

## TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

### General Directions

This is a test of your ability to use the English language. It is divided into three sections, some of which have more than one part. Each section or part of the test begins with a set of specific directions that include sample questions. Be sure you understand what you are to do before you begin to work on a section.

The supervisor will tell you when to start each section and when to go on to the next section. You should work quickly but carefully. Do not spend too much time on any one question. If you finish a section early, you may review your answers on that section only. You may not go on to the next section and you may not go back to a section you have already worked on.

You will find that some of the questions are more difficult than others, but you should try to answer every one. Your score will be based on the number of correct answers you give. If you are not sure of the correct answer to a question, make the best guess you can. It is to your advantage to answer every question, even if you have to guess the answer.

Do not mark your answers in the test book. You must mark all of your answers on the separate answer sheet that the supervisor will give to you. When you mark your answer to a question on your answer sheet, you must:

- Use a medium-soft (#2 or HB) black lead pencil.
- Be careful to mark the space that corresponds to the answer you choose for each question. Also, make sure you mark your answer in the row with the same number as the number of the question you are answering. You will not be permitted to make any corrections after time is called.
- Mark only one answer to each question.
- Carefully and completely fill each intended oval with a dark mark so that you cannot see the letter inside the oval.
- Erase all extra marks completely and thoroughly. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer.

The examples below show you the correct and wrong ways of marking an answer sheet. Be sure to fill in the ovals on your answer sheet the correct way.

CORRECT	WRONG	WRONG	WRONG	WRONG

Some or all of the passages for this test have been adapted from published material to provide the examinee with significant problems for analysis and evaluation. To make the passages suitable for testing purposes, the style, content, or point of view of the original may have been altered in some cases. The ideas contained in the passages do not necessarily represent the opinions of the TOEFL Board or Educational Testing Service.



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Educational Testing Service  
Princeton, New Jersey 08541



# TOEFL

TEST BOOK SERIAL NUMBER



S105653090

1

## Test of English as a Foreign Language Test Book

### Institutional Testing Program

Print your full name

Last

First

Middle

TOEFL, LEVEL 1, FORM 3WTF08

Read the directions on the back cover.

**Do *not* break the seal  
until you are told to do so.**

This test book must *not* be taken from the room.



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# Section 1

## Listening Comprehension

1

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

### Part A

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

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

**Sample Answer**

● (B) (C) (D)

In your test book, 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).

**Wait**

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1. (A) She doesn't think the shirt comes in a bigger size.  
(B) She thinks the shirt will fit the man.  
(C) A checked shirt won't look good on the man.  
(D) The bigger sizes are more expensive.
2. (A) She expects the man to have it repaired.  
(B) She's angry with the man for forgetting it.  
(C) She doesn't know where it is.  
(D) She'd like the man to return it by tonight.
3. (A) She didn't buy the ticket.  
(B) The ticket was expensive.  
(C) She doesn't know how much the ticket cost.  
(D) There are still a few tickets left.
4. (A) Eat a bigger breakfast.  
(B) Make time for lunch in her schedule.  
(C) Take only morning classes next semester.  
(D) Change her schedule after she eats lunch.
5. (A) He's quitting the band for academic reasons.  
(B) He didn't enjoy being a member of the band.  
(C) He's getting academic credit for being in the band.  
(D) He's taking time off from his studies to join the band.
6. (A) His suit is too old to wear.  
(B) He doesn't want to buy new clothes.  
(C) He doesn't want to wear a suit.  
(D) He'll go shopping with the woman.
7. (A) Calculate the bill again.  
(B) Refuse to pay the bill.  
(C) Invite the man to dinner.  
(D) Lend the man some money.
8. (A) Sara rarely makes mistakes.  
(B) Sara usually says what she thinks.  
(C) Sara's boss is hard to work with.  
(D) The secretary wasn't a hard worker.
9. (A) She'd prefer to see a different type of movie than a comedy.  
(B) She has already finished her research paper.  
(C) She won't be able to go to a movie with the man.  
(D) She'd like the man to help her with her research paper.
10. (A) He prefers to work part time.  
(B) He wants to change his class schedule.  
(C) He's having a difficult time finding a part-time job.  
(D) He doesn't want to work on campus.



11. (A) She doesn't think it will snow.  
(B) The location of the session has been changed.  
(C) The session might be canceled.  
(D) She'll probably be too tired to walk to the session.
12. (A) Use bleach on his socks.  
(B) Buy new white socks.  
(C) Wash his red T-shirt again.  
(D) Throw away his pink socks.
13. (A) He hasn't talked to his brother since he transferred.  
(B) He doesn't think his brother should transfer.  
(C) His brother doesn't want to transfer.  
(D) He hadn't heard the news about his brother.
14. (A) Which seminar the woman wants to sign up for.  
(B) If the woman keeps money at the bank.  
(C) Where the woman learned about the seminar.  
(D) If the woman has taken other classes on personal finances.
15. (A) He's used to cold weather.  
(B) He expected the weather to be warmer over the weekend.  
(C) He has never liked the weather in October.  
(D) He didn't see the forecast for the weekend.
16. (A) Leave the art exhibit.  
(B) Help the man understand the display.  
(C) Take the artwork down.  
(D) Call the museum director.
17. (A) He thinks he's very organized.  
(B) He doesn't want to join the study group.  
(C) He doesn't think he should lead the study group.  
(D) He knows someone who can lead the study group.
18. (A) He doesn't know where his brother keeps his computer.  
(B) The woman should buy a used computer.  
(C) He doesn't know how much computers cost.  
(D) His brother paid too much for the computer.
19. (A) It's been too warm to wear the jacket.  
(B) The jacket is too big for him.  
(C) He doesn't like cold weather.  
(D) He didn't buy the jacket until cooler weather arrived.
20. (A) He started the semester in a bad mood.  
(B) He's not usually bad-tempered.  
(C) He has few responsibilities.  
(D) He doesn't like the man.

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21. (A) He forgot to cancel the reservation.  
(B) They can go to the restaurant after the woman has finished working.  
(C) He has to work late tonight.  
(D) They don't have a reservation at the restaurant.
22. (A) Watch a TV program related to his project.  
(B) Think about taking a less advanced sociology class.  
(C) Finish his project as soon as possible.  
(D) Reconsider his decision to interview so many people.
23. (A) Try on a smaller sweater.  
(B) Look for another style at a different store.  
(C) Give the sweater away as a gift.  
(D) Exchange the sweater for a bigger one.
24. (A) She plans to send a package to Canada.  
(B) She doesn't know the postage for a package to Australia.  
(C) She has relatives in Australia.  
(D) She'll help the man wrap the package.
25. (A) Send back his food.  
(B) Compliment the waiter on the food.  
(C) Tell the waiter about the mistake.  
(D) Order something else.

26. (A) She doesn't speak Spanish very well.  
(B) She doesn't have to study a foreign language.  
(C) She performed poorly on a recent Spanish test.  
(D) She doesn't remember living in Mexico.
27. (A) He's taking the next train to Philadelphia.  
(B) He has an extra train schedule.  
(C) He missed his train.  
(D) He's familiar with the train station.
28. (A) He'd like the woman to take his picture.  
(B) He'd like to borrow the woman's camera this weekend.  
(C) His camera takes better pictures than the woman's camera.  
(D) His camera is smaller than the woman's camera.
29. (A) Ask Professor Bell to help the club.  
(B) Introduce the woman to Professor Bell.  
(C) Write an article about Professor Bell's interests.  
(D) Find out which biology classes Professor Bell teaches.
30. (A) She wasn't wearing a scarf when she arrived.  
(B) She'll help the man look for his scarf.  
(C) She likes the color of the man's scarf.  
(D) The man didn't take her scarf.

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**Part B**

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

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

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

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31. (A) A concert the woman attended.  
(B) The man's collection of CD's.  
(C) A new software program.  
(D) An instrument the woman is learning to play.
32. (A) She lost one of his CD's.  
(B) She didn't invite him to the concert.  
(C) She missed class.  
(D) She forgot about a meeting.
33. (A) It does not need to be tuned.  
(B) It has two sets of strings.  
(C) Its pitch is exceptionally high.  
(D) It is played with the hands and feet.
34. (A) A baryton.  
(B) Some CD's.  
(C) A computer program.  
(D) His class notes.
35. (A) The woman's house.  
(B) The concert.  
(C) The club meeting.  
(D) The music shop.
36. (A) How to investigate the geological history of a place.  
(B) How sediment hardens into rock.  
(C) How flood plains develop.  
(D) How minerals are extracted from rock.
37. (A) How rocks are eroded.  
(B) How strata are formed in rock.  
(C) Why flooding makes geological investigations difficult.  
(D) Which minerals can be found in rock.
38. (A) The deposits aren't made of organic material.  
(B) The deposits aren't found everywhere in the world.  
(C) The deposits harden under conditions of heat and pressure.  
(D) The deposits don't form at regular time intervals.
39. (A) Where fossils are most commonly found.  
(B) How a geological discovery was made.  
(C) Why rivers flood.  
(D) The differences between two geological periods.



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### 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 the 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:

Now listen to a sample question.

#### Sample Answer

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

In your test 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 choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

#### Sample Answer

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

In your test 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.

Wait

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40. (A) A museum exhibition of African baskets.  
 (B) Changes in basket-weaving techniques.  
 (C) Differences between African and American baskets.  
 (D) The development of basket weaving in one town.
41. (A) Their mothers taught them.  
 (B) They traveled to Africa.  
 (C) They learned in school.  
 (D) They taught themselves.
42. (A) Fruit baskets.  
 (B) Work baskets.  
 (C) Baby cradles.  
 (D) Clothes baskets.
43. (A) They sell them to tourists.  
 (B) They make them as a hobby.  
 (C) They use them on their farms.  
 (D) They send them to museums.
44. (A) How insects breed in extreme desert temperatures.  
 (B) Different types of beetles.  
 (C) Plants that survive in arid regions.  
 (D) How beetles can defeat a plant's defense system.
45. (A) Its resin isn't poisonous.  
 (B) It can shoot its resin a great distance.  
 (C) Its leaves have no veins.  
 (D) It doesn't need much water to grow well.
46. (A) By severing the veins that carry the poison.  
 (B) By eating only the stem of the plant.  
 (C) By changing the plant's chemistry.  
 (D) By eating only at night.



47. (A) Their literary value.  
 (B) The debate over who wrote them.  
 (C) The time period in which they were written.  
 (D) Why they are still popular today.
48. (A) The *Iliad* was written after the *Odyssey*.  
 (B) The first European poems weren't written in Greek.  
 (C) The poet called Homer wrote the *Iliad* but not the *Odyssey*.  
 (D) The poet called Homer never existed.
49. (A) The portrayal of the characters in the poems.  
 (B) Archaeological findings in Greece.  
 (C) Research conducted by Milman Parry.  
 (D) Claims made by ancient Greek authors about the poems.
50. (A) Other poems written by Homer.  
 (B) A comparison of modern *versus* ancient Greek poetry.  
 (C) A twentieth-century scholar's conclusions about Homer.  
 (D) Poetry by Milman Parry.

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



**Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.  
 The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on Section 2.**

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## Section 2

### Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes

2

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

The sentence should read, "Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes because they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface." Therefore, you should choose (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

The sentence should read, "During the early 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.

#### Sample Answer

(A) ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐

#### Sample Answer

(A) ☐ (B) ☒ (C) ☐ (D) ☐

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

1. One of the major rivers of the western United States, ----- flows for some 1,500 miles from Colorado to northwestern Mexico.
  - (A) it is the Colorado River
  - (B) the Colorado River which
  - (C) and the Colorado River
  - (D) the Colorado River
2. ----- skeleton of an insect is on the outside of its body.
  - (A) Its
  - (B) That the
  - (C) There is a
  - (D) The
3. In eighteenth-century North America, printed engravings provided ----- of rococo style.
  - (A) the most manifestation widespread
  - (B) manifestation widespread the most
  - (C) the widespread manifestation most
  - (D) the most widespread manifestation
4. Lenses, -----, are used to correct imperfections in eyesight.
  - (A) are the forms of glasses and contact lenses
  - (B) in the form of glasses and contact lenses
  - (C) glasses and contact lenses which form
  - (D) glasses and contact lenses may be formed
5. By ----- excluding competition from an industry, governments have often created public service monopolies.
  - (A) they adopt laws
  - (B) laws are adopted
  - (C) adopting laws
  - (D) having laws adopt
6. In the Arctic tundra, ice fog may form under clear skies in winter, ----- coastal fogs or low stratus clouds are common in summer.
  - (A) because of
  - (B) whereas
  - (C) despite
  - (D) that
7. On attaining maximum size, ----- by drawing itself out and dividing into two daughter amoebas, each receiving identical nuclear materials.
  - (A) the reproduction of the amoeba
  - (B) the amoeba, which reproduces
  - (C) reproducing the amoeba
  - (D) the amoeba reproduces
8. The gray scale, a progressive series of shades ranging from black to white, is used in computer graphics ----- detail to graphical images.
  - (A) added
  - (B) to add
  - (C) are added
  - (D) and add

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9. For the advertiser, one of the greatest appeals of radio is ----- an audience all day long.  
(A) that it has  
(B) that to have  
(C) to have it  
(D) having it
10. Charles Schulz's comic strip, "Peanuts," features children who make ----- about life.  
(A) funny, wise statements that  
(B) which funny, wise statements  
(C) statements are funny but wise  
(D) funny but wise statements
11. Isabel Bishop was one of many American artists ----- by the government during the Depression years on various federal art projects.  
(A) employed  
(B) whose employment  
(C) to employ  
(D) had been employed
12. Outbreaks of diseases in trees commonly occur ----- stressed because of drought or other environmental factors.  
(A) as forests that become  
(B) in forests become  
(C) that become forests  
(D) when forests become
13. To break thick ice, an icebreaker boat moves fast enough to ride up on the ice, ----- under its weight.  
(A) so then breaks  
(B) when breaks it  
(C) which then breaks  
(D) for which then breaks
14. In art, the tendency of gouache colors to lighten on drying makes ----- a wide range of pearly or pastel-like effects.  
(A) it is possible  
(B) possible  
(C) possible to be  
(D) it possible that
15. Cholesterol is present in large quantities in the nervous system, where ----- compound of myelin.  
(A) it a  
(B) a  
(C) being a  
(D) it is a

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### 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

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

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

### Example II

Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm  
A B  
became an important United States politician.  
C 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.

### Sample Answer

☒ ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

### Sample Answer

Ⓐ      ●      Ⓒ      Ⓓ

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16. The cork oak tree has a layer of cork several inches thickness that can be stripped every ten years.  
A B C D
17. By 1830 the glass industry in the United States had become too well established that the country no longer needed to depend on imported glass.  
A B C D
18. Painters of the early twentieth century who were known primarily for they colorful landscapes, the Group of Seven changed its name to the Canadian Group of Painters in 1933.  
A B C D
19. Inflation, interest rates, and overall economic active can be governed by the United States Federal Reserve's decision to adjust the supply of money to the economy.  
A B C D
20. Free radicals of oxygen, which common by-products of metabolic processes in the body, are capable of causing tissue damage.  
A B C D
21. Most animals have nervous systems, sense organs, and specialized modes of locomotion, and are capable of securing, ingesting, and to digest food.  
A B C D
22. Coral formations have known as fringing reefs are located close to shore, separated from land only by shallow water.  
A B C D
23. Free land, cheaply transportation, and powerfully persuasive railroad advertising all helped flood the western part of the United States with farmers in the nineteenth century.  
A B C D

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24. A sponge feeds itself by drawing water through tiny pores on its surface, filtering out food particles, and then expel the water through larger vents.  
A B C D
25. Diamond is the hardest known substance, so diamonds can be cut only by another diamonds.  
A B C D
26. Visibly only through large telescopes, Pluto has a yellowish color, which indicates that there is very little atmosphere.  
A B C D
27. The International Monetary Fund was created in a effort to stabilize exchange rates without interfering with the healthy growth of trade.  
A B C D
28. For a seagoing, cargo-carrying sailing vessels, the clipper ship was remarkably fast.  
A B C D
29. Butterflies and moths undergo complete metamorphosis, them changing from caterpillar to adult via one intermediate stage, the pupa.  
A B C D
30. Thousands of meteorite hit Earth each year, but most fall into the sea or in remote areas and are never recovered.  
A B C D
31. Alaska became the forty-ninth state in 1959, and Hawaii became the fiftieth state lately that year.  
A B C D

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32. Pythons differ than most other snakes by having two well-developed lungs  
rather than a much smaller left lung or no left lung at all.  
A B C D
33. Weighing among two to five kilograms in adults, the skin is the largest organ of  
the human body.  
A B C D
34. Toward the end of his life, John Singer Sargent returned to the painting of  
landscapes and the use of watercolors, of which he excelled.  
A B C D
35. Rodents dwelt in various habitat, some species being aquatic, some terrestrial.  
A B C D
36. Lucid dreaming, the ability dreamers to become aware of and to control their dreams  
while dreaming, is the focus of some current psychological research.  
A B C D
37. The nectar of flowers are ingested by worker bees and converted to honey  
in special sacs in their digestive systems.  
A B C D

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38. The musical tone of an electric guitar is created not by the resonance of the body  
of the guitar but by electronically amplification.  
A B C D
39. The sensation of sound is produced how vibrations transmitted through the air  
strike the eardrum.  
A B C D
40. Considered one of the most beautiful of the fine art, ballet is a combination of  
dance and mime performed to music.  
A B C D

**This is the end of Section 2.**

**If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.**



**The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on Section 3.**

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## Section 3 Reading Comprehension

Time: 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 that passage.

Read the following 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.

### Example I

### Sample Answer

What is the main idea of the passage?

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

- (A) In modern society we must make 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 II

### Sample Answer

In line 5, the phrase "this tradition" refers to

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

- (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.

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### Questions 1-10

Archaeological literature is rich in descriptions of potmaking. Unlike modern industrial potters, prehistoric artisans created each of their pieces individually, using the simplest technology but demonstrating remarkable skill in making and adorning their vessels.

Line The clay used in prehistoric potmaking was invariably selected with the utmost care; 5 often it was traded over considerable distances. The consistency of the clay was crucial; it was pounded meticulously and mixed with water to make it entirely even in texture. By careful kneading, the potter removed the air bubbles and made the clay as plastic as possible, allowing it to be molded into shape as the pot was built up. When a pot is fired, it loses its water and can crack, so the potter added a temper to the clay, a substance that 10 helped reduce shrinkage and cracking.

Since surface finishes provided a pleasing appearance and also improved the durability in day-to-day use, the potter smoothed the exterior surface of the pot with wet hands. Often a wet clay solution, known as a slip, was applied to the smooth surface. Brightly colored slips were often used and formed painted decorations on the vessel. In later times, 15 glazes came into use in some areas. A glaze is a form of slip that turns to a glasslike finish during high-temperature firing. When a slip was not applied, the vessel was allowed to dry slowly until the external surface was almost like leather in texture. It was then rubbed with a round stone or similar object to give it a shiny, hard surface. Some pots were adorned with incised or stamped decorations.

20 Most early pottery was then fired over open hearths. The vessels were covered with fast-burning wood; as it burned, the ashes would fall around the pots and bake them evenly over a few hours. Far higher temperatures were attained in special ovens, known as kilns, which would not only bake the clay and remove its plasticity, but also dissolve carbons and iron compounds. Kilns were also used for glazing, when two firings were 25 needed. Once fired, the pots were allowed to cool slowly, and small cracks were repaired before they were ready for use.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - (A) Why archaeologists study prehistoric potmaking
  - (B) How early pottery was made and decorated
  - (C) The development of kilns used by early potters
  - (D) The variety of decorations on prehistoric pottery

2. The word "meticulously" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) heavily
  - (B) initially
  - (C) carefully
  - (D) completely



3. Which of the following was a process used by prehistoric potters to improve the texture of the clay?
  - (A) Adding temper
  - (B) Removing the water
  - (C) Beating on the clay
  - (D) Mixing the clay with plastic substances
4. The word "durability" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) quality
  - (B) endurance
  - (C) adaptability
  - (D) applicability
5. Prehistoric potters applied slips and glazes to their vessels in order to do which of the following?
  - (A) Improve the appearance of the vessels
  - (B) Prevent the vessels from leaking
  - (C) Help the vessels to dry more quickly
  - (D) Give the vessels a leatherlike quality
6. Which of the following was a method used by some potters to give vessels a glossy finish?
  - (A) Smoothing them with wet hands
  - (B) Mixing the clay with colored solutions
  - (C) Baking them at a very high temperature
  - (D) Rubbing them with a smooth hard object
7. The word "incised" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) designed
  - (B) carved
  - (C) detailed
  - (D) painted
8. The word "they" in line 26 refers to
  - (A) kilns
  - (B) firings
  - (C) pots
  - (D) cracks
9. According to the passage, the advantage of kilns over open fires was that the kilns
  - (A) required less wood for burning
  - (B) reached higher temperatures
  - (C) kept ashes away from the pots
  - (D) baked vessels without cracking them
10. Look at the terms "temper" (line 9), "glazes" (line 15), "kilns" (line 23), and "compounds" (line 24). Which of these terms is NOT defined in the passage?
  - (A) temper
  - (B) glazes
  - (C) kilns
  - (D) compounds

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### Questions 11-19

Line 5 During the second half of the nineteenth century, the production of food and feed crops in the United States rose at an extraordinarily rapid rate. Corn production increased by four and a half times, hay by five times, oats and wheat by seven times. The most crucial factor behind this phenomenal upsurge in productivity was the widespread adoption of labor-saving machinery by northern farmers. By 1850 horse-drawn reaping machines that cut grain were being introduced into the major grain-growing regions of the country. Horse-powered threshing machines to separate the seeds from the plants were already in general use. However, it was the onset of the Civil War in 1861 that provided the great stimulus for the mechanization of northern agriculture. With much of the labor force inducted into the army and with grain prices on the rise, northern farmers rushed to avail themselves of the new labor-saving equipment. In 1860 there were approximately 80,000 reapers in the country; five years later there were 350,000.

15 After the close of the war in 1865, machinery became ever more important in northern agriculture, and improved equipment was continually introduced. By 1880 a self-binding reaper had been perfected that not only cut the grain, but also gathered the stalks and bound them with twine. Threshing machines were also being improved and enlarged, and after 1870 they were increasingly powered by steam engines rather than by horses. Since steam-powered threshing machines were costly items—running from \$1,000 to \$4,000—they were usually owned by custom thresher owners who then worked their way from 20 farm to farm during the harvest season. “Combines” were also coming into use on the great wheat ranches in California and the Pacific Northwest. These ponderous machines—sometimes pulled by as many as 40 horses—reaped the grain, threshed it, and bagged it, all in one simultaneous operation.

25 The adoption of labor-saving machinery had a profound effect upon the sale of agricultural operations in the northern states—allowing farmers to increase vastly their crop acreage. By the end of the century, a farmer employing the new machinery could plant and harvest two and half times as much corn as a farmer had using hand methods 50 years before.

11. What aspect of farming in the United States in the nineteenth century does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How labor-saving machinery increased crop production
- (B) Why southern farms were not as successful as northern farms
- (C) Farming practices before the Civil War
- (D) The increase in the number of people farming

12. The word “crucial” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) obvious
- (B) unbelievable
- (C) important
- (D) desirable

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13. The phrase “avail themselves” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) take care
- (B) make use
- (C) get rid
- (D) do more
14. According to the passage, why was the Civil War a stimulus for mechanization?
- (A) The army needed more grain in order to feed the soldiers.
- (B) Technology developed for the war could also be used by farmers.
- (C) It was hoped that harvesting more grain would lower the price of grain.
- (D) Machines were needed to replace a disappearing labor force.
15. The passage supports which of the following statements about machinery after the Civil War?
- (A) Many farmers preferred not to use the new machinery.
- (B) Returning laborers replaced the use of machinery.
- (C) The use of farm machinery continued to increase.
- (D) Poor-quality machinery slowed the pace of crop production.
16. Combines and self-binding reapers were similar because each
- (A) could perform more than one function
- (B) required relatively little power to operate
- (C) was utilized mainly in California
- (D) required two people to operate
17. The word “they” in line 17 refers to
- (A) grain stalks
- (B) threshing machines
- (C) steam engines
- (D) horses
18. It can be inferred from the passage that most farmers did not own threshing machines because
- (A) farmers did not know how to use the new machines
- (B) farmers had no space to keep the machines
- (C) thresher owners had a chance to buy the machines before farmers did
- (D) the machines were too expensive for every farmer to own
19. The word “ponderous” in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) advanced
- (B) heavy
- (C) complex
- (D) rapid

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### Questions 20-30

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanisms in little more than a century.

In the early colonial days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

When the United States became an independent nation in 1776, it did not have a single city as large as 50,000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 100,000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War (1861-1865).

20. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe
  - (B) The evolution of cities in North America
  - (C) Trade between North American and European cities
  - (D) The effects of the United States' independence on urban growth in New England

21. The word "they" in line 4 refers to
- (A) North American colonies
  - (B) cities
  - (C) centuries
  - (D) town economies

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22. The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of the following?
- (A) Their economic success
  - (B) The type of merchandise they exported
  - (C) Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements
  - (D) The pace of their development
23. The word "accordingly" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- (A) as usual
  - (B) in contrast
  - (C) to some degree
  - (D) for that reason
24. According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to
- (A) an abundance of natural resources
  - (B) financial support from colonial governments
  - (C) proximity to parts of Europe
  - (D) a favorable climate
25. The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
- (A) Manufacturing equipment
  - (B) Capital goods
  - (C) Consumer goods
  - (D) Raw materials
26. According to the passage, all of the following aspects of the plantation system influenced the growth of southern cities EXCEPT the
- (A) location of the plantations
  - (B) access of plantation owners to shipping
  - (C) relationships between plantation residents and city residents
  - (D) economic self-sufficiency of the plantations
27. It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern cities, most southern cities were
- (A) more prosperous
  - (B) smaller
  - (C) less economically self-sufficient
  - (D) tied less closely to England than to France

**The questions for this passage continue on the next page.**

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The following questions are based on  
the passage on page 30.

28. The word "recorded" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) imagined
  - (B) discovered
  - (C) documented
  - (D) planned
29. The word "drawing" in line 27 is closest in meaning to
- (A) attracting
  - (B) employing
  - (C) instructing
  - (D) representing
30. The passage mentions the period following the Civil War (lines 28-29) because it was a time of
- (A) significant obstacles to industrial growth
  - (B) decreased dependence on foreign trade
  - (C) increased numbers of people leaving employment on farms
  - (D) increased migration from northern states to southern states

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**Section 3 continues.**

**Turn the page and read the next passage.**

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### Questions 31-41

The Native American peoples of the north Pacific Coast created a highly complex maritime culture as they invented modes of production unique to their special environment. In addition to their sophisticated technical culture, they also attained one of the most complex social organizations of any nonagricultural people in the world.

Line 5 In a division of labor similar to that of the hunting peoples in the interior and among foraging peoples throughout the world, the men did most of the fishing, and the women processed the catch. Women also specialized in the gathering of the abundant shellfish that lived closer to shore. They collected oysters, crabs, sea urchins, mussels, abalone, and clams, which they could gather while remaining close to their children. The maritime life harvested by the women not only provided food, but also supplied more of the raw materials for making tools than did the fish gathered by the men. Of particular importance for the native tool kit before the introduction of metal was the wide knife made from the larger mussel shells, and a variety of cutting edges that could be made from other marine shells.

15 The women used their tools to process all of the fish and marine mammals brought in by the men. They cleaned the fish, and dried vast quantities of them for the winter. They sun-dried fish when practical, but in the rainy climate of the coastal area they also used smokehouses to preserve tons of fish and other seafood annually. Each product had its own peculiar characteristics that demanded a particular way of cutting or drying the meat, and each task required its own cutting blades and other utensils.

20 After drying the fish, the women pounded some of them into fish meal, which was an easily transported food used in soups, stews, or other dishes to provide protein and thickening in the absence of fresh fish or while on long trips. The women also made a cheese-like substance from a mixture of fish and roe by aging it in storehouses or by burying it in wooden boxes or pits lined with rocks and tree leaves.

31. Which aspect of the lives of the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Methods of food preservation  
(B) How diet was restricted by the environment  
(C) The contributions of women to the food supply  
(D) Difficulties in establishing successful farms

32. The word "unique" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) comprehensible  
(B) productive  
(C) intentional  
(D) particular

33. The word "attained" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) achieved  
(B) modified  
(C) demanded  
(D) spread

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34. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the social organization of many agricultural peoples is

(A) more complex than that of hunters and foragers  
(B) less efficient than that of hunters and foragers  
(C) more widespread than that of hunters and foragers  
(D) better documented than that of hunters and foragers

35. According to the passage, what is true of the "division of labor" mentioned in line 5?

(A) It was first developed by Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast.  
(B) It rarely existed among hunting peoples.  
(C) It was a structure that the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast shared with many other peoples.  
(D) It provided a form of social organization that was found mainly among coastal peoples.

36. The word "abundant" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) prosperous  
(B) plentiful  
(C) acceptable  
(D) fundamental

37. All of the following are true of the north Pacific coast women EXCEPT that they

(A) were more likely to catch shellfish than other kinds of fish  
(B) contributed more materials for toolmaking than the men did  
(C) sometimes searched for food far inland from the coast  
(D) prepared and preserved the fish

38. The word "They" in line 16 refers to

(A) women  
(B) tools  
(C) mammals  
(D) men

39. The Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast used smokehouses in order to

(A) store utensils used in food preparation  
(B) prevent fish and shellfish from spoiling  
(C) have a place to store fish and shellfish  
(D) prepare elaborate meals

40. The word "peculiar" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

(A) strange  
(B) distinctive  
(C) appealing  
(D) biological

41. All of the following are true of the cheese-like substance mentioned in paragraph 4 EXCEPT that it was

(A) made from fish  
(B) not actually cheese  
(C) useful on long journeys  
(D) made in a short period of time

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Questions 42-50

Prehistoric mammoths have been preserved in the famous tar pits of Rancho La Brea (*brea* is the Spanish word for tar) in what is now the heart of Los Angeles, California. These tar pits have been known for centuries and were formerly mined for their natural asphalt, a black or brown petroleum-like substance. Thousands of tons were extracted before 1875, when it was first noticed that the tar contained fossil remains. Major excavations were undertaken that established the significance of this remarkable site. The tar pits were found to contain the remains of scores of species of animals from the last 30,000 years of the Ice Age.

Since then, over 100 tons of fossils, 1.5 million from vertebrates, 2.5 million from invertebrates, have been recovered, often in densely concentrated tangled masses. The creatures found range from insects and birds to giant ground sloths, but a total of 17 proboscideans (animals with a proboscis or long nose)—including mastodons and Columbian mammoths—have been recovered, most of them from Pit 9, the deepest bone-bearing deposit, which was excavated in 1914. Most of the fossils date to between 40,000 and 10,000 years ago.

The asphalt at La Brea seeps to the surface, especially in the summer, and forms shallow puddles that would often have been concealed by leaves and dust. Unwary animals would become trapped on these thin sheets of liquid asphalt, which are extremely sticky in warm weather. Stuck, the unfortunate beasts would die of exhaustion and hunger or fall prey to predators that often also became stuck.

As the animals decayed, more scavengers would be attracted and caught in their turn. Carnivores greatly outnumber herbivores in the collection: for every large herbivore, there is one saber-tooth cat, a coyote, and four wolves. The fact that some bones are heavily weathered shows that some bodies remained above the surface for weeks or months. Bacteria in the asphalt would have consumed some of the tissues other than bones, and the asphalt itself would dissolve what was left, at the same time impregnating and beautifully preserving the saturated bones, rendering them dark brown and shiny.

42. What aspect of the La Brea tar pits does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The amount of asphalt that was mined there
- (B) The chemical and biological interactions between asphalt and animals
- (C) The fossil remains that have been found there
- (D) Scientific methods of determining the age of tar pits

43. In using the phrase “the heart of Los Angeles” in line 2, the author is talking about the city’s

- (A) beautiful design
- (B) central area
- (C) basic needs
- (D) supplies of natural asphalt

44. The word “noticed” in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- (A) predicted
- (B) announced
- (C) corrected
- (D) observed

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45. The word “tangled” in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- (A) buried beneath
- (B) twisted together
- (C) quickly formed
- (D) easily dated

46. The word “them” in line 13 refers to

- (A) insects
- (B) birds
- (C) sloths
- (D) proboscideans

47. How many proboscideans have been found at the La Brea tar pits?

- (A) 9
- (B) 17
- (C) 1.5 million
- (D) 2.5 million

48. The word “concealed” in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- (A) highlighted
- (B) covered
- (C) transformed
- (D) contaminated

49. Why does the author mention animals such as coyotes and wolves in paragraph 4?

- (A) To give examples of animals that are classified as carnivores
- (B) To specify the animals found least commonly at La Brea
- (C) To argue that these animals were especially likely to avoid extinction
- (D) To define the term “scavengers”

50. According to the passage, the asphalt had which of the following effects on the animal bones at La Brea?

- (A) It caused them to become soft.
- (B) It helped to preserve them.
- (C) It dissolved them.
- (D) It made them difficult to find.

**This is the end of Section 3.**



**If you finish before time is called,  
check your work on Section 3 only.**



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