

# TOEFL PRACTICE TEST - 1

## SECTION 1

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**Time-approximately 35 minutes**

**(including the reading of the directions for each part)**

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

### Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversation between two people. After each conversations, 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 answer in your test book and choose that best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example

**Sample Answer**

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *That exam was just awful.*

(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

A

B

C



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

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

1. (A) In a bus terminal.  
(B) In a tourist agency.  
(C) At an airport ticket counter.  
(D) At a train station.
2. (A) If the car ran out of gas.  
(B) If the car will start.  
(C) Where the gas station is.  
(D) If she should send a check to the service station.
3. (A) The woman should leave in the Morning  
(B) The woman should finish the problem before midnight.  
(C) The cars should work from midnight to morning.  
(D) The woman shouldn't try to finish everything tonight.
4. (A) The traffic is unusually light.  
(B) she shares the man's pinion.  
(C) The cars should stay on the road.  
(D) According to the clock, traffic is
8. (A) She fears that someone took her wallet.  
(B) She can't find what she wallet.  
(C) She is relieved that her wallet.  
(D) All the worry has taken Its toll.
9. (A) Someone talked out  
(B) No one was allowed to talk.  
(C) The meeting seemed long to everyone.  
(D) A lot of people participated
10. (A) The book should be Returned to the library within a week.  
(B) The man isn't able to do His work in this book.  
(C) The man is due for a raise this week.

getting heavier.

(D) The book was due last week.

5. (A) The plants need more water today.  
(B) The plants don't need to be watered.  
(C) Yesterday's watering was insufficient.  
(D) He thinks he should water the plants.

11. (A) She spent a lot of time finding the  
Bracelet.  
(B) It wasn't a difficult project.  
(C) The bracelet was hard to make  
(D) It wasn't worth the time it took

6. (A) It unfortunate that the competition.  
Did not take place.  
(B) He hasn't seen the competition  
results.  
(C) Luckily he hid better than the woman  
did.  
(D) They both performed poorly.

12. (A) She believes the cost was reasonable.  
(B) The cost was unbelievably low.  
(C) She believes she'll stay over night.  
(D) the cost was rather high.

7. (A) She doesn't know what time it is.  
(B) She thinks it's late.  
(C) She believes they can will go.  
(D) She believes the market will be  
closed.

13. (A) Perhaps the woman left the checks in  
Her suitcase.  
(B) He doesn't know why the woman is  
Looking in her suitcase.  
(C) The woman should check her purse  
Again.  
(D) The woman could've left her purse in  
The suitcase.

14. (A) Mr. Milton pointed to the dean of the college.  
(B) The dean of the collage pointed out Mr. Milton.  
(C) Mr. Milton's appointment was deemed unnecessary.  
(D) Mr. Milton received a new position a month ago.
15. (A) His Intuition was not very good.  
(B) He was scared that he hadn't studied enough.  
(C) He couldn't pay tuition because money saw scarce.  
(D) He had just enough to pay his school lees.
16. (A) If Eric wants to play basketball.  
(B) If Eric is walking to the basketball game.  
(C) If Eric's still hurt.  
(D) If Eric's uncle's playing basketball.
19. (A) He didn't read stan's article.  
(B) He read the article when it appeared in the paper.  
(C) He helped stan with the article.  
(D) Stan read the article in the school paper.
20. (A) The woman should not have given him the gift.  
(B) It was a problem to pick those things up.  
(C) The woman should be more realistic about the situation.  
(D) The woman should keep trying.
21. (A) Ten dollars should was to much to pay for the perfume.  
(B) It was unfortunate that she didn't like the perfume.  
(C) Fortunately she got the perfume for ten dollars.  
(D) She didn't have enough money to buy the perfume.

17. (A) He thinks the housing deadline hasn't passed.

(B) He's accepting the housing that's been offered.

(C) He doesn't have a place to stay.

(D) He supposes that's his application's bin accepted.

22. (A) Only Eric can play the piano so well.

(B) Eric can't play the piano very well.

(C) Eric's the only one who plays the piano

(D) Others play the piano better than Eric.

18. (A) She thinks the homework's easy

(B) She doesn't know about the homework assignment.

(C) She's worked hard on her biology homework assignment.

(D) The homework was due yesterday.

23. (A) He never like to play tennis.

(B) He's unable to play tennis with them.

(C) He isn't a very good tennis player.

(D) He is in town for a game a tennis.

24. (A) She could not believe how hard it  
snowed.
- (B) The surprise trip really pleased her.
- (C) She was unable to go because of the  
snow.
- (D) She expected more snow.
25. (A) He's disappointed about the promotion.
- (B) He made some extra motion.
- (C) He's heard a lot of static.
- (D) He's very pleased.
26. (A) Both shirt are made exactly the same.
- (B) It doesn't matter to her which shirt the man gets.
- (C) The man shouldn't get either one.
- (D) She doesn't like either shirt.
27. (A) He got the job he wanted
- (B) He doesn't want a part-time job.
- (C) He's no longer looking for a job.
- (E) He did not get a position.
28. (A) The dean will listen to the circumstances of  
the complaint

(B) The dean never complains about the circumstances.

(C) The dean never hears any complaints.

(E) The dean always listens to any complaints.

29. (A) She did not know how to cook.

(B) She would never invite people to her house.

(C) She busy doing something else that evening

(D) She a really good cook.

30. (A) He has put off going to Texas.

(B) He completed them long ago.

(C) He put the money for his taxes away in the bank

(D) His taxes are not done.

**Part B**

Direction : In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversation After each conversation, you will hear several 38. (A) Thirteen hours.

questions. The conversation and questions will not be repeated. (B) Nine hours.

(C) Eight hours.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers (D) Six hours.

in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that

corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

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

31. (A) The price of textbooks.

(B) History 101.

(C) The university bookstore.

(D) Ways to sell used books.

36. (A) In psychology class.

(B) In a discussion with the man.

(C) From an article that she read.

(D) From the class textbook.

32. (A) He desperately needs the money.

(B) Reading doesn't interest him.

(C) He's finished using them.

(D) He'd rather have cheaper books.

37. (A) teens.

(B) Twenties.

(C) Thirties.

(D) Fifties.

33. (A) The book store doesn't want to buy them.
- (B) He wouldn't get enough money.
- (C) He doesn't like the bookstore's advertisement.
- (D) It's too late to sell them to the bookstore.

34. (A) Post some advertisements.
- (B) Take history 101.
- (C) Give the books to the bookstore for nothing.
- (D) Keep the books.

35. (A) That babies sleep thirteen hours a day.
- (B) That the woman was taking a psychology class.
- (C) That more mature people required so much sleep.
- (D) That the need for sleep decreases with age.

38. (A) Thirteen hours.
- (B) Nine hours.
- (C) Eight hours.
- (D) Six hours.

### Part C

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

After you've heard 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.

(narrator) *Listen to an instructor talk to his class about painting.*

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

Now listen to a sample question.

Simple answer

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

A

B

C

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



The best answer to the question . “What style of painting is known as American regionalist?” is (D).

“Art from rural section of America. “Therefore. The correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Simple answer

(narrator) What is the name of wood’s most successful painting?

A

B

C

D

In your test book, you read: (A) “American Regionalist.”

(B) “The Family Farm in Iowa.”

(C) “American Gothic.”

(D) “A Serious Couple.”

The best answer to the question. “What is the name of wood’s most successful painting?” is (C).

“American Gothic.” Therefore. The correct choice is (C).

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

39. (A) How to get a professor’s signature.

(B) The procedure for dropping courses.

(C) When to come and see the advisor.

(D) The effect of officially dropping a course.

45. (A) Increased prosperity..

(B) A large share of gold .

(C) A healthier Lumber business.

(D) Little or nothing.

40. (A) Any time, if the professor is willing to sign.  
(B) Only on the day of the talk.  
(C) During the first three weeks before the semester.  
(D) Up to three weeks before the end of the semester.
41. (A) None  
(B) One  
(C) Two  
(D) Three.
42. (A) The student fails the course.  
(B) The course is removed from the student's schedule.  
(C) The student needs to get the advisor's signature.  
(D) The student receives a warning.
43. (A) A woodcarving business.  
(B) A lumber business.  
(C) A construction business.  
(D) A jewelry business.
46. (A) To show what a terrible life John Sutter had led.  
(B) To show the folly of trying to develop a business.  
(C) To show the effect that the discovery of gold has on individuals.  
(D) To show that the development of the West happened partly by chance.
47. (A) Becoming a university student.  
(B) Managing time.  
(C) Majoring in management.  
(D) Spending a week in a management training program.
48. (A) Relaxation techniques.  
(B) Homework assignment.  
(C) A personal time-management study.  
(D) Keeping an appointment calendar.
49. (A) Ninety-six days.  
(B) Twenty-four days.  
(C) Seven days.  
(D) Fifteen minutes.

44. (A) During the construction of a sawmill.  
(B) After prospectors had arrived.  
(C) Some time after sutter's death.  
(D) Before sutter had the rights to the land.

50. (A) Make an appointment.  
(B) Begin the time study.  
(C) Write down how they spend their  
time.  
(D) Attend another seminar.

**This is the end of section 1.**

**Stop work on section 1.**

**Turn off your cassette 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 the direction)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes

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

### STRUCTURE

**Direction :** Questions 1-5 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentences 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. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Look at the following examples.

**Example I**

The president \_\_\_\_\_ the election by a landslide.

- (A) Won \_\_\_\_\_
- (B) He won
- (C) Yesterday
- (D) Fortunately

**Sample Answer**



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

**Example II**

When \_\_\_\_\_ the conference?

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

**Sample Answer**

A

B

C

D

The sentence should read, “When did the doctor attend the conference?” Therefore, you should choose (B).  
Now begin work on the questions.

1. In medieval times \_\_\_\_\_ his enemy by throwing down his gauntlet.  
(A) the challenged  
(B) a man challenged  
(C) a man made a challenged  
(D) his challenge
2. In 1885 photography changed dramatically \_\_\_\_\_ introduce paper based film.  
(A) Eastman  
(B) Eastman was.  
(C) When it was Eastman.  
(D) When Eastman.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ antitrust laws did not exist in the U.S, there would not be as much competition in certain industries.  
(A) So  
(B) If  
(C) For  
(D) Also
4. A bat will often spend the daylight hours \_\_\_\_\_ upside down in a tree of cave.  
(A) Hanging.  
(B) which hangs.  
(C) That is.  
(D) Hangs.
5. Geomorphology is the study of the Changes that\_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of the earth.  
(A) taking place.  
(B) takes place  
(C) take place.  
(D) they take place.
6. A here of the war of 1812, \_\_\_\_\_ president  
(A) Andrew Jackson later became.  
(B) that Andrew Jackson later became.  
(C) who was Andrew Jackson.  
(D) later became Andrew Jackson.
7. \_\_\_\_\_jellies, jams are made by retaining the pulp with the fruit juice.  
(A) No likens to.  
(B) Not alike.  
(C) Unlike  
(D) Dislike.
8. An elephant can lift \_\_\_\_\_ a ton with its tusks.  
(A) so much that.  
(B) it  
(C) most.  
(D) as much as.

9. The electric eel uses its electric shock to capture food and——  
(A) For protection.  
(B) Protect itself .  
(C) Protecting itself.  
(D) It protects itself.
10. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ acorns until the trees are more than twenty years old.  
(A) When oak trees bear.  
(B) Oak trees that bear.  
(C) Do oak trees bear.  
(D) Oak trees bear.
11. The Andromeda Nebula, \_\_\_\_\_ more than two million light years away, can be seen From the Northern Hemisphere.  
(A) a galaxy.  
(B) is a galaxy.  
(C) a galaxy.  
(D) a galaxy which
12. The closer to one of the Earth's poles the greater—— gravitational force.  
(A) is.  
(B) the  
(C) has  
(D) it has
13. Baboons eat a variety of foods, \_\_\_\_\_ eggs, fruits, grass, insects, plant leaves and roots.  
(A) they include.  
(B) among the are.  
(C) among  
(D) including
14. The flamingo uses its bill \_\_\_\_\_ feeding to filter and water from the tiny plants and animals that it finds in shallow ponds.  
(A) when  
(B) is  
(C) that it is.  
(D) was
15. The first nuclear powered ship in the World, the *Nautilus*, \_\_\_\_\_ by the U.S Navy in 1954.  
(A) when it was launched  
(B) that was launched.  
(C) was launched.  
(D) launched.

### Written Expression

**Direction:** In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underline 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 question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

#### Example I

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

#### Sample Answer

A  
 B  
 C  
 D

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

#### Example II

#### Sample Answer

A  
 B  
 C  
 D

**Now begin work on the questions.**

16. The winter storm that raced through the area for the last two day moved east today.

A B C D

17. In the 1800's botanist Asia Gray worked to describe and classing thee plants found in North.

A B C D

America.

18. Bryce Canyon National Park, where is there oddly shaped and magnificently colored rock

A B

Formations, is located in southern Utah.

- C D
19. After talks in Copenhagen yesterday of state returning to Washington.  
A B C D
20. lava, rock fragments, and gaseous may all erupt from a volcano.  
A B C D
21. Many of the characters portrayed by writer Joyce Carol Oats is mentally ill.  
A B C D
22. The two types of nucleic, known as DNA and RNA, are not like.  
A B C D
23. Of all the states in the United States, Rhode Island is a smallest.  
A B C D
24. The classification of a dinosaur as either saurischian nor ornithischian depends on the structure.  
A B C  
of the hip.  
D
25. An octopus has three hearts to pump blood throughout their body.  
A B C D
26. Studies show that the new strategy is not very effective as the previous one  
A B C D
27. Most the newspaper depend on the wire service for their international stories and photographs.  
A B C D
28. The new system responds at seconds to any emergency.  
A B C D
29. Landscape painting was a dominant art forms during much of the nineteenth century.  
A B C D
30. While his racing days, racehorse John Henry earned a record 56.5 million, \$2.3 million more than  
A B  
His closest competitor.  
C D
31. Cartilage covers the ends of bones helps to protect the joints from wear and tear.  
A B C D
32. The Alaskan malamute, used extensively to pull sleds, is closely related to wolves.  
A B C D
33. The 1890's in America were know as a Gay Nineties.  
A B C D
34. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT) is an international agreement designing to  
A B  
Increase trade among member nations.  
C D
35. Like a small child, a victim of Alzheimer's Disease who is left lone may get lost and not know the  
A B C  
Way home  
D

36. Death Valley is 130 miles length and no more than 14 miles wide.  
A B C D
37. The theory of natural selection is used to explain which animals of species will die prematurely and which  
Will survival.  
A B C D
38. There are thousands of kinds of bacteria, most of which is harmless to humans.  
A B C D
39. An invention best known for the development of the Gatling Gun, Richard Gatling actually put  
most of this effort into improving agricultural methods.  
A B C D
40. Dorothea Dix worked extensively during the second half of the nineteenth century to improve  
Conditions in mental health facilities and the prisons.  
A B C

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



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

SECTION 3  
READING COMPREHENSION

**Time-55 minutes**  
**(including the reading of the directions)**  
**Now set your clock for 55 minutes.**

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North America universities and colleges.

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

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

Read the following passage:

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

**Example I**

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

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

**Answer**

A

B

C

D

According to the passages, John Quincy Adams “dedicated his life to public service.” Therefore, you should choose (B).

***Example II***

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

- (A) moveable.
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging.
- (D) Diplomatic

**Answer**

A

B

D

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

Now begin work on the questions.

### Questions 1-10

In west ventral New York State there is a group of eleven, narrow, glacial lakes known as the Finger Lakes. From east to west these lakes are Otisco, skaneatelest, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Canandaigua, Honoeye, candice, Hemlock, and Conesus.

These lakes have been aptly named because of their resemblance to the fingers of a hand. two of the largest of the Finger Lakes, Seneca and Cayuga, exemplify the selection of the name : Seneca is thirty-seven miles long and four mils across at its widest point, and Cayuga is forty miles long and two miles across.

Although scientists are not completely certain as to how these lakes were formed, most believe that successive sheets of glacial ice carved out the long, narrow valleys. The glaciers most probably moved along the paths of preexisting stream valleys and further deepened these valleys to depth well below sea level. With the melting of the glaciers at the end of the lee Age, they were lilled.

1. The topic of his passage is
  - (A) west-central New York State.
  - (B) Seneca and Cayuga.
  - (C) The description and origin of the finger Lakes.
  - (D) The scientific findings about the finger Lakes
2. The word "glacial" in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
  - (A) Icy.
  - (B) Thin.
  - (C) Shallow.
  - (D) Wide
3. According to the passages, why are these lakes known as the Finger Lakes?
  - (A) They are the same size fingers.
  - (B) their shape is similar to a finger's.
  - (C) Their composition is the same as a Finger's.
  - (D) There are as many lakes as there are Finger's.
4. Why does the author mention Seneca and Cayuga in the second paragraph?
  - (A) They are the only two finger Lakes
  - (B) They are the two largest takes in the United States.
  - (C) They are good examples of long and narrow are long and wide.
  - (D) They are long and wide.
5. The word "selection" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) Sound
  - (B) Choice
  - (C) Feeling
  - (D) presentation.
10. What is the tone of this passages?
  - (A) Informative.
  - (B) Accusatory
  - (C) Humorous
  - (D) Calculating.

6. The passage implies that Seneca Lake is  
(A) a constant four miles wide.  
(B) At least four miles wide at each point.  
(C) Wider than it is long.  
(D) Narrower than four miles at certain points.
7. What do most scientist believe caused the Formation of the Finger Lakes?  
(A) the sea level decreased.  
(B) Heavy rainfalls flooded the area  
(C) Melted glaciers out the valleys.  
(D) Glaciers out into the land and then melted to fill the valleys.
8. The word “successive” in line 9 could best be replaced by  
(A) timely.  
(B) Duplicate.  
(C) Sequential.  
(D) Simultaneous.
9. The word “paths” in line 10 is closest in meaning To which of the following?  
(A) waves.  
(B) Routes.  
(C) Sands.  
(D) Highways.

### Question 11-20

Popular architecture in the United States in the beginning of the twentieth century continued as it had at the end of the nineteenth century. With elaborately ornate historical motifs. The new skyscrapers sprouting up at the time were often ornately finished with elements of Gothic or roman detailing.

*Line* During this period of emphasis on intricate ornamentation, certain architects began moving in a different  
(5) direction. From the historic attention to ornate detailing toward more modern design typified by simplified flowing lines.

Frank Lloyd Wright, the best known of this early modern architects, developed a style that he termed *organic architecture*, a building style based on natural form rather than on the intricately detailed style that had been popular. Wright started work in Chicago designing “prairie houses.” Long.

(10) Low buildings featuring flowing horizontal lines and simplistic unity of design. These buildings often centered around massive stone fireplaces with room open to each other and space following from one room to the next: they were intended to fide the wide open expenses of the Midwest Plains that served as a setting for Chicago. These “Prairie Houses.” Found in Chicago suburban areas, served to tie the rapidly developing neighborhoods of Chicago with its Plains heritage.

11. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discussed  
(A) Popular music  
(B) Simpler form of architecture  
(C) The development of Chicago  
(D) Architecture in the nineteenth century
12. What is the main idea of this passage ?  
(A) The architectural style of Frank Lloyd Wright represented a change from Earlier styles.  
(B) Architecture in the twentieth century Was very ornate.  
(C) Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture Was more elaborate than previous Styles.  
(D) Frank Lloyd Wright's "prairie houses" Were well known in Chicago.
13. According to the passage, the new skyscrapers built at the beginning of the twentieth century were  
(A) Elementary  
(B) elaborately ornamented  
(C) in a very modern style  
(D) completely Gothic
14. The expression "sprouting up" in line 3 could best be replaced by  
(A) being grown  
(B) dominating  
(C) popularized  
(D) being built
15. The word "simplified" in line 6 is closest in meaning to  
(A) basic  
(B) not difficult  
(C) straight  
(D) recent
16. Which of the following statements about Frank  
(A) He was extremely popular prior to the twentieth century .  
(B) He used elements of Gothic and Roman  
(C) His architectural style can be seen in Chicago's skyscrapers .  
(D) His "prairie houses" were very different from the elaborately ornamented skyscrapers.
17. The "prairie houses" built by Frank Lloyd Wright were  
(A) ornately detailed  
(B) built in the Roman style  
(C) skyscrapers  
(D) flowing and simple
18. The word "fit" in line 12 could best be replaced By  
(A) Match  
(B) Wear  
(C) try  
(D) fill
19. It is implied that Frank Lloyd Wright's "prairie houses" resembled the prairies around Chicago in that  
(A) they were covered with grass  
(B) they were rapidly developing  
(C) they were long and low  
(D) they were in Chicago.
20. The word "heritage" in line 14 is closest meaning to which of the following ?  
(A) Ambiance  
(B) Tradition  
(C) Appearance  
(D) Surroundings.

**Question 21-30**

Louisa May Alcott, an America author best known for her children’s books *little woman*, *little man*, and *Jo’s Boys*, was profoundly influenced by her family, particularly her father. She was the daughter of Bronson Alcott , a well-known teacher, intellectual, and free thinker who advocated abolitionism, women’s right, and vegetarianism long before they where popular. He was called a man of unparalleled intellect by his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson. Bronson Alcott instilled in his daughter his lofty and spiritual values and in return was idolized by his daughter.

The financial situation of the Alcott family during Louisa’s childhood was not good, mainly due to the fact that her father made unsound investments in projects that reflected his idealistic view of the world. As a result, Louisa had to begin helping to support her family at a young age, by taking a variety of low-paying jobs as a seamstress, a maid and a tutor.

Her novel *little woman* was patterned after her own family, and Louisa used her father as a model for the impractical yet serenely wise and adored father in little *Little women*. with the success of this novel she was able to provide for her family, giving her father the financial security that until than he had never experienced.

21. The passage mainly discusses  
(A) Louisa May Alcott’s famous books  
(B) How Bronson Alcott implemented his educational philosophies  
(C) The success of little women  
(D) Bronson Alcott’s influence on his daughter
22. The word “particularly” in line 2 is closest in meaning to  
(A) in part by  
(B) strangely  
(C) expect for  
(D) especially
23. The passage implies that vegetarianism  
(A) was more popular than abolitionism  
(B) was the reason for Louisa’s adoration for her father  
(C) became popular in a later period  
(D) was one of the reasons for bronsons Alcott’s unparalleled intellect
24. In line 6, the word “lofty” is closed in meaning to  
(A) commonplace  
(B) high-minded  
(C) self-serving  
(D) sympathetic
25. The word “unsound” in line 8 is closest in meaning to which of the following?  
(A) Noiseless  
(B) Unprepared  
(C) Unsafe  
(D) Unheard
26. Which of the following is NOT implied as something that Louisa did to earn money as a youth?  
(A) She did some sewing.  
(B) She cleaned houses  
(C) She taught.  
(D) She worked in a store

27. The expression “provide for” in line 13 could best be replaced by  
(A) support  
(B) identify with  
(C) buy presents for  
(D) manage
28. It can be inferred from the passage that Louisa May Alcott used the success of *Little Women* to  
(A) buy herself anything she had ever wanted  
(B) achieve personal financial success  
(C) give her father tangible proof of her love  
(D) detach herself from her family
29. The author’s purpose in the passage is to  
(A) explain how an author becomes famous  
(B) describe the influence of family on writer  
(C) support Bronson Alcott’s educational theories  
(D) show the success that can be achieved by an author
30. Where in the passage does the author mention examples of the beliefs of Louisa’s father?  
(A) Lines 1-2  
(B) Lines 2-4  
(C) Lines 7-9  
(D) Lines 11-12

Question 31-41

In the American colonies there was little money. English did not supply the colonies with coins and it did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. English wanted to keep money out of America as a means of controlling trade. America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the Money to buy products from other countries. The result during this pre-revolutionary period was that the colonist used various goods in place of money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the America colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the war, so each of the individual states and the end of the war, almost no one would accept it. As a result, trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.

By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To remedy this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one.

31. The passage mainly discusses  
(A) American money from past to present  
(B) The English monetary policies in colonial America.  
(C) the effect of the Revolution on America money.  
(D) the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth
32. The passage indicates that during the colonial period, money was  
(A) supplied by England  
(B) coined by the colonist  
(C) scarce  
(D) used extensively for trade.

- countries.
33. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was Allowed to make coins.  
(A) continuously from the inception of the colony.  
(B) throughout the seventeenth century.  
(C) From 1652 until the revolutionary war.  
(D) For a short time during one year.
34. The expression “a means of” in line 4 could best be replaced by  
(A) an example of.  
(B) A method for.  
(C) A result of.  
(D) A punishment.
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a substitute for money during the colonial period?  
(A) Wampum.  
(B) Canon.  
(C) Tobacco.  
(D) Beaver furs.
36. The pronoun “it” in line 12 refers to which of the following?  
(A) the Continental Congress.  
(B) Paper money.  
(C) The war.  
(D) Trade in goods.
37. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth  
(A) exactly one dollar  
(B) just under one dollar  
(C) just over one dollar  
(D) almost nothing
38. The word “remedy” in line 15 is closest in meaning to  
(A) resolve  
(B) understand  
(C) renew  
(D) medicate
39. How was the monetary system arranged in the Constitution?  
(A) Only the U.S Congress could issue money  
(B) the U.S officially  
(C) Various state governments, including Massachusetts, could issue money.  
(D) The dollar was made the official Currency of the U.S
40. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?  
(A) Either gold or silver could be used as official money.  
(B) Gold could be exchanged for silver at a rate of sixteen to one  
(C) It was established in 1792.
41. The word “fixed” in line 19 is closest in meaning to  
(A) discovered  
(B) repaired  
(C) valued  
(D) set

**Question 42-50**

The human brain, with an average weight of fourteen kilograms, is the control center of the body. It receives information from the senses, processes the information, and rapidly sends out responses: it also stores the information that is the source of human thoughts and feelings. Each of the three main parts of the brain—the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem—has its own role in carrying out these functions.

The cerebrum is by far the largest of the three parts, taking up 85 percent of the brain by weight. The outside layer of the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex, is a grooved and bumpy surface covering the nerve cells beneath. The various sections of the cerebrum are the sensory cortex, which is responsible for receiving and decoding sensory messages from throughout the body: the motor cortex, which sends action instructions to the skeletal muscles; and the association cortex, which receives, monitors, and processes information. It is the association cortex that processes the information that allows humans to think and take place.

The cerebellum, located below the cerebrum in the back part of the skull, is made of masses of bunched-up nerve cells. It is the cerebellum that controls human balance, coordination, and posture.

The brain stem, which connects the cerebrum and the spinal cords, controls various body processes such as breathing and heartbeat. It is the major and sensory pathway connecting the body and the cerebrum.

42. What is the author's main purpose?  
(A) To describe the function of the parts of the brain  
(B) To explain how the brain processes information  
(C) To demonstrate the physical composition of the brain  
(D) To give an example of human body function
43. The word "stores" in line 3 is closest in meaning to  
(A) Shops  
(B) Processes  
(C) releases  
(D) stockpiles
44. The passage states that the most massive part of the brain is the  
(A) cerebrum  
(B) cerebellum  
(C) cerebral cortex  
(D) brain stem
45. The expression "grooved and bumpy" in line 7 means that the cerebral cortex is  
(A) smooth  
(B) rigid  
(C) layered  
(D) ridged
46. The sensory cortex  
(A) senses that messages should be sent out to the muscles  
(B) provides a surface covering for nerve cells  
(C) is where the human process of thinking occurs  
(D) receives and processes information from the senses

**TEST OF WRITTEN ENGLISH**  
**TWE WASSAY TOPIC**  
**Time-30 minutes**

Some people prefer to spend their leisure time in individual sports and activities, while others prefer group sports or activities. Discuss the advantages of each. Then state which you prefer and why.

Write your answer on the answer sheet for the Test of Written English (TWE). Practice Test four, on pages 193-194.