

Free Paper TOEFL Sample Test

1. (A) They don't enjoy swimming.
(B) They won't go swimming in the lake today
(C) They don't know how to swim
(D) They'll swim in the lake tomorrow.

 2. (A) The style of sweater she's wearing is very common.
(B) The man saw Jill wearing the sweater.
(C) She wore sweater for the first time yesterday.
(D) She usually doesn't borrow cloths from Jill.

 3. (A) He went to see the dentist a week ago.
(B) The woman should cancel her appointment with the dentist.
(C) The woman's toothache will go away by itself.
(D) The woman should have seen the dentist by now.

 4. (A) She's planning a trip to Antarctica.
(B) She thinks attending the lecture will be helpful to her.
(C) Her geography class is required to attend the lecture.
(D) She has already finished writing her report.
- 5
- (A) The woman should join the chess club
(B) He's not a very good chess player
(C) The woman needs a lot of time to play chess
(D) He's willing to teach the woman how to play chess
- 6
- (A) Ask Alice if the man can borrow the novel.
(B) Return the novel to Alice immediately.
(C) Help the man find his own copy of the novel
(D) Find out how much the novel costs.
- 7
- (A) He has already tasted the chocolate pudding.
(B) Chocolate is his favorite flavor.
(C) He doesn't want any chocolate pudding.
(D) There is no more chocolate pudding left.
- 8.
- (A) See the movie at a theater close by.
(B) Wait until later to see the movie.
(C) Consider seeing an English version of the movie.
(D) Call the Pine Street Cinema to see what time the movie starts.

9.

- (A) He doesn't know how to find the student's grade.
- (B) He doesn't know if Dr. Wilson has finished grading the midterm exams.
- (C) He isn't allowed to tell the student her grade.
- (D) Dr. Wilson doesn't want to be contacted while she's away.

10

- (A) She had to wait even longer than the man did to have her car inspected.
- (B) The man should have had his car inspected sooner.
- (C) The auto inspection center will be closed at the end of the month.
- (D) The man doesn't need to have his car inspected until next month.

11.

- (A) He can act as a subject in the experiment.
- (B) He thinks the woman's experiment is difficult to understand.
- (C) He's busy working on this own experiment.
- (D) He's willing to help the woman run(?) the experiment.

12

- (A) Look for the misplaced check.
- (B) Ask the bookstore for a refund
- (C) Borrow some cash from the woman
- (D) Repair this desk

13

- (A) He hadn't heard that Karen had a new roommate.
- (B) Karen wouldn't give specific reasons for her feelings.
- (C) He thinks that Karen shouldn't be angry.
- (D) Karen won't be getting a new roommate after all.

14

- (A) The woman didn't submit the thesis proposal to him on time.
- (B) He returned the thesis proposal to the woman a week ago.
- (C) He hasn't read the thesis proposal yet.
- (D) The thesis proposal isn't acceptable.

15

- (A) It only cost \$400.
- (B) He bought it a year ago.
- (C) It has broken down.
- (D) It's not as bad as his last car.

16

- (A) Purchase some ingredients.
- (B) Give the man a recipe.
- (C) Write down the directions to the supermarket.
- (D) Check to see if the stew is ready.

17

- (A) He arrived at the theater later.
- (B) He left his watch in the theater.

- (C) The production seemed much shorter than it actually was
- (D) He did not enjoy the production

18

- (A) He can't understand the instructions.
- (B) He doesn't have a computer
- (C) He has a degree in computer science.
- (D) He needs to take his computer to be repaired.

19

- (A) Arrange by phone to have a bucket delivered.
- (B) Deliver the papers herself.
- (C) Take her recycling to the town office
- (D) Return the bucket to the recycling department.

20

- (A) She prefers her eggs fried.
- (B) She never eats breakfast
- (C) She gets an allergic reaction when eating eggs.
- (D) She doesn't eat a lot for breakfast.

21

- (A) He doesn't know anything about engineering.
- (B) He wants the woman to postpone the talk
- (C) He hasn't finished preparing for his presentation
- (D) He regularly gives talks to high school students.

22

- (A) He told the woman to take seven courses this semester.
- (B) He knew that the woman's schedule would be too difficult for her.
- (C) His current schedule is also very demanding.
- (D) Taking so many classes will enable the woman to graduate early

23.

- (A) He needs help repairing his truck
- (B) He doesn't want to use his truck for the field trip.
- (C) The woman can use his truck if she agrees to drive.
- (D) He doesn't think all the telescopes will fit in this truck

24.

- (A) Dr. Luby won't be taking students to New York this year.
- (B) She doesn't know where the man can buy theater tickets.
- (C) Dr. Luby is performing in play on Broadway.
- (D) She's going on a theater trip with Dr. Luby.

25

- (A) The woman's source of information is reliable.
- (B) He didn't enjoy taking history with Dr. Parker.
- (C) He thought Dr. Parker's tests were easy.
- (D) Dr. Parker is no longer teaching history.

26

- (A) The man doesn't have air conditioning.
- (B) The man's air conditioner is broken.
- (C) The man hasn't been using his air conditioner.
- (D) The summer has been unusually hot.

27

- (A) He has decided how he's going to spend the prize money.
- (B) He doesn't know how much his rent is going to increase.
- (C) He's already planning to enter(?) next year's essay contest.
- (D) He has already paid his landlord for next year's rent.

28

- (A) He'll probably postpone the test until after he talks about chapter 16 in class
- (B) He usually tells the students ahead of time what will be on his tests
- (C) He'll probably talk about chapter 16 in class today.
- (D) He might test the students on material not discussed in class

29

- (A) He has been applying only for advertised jobs.
- (B) He's convinced that there's a shortage of jobs.
- (C) He doesn't have time to read all the job ads.
- (D) He'll help the woman find a job.

30

- (A) To make plans for the evening.
- (B) To ask her about the assignment.
- (C) To talk to her roommate.
- (D) To give her some information.

31

- (A) A class presentation they're preparing.
- (B) A television program the man is watching.
- (C) Visiting a close friend of theirs.
- (D) Studying for a test.

32

32

- (A) He's taking a break from studying.
- (B) He has already finished studying.
- (C) He was assigned to watch a program by his professor.
- (D) He's finding out some information for a friend

33

- (A) He didn't know that she was enrolled in a linear algebra course.
- (B) He thought she preferred to study alone.
- (C) He thought she had made arrangements to study with Elizabeth.
- (D) He had told her that he had done poorly on a recent test.

34

- (A) He and Elizabeth argued recently.

- (B) He heard Elizabeth did poorly on the last test.
- (C) He doesn't want to bother Elizabeth so late in the evening.
- (D) He'd rather study in his own dormitory.

35

- (A) A more economical diesel(?) fuel.
- (B) Characteristics of a new type of fuel..
- (C) Where a new energy source is located.
- (D) How to develop alternative energy sources.

36

- (A) He's studying for a test
- (B) He lost his notes.
- (C) He missed the class.
- (D) He's doing research on alternative fuels.

37

- (A) It will reduce the amount of pollutants in the air.
- (B) It will increase the amount of unpleasant odors from vehicles.
- (C) It will eventually destroy the ozone layer.
- (D) It will reduce the cost of running large vehicles.

38

- (A) It's expensive to manufacture
- (B) It hasn't been adequately tested.
- (C) It damages car engines.
- (D) It's dangerous to transport.

39

- (A) To help him explain the information to his roommate.
- (B) To help him write a paper
- (C) To prepare for a test.
- (D) To tell her if the notes are accurate.

40

- (A) The life and times of an important modern poet.
- (B) How a poem's images relate to its meaning.
- (C) The musical quality of modern poetry.
- (D) The poems of Gerthnde(?) Stein.

41

- (A) She's the most famous of the modern poets
- (B) She didn't publish any of her works in her lifetime.
- (C) She was better known as a prose writer than as a poet.
- (D) She began her career as a writer relatively late in her life.

42

- (A) It reflects poetic techniques that were rejected by modern poets.
- (B) It's from a poem that the students have read.
- (C) It's the title of a poem by John Ashbery.
- (D) It's an example of a statement that is "empty but pleasing to hear.

43

- (A) Read some poems out loudly (?)

- (B) Research the life of Gertrude Stein.
- (C) Compare the poems of Gertrude Stein to the poems of John Ashbery.
- (D) Write a few lines of poetry.

44.

- (A) Employment in the fishing and whaling industries.
- (B) Nineteenth century sea captains.
- (C) The economic importance of sailing ships
- (D) The development of the steamship

45

- (A) They were protected by a strong United States Navy.
- (B) They were supported by a well-developed railroad system.
- (C) Most crew members had experience on foreign ships.
- (D) As part(?) owners of the ships, captains got some of the profits.

46

- (A) They carried passengers, but not cargo
- (B) They were large, but surprisingly fast.
- (C) They were the first successful steam-powered ships
- (D) They were more reliable than other ships of the 1860's.

47

- (A) It's now taught with the aid of computers
- (B) It isn't considered as important today as it was in the past.
- (C) Children today learn it earlier than children did in the past.
- (D) A lot of time is spent teaching it.

48

- (A) To indicate the emphasis teachers once placed on penmanship
- (B) To criticize a technique used to motivate children.
- (C) To illustrate the benefits of competition.
- (D) To suggest that teachers be recognized for their efforts.

49

- (A) How educators create a curriculum
- (B) Why some parents object to the teaching of penmanship
- (C) The standards for penmanship in state curricula
- (D) The effects of rewarding good penmanship.

50

- (A) The number of hours per week that must be spent teaching penmanship
- (B) The level of penmanship a child is expected to have.
- (C) The recommended method for teaching penmanship.
- (D) The reason computers should be used to help in the teaching of penmanship.

② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ②

1. From 1949 onward, the artist Georgia O’Keeffe made New Mexico _____.
(A) her permanent residence was
(B) where her permanent residence
(C) permanent residence for her
(D) her permanent residence
2. Just as remote-controlled satellites can be employed to explore outer space, _____ employed to investigate the deep sea.
(A) can be robots
(B) robots can be
(C) can robots
(D) can robots that are
3. In _____ people, the areas of the brain that control speech are located in the left hemisphere.
(A) mostly of
(B) most
(C) almost the
(D) the most of
4. Stars shine because of _____ produced by the nuclear reactions taking place within them.
(A) the amount of light and heat is
(B) which the amount of light and heat
(C) the amount of light and heat that it is
(D) the amount of light and heat
5. _____ is not clear to researchers.
(A) Why dinosaurs having become extinct
(B) Why dinosaurs became extinct
(C) Did dinosaurs become extinct
(D) Dinosaurs became extinct
6. Although many people use the word “milk” to refer cow’s milk, _____ to milk from any animal, including human milk and goat’s milk.
(A) applying it also
(B) applies also
(C) it also applies
(D) but it also applies
7. The first transatlantic telephone cable system was not established _____ 1956.
(A) while
(B) until
(C) on
(D) when
8. _____ no two people think exactly alike, there will always be disagreement, but disagreement should not always be avoided; it can be healthy if handled creatively.
(A) There are
(B) Why
(C) That
(D) Because
9. Drinking water _____ excessive amounts of fluorides may leave a stained or mottled effect on the enamel of teeth.
(A) containing
(B) in which containing
(C) contains
(D) that contain

10. In the 1820's physical education became _____ of the curriculum of Harvard and Yale Universities.
- (A) to be part
 (B) which was part
 (C) was part
 (D) part
11. Pewter, _____ for eating and drinking utensils in colonial America, is about ninety percent tin, which copper or bismuth added for hardness.
- (A) was widely used
 (B) widely used it
 (C) widely used
 (D) which widely used
12. A moth possesses two pairs of wings _____ as a single pair and are covered with dustlike scales.
- (A) function
 (B) are functioning
 (C) that function
 (D) but functions
13. Soap operas, a type of television drama series, are so called because at first, they were _____.
- (A) often which soap manufacturers sponsored
 (B) sponsored often soap manufacturers
 (C) often sponsored by soap manufacturers
 (D) soap manufacturers often sponsored them
14. The Woolworth Building in New York was the highest in America when _____ in 1943 and was famous for its use of Gothic decorative detail.
- (A) built
 (B) it built
 (C) was built
 (D) built it
15. Humans, _____, interact through communicative behavior by means of signs or symbols used conventionally.
- (A) like other animals
 (B) how other animals
 (C) other animals that
 (D) do other animals
16. More and 90 percent of the calcium in the human body is in the skeleton.
- A B C D
17. Perhaps the most popular film in movie history, *Star Wars* was written and direction by George Lucas.
- A B C D
18. Some animal activities, such as mating, migration, and hibernate have a yearly cycle.
- A B C D

19. Geographers were once concerned largely with exploring areas unknown to them
A B
 and from describing distinctive features of individual places.
C D
20. In his animated films, Walt Disney created animals that talk and act like people
A B C
 while retaining its animal traits.
D
21. The first city in the United States that put into effect major plan for the clustering, of
A B C
 government buildings was Washington, D.C.
D
22. In a microwave oven, radiation penetrates food and is then absorbed primarily by
A B
 water molecules, caused heat to spread through the food.
C D
23. The cultures early of the genus *Homo* were generally distinguished by regular use of
A B
stone tools and by a hunting and gathering economy.
C D
24. Dolphins are sleek and powerful swimmers that found in all seas and unlike
A B
 porpoises, have well defined, beaklike snouts and conical teeth.
C D
25. The velocity of a river is river is controlled by the slope, the depth, and the tough
A B C D
 of the riverbed.
26. The phonograph record was the first successful medium for capturing, preservation
A B C
 and reproducing sound.
D
27. Generally, the pattern of open space in urban areas has shaped by commercial
A B C
 systems, governmental actions, and cultural traditions.
D

28. A liquid that might be a poor conductor when pure is often used to make solutions
 A B C
 that readily transmits electricity.
 D
29. The initial discovery by humans almost 10,000 years ago that they could exploit
 A
metallic mineral deposits was an important milestone in the
 B C
development civilization.
 D
30. In 1989 Tillic Fowler a Republican, because the first member of her party to
 A
serve as president of the city council of Jacksonville, Florida.
 B C D
31. General anesthesia, which is usually used for major surgery, involves a complete
 A B
 loss of consciousness and a relaxed of the muscles.
 C D
32. After first establishment subsistence farms along the Atlantic seaboard, European
 A B
settlers in North America developed a maritime and shipbuilding industry.
 C D
33. The legs of a roadrunner are enough strong that it can run up to 24 kilometers per
 A B C
 hour to catch lizards and small rodents.
 D
34. For the immune system of a newborn mammal to develop properly, the presence of
 A B C
 the thymus gland is essentially.
 D
35. Physicians working in the field of public health are mainly concerned with the
 A B
 environmental causes of ill and how to eliminate them.
 C D
36. By 1850, immigration from distance shores, as well as migration from the
 A B
 countryside, had caused New York City's population to swell.
 C D

37. By identifying similar words or structures in different languages, we find evidence

A

that those languages are related and may be derived from same ancestor.

B

C

D

38. Astronomers use photography and sighting telescopes to study the motions of all of

A

B

C

the bright stars and many of the faint one.

D

39. In the nineteenth century a number of Native American tribe, such as the

A

B

Comanche, lived a nomadic existence hunting buffalo.

C

D

40. The average elevation of West Virginia is about 1,500 foot above sea level.

A

B

C

D

This is the end of section 2.

STOP

② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ②

Questions 1-9

The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rain forest, holds a plethora of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets, and porcupines. Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

5 Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

10 Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs. The weight of a gibbon (a small ape) hanging below a branch arches the terminal leaves down so that fruit-bearing foliage drops toward the gibbon's face. Walking or leaping species of a
15 similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

Small climbing animals may reach twigs readily, but it is harder for them than for large climbing animals to cross the wide gaps from one tree crown to the next that typify the
20 high canopy. A macaque or gibbon can hurl itself farther than a mouse can: it can achieve a running start, and it can more effectively use a branch as a springboard, even bouncing on a limb several times before jumping. The forward movement of a small animal is seriously reduced by the air friction against the relatively large surface area of its body. Finally, for the many small mammals the supplement their insect diet with fruits or seeds,
25 an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The passage answers which of the following questions?</p> <p>(A) How is the rain forest different from other habitats?</p> <p>(B) How does an animal's body size influence an animal's need for food?</p> <p>(C) Why does rain forest provide an unusual variety of food for animals?</p> <p>(D) Why do large animals tend to dominate the upper canopy of the rain forest?</p> | <p>2. Which of the following animals is less common in the upper canopy than in other environments?</p> <p>(A) Monkeys</p> <p>(B) Cats</p> <p>(C) Porcupines</p> <p>(D) Mice</p> |
|---|--|

3. The word “they” in line 4 refers to
- (A) trees
 - (B) climbing mammals of moderately large size
 - (C) smaller species
 - (D) high tropical canopies
4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about the small mammals in the rain forest?
- (A) They have body shapes that are adapted to life in the canopy.
 - (B) They prefer the temperature and climate of the canopy to that of other environments.
 - (C) They have difficulty with the changing conditions in the canopy.
 - (D) They use the trees of the canopy for shelter from heat and cold.
5. In discussing animal size in paragraph 3, the author indicates that
- (A) small animals require proportionately more food than larger animals do.
 - (B) a large animal’s size is an advantage in obtaining food in the canopy.
 - (C) Small animals are often attacked by larger animals in the rain forest.
 - (D) Small animals and large animals are equally adept at obtaining food in the canopy.
6. The word “typify” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) resemble
 - (B) protect
 - (C) characterize
 - (D) divide
7. According to paragraph 4, what makes jumping from one tree crown to another difficult for small mammals?
- (A) Air friction against the body surface.
 - (B) The thickness of the branches.
 - (C) The dense leaves of the tree crown.
 - (D) The inability to use the front feet as hands.
8. The word “supplement” in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) control
 - (B) replace
 - (C) look for
 - (D) add to
9. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
- (A) canopy (line 1)
 - (B) warm blooded (line 5)
 - (C) terminal leaves (line 13)
 - (D) springboard (line 21)

Questions 10 – 19

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contribution of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the right to vote and absent from the seats of power, women were not considered an important force in history. Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best contemporary history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions. During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books.

Throughout the nineteenth century, this lack of visibility continued, despite the efforts of female authors writing about women. These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources.

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. These sources form the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States – one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians.

Despite the gathering of more information about ordinary women during the nineteenth century, most of the writing about women conformed to the “great women” theory of history, just as much of mainstream American history concentrated on “great men”. To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not representative at all of the great mass of ordinary women. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss ?

- (A) The role of literature in early American histories.
- (B) The place of American women in written histories.
- (C) The keen sense of history shown by American women.
- (D) The “great women” approach to History used by American historians.

11. The word “contemporary” in line 5 means that the history was

- (A) informative
- (B) written at that time
- (C) thoughtful
- (D) faultfinding

12. In the first paragraph, Bradstreet, Warren, and Adams are mentioned to show that
- (A) a woman’s status was changed by marriage.
 - (B) even the contributions of outstanding women were ignored.
 - (C) only three women were able to get their writing published.
 - (D) poetry produced by women was more readily accepted than other writing by women.
13. The word “celebratory” in line 12 means that the writings referred to were
- (A) related to parties
 - (B) religious
 - (C) serious
 - (D) full of praise
14. The word “they” in line 12 refers to
- (A) efforts
 - (B) authors
 - (C) counterparts
 - (D) sources
15. In the second paragraph, what weakness in nineteenth-century histories does the author point out?
- (A) They put too much emphasis on daily activities.
 - (B) They left out discussion of the influence on money on politics
 - (C) The sources of the information they were based on were not necessarily accurate.
 - (D) They were printed on poor quality paper.
16. On the basis of information in the third paragraph, which of the following, would most likely have been collected by nineteenth-century feminist organizations?
- (A) Newspaper accounts of presidential election results.
 - (B) Biographies of John Adams.
 - (C) Letters from a mother to a daughter advising her how to handle a family problem.
 - (D) Books about famous graduates of the country’s first college.
17. What use was made of the nineteenth-century women’s history materials in the Schlesinger Library and the Sophia Smith Collection?
- (A) They were combined and published in a multivolume encyclopedia about women.
 - (B) They formed the basis of college courses in the nineteenth-century.
 - (C) They provided valuable information for twentieth-century historical researchers.
 - (D) They were shared among women’s colleges throughout the United States.
18. In the last paragraph, the author mentions all of the following as possible roles of nineteenth-century “great women” EXCEPT
- (A) authors
 - (B) reformers
 - (C) activists for women’s rights
 - (D) politicians

19. The word “representative” in line 29
is closest in meaning to
(A) typical
(B) satisfied
(C) supportive
(D) distinctive

Questions 20 – 29

The end of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century were marked by the development of an international Art Nouveau style, characterized by sinuous lines, floral and vegetable motifs, and soft evanescent coloration. The Art Nouveau style was an eclectic one, bringing together elements of Japanese art, motifs of
5 ancient cultures, and natural forms. The glass objects of this style were elegant in outline, although often deliberately distorted, with pale or iridescent surfaces. A favored device of the style was to imitate the iridescent surface seen on ancient glass that had been buried. Much of the Art Nouveau glass produced during the years of its greatest popularity had been generically termed “art glass”. Art glass was intended for decorative purposes and
10 relied for its effect upon carefully chosen color combinations and innovative techniques.

France produced a number of outstanding exponents of the Art Nouveau style: among the most celebrated was Emile Gallé(1846-1901). In the United States, Louis Comfort Tiffany(1848-1933)was the most noted exponent of this style, producing a great variety of glass forms and surfaces, which were widely copied in their time and are highly prized
15 today. Tiffany was a brilliant designer, successfully combining ancient Egyptian.

The Art Nouveau style was a major force in the decorative arts from 1895 until 1915, although its influence continued throughout the mid-1920’s. It was eventually to be overtaken by a new school of thought known as Functionalism that had present since
20 the turn of the century. At first restricted to a small avant-garde group of architects and designers. Functionalism emerged as the dominant influence upon designers alter the First World War. The basic tenet of the movement – that function should determine form – was not a new concept. Soon a distinct aesthetic code evolved: form should be simple, surfaces plain, and any ornament should be based on geometric relationships. This new
25 design concept, coupled with the sharp postwar reactions to the style and conventions of the preceding decades, created an entirely new public taste which caused Art Nouveau types of glass to fall out of favor. The new taste demanded dramatic effects of contrast stark outline, and complex textural surfaces.

20. What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?
 (A) Design elements in the Art Nouveau style
 (B) The popularity of the Art Nouveau style
 (C) Production techniques for art glass
 (D) Color combinations typical of the Art Nouveau style
21. The word “one” in line 4 refers to
 (A) century
 (B) development
 (C) style
 (D) coloration
22. Paragraph 1 mentions that Art Nouveau glass was sometimes similar to which aspect of ancient burial glass?
 (A) The distortion of the glass
 (B) The appearance of the glass
 (C) The shapes of the glass objects
 (D) The size of the glass objects
23. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2 ?
 (A) To compare different Art Nouveau styles
 (B) To give examples of famous Art Nouveau artists
 (C) To explain why Art Nouveau glass was so popular in the United States
 (D) To show the impact Art Nouveau had on other cultures around the world
24. The word “prized” in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 (A) valued
 (B) universal
 (C) uncommon
 (D) preserved
25. The word “overtaken” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 (A) surpassed
 (B) inclined
 (C) expressed
 (D) applied
26. What does the author mean by stating that “function should determine form” (line 22) ?
 (A) A useful object should not be attractive.
 (B) The purpose of an object should influence its form
 (C) The design of an object
 (D) The form of an object should not include decorative elements.
27. It can be inferred from the passage that one reason Functionalism became popular was that it
 (A) clearly distinguish
 (B) appealed to people who liked complex painted designs
 (C) reflected a common desire to break from the past
 (D) was easily interpreted by the general public
28. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following statements about Functionalism?
 (A) Its design concept avoided geometric shapes.
 (B) It started on a small scale and then spread gradually.
 (C) It was a major force in the decorative arts before the First World War
 (D) It was not attractive to architects and designers

29. According to the passage, an object made in the Art Nouveau style would most likely include
- (A) a flowered design
 - (B) bright colors
 - (C) modern symbols
 - (D) a textured surface

Questions 30 – 40

During most of their lives, surge glaciers behave like normal glaciers, traveling perhaps only a couple of inches per day. However, at intervals of 10 to 100 years, these glaciers move forward up to 100 times faster than usual. The surge often progress along a glacier like a great wave, proceeding from one section to another. Subglacial streams of meltwater might act as a lubricant, allowing the glacier to flow rapidly toward the sea. The increasing water pressure under the glacier might lift it off its bed, overcoming the friction between ice and rock, thus freeing the glacier, which rapidly slides downhill. Surge glaciers also might be influenced by the climate, volcanic heat, or earthquakes. However, many of these glaciers exist in the same areas as normal glaciers, often almost side by side.

Some 800 years ago, Alaska's Hubbard Glacier advanced toward the sea, retreated, and advanced again 500 years later. Since 1895, this seventy-mile-long river of ice has been flowing steadily toward the Gulf of Alaska at a rate of approximately 200 feet per year. In June 1986, however, the glacier surged ahead as much as 47 feet a day. Meanwhile, a western tributary, called Valerie Glacier, advanced up to 112 feet per day. Hubbard's surge closed off Russell Fiord with a formidable ice dam, some 2,500 feet wide and up to 800 feet high, whose caged waters threatened the town of Yakutat to the south.

About 20 similar glaciers around the Gulf of Alaska are heading toward the sea. If enough surge glaciers reach the ocean and raise sea levels, West Antarctic ice shelves could rise off the seafloor and become adrift. A flood of ice would then surge into the Southern Sea. With the continued rise in sea level, more ice would plunge into the ocean, causing sea levels to rise even higher, which in turn would release more ice and set in motion a vicious cycle. The additional sea ice floating toward the tropics would increase. Earth's albedo and lower global temperatures, perhaps enough to initiate a new ice age. This situation appears to have occurred at the end of the last warm interglacial (the time between glaciations), called the Sangamon, when sea ice cooled the ocean dramatically, spawning the beginning of the Ice Age.

30. What is the main topic of the passage?
(A) The classification of different types of surge glaciers.
(B) The causes and consequences of surge glaciers.
(C) The definition of a surge glacier.
(D) The history of a particular surge Glacier.
31. The word “intervals” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) records
(B) speeds
(C) distances
(D) periods
32. The author compares the surging motion of a surge glacier to the movement of a
(A) fish
(B) wave
(C) machine
(D) boat
33. Which of the following does the author mention as a possible cause of surging glaciers?
(A) The decline in sea levels.
(B) The occurrence of unusually large ocean waves.
(C) The shifting Antarctic ice shelves.
(D) The pressure of meltwater underneath the glacier.
34. The word “freeing” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) pushing
(B) releasing
(C) strengthening
(D) draining
35. According to the passage, the Hubbard Glacier
(A) moves more often than the Valerie Glacier.
(B) began movement toward the sea in 1895
(C) is 800 feet wide.
(D) has moved as fast as 47 feet per day.
36. Yahutat is the name of
(A) an Alaskan town
(B) the last ice age
(C) a surge glacier
(D) an Antarctic ice shelf
37. The word “plunge” in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) drop
(B) extent
(C) melt
(D) drift
38. The term “vicious cycle” in line 22 refers to the
(A) movement pattern of surge glaciers
(B) effect surge glaciers could have on the temperature of tropical areas
(C) effect that repeated rising sea levels might have on glacial ice
(D) constant threat surge glaciers could pose to the Gulf of Alaska
39. The author provides a definition for which of the following terms?
(A) Tributary (line 14)
(B) Ice dam (line 15)
(C) Albedo (line 23)
(D) Interglacial (line 24)

40. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- (A) The movement of surge glaciers can be prevented.
 - (B) The next ice age could be Cause by surge glaciers.
 - (C) Surge glaciers help to support Antarctic ice shelves.
 - (D) Normal glaciers have little effect on Earth's climate.

Questions 41 – 50

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, 5 although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment .

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “natural leaders.” It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have 10 in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion 15 of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-beings of a social group's members. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members 20 expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship 25 to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is

subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the difference in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may

30 enjoy a more distant respect.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The problems faced by leaders.
(B) How leadership differs in Small and large groups.
(C) How social groups determine who will lead them.
(D) The role of leaders in social groups.
42. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT
(A) recruitment
(B) formal election process
(C) specific leadership training
(D) traditional cultural patterns
43. In mentioning “natural leaders” in line 9, the author is making the point that
(A) few people qualify as “natural leaders”.
(B) there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist.
(C) “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a group.
(D) “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics
44. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?
(A) A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group
(B) Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person
(C) A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
(D) Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.
45. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on
(A) ensuring harmonious relationships.
(B) sharing responsibility with group members.
(C) identifying new leaders.
(D) achieving a goal.
46. The word “collective” in line 17 is closest in meaning to
(A) necessary
(B) typical
(C) group
(D) particular

47. The word “them” in line 19 refers to
(A) expressive leaders
(B) goals of the group
(C) group members
(D) tension and conflict

48. A “secondary relationship” mentioned in line 27 between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as
(A) distant
(B) enthusiastic
(C) unreliable
(D) personal

49. The word “resolve” in line 27 is closest in meaning to
(E) avoid repeating
(F) talk about
(G) avoid thinking about
(H) find a solution for

50. Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of
(A) examples that illustrate a problem
(B) cause and effect analysis
(C) narration of events
(D) comparison and contrast

This is the end of section 3

STOP

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Keys to the test (Never been confirmed):

Section 2

**DBBDB CBDDD CCCAA ADCBD ACACD CCBDB
CAADD ABDAC**

Section 3

**BDCCB AADAB BBDBC CCDAB CBBAA BDBDB
DBDAD ABCDB BCBAD CCDDD**