always had a special place in music in the United States. Because one can play on it several notes at once, it can be used in substitution for a band. This quality has attracted composers; there has been far more music written for piano, or the keyboards in general, than for any other instrument. And because a piano can, in effect, accompany itself, for a century it has been the basic instrument for the playing of popular music.

This was especially so during the decades around the turn of the century. In the years before the First World War (1914-1918), most families in the United States felt it important to own a piano, no matter how poor they were. People who could play the piano were welcome visitors and were generally cajoled into playing the latest popular tunes.

But it was not just in the home that the piano flourished. It was the basic entertainment tool in cabarets, clubs, and restaurants, just as it is today. The piano, thus, was central to the social lives of people in the United States, and in the period between the Civil War (1861-1865) and the First World War, there grew up a considerable industry devoted to it: the popular music business, a huge trade in instructional schools and mail order lessons, and, of course, the selling of pianos themselves.

Inevitably a large corps of virtuoso professional piano players developed. These "professors" or "ivory ticklers" were not necessarily trained in the classical European tradition. Most, although not all, either were self-taught or studied with older ticklers who themselves had little experience with the classical tradition. Despite the lack of European-style training, many of these players possessed astonishing techniques that, if not well-suited to classical piano compositions, were exactly right for producing the showy effects with which these professors impressed audiences and competing pianists. Fast arpeggios, octave runs, and other great splashes up and down the keyboard were practiced endlessly.

These ticklers were the people who developed and popularized ragtime; it is no accident that the most popular music of the period was a piano form. And of course, when jazz came into fashion, they were caught up in this new music.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The parts of a piano
- (B) Kinds of pianos
- (C) Composers of piano music
- (D) The popularity of the piano

11. The word "place" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) performance
- (B) region
- (C) position
- (D) arrangement

12. The word "it" in line 2 refers to

- (A) piano
- (B) place
- (C) music
- (D) band

13. The word "central" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) accessible
- (B) important
- (C) convenient
- (D) related

14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the piano industry between 1861 and 1914?

- (A) Fewer pianos were built.
- (B) Many people wanted to learn how to play the piano.
- (C) Other forms of keyboard instruments were invented.
- (D) Large bands began to replace pianos in clubs and restaurants.

15. The word "virtuoso" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (A) youthful
- (B) dedicated
- (C) skilled
- (D) noble

16. The word "themselves" in line 22 refers to

- (A) pianos
- (B) compositions
- (C) older ticklers
- (D) techniques

17. According to the passage, why were audiences amazed by the piano-playing of the ticklers mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (A) They played without looking at music.
 - (B) Their performances were very exciting.
 - (C) They were younger than most pianists.
 - (D) They were accompanied by a variety of other instruments.

18. Which of the following is NOT true of the professional piano players mentioned in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) They were trained in Europe.
 - (B) Their piano performances appealed to audiences.
 - (C) They usually received little formal training.
 - (D) They were more skilled at playing popular music than classical music.

19. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) classical piano music
 - (B) piano competitions
 - (C) piano instruction
 - (D) jazz piano music

Section 3 continues. Turn the page and read the next passage.

Questions 20-29

Virtually every epoch of human civilization includes references to flight. From ancient winged deities to a score of myths, themes of flight occur repeatedly. There were undoubtedly sporadic attempts to achieve human flight, probably in imitation of birds. The first credible mention of such efforts appeared in a book written in 1250, which referred to an ornithopter, a winged machine strapped to a person's arms. Based on the flapping motion of a bird's wings, an ornithopter would require a good deal of muscular energy from the arms of its human operator. Since this was not a practical source of mechanical power, it could not fly.

With the age-old problem of suitable power sources impeding early experiments, the first person to leave the surface of the Earth did so in the eighteenth century in a balloon. The first balloons were buoyed into and kept up in the air with air itself – hot air. The Montgolfier brothers had observed that warm air rose, and reasoned that if they could capture it in a lightweight bag, the bag would rise along with anything attached to it. They experimented with several small linen bags lined with paper to help retain the hot air. The first free flight in a balloon was made in 1783, a 25-minute journey totaling 8 kilometers.

Practical heavier-than-air flight evolved from fixed-wing aircraft in the form of gliders, which are motorless aircraft that are launched from high places. Gliding itself dated from the year 1000, when a Benedictine monk reportedly launched himself from a tower and flew more than 400 meters. However, structural and stability problems seemed to frustrate gliding enthusiasts until the early nineteenth century. With the addition of propellers and engines in the early twentieth century, airplanes at last became a reality.

20. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Early drawings of flying machines
- (B) The history of flight
- (C) The various problems with ornithopters
- (D) References to flight in ancient myths

21. The word "sporadic" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) scientific
- (B) successful
- (C) occasional
- (D) courageous

22. According to the passage, what was the problem with the ornithopter?

- (A) It was poorly constructed.
- (B) It could only hold one person.
- (C) It had to be launched from a high place.
- (D) It required more strength than a human could provide.

23. The word "it" in line 8 refers to

- (A) source
- (B) motion
- (C) ornithopter
- (D) power

24. The word "buoyed" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) collapsed
- (B) designed
- (C) attempted
- (D) raised

25. The word "it" in line 13 refers to

- (A) balloon
- (B) warm air
- (C) lightweight bag
- (D) paper

26. What can be inferred about gliders that were made before the nineteenth century?

- (A) They could not be easily transported.
- (B) They relied on hot air to lift them off of the ground.
- (C) They were not well designed.
- (D) They remained airborne for long periods of time.

27. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- (A) Humans have always had a fascination with flying.
- (B) The success of human flight depended on imitating the flight of birds.
- (C) The evolution of flight has been a steady, consistent process.
- (D) Flying enthusiasts still prefer gliders to balloons.

Line

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28. Where in the passage does the author mention an historical account of early attempts at flight?

- (A) Lines 4-6
- (B) Lines 9-11
- (C) Lines 17-18
- (D) Lines 22-23

29. The passage probably continues with a discussion of

- (A) the dangers of ballooning
- (B) the development of airplanes
- (C) similarities between early and modern gliders
- (D) attempts to improve the ornithopter

Section 3 continues. Turn the page and read the next passage.

Questions 30-39

The Comstock Lode in Nevada was the scene of one of the biggest silver mining booms in the history of the opening up of the North American West. It was discovered in 1859, but productivity did not reach its peak until the 1870s when many large silver deposits were discovered. A large number of mines are scattered along the five-kilometer length of the lode, which is basically a mineralized fault zone, separating geologically young andesite and dacite lavas from older rocks. The lode forms a flattish sheet, inclined at about 40 degrees to the horizontal, and reaches a maximum thickness of 120 meters and a depth of 1,000 meters, although most of the richest ore was found well above this level.

As in so many of the world's mines, the mining operations on the Comstock Lode were severely hampered by water flooding into the workings. At Comstock, though, the problems were particularly acute, since the water was extremely hot, reaching 64 degrees Celsius in some places. Geologically, the presence of such large volumes of hot water was immensely significant, since it implied that beneath the Comstock Lode there was still a large mass of hot igneous rock that might be producing more mineralization. For a long while this near-scalding water made it impossible to mine much below the 1,000-meter level, and many miners were killed by it, either directly by falling into the water or indirectly through the effects of overexertion in the very high temperatures of the mine galleries.

No fewer than 53 miners died in one period of 22 months ending in May 1877. To combat this it was decided to dig a six-kilometer-long tunnel to drain and ventilate the upper parts of the mine workings. This tunnel, which became known as the Sutro Tunnel, took many years of extremely hard work to complete, and the succession of physical obstacles and financial crises that were successfully overcome in its construction have become legendary, comparable in some ways with the heroic engineering involved in the laying of the first transcontinental railway across the United States.

30. The word "it" in line 2 refers to
(A) Comstock Lode
(B) history
(C) productivity
(D) peak
31. The word "scattered" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) combined
(B) spread out
(C) easily identified
(D) preserved
32. Where in the passage does the author describe a lode?
(A) Lines 4-6
(B) Lines 10-11
(C) Lines 13-16
(D) Lines 21-22
33. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
(A) The Comstock Lode mines were the most successful in North American history.
(B) The Comstock Lode mines had severe problems affecting their operation.
(C) The transcontinental railroad made mines profitable.
(D) Thousands of workers were employed in the Comstock Lode mines.
34. The word "hampered" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) overwhelmed
(B) deepened
(C) prolonged
(D) disrupted
35. The word "acute" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
(A) fiery
(B) unsolvable
(C) serious
(D) sensitive
36. According to the passage, what can be signaled by the presence of hot igneous rock?
(A) Flooding
(B) Uneven deposits of ore
(C) Low water levels
(D) Continuing mineralization
37. What was the purpose of the Sutro Tunnel?
(A) To relieve flooding and bring air into the mine
(B) To get miners to the Comstock Lode quickly
(C) To pump the hot water out of the mine and bring cold water in to cool it
(D) To transport ore to the surface

38. The word "obstacles" in line 24 is closest in meaning to

- (A) injuries
- (B) objects
- (C) qualifications
- (D) difficulties

39. The author compares the construction of the Sutro Tunnel to the first transcontinental railroad in North America because both projects

- (A) were accomplished quickly
- (B) employed young workers
- (C) were challenging to complete
- (D) lost money

Section 3 continues. Turn the page and read the next passage.

Questions 40-50

Woodpeckers also use their powerful beaks to excavate nest holes in tree trunks, drilling first of all a neat horizontal hole, then chiseling downward for a foot or so and there cutting out a chamber. They frequently choose dead trees, no doubt because the rotting wood is softer to work than that of living trees. Such trees also are usually infected by bark beetles, which provide a rich food supply conveniently near at hand.

Line 5

The drumming noise made by the rapid blows of a woodpecker's beak on a tree trunk is one of the most characteristic sounds of the forest. The birds do not produce it solely when they are feeding or excavating a nest. They beat tattoos on echoing timber for the same reason that other birds sing, to declare possession of a territory and to attract a mate. Each species has its own length of drumroll with its own characteristic interval between one burst and the next.

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Different species of the woodpecker family specialize in different foods.

The green woodpecker, as well as taking bark-boring beetles, often descends to the ground to forage for ants. The wryneck is even more dependent upon ants. It is not primarily a climber at all and lacks the stiff propping tail of other woodpeckers, but it does have the usual long sticky tongue, which it flicks into a nest of ants to bring out 150 of them at a time. The acorn woodpecker exploits its wood-boring skills by drilling neat holes in tree trunks, the diameter of which exactly accommodates acorns. It will cover a favored tree with several hundred such holes and store several acorns in each of them, so accumulating a massive larder for the winter. An even more specialized group within the family, the sapsuckers, bore holes in tree trunks for a quite different purpose. They choose living trees of species that produce liberal flows of sap and drill numerous small, squarish holes in them. The liquid that trickles out attracts insects that the sapsucker collects and then mixes with the sap to produce a little sweetmeat.

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40. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The sounds made by different species of birds
- (B) The characteristics of one kind of bird
- (C) The importance of insects as a food source for birds
- (D) The damage done to trees by one species of birds

41. The word "excavate" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) dig
- (B) protect
- (C) clean
- (D) investigate

42. The word "that" in line 4 refers to

- (A) hole
- (B) chamber
- (C) wood
- (D) supply

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the different species of woodpeckers can be identified by the

- (A) melody of their song
- (B) design of their nest
- (C) pattern of the drumming noise they make
- (D) size of their beak

44. The word "interval" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) note
- (B) pause
- (C) call
- (D) tapping

45. The words "as well as" in line 14 are closest in meaning to

- (A) besides
- (B) easily
- (C) after
- (D) instead of

46. According to the passage, the wryneck differs from other woodpeckers in that it does NOT

- (A) have a long tongue
- (B) make any noise
- (C) build its own nest
- (D) have a rigid tail

47. The word "which" in line 19 refers to

- (A) acorns
- (B) holes
- (C) tree trunks
- (D) skills

48. The word "massive" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (A) secret
- (B) potential
- (C) huge
- (D) fresh

49. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a species of woodpecker that eats insects?
- (A) The sapsucker
 - (B) The green woodpecker
 - (C) The wryneck
 - (D) The acorn woodpecker

50. The sapsuckers' behavior is different from the behavior of other species usually exhibit in which of the following ways?
- (A) It searches for food in living rather than dead trees
 - (B) It does not drill holes in trees
 - (C) It eats both ants and beetles
 - (D) It is the only species that stores food for the winter months

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 are ready to check your answers, use the answer key on page 95 of this booklet to determine which questions you answered correctly and incorrectly.

Review Materials