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TOEFL ITP

2nd Practice Test

- LISTENING COMPREHENSION
- STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION
- READING COMPREHENSION

What Is in the Tests?

ITP tests are composed of multiple-choice questions, each with four possible answers. There are three sections, each measuring a critical skill in the use of English.

Section 1 – Listening Comprehension

The Listening section contains recorded material that includes the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions typical of spoken English, as well as grammatical constructions used in speech. The section tests comprehension of both short and long conversations and talks.

Section 2 – Structure and Written Expression

Section 2 consists of sentences that test knowledge of structural and grammatical elements of standard written English. These sentences include a variety of topics and give no advantage to students in specific fields of study. When topics have a national context, they may refer to United States or Canadian history, culture, art or literature. However, knowledge of these contexts is not needed to answer questions concerning the structural or grammatical points.

Section 3 – Reading Comprehension

The Reading section contains reading passages and questions about the passages. The questions test comprehension of the information that is stated or implied in the passage. Knowledge of some specific words is also tested. Because many English words have more than one meaning, it is important to remember that these questions will test comprehension of the meaning of a word or phrase within the context of the passage.

Preparing for an ITP Test

Taking the Practice Tests

Taking the ITP Practice Tests in this kit will give you a good idea of what the actual test is like in terms of the types of questions you will be asked, and the time limits you will have. You will learn, for example, that the time allotted for a test section must be used for reading the directions as well as answering the questions.

The test is divided into three sections. Each section or part of a section begins with a set of special directions that includes sample questions and answers. It is important to read these directions so you will understand exactly what you are to do before you start to work on the section or part.

Some questions may be harder than others, but try to answer every one. If you are not sure of the correct answer to a question, make the best guess you can and go on to the next question. It is to your advantage to answer every question, even if you have to guess.

As you are taking the practice test, work rapidly but carefully. Do not spend too much time on any single question. Do not use note paper, and do not write or make any marks in the test section of your book.

Each section of the test has a time limit. The recorded instructions will tell you when to start Section 1 and when to stop. You will need to use a watch or clock to time Sections 2 and 3. If you finish a section early, **do not go on to the next section until the allotted time has ended**. During the time that remains, check your work on that section only. If you do not follow this rule when you take the actual ITP test, it will be considered cheating and your scores will be canceled.

Here are more guidelines for using the Practice Tests:

- Plan to spend approximately two hours **without interruption** to take each Practice Test
- Choose a quiet room in which to work
- Have a watch or clock so you can use the correct amount of time for Section 2 (25 minutes) and Section 3 (55 minutes)
- Have two sharpened #2 black lead pencils and an eraser
- Test your CD player before you start to be sure it works properly
- Remove any study materials from your work area

General Study Tips

Reading Tips

As an English-language learner, you can improve your reading skills by reading regularly, especially textbooks or other materials that cover a variety of subject areas (for example, sciences, social sciences, arts, business) and are written in an academic style. A wide variety of academic texts are available on the Internet as well as in magazines and journals.

Reading to find information –

- Scan passages to find and highlight key facts and information such as dates, numbers, or terms
- Practice frequently to increase reading rate and fluency

Reading for basic comprehension –

- Increase vocabulary; flashcards can help
- Practice skimming a passage quickly to get a general impression of the main idea, instead of carefully reading each word and each sentence
- Develop the ability to skim quickly and identify major points
- After skimming a passage, read it again more carefully and write down the main idea, major points and important facts
- Choose some unfamiliar words in the passage and guess the meaning from the context (surrounding sentences); then, look them up to determine their meaning
- Underline all pronouns (he, him, they, them, etc.) and identify the nouns to which they refer in the passage
- Practice making inferences and drawing conclusions based on what is implied in the passage as a whole

Listening Tips

Watching movies and television and listening to the radio provide excellent opportunities to build your listening skills. Audiotapes and CDs of lectures and presentations are equally valuable and helpful. The Internet is also a great resource for listening material (for example, www.npr.org or www.bbc.co.uk/radio or www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish).

Listening for basic comprehension –

- Increase vocabulary
- Focus on the content and flow of spoken material. Don't be distracted by the speaker's style and delivery
- Anticipate what a person is going to say as a way to stay focused
- Stay active by asking yourself questions (for example, What main idea is the professor communicating?)
- On sections of a piece of paper, write "Main Idea," "Major Points" and "Important Details." Listen carefully, and write these down while listening. Continue listening until all important points and details are written down, and then review them
- Listen to a portion of a lecture or talk, and create an outline of important points. Use the outline to write a brief summary. Gradually increase the amount of the presentation you use to write the summary

Listening for pragmatic understanding –

- Think about what each speaker hopes to accomplish: What is the purpose of the speech or conversation? Is the speaker apologizing, complaining, or making suggestions?
- Notice each speaker's style: Is the language formal or casual? Is the speaker's voice calm or emotional? What does the speaker's tone of voice tell you?
- Notice the speaker's degree of certainty. How sure is the speaker about the information? Does the speaker's tone of voice indicate something about his or her degree of certainty?
- Watch a recorded TV or movie comedy. Pay careful attention to the way stress and intonation patterns are used to convey meaning

Listening to connect information –

- Think about how the lecture is organized. Listen for signal words that indicate the introduction, major steps or ideas, examples, and the conclusion or summary
- Identify the relationships between ideas. Possible relationships include cause/effect, compare/contrast, and steps in a process
- Listen for words that show connections and relationships between ideas
- Listen to recorded material and stop the recording at various points. Predict what information or idea will be expressed next
- Create an outline of the information discussed while listening or after listening

Structure and Written Expression Tips

Use the language every day –

- Set aside some time each day to communicate only in English
- Listen, read and write in English every chance you get

Use Proven Test-Taking Strategies

- Carefully follow directions in each section of the test to avoid wasting time.
- Don't panic. Concentrate exclusively on the current question only. Don't think about how you answered other questions. This is a habit that can be learned through practice.
- Avoid spending too much time on any single question. If you have given the question some thought and you still don't know the answer, eliminate as many choices as possible and then select the best choice.
- Pace yourself so you have enough time to answer every question. Be aware of the time limit for each section and budget enough time for each question so you don't have to rush at the end.

Practice Test B

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:

Sample Answer
☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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).

1. (A) Stay home for a while.
 (B) Find easier classes.
 (C) Take fewer courses in the future.
 (D) Look downstairs to find the classroom.
2. (A) Joyce used it.
 (B) Bill took it.
 (C) Joyce fixed it.
 (D) Bill lost it.
3. (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.
4. (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.
5. (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.
6. (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.
7. (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.
8. (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.
9. (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.
10. (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.

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.

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.

Section 1, Part C

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.

- (B) Laboratory analysis of chemicals.
(C) The value of hands-on science exhibits.
(D) Ways to evaluate various smells.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

50. (A) The system should be expanded soon.
 (B) People are going to find it difficult to use.
 (C) The library has plenty of computer workstations.
 (D) It will be useful for everyone.

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

Sample Answer

(A) ● (B) (C) (D)

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

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

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) ● (D)

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

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) ☒ (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
A B C D
therapy, and aspirin.
17. Forests contain more than merely tree; they also include smaller plants,
A B
such as mosses, shrubs, and wild flowers.
C D
18. The game of marbles, which originated in prehistoric times, is still played
A B C
today in much lands.
D
19. The modern racing bicycle is carefully engineered for safety, lightness, and
A B C
reliable.
D
20. On 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled on the case of *Brown v.*
A B
Board of Education, declaring segregated education unconstitutional.
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
A B
assurance that there is a growing interest their work.
C D
23. Music festivals, which date back as far as the mid-seventeenth century, have
A
increased significantly in popular within the past few decades.
B C D
24. Human skin is a complex, sensitive organ that serves many functions necessary
A B C
for the maintain of life.
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.
A B C D
26. The scale of the demographic change that are now occurring and that are projected for the near future is unprecedented in human history.
A B C D
27. The paintings of artist Abraham Rattner are noted for their brilliant color, rich texture, and symbolic.
A B C D
28. Between the high and low tidemarks of marine coasts existing abundant and varied plant and animal life.
A B C D
29. The total amount of water in the world's ecological system has remained the same than throughout the ages.
A B C D
30. Butterflies and moths comprise the Lepidoptera order of insects find throughout most of the world.
A B C D
31. The planet Neptune has two known satellites: one about the size with Earth's Moon, the other much smaller.
A B C D
32. Harry Truman's victory over Thomas Dewey was one of the biggest surprise in the political history of the United States.
A B C D
33. The narwhal resembles like other whales, but it has a long, spiral tusk growing from its head.
A B C D
34. In exchange for requiring them to disclose the workings of their inventions, patents give inventors temporary, legally monopolies.
A B C D
35. Lillian Gish is best known for her roles in such silently films as *The Birth of a Nation* and *Broken Blossoms*.
A B C D
36. Oraibi, Arizona, built by the Hopi Indians during 1100's, is probably the oldest continuous inhabited settlement in the United States.
A B C D
37. It may take several hundred years to build inch of topsoil.
A B C D
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.
A B C D
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.
A B C D
40. One basic principle of international air law recognize a country's complete sovereignty over the airspace above its territory.
A B C D

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, (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 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).

Example 2

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.

Sample Answer
☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)

Sample Answer
☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)

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.

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

Answer Sheet

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