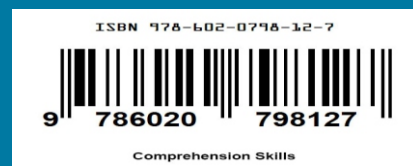


# COMPREHENSION

## SKILLS



# **COMPREHENSION SKILLS**

**Dr. Siti Jamilah, S.E., M.Si.**

**Wahyu Ardhian, M.A.**



# **COMPREHENSION SKILLS**

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## FOREWORD

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Thanks to Allah SWT, The Almighty, for all the mercies and blessings. Shalawat and Salam may be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, and all of his companions.

We welcome and appreciate the completion of this "Comprehension Skills" book, which is written by Dr. Siti Jamilah, S.E., M.Si. and Wahyu Ardhian, M.A. Lecturers of Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta. We do all hope that this book will bring benefit both for the lecturer and the students, so that the understanding of the lessons will be easier to obtain with this book.

Representing the Civitas Academica of Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, let we deliver our gratitude for all the contributions of time, knowledge, and efforts that have been given by the writers on writing this book. Hopefully, May all the good things done are noted and blessed by Allah SWT. Aamiin YRA.

Wassalamua'alaikum warahmatullahiwabarakatuh.

Cirendeu, January 2019

**Dean of Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta**



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We would like to address our gratitude, respect, special thankfulness, warmth and appreciation to Dr. Andry Priharta, S.E., M.M. (Dean of FEB UMJ), Dr. Liza Nora, S.E., M.M. (Vice Dean I of FEB UMJ), Hairul Triwarti, S.E., Ak., M.M. (Vice Dean II of FEB UMJ), Sulhendri, S.E., M.Si. (Vice Dean III of FEB UMJ), Azimah Hanifah, S.E., M.Si. (Head of Management Department of FEB UMJ), M. Irfan Tarmizi, S.E., M.B.A., Ak., C.A. (Head of Accounting Department of FEB UMJ), Dr. Siti Jamilah, S.E., M.Si. (Head of Islamic Economics Department of FEB UMJ), Zulfikar Ramadhan, S.E., M.M. (Head of Laboratory of FEB UMJ), all the faculty, staff members and laboratory lecturers and assistants for all the support and encouragement for the accomplishment of this writing skill book. We do hope this book will help the students of FEB UMJ to practice and to level up their writing skill in English.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Cirendeu, January 2019

**Dr. Siti Jamilah, S.E., M.Si.**

**Wahyu Ardhian, M.A.**

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## CHAPTER I LISTENING

Listening is tested in the first section on both the paper TOEFL test and the computer TOEFL test. This section consists of a number of different types of listening passages, each followed by one or more questions. The paper and the computer listening sections are **similar** in the following ways:

- *some of the passages*
- *some of the language skills*

The paper and the computer listening sections are **different** in the following ways:

- *some of the passages*
- *some of the language skills*
- *the use of visuals*
- *the number of questions*
- *the amount of time*
- *the control of time between questions*
- *the procedures and strategies*

### LISTENING ON THE PAPER TOEFL® TEST

On the paper TOEFL test, the first section is called Listening Comprehension. This section consists of fifty questions (though some tests may be longer). You will listen to recorded materials and respond to multiple-choice questions about the material. You must listen carefully because you will hear the recording one time only and the material on the recording is not written in your test book.

1. **Short Dialogues** are two-line dialogues between two speakers, each followed by a multiple-choice question. You will listen to each short dialogue and question on the recording and then choose the best answer to each question from the four choices in your test book. The 30 short dialogues and 30 questions about them make up Part A of the paper TOEFL test.
2. **Long Conversations** are 60–90 second conversations on casual topics between students, each followed by a number of multiple-choice questions. You will listen to each long conversation and each of the questions that accompany it on the recording and then choose the best answer to each question from the four choices in your test book. The two conversations and the seven to nine questions that accompany them make up Part B of the paper TOEFL test.
3. **Talks** are 60–90 second talks about school life or on academic subjects, each followed by a number of multiple-choice questions. You will listen to each lecture and each of the questions that accompany it on the recording and then choose the best answer to each question from the four choices in your test book. The three lectures and the 11–13 questions that accompany them make up Part C of the paper TOEFL test.

GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION  
(Paper TOEFL® Test) 

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1. **Be familiar with the directions.** The directions on every paper TOEFL test are the same, so it is not necessary to spend time reading the directions carefully when you take the test. You should be completely familiar with the directions before the day of the test.
2. **Listen carefully to the passages.** You should concentrate fully on what the speakers are saying on the recording because you will hear the recording one time only.
3. **Know where the easier and the more difficult questions are generally found.** Within each part of the Listening Comprehension section on the paper test, the questions generally progress from easy to difficult.
4. **Be familiar with the pacing of the test.** You have 12 seconds between each question on the recording, so you must answer each question within 12 seconds and then be prepared for the next question on the recording.
5. **Never leave any answers blank on your answer sheet.** Even if you are not sure of the correct response, you should answer each question. There is no penalty for guessing.
6. **Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.** When you finish with one question, you may have time to look ahead at the answers to the next question.

## A. LISTENING DIAGNOSTIC PRE 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 implied 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 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.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *That exam was just awful.*  
(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*  
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

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).

**Sample Answer**

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



1. (A) The coffee is much better this morning.  
(B) The coffee tastes extremely good.  
(C) The coffee isn't very good.  
(D) This morning he definitely wants some coffee.
2. (A) The two classes meet in an hour and a half.  
(B) The class meets three hours per week.  
(C) Each half of the class is an hour long.  
(D) Two times a week the class meets for an hour.
3. (A) A few minutes ago, the flight departed.  
(B) The flight will start in a while.  
(C) They are frightened about the departure.  
(D) The plane is going to take off soon.
4. (A) He hasn't yet begun his project.  
(B) He's supposed to do his science project next week.  
(C) He needs to start working on changing the due date.  
(D) He's been working steadily on his science project.
5. (A) At the post office  
(B) In a florist shop  
(C) In a restaurant  
(D) In a hospital delivery room
6. (A) The professor drowned the cells in a lab.  
(B) The lecture was long and boring.  
(C) The professor divided the lecture into parts.  
(D) The biologist tried to sell the results of the experiment.
7. (A) She needs to get a driver's license.  
(B) Two pieces of identification are necessary.  
(C) The man should check to see if he needs credit.  
(D) A credit card can be used to get a driver's license.
8. (A) Housing within his budget is hard to locate.  
(B) It's hard to find his house in New York.  
(C) He can't afford to move his house to New York.  
(D) Housing in New York is unavailable.
9. (A) The boss was working on the reports.  
(B) He would have to finish the reports before the end of next month.  
(C) He was directed to stay late and finish some work.  
(D) He could finish the reports at home.
10. (A) The boisterous students made the teacher mad.  
(B) The teacher angered the students with the exam results.  
(C) The students were angry that the teacher was around.  
(D) The angered students complained to the teacher.
11. (A) The prices are reasonable.  
(B) The store is too far out of town.  
(C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.  
(D) He agrees with the woman.
12. (A) It's rained unusually hard this year.  
(B) There hasn't been any rain for many years.  
(C) It's been many years since it rained.  
(D) He doesn't like rain.
13. (A) He needs to do a better job writing questions.  
(B) He certainly must make his writing better.  
(C) Without the questions, he cannot write the answers.  
(D) He needs to understand the written questions better.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

14. (A) The agent was standing in line with his passport.  
(B) The line to get new passports is very long.  
(C) The woman must wait her turn to get her passport checked.  
(D) He can check her passport instead of the agent.
15. (A) He couldn't finish closing the library book.  
(B) He hadn't finished the library assignment, but he was close.  
(C) He was working on the assignment when the library closed.  
(D) His homework was incomplete because the library wasn't open.
16. (A) All the lawyer's preparation did no good.  
(B) The lawyer prepared nothing for the case.  
(C) It wasn't work for the lawyer to prepare for the case.  
(D) The lawyer didn't work to prepare for the case.
17. (A) The history class begins next week.  
(B) He thinks the papers should be turned in next week.  
(C) He has already done the paper for next week.  
(D) The papers are not due next week.
18. (A) He's not really happy.  
(B) The contractor's work was satisfactory.  
(C) He would rather work with the contractor himself.  
(D) He was already contacted about the work.
19. (A) The man should try another type of paper.  
(B) The man should locate a typist tomorrow morning.  
(C) The man should make a tape in the morning.  
(D) The man should complete the paper without help.
20. (A) She'd like some pie.  
(B) It's easy to buy it.  
(C) The task the man's working on isn't difficult.  
(D) It's easier to prepare pie than do what the man is doing.
21. (A) He reported that the time for the budget meeting had been set.  
(B) He is always late in submitting his accounting figures.  
(C) He never manages to budget his time well.  
(D) He is never too late in turning in his reports.
22. (A) The repairs that the mechanic had indicated were already made.  
(B) The car is going to need a lot of repairs.  
(C) Buying a new car would be quite expensive.  
(D) The mechanic extended the repair warranty.
23. (A) Betty wrote the letter as directed.  
(B) The directions were given to Betty in a letter.  
(C) Betty will follow the instructions later.  
(D) Betty worked exactly as instructed.
24. (A) Walter had a lack of success with his business.  
(B) Walter failed in business.  
(C) Walter's new company is doing rather well.  
(D) Walter hoped to succeed in business.
25. (A) He should put the organ in the closet.  
(B) The closet has already been organized.  
(C) He needs to rearrange the closet.  
(D) He wishes the closet were closer.
26. (A) She didn't do the work.  
(B) She gave the assignment her best effort.  
(C) She finished the assignment even though it was difficult.  
(D) She gave the man a signal.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



27. (A) She said some terrible things.  
(B) She didn't say anything nice.  
(C) She didn't have any nice things.  
(D) She said really wonderful things.
28. (A) New employees are rarely initiated into the company.  
(B) New workers don't generally undertake actions on their own.  
(C) New employees are initially rated.  
(D) It's rare for employees to make new suggestions.
29. (A) The woman is more than a week late.  
(B) The children would have wrecked the house later.  
(C) The woman was so late that she was a wreck.  
(D) He's glad that she was not any later.
30. (A) He had not gone to the store.  
(B) He was still at the market.  
(C) He was going to take care of the shopping.  
(D) He always went to the market.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## 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.

31. (A) She's a senior.  
(B) She's a junior.  
(C) She's a transfer student.  
(D) She's a graduate student.
32. (A) How to transfer to a junior college  
(B) How to find his way around campus  
(C) What courses are required for a literature major  
(D) Who won the campus election
33. (A) Three  
(B) Five  
(C) Eight  
(D) Ten
34. (A) American literature  
(B) World literature  
(C) Literary analysis  
(D) Surveying
35. (A) In a book  
(B) From a television program  
(C) During a trip that she took  
(D) From a lecture
36. (A) To communicate with other dolphins  
(B) To recognize objects in the water  
(C) To learn human language  
(D) To express fear
37. (A) Five  
(B) Fifteen  
(C) Fifty  
(D) Five hundred
38. (A) It is limited.  
(B) It is greater than human intelligence.  
(C) It is less than previously thought.  
(D) We are beginning to learn how much they have.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

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 regionalist, 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.

**Sample Answer**

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

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

- In your test book, you read:
- (A) Art from America's inner cities
  - (B) Art from the central region of the United States
  - (C) Art from various urban areas in the United States
  - (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 sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

**Sample 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) To protect its members  
 (B) To save the natural environment  
 (C) To honor the memory of John Muir  
 (D) To improve San Francisco's natural beauty
40. (A) For less than a year  
 (B) Only for a decade  
 (C) For more than a century  
 (D) For at least two centuries
41. (A) San Francisco  
 (B) All fifty states  
 (C) The Sierra Nevadas  
 (D) The eastern United States
42. (A) All over the world  
 (B) In the entire United States  
 (C) Only in California  
 (D) Only in the Sierra Nevadas
43. (A) Students signing up for athletic teams  
 (B) Students going on a tour of a university campus  
 (C) Students playing various sports  
 (D) Students attending a university dedication ceremony
44. (A) Membership on an athletic team  
 (B) Enrollment in an exercise class  
 (C) A valid student identification card  
 (D) Permission from a faculty member
45. (A) To the tennis courts  
 (B) To the arena  
 (C) To the gymnasium  
 (D) To the Athletic Department office
46. (A) Go to the Art Center  
 (B) Sign up for sports classes  
 (C) Visit the exercise room  
 (D) Watch a football game
47. (A) Science  
 (B) Art  
 (C) Literature  
 (D) Music
48. (A) They are completely different.  
 (B) They are somewhat similar but have an essential difference.  
 (C) They are exactly the same in all respects.  
 (D) They are unrelated.
49. (A) Objective  
 (B) Idealistic  
 (C) Philosophical  
 (D) Environmental
50. (A) Heredity  
 (B) Environment  
 (C) Idealism  
 (D) Natural laws

**This is the end of the Listening Diagnostic Pre-Test.**

## B. LISTENING DIAGNOSTIC PRE TEST 2

### 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 implied 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 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.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *That exam was just awful.*  
(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*  
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

**Sample Answer**

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

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) Carla does not live very far away.  
(B) What Carla said was unjust.  
(C) He does not fear what anyone says.  
(D) Carla is fairly rude to others.
2. (A) She thinks it's an improvement.  
(B) The fir trees in it are better.  
(C) It resembles the last one.  
(D) It is the best the man has ever done.
3. (A) He graduated last in his class.  
(B) He is the last person in his family to graduate.  
(C) He doesn't believe he can improve gradually.  
(D) He has finally finished his studies.
4. (A) He's surprised there were five dresses.  
(B) It was an unexpectedly inexpensive dress.  
(C) He would like to know what color dress it was.  
(D) The dress was not cheap.
5. (A) Leave the car somewhere else.  
(B) Ignore the parking tickets.  
(C) Add more money to the meter.  
(D) Pay the parking attendant.
6. (A) He does not like to hold too many books at one time.  
(B) There is no bookstore in his neighborhood.  
(C) It's not possible to obtain the book yet.  
(D) He needs to talk to someone at the bookstore.
7. (A) It was incomplete.  
(B) It finished on time.  
(C) It was about honor.  
(D) It was too long.
8. (A) She needs to use the man's notes.  
(B) Yesterday's physics class was quite boring.  
(C) She took some very good notes in physics class.  
(D) She would like to lend the man her notes.
9. (A) It's her birthday today.  
(B) She's looking for a birthday gift.  
(C) She wants to go shopping with her dad.  
(D) She wants a new wallet for herself.
10. (A) He prefers cold water.  
(B) His toes are too big.  
(C) The pool felt quite refreshing.  
(D) He didn't go for a swim.
11. (A) She just left her sister's house.  
(B) Her sister is not at home.  
(C) She's not exactly sure where her sweater is.  
(D) She doesn't know where her sister lives.
12. (A) She doesn't have time to complete additional reports.  
(B) She cannot finish the reports that she is already working on.  
(C) She is scared of having responsibility for the reports.  
(D) It is not time for the accounting reports to be compiled.
13. (A) He's had enough exercise.  
(B) He's going to give himself a reward for the hard work.  
(C) He's going to stay on for quite some time.  
(D) He would like to give the woman an exercise machine as a gift.
14. (A) He cannot see the huge waves.  
(B) The waves are not coming in.  
(C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.  
(D) He agrees with the woman.
15. (A) The exam was postponed.  
(B) The man should have studied harder.  
(C) Night is the best time to study for exams.  
(D) She is completely prepared for the exam.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

16. (A) Students who want to change schedules should form a line.  
(B) It is only possible to make four changes in the schedule.  
(C) It is necessary to submit the form quickly.  
(D) Problems occur when people don't wait their turn.
17. (A) In a mine  
(B) In a jewelry store  
(C) In a clothing store  
(D) In a bank
18. (A) A visit to the woman's family  
(B) The telephone bill  
(C) The cost of a new telephone  
(D) How far away the woman's family lives
19. (A) She hasn't met her new boss yet.  
(B) She has a good opinion of her boss.  
(C) Her boss has asked her about her impressions of the company.  
(D) Her boss has been putting a lot of pressure on her.
20. (A) The recital starts in three hours.  
(B) He intends to recite three different poems.  
(C) He received a citation on the third of the month.  
(D) He thinks the performance begins at three.
21. (A) Choose a new dentist  
(B) Cure the pain himself  
(C) Make an appointment with his dentist  
(D) Ask his dentist about the right way to brush
22. (A) It is almost five o'clock.  
(B) The man doesn't really need the stamps.  
(C) It is a long way to the post office.  
(D) It would be better to go after five o'clock.
23. (A) The article was placed on reserve.  
(B) The woman must ask the professor for a copy.  
(C) The woman should look through a number of journals in the library.  
(D) He has reservations about the information in the article.
24. (A) He needs to take a nap.  
(B) He hopes the woman will help him to calm down.  
(C) The woman just woke him up.  
(D) He is extremely relaxed.
25. (A) She doesn't think the news report is false.  
(B) She has never before reported on the news.  
(C) She never watches the news on television.  
(D) She shares the man's opinion about the report.
26. (A) Management will offer pay raises on Friday.  
(B) The policy has not yet been decided.  
(C) The manager is full of hot air.  
(D) The plane has not yet landed.
27. (A) He doesn't believe that it is really snowing.  
(B) The snow had been predicted.  
(C) The exact amount of snow is unclear.  
(D) He expected the woman to go out in the snow.
28. (A) She's going to take the test over again.  
(B) She thinks she did a good job on the exam.  
(C) She has not yet taken the literature exam.  
(D) She's unhappy with how she did.
29. (A) The door was unlocked.  
(B) It was better to wait outside.  
(C) He could not open the door.  
(D) He needed to take a walk.
30. (A) He nailed the door shut.  
(B) He is heading home.  
(C) He hit himself in the head.  
(D) He is absolutely correct.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## 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.

31. (A) The haircut is unusually short.  
(B) This is Bob's first haircut.  
(C) Bob doesn't know who gave him the haircut.  
(D) After the haircut, Bob's hair still touches the floor.
32. (A) It is just what he wanted.  
(B) He enjoys having the latest style.  
(C) He dislikes it immensely.  
(D) He thinks it will be cool in the summer.
33. (A) A broken mirror  
(B) The hairstylist  
(C) The scissors used to cut his hair  
(D) Piles of his hair
34. (A) "You should become a hairstylist."  
(B) "Please put it back on."  
(C) "It'll grow back."  
(D) "It won't grow fast enough."
35. (A) Every evening  
(B) Every week  
(C) Every Sunday  
(D) Every month
36. (A) That she was eighty-five years old  
(B) That a storm was coming  
(C) That she was under a great deal of pressure  
(D) That she wanted to become a weather forecaster
37. (A) In her bones  
(B) In her ears  
(C) In her legs  
(D) In her head
38. (A) Call his great-grandmother less often  
(B) Watch the weather forecasts with his great-grandmother  
(C) Help his great-grandmother relieve some of her pressures  
(D) Believe his great-grandmother's predictions about the weather

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



## Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

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 regionalist, 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.

**Sample Answer**

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

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

- In your test book, you read:
- (A) Art from America's inner cities
  - (B) Art from the central region of the United States
  - (C) Art from various urban areas in the United States
  - (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 sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

**Sample Answer**

(narrator) *What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?*

- (A)
- (B)
- 
- (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) In a car  
(B) On a hike  
(C) On a tram  
(D) In a lecture hall
40. (A) It means they have big tears.  
(B) It means they like to swim.  
(C) It means they look like crocodiles.  
(D) It means they are pretending to be sad.
41. (A) They are sad.  
(B) They are warming themselves.  
(C) They are getting rid of salt.  
(D) They regret their actions.
42. (A) Taking photographs  
(B) Getting closer to the crocodiles  
(C) Exploring the water's edge  
(D) Getting off the tram
43. (A) Water Sports  
(B) Physics  
(C) American History  
(D) Psychology
44. (A) To cut  
(B) To move fast  
(C) To steer a boat  
(D) To build a ship
45. (A) To bring tea from China  
(B) To transport gold to California  
(C) To trade with the British  
(D) To sail the American river system
46. (A) A reading assignment  
(B) A quiz on Friday  
(C) A research paper for the end of the semester  
(D) Some written homework
47. (A) Writers  
(B) Actors  
(C) Athletes  
(D) Musicians
48. (A) He or she would see butterflies.  
(B) He or she would break a leg.  
(C) He or she would have shaky knees.  
(D) He or she would stop breathing.
49. (A) By staring at the audience  
(B) By breathing shallowly  
(C) By thinking about possible negative outcomes  
(D) By focusing on what needs to be done
50. (A) At two o'clock  
(B) At four o'clock  
(C) At six o'clock  
(D) At eight o'clock

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

**Turn off the recording.**



## CHAPTER II STRUCTURE

Structure is tested in second section of paper TOEFL test. This section consists of a number of multiple - choice question which question your ability of structure of English sentences. It also includes questions of error recognition and written expression. There are two types of questions in the Structure and Written Expression section of the paper TOEFL test:

1. Structure (questions 1-15) consists of fifteen sentences in which part of each sentence has been replaced with a blank. You must choose the answers with correct grammar.
2. Written Expression (question 16-40) consists of twenty-five sentences in which four words or groups of words have been underlined. You must choose the underlines word or group of words that is not correct.

The questions are presented from the easy one to the difficult one.

### A. GENERAL STRATEGIES

1. **Be familiar with the directions.** The directions on every paper TOEFL test are the same. Study regularly to be used to with the test.
2. **Begin with questions 1 through 15.** Do not spend many times on questions that you cannot answer.
3. **Continue with questions 16 through 40.** Check your answer and for questions you cannot answer, try to guess to complete the answer since there is no penalty for guessing.

The best method of improving your English grammar is by studying the formulas and sample sentences. Then do exercise at the end of each section.

Subject	Verb	Complement	Modifier
Mery and I	Cooked	broccoli soup	Yesterday

## B. THE STRUCTURE QUESTIONS

Multiple choice questions will test your competency of structure of English. For example:

A bird _____ fly to the sky
a. <u>is</u>
b. <u>has</u>
c. <u>can</u>
d. <u>are</u>

For the example given above, you must choose the answer which is correct with the sentence. The correct answer is (C) . The answer 'can' is correct because after the word 'can', should be followed by verb one which is fly.

My parents _____ for work on the new cafeteria
a. necessary
b. are needed
c. hopefully
d. next month

In that example, you should notice immediately that the sentence has a subject 'my parents' and that there is no verb. Because answer (B), 'are needed' , is a verb, it is the best answer.

**SUBJECT AND VERB**

**A SENTENCE IN ENGLISH MUST HAVE AT LEAST ONE SUBJECT AND ONE VERB**

### Exercise 1.

Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. Last week went fishing for trout at the nearby mountain lake
2. A schedule of the day's events can be obtained at the front desk
3. A job on the day shift or the night shift at the plant available.
4. The new computer program has provides a variety of helpful applications.
5. The box can be opened only with a special screwdriver

## C. GRAMMAR

### 1) SUBJECT

The subject is the agent of the sentence in the active voice; it is the person or thing which performs or is responsible for the action of the sentence, and it normally leads the verb. Every sentence in English must have a subject. The subject may be a single noun.

Salad is good for my breakfast.

Milk contains calcium

The subject may be a noun phrase. A noun phrase is a group of words ending with a noun. It cannot begin with a preposition.

The carpet is on the floor.

That beautiful girl is my sister.

#### Examples of subjects:

Emma sings a good song tonight.

We girls are not going to the movie.

Sheila, Manda and I saw a very big tree last night.

The new book has an expensive price.

It rains quite often here in the summer.

It is very nice to see you.

In some sentences, the true subject does not appear in normal subject position. *There* can act as a pseudo-subject and is treated like a subject when changing word order to a question. However, the true subject appears after the verb, and the number of the true subject controls the verb.

There      was            a fire                    in that building last month .  
Verb (singular)    subject (singular)

There            were            many journalist    in the building.  
Verb (plural)     subject (plural)

## 2) VERB

The verb follows the subject in a declarative sentence; it generally shows the action of the sentence. Every sentence must have a verb. The verb may be a single word.

Maria dances beautifully.

My sisters hate cucumber.

The verb may be a verb phrase. A verb phrase consists of one or more auxiliaries and one main verb. The auxiliaries always precede the main verb.

Ahmad is going to Surabaya tomorrow. (auxiliary- is; main verb—going)

Keira has been living in London since 2004. ( auxiliaries—has, been; main verb—reading)

### Examples of verbs and verb phrases:

She will open the door.

George is so polite.

We have watched that movie for three times.

It was raining at seven o'clock last night.

### 3) COMPLEMENT

A complement completes the verb. It is similar to the subject because it is usually a noun or noun phrase; however, it generally follows the verb when the sentence is in the active voice. Every sentence does not require a complement. The complement cannot begin with a preposition . A complement answers the question what? or whom?

Examples of complements:

Akbar brought an umbrella yesterday. ( *What* did Akbar bring?)

Andri was cooking a new recipe. ( *What* was Andri cooking?)

She wants to eat an ice cream . ( *What* does she want to eat?)

### 4) MODIFIER

A modifier tells the time, place, or manner of the action. Very often its is a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun. A modifier of time usually comes last if more than one modifier is present. Every sentence does not require a modifier. A modifier answers the question when?, where?, or how?

Examples of prepositional phrases:

In the afternoon, in the kitchen, at the university, on the table`

A modifier can also be an adverb or an adverbial phrase,

Last night, hurriedly, next year, outdoors, yesterday

Examples of modifiers :

Jill bought a book at the booksto re

Modifier of place

Sayyid was running very fast

Modifier of manner

Exercise 2:

Identify the subject, verb, complement and modifier

1. Mala is reading a book in her room.
2. We eat our breakfast in the restaurant today
3. She closed her eyes and sang her favorite song.
4. It was raining at eight o'clock this morning
5. Kayla brings many fruits from her hometown.
6. You don't know my friends.

### **5) THE NOUN PHRASE**

The noun phrase is a group of words that ends with a noun. It can contain determiners (the, a, this, etc), adjectives, adverbs, and nouns. It cannot begin with a preposition. Remember that both subjects and complements are generally noun phrases.

#### **- Count and Non-count nouns**

A count noun is one that can be counted.

Chair – one chair, two chairs, three chairs, ...

Baby – one baby, two babies, three babies, ...

Ring – one ring, two rings, three rings,...

A non-count noun is one that cannot be counted.

Milk – you CANNOT say one milk, two milks, ...

but,

glass of milk – one glass of milk, two glasses of milk, ...

Some determiners can be used only with count or non-count nouns, while others can be used with either. Memorize the words in the following chart.



With Count Nouns	With Non-Count Nouns
a(n), the, some, any	the, some, any
This, that, these, those	This, that
None, one, two, three,..	none
Many	much (usually in negatives or questions)
a lot of	a lot of
a large number of, a great number of	a large amount of
(a) few	(a) little
fewer....than	less...than
more...than	more...than

It is very important to know if a noun is count or non-count. Be sure that you know the plurals of irregular count nouns. The following list contains some irregular count nouns that you should know.

Person- people	child-children	tooth – teeth	woman- women
foot- feet	mouse- mice	man- men	

The following list contains some non-count nouns that you should know

Sand	soap	physics	mathematics	news	mumps
air	politics	measles	information	meat	food
homework	economics	advertising*	money		

Note: Although *advertising* is a non-count noun, *advertisement* is a count noun. If you wish to speak of one particular advertisement you must use this words.

There are too many advertisements during television shows.

There is too much advertising during television shows.

Some non-count nouns, such as food, meat, money, and sand, may be used as count nouns in order to indicate different types.

This is one of the foods that my doctor has forbidden me to eat. ( indicates a particular type of food)

He studies meats. (for example, beef, chicken, lamb, etc)

### Exercise 3

Identify the following nouns as count nouns or non-count

Television    atmosphere    food    cup    news    hydrogen

Car    person    tooth    money    soap    minute

### Exercise 4.

Choose the correct determiners in the following sentences

1. He doesn't have ( many/much) money
2. I would like (a few/ a little) salt on my salad
3. She brought (that/ those) cards yesterday.
4. There are (less/ fewer ) students in the classroom.
5. A (few/ little) people left early
6. Would you like ( less/ fewer) coffee than this?
7. This jacket costs (too much/ too many)

## 6) TOEFL EXERCISE I

Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence

1. The north Platte River\_\_\_\_\_ from Wyoming into Nebraska
  - a. It flowed
  - b. flows
  - c. flowing
  - d. with flowing water
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Biloxi received its name from a Sioux word meaning ' first people'
  - a. The city of
  - b. Located in
  - c. It is in
  - d. The tour included
3. A pride of lions \_\_\_\_\_ up to forty lions, including one to three males, several females and cubs.

- a. Can contain                      c. contain  
 b. It contains                      d. containing
4. \_\_\_\_\_tea plant are small and white  
 a. The                      c. having flowers the  
 b. On the                      d. the flowers of the
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the party with her boyfriend yesterday.  
 a. is coming                      c. came  
 b. comes                      d. was came
6. Shinta has \_\_\_ sugar in the kitchen  
 a. Many                      c. many more  
 b. Much                      d. few
7. Last night, Embun \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner .  
 a. Washes                      c. washed  
 b. Washing                      d. was washed

## 7) A and AN

*A* or *an* can precede only singular count nouns, they mean *one*. They can be used in a general statement or to introduce a subject which has not been previously mentioned.

A baseball is round                      (general \_\_\_ means all baseballs)

I saw a girl in the street                      ( we don't know which girl)

*An* is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. *A* is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

A book              A vehicle              An Orange              An Opportunity

Some words can be confusing because the spelling does not indicate the pronunciation

A house                      (begins with a consonant sound)

An hour                      (begins with a vowel sound)

A university (begins with a consonant sound)

An umbrella ( begins with a vowel sound)

The following words begin with a consonant sound and thus must always be preceded by *a*.

European	Eulogy	Euphemism	Eucalyptus	Uniform	University
House	Home	Heavy	Half	Universal	Union

The following words begin with a vowel sound and thus must always be preceded by *an*

Hour	Heir	Herbal	Honor
Uncle	Umbrella	Unnatural	understanding

### 8) THE

*The* is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge

The boy in the car is my son (The speaker and the listener know which boy)

The earth is round (There is only one earth.)

USE <i>THE</i> WITH	DON'T USE <i>THE</i> WITH
OCEANS, RIVERS, SEAS, GULFS, PLURAL LAKES - The Red Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Persian Gulf	SINGULAR LAKES - Lake Geneva, Lake Toba
Mountains The Rocky Mountains, the Andes	Mounts Mount Vesuvius, Mount McKinley
Earth, moon The earth, the moon	Planets, constellations Venus, Mars, Earth, Orion
Schools, colleges, universities when the phrase begins with school, etc the University of Florida, the College of Arts and Sciences	Schools, colleges, universities when the phrase begins with a proper noun Santa fe Community College, Cooper's Art School, Stetson University
Ordinal numbers before nouns the First World War, the third chapter	Cardinal numbers after nouns World War One, chapter three
Wars (except world wars) The Crimean War, the Korean War	Countries preceded by New or an adjective such as a direction New Zealand, South Africa, North Korea
Certain countries or groups of countries with more than one word (except Great Britain) The United States, the United Kingdom, the Central African Republic	Countries with only one word France, Sweden, Venezuela
	Continents Europe, Africa, South America
	States Florida, Ohio, California

USE <i>THE WITH</i>	DON'T USE <i>THE WITH</i>
Historical documents The constitution, the magna Carta  Ethnic groups The Indians, the Aztecs	Sports Baseball, basketball  Abstract nouns Freedom, happiness  General areas of subject matter Mathematics, sociology  Holidays Christmas, Thanksgiving

## 9) THE VERB PHRASE

Here are the examples of the verb phrase which consists of the main verb and any auxiliaries:

- a. Simple present – He walks to school every day
- b. Simple past - He walked to school yesterday
- c. Present continuous – He is going to school now
- d. Past progressive – He was walking to school when he saw Joko
- e. Present perfect – He has walked to school several times
- f. Past perfect - He had walked to school before he hurt his feet.

## 10) CLAUSES

Many sentences in English have more than one clause. A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

In TOEFL test, there are some questions about clauses. For example, you have two clauses in an English sentence, you must connect the two clauses correctly. One way to connect two clauses is to use *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, *yet* between the clauses.

Andri is singing, and Jenny is writing.

Meita is tall, *but* Rika is short.

Karni must deliver his speech , *or* Ahsan will do it

Alan's bag is so heavy, *so* his dad helps him.

Winda is tired, *yet* she is not going to sleep.

**a. Adverb time and cause connectors**

Time				cause	
After	as soon as	once	when	as	now that
As	before	since	whenever	because	since
As long as	by the time	until	when	inasmuch as	

She is sick after she falls from her bike.

Jeena went inside because it was raining.

Since the office closes in less than an hour, the staff needs to finish his work immediately.

She will wait for her friends outside the station, as long as her friends bring her chocolate

Whenever you start the test, don't forget to pray.

**b. Other adverb connectors**

Condition	Contrast	Manner	Place
If In case Provided providing unless whether	although even though though while whereas	as In that	Where wherever

Example :

She went to school even though she felt sick

Although she felt sick, she went to the office

She will come to the party unless she is sick.

**c. Noun clauses connectors**

What	why	whenever
When	how	whether
Where	whatever	if
that		

She knows where the GPS leads her.

I don't know what she talks about.

When the season starts is determined by the weather

**d. Adjective clauses**

Marker	Use	Example
Who	Subject (people)	Lena who likes to dance is my sister in law
Whom	Object (people)	Akmal whom I lied to has found out about the truth
whose	Possessive (people/things)	Sayyid whose bag is red is my son.
which	Subject/object (things)	<i>Sate Blora</i> is the food which I like most .
that	Subject/object (people/ things)	She gets diamond that she really dreams of.

**11) TOEFL EXERCISE 2**

- The president of the United States appoints the cabinet members, \_\_\_\_\_ - appointments are subject to Senate approval
  - Their
  - With their
  - Because their
  - But their
- The prisoners were prevented from speaking to reporters because- \_\_\_\_\_
  - not wanting the story in the papers
  - the story in the papers the superintendent did not want

- c. the public to hear the story
  - d. the superintendent did not want the story in the papers.
3. If ultraviolet radiation enters the Earth's atmosphere, \_\_\_\_\_ generally blocked by the ozone concentrated in the atmosphere
- a. It
  - b. It is
  - c. so it is
  - d. then it
4. The Massachussets State House, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1798, was the most distinguished building in the United States at that time`
- a. completing
  - b. which was completed
  - c. was completed
  - d. to be completed

**12) INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH QUESTION WORDS**

Subjects and verbs are inverted in a variety of situation in English. Inverted subjects and verbs occur most often in the formation of a question. To form a question with a helping verb (be, have, can, could, will, would, etc). The subject and helping verb are inverted.

Sentence : He can go to the movies.

Question : Can he go to the movies?

Sentence : She could pass the exam

Question : Could she pass the exam?

Sentence : He comes from East Java.

Question : Does he come from East Java?

Sentence : Sarah told me the truth.

Question : Did Sarah tell me the truth?

There is some confusion about when to invert the subject and verb after question words such as *what, when, where, why, and how*. These words can have two very different functions in a sentence. First, they can introduce a question, and in this case the subject and verb that follow are inverted.

What is the job description?

Where can I see you ?

When will you come home?



Also, these words can join together two clauses, and in this case the subject and verb that follow are not inverted

I do not know what the job description is.  
 You have to tell me where I can see you.  
 Do you know when you will come home?

**13) INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH NEGATIVES**

No	never	nor
Barely	only	scarcely
Not	neither	seldom
Hardly	rarely	

Examples:

Not once did I miss a question.

Never has Pak Ilham taken a vacation

At no time can the girl talk on the telephone

Hardly ever does he take time off. (this means that he almost never takes time off)

Only once did the manager issue overtime paychecks. ( this means that the manager almost never issued overtime paychecks.)

I do not want to watch the movie, and neither does my wife.

The secretary is not attending the meeting, nor is her boss.

**14) INVERTED THE SUBJECT AND VERB WITH CONDITIONALS**

Examples;

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH CONDITIONALS		
Had should were		
When the verb in the conditional clause is had, should or were, it is possible to omit if and invert the subject and verb.		
(omitted if)	V	S
	Where he	here, he would help.
It is possible to keep if. Then the subject and verb are not inverted.		
If	S	V
	If he were	here, he would help.

### 15) INVERTED SUBJECT AND VERB WITH CONDITIONALS

In certain conditional structures, the subject and verb may also be inverted. This can occur when the helping verb in the conditional clause is *had*, *should*, or *were*, and the conditional connector *if* is omitted. Examples:

If he had taken more time, the results would have been better.

Had he taken more time, the results would have been better.

I would help you *if I were* in a position to help.

I would help you were I in a position to help.

*If you should arrive* before 6:00, just give me a call.

Should you arrive before 6:00, just give me a call.

### 16) PARALLEL STRUCTURE

In good English an attempt should be made to make the language as even and balanced as possible. This is called “parallel structure”. You can achieve parallel structure by making the forms of words as similar as possible. The following is an example of sentence that is not parallel:

I like to sing and dancing

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS			
(Same structure)	and, but, or	(Same structure)	
(Same structure),	(Same structure),	and, but, or	(Same structure)

Examples:

Class can be interesting or boring.

Mr Brown likes to go home early, but his wife prefers to stay late.

I like singing and dancing.

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS			
Both, either, neither, not only	(same structure)	and,or,nor, but also	(same structure)

Examples:

He wants either to go to Bogor or to go to Bandung.

I know both what you eat and where you eat.

Neither Sam nor his wife goes to the party.

For me, this scholarship is not only important but also prestigious.

17) TOEFL EXERCISE 3

1. Truman Capote's *In Cold blood* is neither journalistically accurate.....
  - a. A piece of fiction
  - b. Nor a fictitious work
  - c. Or written in a fictitious way
  - d. Nor completely fictitious
2. Vitamin C is necessary for the prevention and..... of scurvy.
  - a. It cures
  - b. Cures
  - c. Cure
  - d. For curing
3. A baby's development is influenced by both heredity and.....
  - a. By environmental factors
  - b. Environmentally
  - c. The influence of the environment
  - d. Environment
4. Because bone loss occurs earlier in women than....., the effects of osteoporosis are more apparent in women.
  - a. Men do
  - b. In men
  - c. As men
  - d. Similar to men
5. Frozen apple juice must be packed, \_\_\_\_\_, and stored when the fruit is ripe
  - a. be frozen                      c. frozen
  - b. must be frozen                      d. it must be frozen
6. in 1900 electrically powered cars were popular than gasoline powered cars because they were quiet, operated smoothly and \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. handled easily
  - b. ease of handling
  - c. handling easily
  - d. easy to handle
7. Blindfish, which spend their whole lives in caves, have \_\_\_\_\_ eyes nor body pigments.
  - a. not any                      c. nor
  - b. neither                      d. without

## 18) COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Sentence with incorrect comparatives and superlatives can appear on the TOEFL test. It is therefore important for you to know how to handle question with the comparative and superlative.

- a. Add *-er* to the adjective base of most one- and two-syllable adjectives. ( thick-thicker; cold-colder; quiet-quieter)
- b. Use the form *more* + adjective for most three-syllable adjectives. ( more beautiful, more important, more believable)
- c. Use the form *more* + adjective for adjectives ending in the following suffixes: *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ing*, *-ish*, and *-ous*. (more hated, more useful, more boring, more stylish, more cautious)
- d. Double the final consonant of one-syllable adjectives which end in a single consonant (except *w*, *x*, and *z*) and are preceded by a single vowel. ( big-bigger, red-redder, hot-hotter)
- e. When an adjective ends in a consonant +*y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *er* . (happy-happier, dry-drier)

Examples:

John's grades are higher than his sister's.

Today is hotter than yesterday.

This chair is more comfortable than the other

He speaks Spanish more fluently than I

He visits his family less frequently than she does

This year's exhibit is less impressive than last year's.

## 19) DOUBLE COMPARATIVES

These sentences begin with a comparative construction, and thus the second clause must also begin with a comparative.

The +comparative + S + V + the + comparative + S + V
--

The hotter it is, the better the coffee tastes

The higher we flew, the worse she felt

The sooner you eat the medicine, the better you will feel

The bigger they are, the harder they fall

## 20) SUPERLATIVES

These sentence of superlative begins with *the* , either *-est* or *most*, and sometimes *in, of*, or a *that-* clause. In the superlative, *-est* is used with short adjectives such as *tall*, and *most* is used with longer adjectives such as *beautiful*

Examples:

Dina is the tallest woman in the office.

Sally is the most beautiful of all the women in the party.

The spider over there is the largest one that I have ever seen.

## 21) Two- and Three-Part Verbs

**DIRECTIONS:** Each of the following sentences contains a two- or three-part verb in italics. Read the sentence and try to understand the italicized expression. Then, find the meaning of the expression in the list that follows the exercise, and write the letter of the answer on the line.

### EXERCISE B1

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. He's been smoking too much. He really needs to *cut down*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The company had to *cut off* the electricity because the bill was unpaid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He kept teasing me, so finally I told him to *cut it out*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. He is working hard because he really wants to *get ahead* in his career.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. She is such a nice person that she is easily able to *get along* with everyone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Could you explain a little more clearly? I really don't understand what you are trying to *get at*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. When he stole some money from her, she really wanted to do something to *get back at* him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. We have enough money to *get by* for a few months; we won't have a lot of extras, but we will survive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. She was sick for several weeks, but now she has started to *get over* it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. There are too many clothes in my closet. I need to *get rid of* some of them.

<b>DEFINITIONS—Exercise B1</b>	
<p><b>A.</b> stop it  <b>B.</b> get revenge against  <b>C.</b> recover from  <b>D.</b> decrease it  <b>E.</b> be friendly</p>	<p><b>F.</b> manage  <b>G.</b> advance  <b>H.</b> throw away  <b>I.</b> stop the supply of  <b>J.</b> imply</p>

### EXERCISE B2

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. He read the untrue stories about himself in the newspaper, but he tried not to react. He just tried to *brush it off*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I haven't played Scrabble in quite some time. I'll have to *brush up on* the rules before we play.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. While we were walking in the mountains, we were lucky enough to *come across* a waterfall. It was quite a surprise to find such a beautiful thing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She is not feeling well; she thinks she is about to *come down with* the flu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. While I'm on my trip, do you think you could *look after* my cats?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The police detective was not sure how the crime was committed. She decided to *look into* it further.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Here is my application. Could you take a few moments to *look it over*?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The brother always used to *pick on* his younger sister. His favorite tricks were to pull her hair, tease her, or scare her.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. You have tried on three dresses, but you can't afford all of them. You'll have to *pick out* just one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Could you *pick me up* after school today? I'll wait for you out in front of the school.

<b>DEFINITIONS—Exercise B2</b>	
<p><b>A.</b> take care of  <b>B.</b> review; relearn  <b>C.</b> choose  <b>D.</b> get sick with  <b>E.</b> look at it briefly</p>	<p><b>F.</b> bother  <b>G.</b> not let it have an effect  <b>H.</b> unexpectedly find  <b>I.</b> come and get  <b>J.</b> investigate</p>

**EXERCISE B3**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. We have some new neighbors. I think I'll *call on* them later this afternoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The principal had to *call off* the class on Tuesday because the teacher was sick.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The politician should *call for* a decrease in taxes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Why don't you *call me up* about 9:00? I'll be waiting by the phone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I don't need this bicycle any more. It's not worth too much money, so I think I'll just *give it away*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Here's the book I borrowed from you, and now I think I should *give it back*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. I've done all I can. I just can't do anything more. I *give up*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The teacher has to *put off* the exam until next week because the students are not prepared.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. She has to *put on* her coat before she goes out into the cold winter weather.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. He's such a mean man that it's difficult to *put up with* him.

<b>DEFINITIONS—Exercise B3</b>	
<p><b>A.</b> donate  <b>B.</b> visit  <b>C.</b> tolerate  <b>D.</b> request; suggest  <b>E.</b> return</p>	<p><b>F.</b> cancel  <b>G.</b> delay  <b>H.</b> telephone  <b>I.</b> dress in  <b>J.</b> surrender</p>

## 22) Idioms

**DIRECTIONS:** Each of the following sentences contains an idiom in italics. Read the sentence and try to understand the idiom. Then find the meaning of the idiom in the list that follows, and write the letter of the answer on the line.

### EXERCISE C1

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. He's holding down two jobs and attending school. He's really *burning the candle at both ends*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. She's buying a lot of new furniture before she even has a job. She's *putting the cart before the horse*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Every time he opens his mouth, he immediately regrets what he said. He's always *putting his foot in his mouth*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. He's not telling me exactly what happened. He's *beating around the bush*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. She wanted to get that man's phone number, but she wasn't sure of his last name or where he lived. It was like *looking for a needle in a haystack*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. He's always too fast and out of control on his motorcycle. He's *playing with fire*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. She keeps asking if I was the one who was spreading rumors about her, but I wasn't. She's *barking up the wrong tree*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. He took the best portions for himself and didn't leave enough for the others. He's just *looking out for number one*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. She's been working on that assignment for over two months, and I don't think she's ever going to finish it. She's *taking forever and a day*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. She has to go to the bank, and while she's out she'll stop and visit her friend. She's *killing two birds with one stone*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. He was admitted to Harvard, and he would have gone there but he forgot to send in the appropriate form in time. He has really *missed the boat*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. I know that you thought that this part of the program was difficult, but wait until you see the next part. You're *jumping out of the frying pan and into the fire*.

<b>DEFINITIONS—Exercise C1</b>	
<p><b>A.</b> making a mistake</p> <p><b>B.</b> accomplishing two things at once</p> <p><b>C.</b> doing something dangerous</p> <p><b>D.</b> doing things in the wrong order</p> <p><b>E.</b> going from bad to worse</p> <p><b>F.</b> doing too much</p>	<p><b>G.</b> missed an opportunity</p> <p><b>H.</b> saying embarrassing things</p> <p><b>I.</b> speaking indirectly</p> <p><b>J.</b> doing something difficult</p> <p><b>K.</b> taking a really long time</p> <p><b>L.</b> thinking only about himself</p>



**EXERCISE C2**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. His only two choices are to give up his free time or to pay a lot of money, and he doesn't like either choice. He's *between a rock and a hard place*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. She got 100 percent on the exam and the other students were below 70 percent. She's *head and shoulders above the rest*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Every day he fixes meals, cleans the apartment, and goes to the market. It's *all in a day's work*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She's a well-known lawyer, a good skier, a great cook, and a painter. She's a *jack-of-all-trades*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Every time he puts the toys away, the children just take them out again. Keeping the house clean when the children are there is *like trying to swim upstream*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Anytime I need help I go to her because I know she'll help me any way she can. She's *one in a million*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. He thought he was going to have to come into the office and work on both Saturday and Sunday, but now he doesn't have to. He's *off the hook*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. She and her classmates all have to read five chapters, write a paper, and prepare for an exam this week. They're *all in the same boat*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. He and his brother have the same hair, the same eyes, the same smile, and the same expressions. They're *like two peas in a pod*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When I saw him with an older man, I just knew that the man had to be his father. He's *a chip off the old block*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. She's had so much to do to get ready for the trip that she's been running around all day. Now she's *on her last legs*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. I can't think of the answer, but it will come to me in just a minute. It's *on the tip of my tongue*.

<b>DEFINITIONS—Exercise C2</b>	
<p><b>A.</b> very tired  <b>B.</b> the best  <b>C.</b> exactly alike  <b>D.</b> really wonderful  <b>E.</b> really difficult or frustrating  <b>F.</b> just like his father</p>	<p><b>G.</b> in the same situation  <b>H.</b> nothing out of the ordinary  <b>I.</b> accomplished at many things  <b>J.</b> an idea that is not in words  <b>K.</b> not responsible any longer  <b>L.</b> without any good options</p>

## D. STRUCTURE POST TEST

### 1) POST TEST 1

#### STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

#### Structure

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

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

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 doctor's attendance

##### Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now, begin work on the questions.

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ range in color from pale yellow to bright orange.  
(A) Canaries  
(B) Canaries which  
(C) That canaries  
(D) Canaries that are
2. Carnivorous plants \_\_\_\_\_ insects to obtain nitrogen.  
(A) are generally trapped  
(B) trap generally  
(C) are trapped generally  
(D) generally trap
3. A federal type of government results in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a vertical distribution of power  
(B) power is distributed vertically  
(C) vertically distributed  
(D) the distribution of power is vertical
4. February normally has twenty-eight days, but every fourth year, \_\_\_\_\_ has twenty-nine.  
(A) there  
(B) its  
(C) is a leap year  
(D) a leap year, it
5. Evidence suggests that one-quarter of operations \_\_\_\_\_ bypass surgery may be unnecessary.  
(A) they involve  
(B) involve  
(C) involving  
(D) which they involve
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a tornado spins in a counterclockwise direction in the northern hemisphere, it spins in the opposite direction in the southern hemisphere.  
(A) However  
(B) Because of  
(C) Although  
(D) That
7. The Caldecott Medal, \_\_\_\_\_ for the best children's picture book, is awarded each January.  
(A) is a prize which  
(B) which prize  
(C) which is a prize  
(D) is a prize
8. Sports medicine is a medical specialty that deals with the identification and treatment of injuries to persons \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) sports are involved  
(B) involved in sports  
(C) they are involved in sports  
(D) sports involve them
9. The Wilmington Oil Field, in Long Beach, California, is one of \_\_\_\_\_ oil fields in the continental United States.  
(A) productive  
(B) the most productive  
(C) most are productive  
(D) productivity
10. Thunder occurs as \_\_\_\_\_ through air, causing the heated air to expand and collide with layers of cooler air.  
(A) an electrical charge  
(B) passes an electrical charge  
(C) the passing of an electrical charge  
(D) an electrical charge passes
11. The population of Houston was ravaged by yellow fever in 1839 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1867.  
(A) it happened again  
(B) and again  
(C) was ravaged again  
(D) again once more

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12. Researchers have long debated \_\_\_\_\_ Saturn's moon Titan contains hydrocarbon oceans and lakes.
- (A) over it
  - (B) whether the
  - (C) whether over
  - (D) whether
13. According to Bernoulli's principle, the higher the speed of a fluid gas, \_\_\_\_\_ the pressure.
- (A) it will be lower
  - (B) lower than the
  - (C) the lower
  - (D) lower it is
14. The flight instructor, \_\_\_\_\_ at the air base, said that orders not to fight had been issued.
- (A) when interviewed
  - (B) when he interviewed
  - (C) when to interview
  - (D) when interviewing
15. In the northern and central parts of the state of Idaho \_\_\_\_\_ and churning rivers.
- (A) majestic mountains are found
  - (B) are majestic mountains found
  - (C) are found majestic mountains
  - (D) finding majestic mountains

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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.

Look at the following examples.

### Example I

The four 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 fifths.” Therefore, you should choose (B).

### Example II

The research for the book *Roots* taking  
A B C  
Alex Haley twelve years.  
D

### Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, “The research for the book *Roots* took Alex Haley twelve years.” Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now, begin work on the questions.

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16. Light can travels from the Sun to the Earth in eight minutes and twenty seconds.  
 A B C D
17. Every human typically have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes in most cells.  
 A B C D
18. In the sport of fencing, three type of swords are used: the foil, the epee, and the sabre.  
 A B C D
19. The Internal Revenue Service uses computers to check tax return computations, to determine the reasonableness of deductions, and for verifying the accuracy of reported income.  
 A B C D
20. There was four groups of twenty rats each involved in the test.  
 A B C D
21. The type of jazz known as "swing" was introduced by Duke Ellington when he wrote and records "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing."  
 A B C D
22. The bones of mammals, not alike those of other vertebrates, show a high degree of differentiation.  
 A B C D
23. The United States receives a large amount of revenue from taxation of a tobacco products.  
 A B C D
24. Much fats are composed of one molecule of glycerin combined with three molecules of fatty acids.  
 A B C D
25. The capital of the Confederacy was originally in Mobile, but they were moved to Richmond.  
 A B C D
26. A pearl develops when a tiny grain of sand or some another irritant accidentally enters into the shell of a pearl oyster.  
 A B C D

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27. The English horn is an alto oboe with a pitch one fifth lower as that of the soprano oboe.  
A B C D
28. In the Milky Way galaxy, the most recent observed supernova appeared in 1604.  
A B C D
29. Although the name suggests otherwise, the ship known as *Old Ironsides* was built of oak and cedar rather than it was built of iron.  
A B C D
30. Never in the history of humanity there have been more people living on this relatively small planet.  
A B C D
31. Because of the mobile of Americans today, it is difficult for them to put down real roots.  
A B C D
32. For five years after the Civil War, Robert E. Lee served to president of Washington College, which later was called Washington and Lee.  
A B C D
33. Doctors successfully used hypnosis during World War II to treat fatigue battle.  
A B C D
34. The lobster, like many crustaceans, can cast off a damaging appendage and regenerate a new appendage to nearly normal size.  
A B C D
35. The main cause of the oceans' tides is the gravitation pull of the Moon.  
A B C D
36. The curricula of American public schools are set in individual states; they do not determine by the federal government.  
A B C D
37. The fact that the sophisticated technology has become part of revolution in travel delivery systems has not made travel schedules less hectic.  
A B C D

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## 2) POST TEST 2

### STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Time—25 minutes**  
**(including the reading of the directions)**  
**Now set your clock for 25 minutes.**

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

#### Structure

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

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

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 doctor's attendance

#### Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

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1. \_\_\_\_\_, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.
  - (A) It is the epidermis
  - (B) In the epidermis
  - (C) The epidermis
  - (D) The epidermis is
  
2. Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon* and Rick Blaine in *Casablanca* \_\_\_\_\_ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.
  - (A) they are two
  - (B) two of them are
  - (C) two of them
  - (D) are two
  
3. The compound microscope has not one \_\_\_\_\_ two lenses.
  - (A) and also
  - (B) but
  - (C) and there are
  - (D) but there are
  
4. During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life \_\_\_\_\_ in the seas.
  - (A) first appeared
  - (B) first to appear
  - (C) is first appearing
  - (D) appearing
  
5. The hard palate forms a partition \_\_\_\_\_ and nasal passages.
  - (A) the mouth
  - (B) between the mouth
  - (C) is between the mouth
  - (D) it is between the mouth
  
6. Conditions required for seed germination include abundant water, an adequate supply of oxygen, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) the temperatures must be appropriate
  - (B) having appropriate temperatures
  - (C) appropriate temperatures
  - (D) appropriately temperate
  
7. When fluid accumulates against the eardrum, a second more insidious type of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) *otitis media* may develop
  - (B) developing *otitis media*
  - (C) the development of *otitis media*
  - (D) to develop *otitis media*
  
8. Some general theories of motivation \_\_\_\_\_ of central motives, from which other motives develop.
  - (A) identify a limited number
  - (B) identification of a limited amount
  - (C) identify a limited amount
  - (D) identifying a limited number
  
9. Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where \_\_\_\_\_ placed after its arrival.
  - (A) should the statue be
  - (B) the statue being
  - (C) it should be the statue
  - (D) the statue should be
  
10. Hydroelectric power can be produced by \_\_\_\_\_ and using tidal flow to run turbines.
  - (A) water basins are dammed
  - (B) damming water basins
  - (C) to dam water basins
  - (D) dams in water basins
  
11. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, \_\_\_\_\_ of the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War, were both born in Kentucky.
  - (A) they were opposing presidents
  - (B) were opposing presidents
  - (C) opposing presidents
  - (D) presidents opposed

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12. A stock \_\_\_\_\_ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
- (A) issued
  - (B) is issued
  - (C) it is issued
  - (D) which issued
13. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, \_\_\_\_\_ silk fabrics are woven.
- (A) whose cocoons
  - (B) from cocoons
  - (C) whose cocoons are from
  - (D) from whose cocoons
14. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
- (A) a nuclear breeder reactor
  - (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
  - (C) does a nuclear breeder reactor
  - (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor
15. D.W. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques \_\_\_\_\_ as the Hollywood standard.
- (A) that established
  - (B) that became established
  - (C) what established
  - (D) what became established

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## Written Expression

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Look at the following examples.

### Example I

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

### Sample Answer

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

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

### Example II

The research for the book *Roots* taking  
A B C  
Alex Haley twelve years.  
D

### Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, “The research for the book *Roots* took Alex Haley twelve years.” Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.



16. Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.  
A B C  
D
17. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.  
A B C D
18. The ankle joint occur where the lower ends of the tibia and fibula slot neatly around the talus.  
A B C D
19. In the United States and Canada, motor vehicle laws affect the operate of motorcycles as well as automobiles.  
A B C  
D
20. The neocortex is, in evolutionary terms, most recent layer of the brain.  
A B C D
21. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological, and anthropology treasures.  
A B  
C  
D
22. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple came to resides at Mount Vernon.  
A B C D
23. At this stage in their development, rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as cutting edge.  
A B C D
24. Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shy similar to those in humans.  
A B C D
25. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly.  
A B C D
26. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be reach only by boat or plane.  
A B C  
D

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27. A zoom lens produces an inverted real image, either on the film in a camera and on the light-sensitive tube of a television camera.
28. Supersonic flight is flight that is faster the speed of sound.
29. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.
30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials but not through other.
31. The number of wild horses on Assateague are increasing lately, resulting in overgrazed marsh and dune grasses.
32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offer an unique record of the events of the 1930s.
33. Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.
34. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making banjos in Boston in the late 1870s.
35. Dwight David Eisenhower, military officer and thirty-fourth president of the United States, lived in the White House and of at least thirty-seven other residences.
36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consumes organic plant matter.
37. Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the disease that today bears his name.

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38. Edward MacDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial favorites as "To a Wild Rose" and "To a Water Lily."  
A B C D
39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks, and wind are live and have feelings.  
A B C D
40. Newtonian physics accounts for the observing orbits of the planets and the moons.  
A B C D

## CHAPTER III READING

### A. GENERAL STRATEGIS AND PRACTICES

Reading is tested in the third section on both the paper TOEFL test and the computer TOEFL test. This section consists of reading passages followed by a number of questions. The paper and the computer reading sections are **similar** in the following ways:

- *the types of passages*
- *the language skills tested*
- *the ordering of the questions*

The paper and the computer reading sections are **different** in the following ways:

- *the types of questions*
- *the number of questions*
- *the amount of time*
- *the strategies and procedures*

### READING ON THE PAPER TOEFL® TEST

On the paper TOEFL test, the third section is called Reading Comprehension. This section consists of five passages and fifty questions (although some tests may be longer). You have fifty-five minutes to complete the fifty questions in this section.

There is only one type of question in the Reading Comprehension section of the paper TOEFL test:

**Multiple-Choice** questions ask you to select the best answer to questions about the information given in the reading passages. A multiple-choice question on the paper test may ask about the main ideas, directly answered details, indirectly answered details, vocabulary, or overall review ideas.

The questions on the paper test are presented in *linear* order. The passages progress from easy to difficult, and the questions are presented in the order in which they appear in the passage.

#### GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR READING (Paper TOEFL® Test)

1. **Be familiar with the directions.** The directions on every paper TOEFL test are the same, so it is not necessary to spend time reading the directions carefully when you take the test. You should be completely familiar with the directions before the day of the test.
2. **Do not spend too much time reading the passages.** You do not have time to read each passage in depth, and it is quite possible to answer the questions correctly without first reading the passages in depth.

3. **Do not worry if a reading passage is on a topic you are unfamiliar with.** All of the information that you need to answer the questions is included in the passages. You do not need any background knowledge to answer the questions.
4. **Do not spend too much time on a question you are unsure of.** If you do not know the answer to a question, simply guess and go on. You can return to this question later in the section if you have time.
5. **Guess to complete the section before time is up.** There is no penalty for guessing, so it can only increase your score to guess the answers to questions that you do not have time to complete.

Now look at a reading passage from the paper TOEFL test, followed by a number of multiple-choice questions.

**Example from the Paper TOEFL Test** 

Obsidian is a distinctive type of igneous rock that forms as a result of the melting of deep crustal granite rocks into magma. Because of the speed at which the magma cools, crystallization does not occur, and a solid, shiny, volcanic, glass-like rock results. Most commonly a solid, shiny black in color, obsidian can also take on a golden or silvery sheen or be striped in a rainbow of hues.

Obsidian is generally found in small outcrops, though large masses of it can be found in a few notable locations. Two such sites are the giant Valles Caldera in New Mexico, where the obsidian flows are hundreds of feet thick, and the Glass Buttes in Oregon, which are composed entirely of obsidian.

Because of its properties, obsidian was prized in many ancient cultures. Obsidian is easily worked into shapes with razor-sharp edges even sharper than the edges formed from flint and was thus used in the production of simple hunting weapons. It can also be polished to an extremely high luster and was thus held in a high regard in a number of cultures as a semiprecious stone in jewelry and other embellishments.

Now look at the first question, which is a multiple-choice question that asks about a direct detail from the passage.

1. What is stated in the passage about obsidian?
  - (A) It results from rapidly cooling magma.
  - (B) It is crystalline.
  - (C) It is a sedimentary rock.
  - (D) It has a dull finish.



To answer this question, you should find the part of the passage that states that *because of the speed at which the magma cools, crystallization does not occur, and a solid, shiny, volcanic, glass-like rock results*. From this, it can be determined that obsidian *results from rapidly cooling magma*, and that it is not crystalline, that it is a volcanic rather than sedimentary rock, and that it has a shiny finish rather than a dull finish. Answer (A) is therefore the best answer to this question.

Now look at the second question, which is a multiple-choice question that asks about a vocabulary word from the passage.

2. The word "sites" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) pieces
  - (B) layers
  - (C) places
  - (D) distances

To answer this question, you should find the word *sites* in line 10 in the passage and read the context around it. The passage mentions *a few notable locations* and *two such sites*. From this context, you can determine that *sites* is close in meaning to *locations*, or *places*. Answer (C) is therefore the best answer to this question.

Now look at the third question, which is a multiple-choice question that asks you to infer an indirect detail from the passage.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that obsidian would least likely have been used to make
- (A) a spear
  - (B) an arrowhead
  - (C) a ring
  - (D) a belt


The passage states that *obsidian was . . . used in the production of simple hunting weapons* and that it was *held in high regard in a number of cultures as a semiprecious stone in jewelry*. From this, it can be inferred that obsidian would likely have been used to make a *spear* or an *arrowhead*, which are types of weapons, or a *ring*, which is a type of jewelry, and that obsidian, which is a rock, would have been least likely to have been used to make a *belt*, which is an article of clothing. Answer (D) is therefore the best answer to this question.

Now look at the fourth question, which is a multiple-choice question that asks where in the passage a piece of information can be found.

4. Where in the passage does the author discuss the variety of colors in which obsidian is found?
- (A) Lines 1–3
  - (B) Lines 5–7
  - (C) Lines 8–9
  - (D) Lines 18–20

To answer this question, you should skim each of the line numbers in the answer choices for information about the *colors* of obsidian. Lines 5–7 mention that obsidian is *black in color*; that it can *take on a golden or silvery sheen*, and that it can be *striped in a rainbow of hues*. This sentence clearly discusses the *colors* of obsidian, so answer (B) is the best answer to this question.

#### PROCEDURES FOR A READING PASSAGE

(Paper TOEFL® Test) 

1. **Skim the reading passage to determine the main idea and the overall organization of ideas in the passage.** You do not need to understand every detail in each passage to answer the questions correctly. It is therefore a waste of time to read the passage with the intent of understanding every single detail before you try to answer the questions.
2. **Look ahead at the questions to determine what language skills are being tested in the questions.** Questions related to different language skills are answered in different ways.
3. **Find the section of the passage that deals with each question.** The language skill tells you exactly where to look in the passage to find correct answers.
  - For *main idea* questions, look at the first line of each paragraph.
  - For *directly and indirectly answered detail* questions, choose a key word in the question, and skim for that key word (or a related idea) in order in the passage.
  - For *pronoun* questions, the question will tell you where the pronoun is located in the passage.
  - For *transition* questions, look at the beginning or the end of the passage.
  - For *vocabulary* questions, the question will tell you where the word is located in the passage.
  - For *where-in-the-passage* questions, the answer choices give you the four possible locations of the correct answer.
  - For *tone, purpose, and course* questions, look at the first line of each paragraph.
4. **Read the part of the passage that contains the answer carefully.** The answer will probably be in a very predictable place in the passage.
5. **Choose the best answer to each question from the four choices listed in your test book.** You can choose the best answer according to what is given in the appropriate section of the passage, eliminate definitely wrong answers, and mark your best guess on the answer sheet.

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–2)

Another program instrumental in the popularization of science was *Cosmos*. This series, broadcast on public television, dealt with topics and issues from varied fields of science. The principal writer and narrator of the program was Carl Sagan, a noted astronomer and Pulitzer Prize-winning author.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
  - (A) a different scientific television series
  - (B) Carl Sagan's scientific achievements
  - (C) the Pulitzer Prize won by Carl Sagan
  - (D) public television
2. The paragraph following this passage most likely contains information on what?
  - (A) The popularity of science
  - (B) The program *Cosmos*
  - (C) The astronomer Carl Sagan
  - (D) Topics and issues from various fields of science

PASSAGE TWO (Questions 3–4)

Line  
(5) When a strong earthquake occurs on the ocean floor rather than on land, a tremendous force is exerted on the seawater and one or more large, destructive waves called *tsunamis* can be formed. *Tsunamis* are commonly called tidal waves in the United States, but this is really an inappropriate name in that the cause of the *tsunami* is an underground earthquake rather than the ocean's tides.

Far from land, a *tsunami* can move through the wide open vastness of the ocean at a speed of 600 miles (900 kilometers) per hour and often can travel tremendous distances without losing height and strength. When a *tsunami* reaches shallow coastal water, it can reach a height of 100 feet (30 meters) or more and can cause tremendous flooding and damage to coastal areas.

3. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses
  - (A) *tsunamis* in various parts of the world
  - (B) the negative effects of *tsunamis*
  - (C) land-based earthquakes
  - (D) the effect of tides on *tsunamis*
4. Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?
  - (A) The causes of *tsunamis*
  - (B) The destructive effects of *tsunamis* on the coast
  - (C) The differences between *tsunamis* and tidal waves
  - (D) The distances covered by *tsunamis*

PASSAGE THREE (Questions 5–6)

While draft laws are federal laws, marriage laws are state laws rather than federal; marriage regulations are therefore not uniform throughout the country. The legal marriage age serves as an example of this lack of conformity. In most states, both the man and the woman must be at least eighteen years old to marry without parental consent; however, the states of Nebraska and Wyoming require the couple to be at least nineteen, while the minimum age in Mississippi is twenty-one. If parental permission is given, then a couple can marry at sixteen in some states, and a few states even allow marriage before the age of sixteen, though a judge's permission, in addition to the permission of the parents, is sometimes required in this situation. Some states which allow couples to marry at such a young age are now considering doing away with such early marriages because of the numerous negative effects of these young marriages.

- Line (5) (10)
5. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses
- (A) state marriage laws
  - (B) the lack of uniformity in marriage laws
  - (C) federal draft laws
  - (D) the minimum legal marriage age
6. The topic of the paragraph following the passage is most likely to be
- (A) disadvantages of youthful marriages
  - (B) reasons why young people decide to marry
  - (C) the age when parental consent for marriage is required
  - (D) a discussion of why some states allow marriages before the age of sixteen

**TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 6–7):** Study each of the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–4)

The most conservative sect of the Mennonite Church is the Old Order Amish, with 33,000 members living mainly today in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Their lifestyle reflects their belief in the doctrines of separation from the world and simplicity of life. The Amish have steadfastly rejected the societal changes that have occurred in the previous three hundred years, preferring instead to remain securely rooted in a seventeenth-century lifestyle. They live on farms without radios, televisions, telephones, electric lights, and cars; they dress in plainly styled and colored old-fashioned clothes; and they farm their lands with horses and tools rather than modern farm equipment. They have a highly communal form of living, with barn raisings and quilting bees as commonplace activities.

- Line (5)
1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
- (A) other, more liberal sects of Mennonites
  - (B) where Mennonites live
  - (C) the communal Amish lifestyle
  - (D) the most conservative Mennonites
2. Which of the following would probably NOT be found on an Amish farm?
- (A) A hammer
  - (B) A cart
  - (C) A long dress
  - (D) A refrigerator

3. It can be inferred from the passage that a quilting bee
- (A) involves a group of people
  - (B) is necessary when raising bees
  - (C) always follows a barn raising
  - (D) provides needed solitude
4. Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?
- (A) The effects of the communal lifestyle on the Old Order Amish
  - (B) How the Old Order Amish differ from the Mennonites
  - (C) The effect of modern technology on the Old Order Amish
  - (D) The doctrines of the Old Order Amish

*PASSAGE TWO (Questions 5–8)*

Line  
(5) Various other Native American tribes also lived on the Great Plains. The Sioux, a group of seven Native American tribes, are best known for the fiercely combative posture against encroaching White civilization in the 1800s. Although they are popularly referred to as Sioux, these Native American tribes did not call themselves Sioux; the name was given to them by an enemy tribe. The seven Sioux tribes called themselves by some variation of the word *Dakota*, which means “allies” in their language. Four tribes of the eastern Sioux community living in Minnesota were known by the name *Dakota*. The Nakota included two tribes that left the eastern woodlands and moved out onto the plains. The Teton Sioux, or Lakota, moved even farther west to the plains of the present-day states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

5. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
- (A) how the Sioux battled the white man
  - (B) one of the tribes of the plains
  - (C) where the Sioux lived
  - (D) Native American tribes on the East Coast
6. Which of the following represents a likely reaction of the Sioux in the 1800s to the encroaching white civilization?
- (A) The Sioux would probably help the whites to settle in the West.
  - (B) The Sioux would probably attack the white settlers.
  - (C) The Sioux would probably invite the whites to smoke a peace pipe.
  - (D) The Sioux would probably join together in hunting parties with the white settlers.
7. It is implied in the passage that the seven Sioux tribes called each other by some form of the word *Dakota* because they were
- (A) united in a cause
  - (B) all living in North Dakota
  - (C) fiercely combative
  - (D) enemies
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the present-day states of North and South Dakota
- (A) are east of Minnesota
  - (B) are home to the four tribes known by the name *Dakota*
  - (C) received their names from the tribes living there
  - (D) are part of the eastern woodlands

## B. READING POST TEST 1

### 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 American 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 Adams, 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.

Line  
(5)

#### 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

#### Sample Answer

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

According to the passage, 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

#### Sample Answer

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

The passage 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.

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## Questions 1–10

A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon moves in front of the Sun and hides at least some part of the Sun from the earth. In a partial eclipse, the Moon covers part of the Sun; in an annular eclipse, the Moon covers the center of the Sun, leaving a bright ring of light around the Moon; in a total eclipse, the Sun is completely covered by the Moon.

Line  
(5)

It seems rather improbable that a celestial body the size of the Moon could completely block out the tremendously immense Sun, as happens during a total eclipse, but this is exactly what happens. Although the Moon is considerably smaller in size than the Sun, the Moon is able to cover the Sun because of their relative distances from Earth. A total eclipse can last up to 7 minutes, during which time the Moon's shadow moves across Earth at a rate of about .6 kilometers per second.

- This passage mainly
  - describes how long an eclipse will last
  - gives facts about the Moon
  - explains how the Sun is able to obscure the Moon
  - informs the reader about solar eclipses
- In which type of eclipse is the Sun obscured in its entirety?
  - A partial eclipse
  - An annular eclipse
  - A total eclipse
  - A celestial eclipse
- The word "ring" in line 3 could best be replaced by
  - piece of gold
  - circle
  - jewel
  - bell
- A "celestial body" in line 5 is most probably one that is found
  - within the Moon's shadow
  - somewhere in the sky
  - on the surface of the Sun
  - inside Earth's atmosphere
- What is the meaning of "block out" in line 5?
  - Square
  - Cover
  - Evaporate
  - Shrink
- According to the passage, how can the Moon hide the Sun during a total eclipse?
  - The fact that the Moon is closer to Earth than the Sun makes up for the Moon's smaller size.
  - The Moon can only obscure the Sun because of the Moon's great distance from the earth.
  - Because the Sun is relatively close to Earth, the Sun can be eclipsed by the Moon.
  - The Moon hides the Sun because of the Moon's considerable size.

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7. The word "relative" in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) familial
  - (B) infinite
  - (C) comparative
  - (D) paternal
8. The passage states that which of the following happens during an eclipse?
- (A) The Moon hides from the Sun.
  - (B) The Moon is obscured by the Sun.
  - (C) The Moon begins moving at a speed of .6 kilometers per second.
  - (D) The Moon's shadow crosses Earth.
9. The word "rate" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- (A) form
  - (B) speed
  - (C) distance
  - (D) rotation
10. Where in the passage does the author mention the rate of a total eclipse?
- (A) Lines 1–2
  - (B) Lines 2–4
  - (C) Lines 5–6
  - (D) Lines 8–9

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### Questions 11–20

While the bald eagle is one national symbol of the United States, it is not the only one. Uncle Sam, a bearded gentleman costumed in the red, white, and blue stars and stripes of the nation's flag, is another well-known national symbol. According to legend, this character is based on Samuel Wilson, the owner of a meat-packing business in Troy, New York. During the War of 1812, Sam Wilson's company was granted a government contract to supply meat to the nation's soldiers; this meat was supplied to the army in barrels stamped with the initials U.S., which stood for United States. However, the country was at that time relatively young, and the initials U.S. were not commonly used. Many people questioned what the initials represented, and the standard reply became "Uncle Sam," for the owner of the barrels. It is now generally accepted that the figure of Uncle Sam is based on Samuel Wilson, and the U.S. Congress has made it official by adopting a resolution naming Samuel Wilson as the inspiration for Uncle Sam.

- Line (5) (10)
11. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
- (A) the War of 1812
  - (B) the bald eagle, which symbolizes the United States
  - (C) Sam Wilson's meat-packing company
  - (D) the costume worn by Uncle Sam
12. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (A) The Bald Eagle
  - (B) The Symbols of the United States
  - (C) Samuel Wilson
  - (D) Uncle Sam—Symbol of the Nation
13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about Uncle Sam's appearance?
- (A) He wears facial hair.
  - (B) There is some blue in his clothing.
  - (C) He is bald.
  - (D) His clothes have stripes in them.
14. The word "costumed" in line 2 could most easily be replaced by
- (A) dressed
  - (B) nationalized
  - (C) hidden
  - (D) seen
15. Sam Wilson was the proprietor of what type of business?
- (A) A costume company
  - (B) A meat-packing company
  - (C) A military clothier
  - (D) A barrel-making company
16. The word "granted" in line 5 means
- (A) refused
  - (B) underbid for
  - (C) told about
  - (D) given
17. According to the passage, what was in the barrels stamped U.S.?
- (A) Sam Wilson
  - (B) Food for the army
  - (C) Weapons to be used in the war
  - (D) Company contracts
18. The word "initials" in line 6 means
- (A) nicknames
  - (B) family names
  - (C) first letters of words
  - (D) company names
19. The word "official" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) authorized
  - (B) professional
  - (C) dutiful
  - (D) accidental
20. In 1812, people most probably answered that the letters "U.S." written on the barrels stood for "Uncle Sam" because
- (A) Congress required it
  - (B) Samuel Wilson was their favorite uncle
  - (C) Sam Wilson preferred it
  - (D) they were not exactly sure what the letters meant

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### Questions 21–31

Line  
(5) Most people think of deserts as dry, flat areas with little vegetation and little or no rainfall, but this is hardly true. Many deserts have varied geographical formations ranging from soft, rolling hills to stark, jagged cliffs, and most deserts have a permanent source of water. Although deserts do not receive a high amount of rainfall—to be classified as a desert, an area must get less than twenty-five centimeters of rainfall per year—there are many plants that thrive on only small amounts of water, and deserts are often full of such plant life.

(10) Desert plants have a variety of mechanisms for obtaining the water needed for survival. Some plants, such as cactus, are able to store large amounts of water in their leaves or stems; after a rainfall these plants absorb a large supply of water to last until the next rainfall. Other plants, such as the mesquite, have extraordinarily deep root systems that allow them to obtain water from far below the desert's arid surface.

21. What is the main topic of the passage?  
(A) Deserts are dry, flat areas with few plants.  
(B) There is little rainfall in the desert.  
(C) Many kinds of vegetation can survive with little water.  
(D) Deserts are not really flat areas with little plant life.
22. The passage implies that  
(A) the typical conception of a desert is incorrect  
(B) all deserts are dry, flat areas  
(C) most people are well informed about deserts  
(D) the lack of rainfall in deserts causes the lack of vegetation
23. The passage describes the geography of deserts as  
(A) flat  
(B) sandy  
(C) varied  
(D) void of vegetation
24. The word “source” in line 3 means  
(A) supply  
(B) storage space  
(C) need  
(D) lack
25. According to the passage, what causes an area to be classified as a desert?  
(A) The type of plants  
(B) The geographical formations  
(C) The amount of precipitation  
(D) The source of water
26. The word “thrive” in line 5 means  
(A) suffer  
(B) grow well  
(C) minimally survive  
(D) decay
27. The word “mechanisms” in line 7 could most easily be replaced by  
(A) machines  
(B) pumps  
(C) sources  
(D) methods
28. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage about cacti?  
(A) They have deep root systems.  
(B) They retain water from one rainfall to the next.  
(C) They survive in the desert because they do not need water.  
(D) They get water from deep below the surface of the desert.
29. “Mesquite” in line 10 is probably  
(A) a type of tree  
(B) a desert animal  
(C) a type of cactus  
(D) a geographical formation in the desert
30. The word “arid” in line 11 means  
(A) deep  
(B) dry  
(C) sandy  
(D) superficial
31. Where in the passage does the author describe desert vegetation that keeps water in its leaves?  
(A) Lines 1–2  
(B) Lines 3–6  
(C) Lines 7–9  
(D) Lines 9–11

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### Questions 32–41

American jazz is a conglomeration of sounds borrowed from such varied sources as American and African folk music, European classical music, and Christian gospel songs. One of the recognizable characteristics of jazz is its use of improvisation: certain parts of the music are written out and played the same way by various performers, and other improvised parts are created spontaneously during a performance and vary widely from performer to performer.

The earliest form of jazz was ragtime, lively songs or *rags* performed on the piano, and the best-known of the ragtime performers and composers was Scott Joplin. Born in 1868 to former slaves, Scott Joplin earned his living from a very early age playing the piano in bars along the Mississippi. One of his regular jobs was in the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, Missouri. It was there that he began writing the more than 500 compositions that he was to produce, the most famous of which was “The Maple Leaf Rag.”

Line  
(5)

(10)

32. This passage is about
- (A) jazz in general and one specific type of jazz
  - (B) the various sources of jazz
  - (C) the life of Scott Joplin
  - (D) the major characteristics of jazz
33. The word “conglomeration” in line 1 could best be replaced by
- (A) disharmony
  - (B) mixture
  - (C) purity
  - (D) treasure
34. In line 3, the word “improvisation” involves which of the following?
- (A) Playing the written parts of the music
  - (B) Performing similarly to other musicians
  - (C) Making up music while playing
  - (D) Playing a varied selection of musical compositions
35. According to the passage, ragtime was
- (A) generally performed on a variety of instruments
  - (B) the first type of jazz
  - (C) extremely soothing and sedate
  - (D) performed only at the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia
36. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- (A) Scott Joplin was a slave when he was born.
  - (B) Scott Joplin’s parents had been slaves before Scott was born.
  - (C) Scott Joplin had formerly been a slave, but he no longer was after 1868.
  - (D) Scott Joplin’s parents were slaves when Scott was born.
37. The word “living” in line 8 could most easily be replaced by
- (A) money
  - (B) life-style
  - (C) enjoyment
  - (D) health

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38. The word “regular” in line 9 could best be replaced by
- (A) popular
  - (B) steady
  - (C) unusual
  - (D) boring
39. The word “which” in line 10 refers to
- (A) regular jobs
  - (B) the Maple Leaf Club
  - (C) Sedalia, Missouri
  - (D) 500 compositions
40. The name of Scott Joplin’s most famous composition probably came from
- (A) the name of a saloon where he performed
  - (B) the maple tree near his Sedalia home
  - (C) the name of the town where he was born
  - (D) the school where he learned to play the piano
41. The paragraph following the passage probably discusses
- (A) Sedalia, Missouri
  - (B) the Maple Leaf Club
  - (C) the numerous compositions of Scott Joplin
  - (D) the life of Scott Joplin

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### Questions 42–50

The idea of determinism, that no event occurs in nature without natural causes, has been postulated as a natural law yet is under attack on both scientific and philosophical grounds. Scientific laws assume that a specific set of conditions will unerringly lead to a predetermined outcome.

Line However, studies in the field of physics have demonstrated that the location and speed of minuscule  
(5) particles such as electrons are the result of random behaviors rather than predictable results determined by pre-existing conditions. As a result of these studies, the principle of indeterminacy was formulated in 1925 by Werner Heisenberg. According to this principle, only the probable behavior of an electron can be predicted. The inability to absolutely predict the behavior of electrons casts doubt on the universal applicability of a natural law of determinism. Philosophically, the principal  
(10) opposition to determinism emanates from those who see humans as creatures in possession of free will. Human decisions may be influenced by previous events, but the ultimate freedom of humanity may possibly lead to unforeseen choices, those not preordained by preceding events.

42. It is implied in the passage that a natural law
- (A) is something that applies to science only
  - (B) can be incontrovertibly found in the idea of determinism
  - (C) is philosophically unacceptable
  - (D) is a principle to which there is no exception
43. The word “unerringly” in line 3 could be most easily replaced by
- (A) fortunately
  - (B) effortlessly
  - (C) without mistake
  - (D) with guidance
44. The idea of determinism is refuted in this passage based on
- (A) scientific proof
  - (B) data from the science and philosophy of determinism
  - (C) principles or assumptions from different fields of study
  - (D) philosophical doubt about free will
45. The word “minuscule” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) charged
  - (B) fast-moving
  - (C) circular
  - (D) tiny
46. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the principle of indeterminacy?
- (A) It was formulated based on studies in physics.
  - (B) It is philosophically unacceptable.
  - (C) It has been in existence for more than a decade.
  - (D) It is concerned with the random behavior of electrons.

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47. The expression "emanates from" in line 10 could most easily be replaced by
- (A) derives from
  - (B) differs from
  - (C) is in contrast to
  - (D) is subordinate to
48. It is implied in the passage that free will is
- (A) accepted by all philosophers
  - (B) a direct outcome of Werner's principle of indeterminacy
  - (C) the antithesis of determinism
  - (D) a natural law
49. The word "unforeseen" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) forewarned
  - (B) blind
  - (C) unappreciated
  - (D) unpredictable
50. Where in the passage does the author mention who developed the contrary principle to determinism?
- (A) Lines 1-2
  - (B) Lines 6-7
  - (C) Lines 8-9
  - (D) Lines 9-13

## C. READING POST TEST 2

### 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 American 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 Adams, 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  
*Line* (5) 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

#### Sample Answer

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

According to the passage, 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

#### Sample Answer

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

The passage 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.

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### Questions 1–9

Carbon tetrachloride is a colorless and inflammable liquid that can be produced by combining carbon disulfide and chlorine. This compound is widely used in industry today because of its effectiveness as a solvent as well as its use in the production of propellants.

Line  
(5)

Despite its widespread use in industry, carbon tetrachloride has been banned for home use. In the past, carbon tetrachloride was a common ingredient in cleaning compounds that were used throughout the home, but it was found to be dangerous: when heated, it changes into a poisonous gas that can cause severe illness and even death if it is inhaled. Because of this dangerous characteristic, the United States revoked permission for the home use of carbon tetrachloride in 1970. The United States has taken similar action with various other chemical compounds.

- The main point of this passage is that
  - carbon tetrachloride can be very dangerous when it is heated
  - the government banned carbon tetrachloride in 1970
  - although carbon tetrachloride can legally be used in industry, it is not allowed in home products
  - carbon tetrachloride used to be a regular part of cleaning compounds
- The word “widely” in line 2 could most easily be replaced by
  - grandly
  - extensively
  - largely
  - hugely
- The word “banned” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
  - forbidden
  - allowed
  - suggested
  - instituted
- According to the passage, before 1970 carbon tetrachloride was
  - used by itself as a cleanser
  - banned in industrial use
  - often used as a component of cleaning products
  - not allowed in home cleaning products
- It is stated in the passage that when carbon tetrachloride is heated, it becomes
  - harmful
  - colorless
  - a cleaning compound
  - inflammable
- The word “inhaled” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
  - warmed
  - breathed in
  - carelessly used
  - blown
- The word “revoked” in line 8 could most easily be replaced by
  - gave
  - granted
  - instituted
  - took away
- It can be inferred from the passage that one role of the U.S. government is to
  - regulate product safety
  - prohibit any use of carbon tetrachloride
  - instruct industry on cleaning methodologies
  - ban the use of any chemicals
- The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
  - additional uses for carbon tetrachloride
  - the banning of various chemical compounds by the U.S. government
  - further dangerous effects of carbon tetrachloride
  - the major characteristics of carbon tetrachloride

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## Questions 10–19

The next artist in this survey of American artists is James Whistler; he is included in this survey of American artists because he was born in the United States, although the majority of his artwork was completed in Europe. Whistler was born in Massachusetts in 1834, but nine years later his father moved the family to St. Petersburg, Russia, to work on the construction of a railroad. The family returned to the United States in 1849. Two years later Whistler entered the U.S. military academy at West Point, but he was unable to graduate. At the age of twenty-one, Whistler went to Europe to study art despite familial objections, and he remained in Europe until his death.

Whistler worked in various art forms, including etchings and lithographs. However, he is most famous for his paintings, particularly *Arrangement in Gray and Black No. 1: Portrait of the Artist's Mother* or *Whistler's Mother*, as it is more commonly known. This painting shows a side view of Whistler's mother, dressed in black and posing against a gray wall. The asymmetrical nature of the portrait, with his mother seated off-center, is highly characteristic of Whistler's work.

- Line (5)
- (10)
10. The paragraph preceding this passage most likely discusses
- (A) a survey of eighteenth-century art
  - (B) a different American artist
  - (C) Whistler's other famous paintings
  - (D) European artists
11. Which of the following best describes the information in the passage?
- (A) Several artists are presented.
  - (B) One artist's life and works are described.
  - (C) Various paintings are contrasted.
  - (D) Whistler's family life is outlined.
12. Whistler is considered an American artist because
- (A) he was born in America
  - (B) he spent most of his life in America
  - (C) he served in the U.S. military
  - (D) he created most of his famous art in America
13. The word "majority" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) seniority
  - (B) maturity
  - (C) large pieces
  - (D) high percentage
14. It is implied in the passage that Whistler's family was
- (A) unable to find any work at all in Russia
  - (B) highly supportive of his desire to pursue art
  - (C) working class
  - (D) military
15. The word "objections" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) protests
  - (B) goals
  - (C) agreements
  - (D) battles
16. In line 8, the "etchings" are
- (A) a type of painting
  - (B) the same as a lithograph
  - (C) an art form introduced by Whistler
  - (D) an art form involving engraving
17. The word "asymmetrical" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- (A) proportionate
  - (B) uneven
  - (C) balanced
  - (D) lyrical
18. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- (A) Whistler worked with a variety of art forms.
  - (B) *Whistler's Mother* is not the official name of his painting.
  - (C) Whistler is best known for his etchings.
  - (D) *Whistler's Mother* is painted in somber tones.
19. Where in the passage does the author mention the types of artwork that Whistler was involved in?
- (A) Lines 1–3
  - (B) Lines 4–5
  - (C) Lines 6–7
  - (D) Lines 8–10

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## Questions 20–30

The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the naked eye to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in position. Many unaware stargazers falsely assume that each star has its own permanent home in the nighttime sky.

*Line*  
*(5)* In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and from stars to Earth, the changes are barely perceptible here. An example of a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this misconception prevails; it takes approximately 200 years for a relatively rapid star like Bernard's star to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the earth's moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

20. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) What the Eye Can See in the Sky
  - (B) Bernard's Star
  - (C) Planetary Movement
  - (D) The Evermoving Stars
21. The expression "naked eye" in line 1 most probably refers to
- (A) a telescope
  - (B) a scientific method for observing stars
  - (C) unassisted vision
  - (D) a camera with a powerful lens
22. According to the passage, the distances between the stars and Earth are
- (A) barely perceptible
  - (B) huge
  - (C) fixed
  - (D) moderate
23. The word "perceptible" in line 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Noticeable
  - (B) Persuasive
  - (C) Conceivable
  - (D) Astonishing
24. In line 6, a "misconception" is closest in meaning to a(n)
- (A) idea
  - (B) proven fact
  - (C) erroneous belief
  - (D) theory
25. The passage states that in 200 years Bernard's star can move
- (A) around Earth's moon
  - (B) next to Earth's moon
  - (C) a distance equal to the distance from Earth to the Moon
  - (D) a distance seemingly equal to the diameter of the Moon
26. The passage implies that from Earth it appears that the planets
- (A) are fixed in the sky
  - (B) move more slowly than the stars
  - (C) show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars
  - (D) travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars
27. The word "negligible" in line 8 could most easily be replaced by
- (A) negative
  - (B) insignificant
  - (C) rapid
  - (D) distant
28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- (A) Stars do not appear to the eye to move.
  - (B) The large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye.
  - (C) Bernard's star moves quickly in comparison with other stars.
  - (D) Although stars move, they seem to be fixed.
29. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) the movement of the planets
  - (B) Bernard's star
  - (C) the distance from Earth to the Moon
  - (D) why stars are always moving
30. This passage would most probably be assigned reading in which course?
- (A) Astrology
  - (B) Geophysics
  - (C) Astronomy
  - (D) Geography

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### Questions 31–40

It has been noted that, traditionally, courts have granted divorces on fault grounds: one spouse is deemed to be at fault in causing the divorce. More and more today, however, divorces are being granted on a no-fault basis.

Line Proponents of no-fault divorce argue that when a marriage fails, it is rarely the case that one  
(5) marriage partner is completely to blame and the other blameless. A failed marriage is much more often the result of mistakes by both partners.

(10) Another argument in favor of no-fault divorce is that proving fault in court, in a public arena, is a destructive process that only serves to lengthen the divorce process and that dramatically increases the negative feelings present in a divorce. If a couple can reach a decision to divorce without first deciding which partner is to blame, the divorce settlement can be negotiated more easily and equitably and the postdivorce healing process can begin more rapidly.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) Traditional grounds for divorce  
(B) Who is at fault in a divorce  
(C) Why no-fault divorces are becoming more common  
(D) The various reasons for divorces
32. The word “spouse” in line 1 is closest in meaning to a  
(A) judge  
(B) problem  
(C) divorce decree  
(D) marriage partner
33. According to the passage, no-fault divorces  
(A) are on the increase  
(B) are the traditional form of divorce  
(C) are less popular than they used to be  
(D) were granted more in the past
34. It is implied in the passage that  
(A) there recently has been a decrease in no-fault divorces  
(B) not all divorces today are no-fault divorces  
(C) a no-fault divorce is not as equitable as a fault divorce  
(D) people recover more slowly from a no-fault divorce
35. The word “Proponents” in line 4 is closest in meaning to which of the following?  
(A) Advocates  
(B) Recipients  
(C) Authorities  
(D) Enemies
36. The passage states that a public trial to prove the fault of one spouse can  
(A) be satisfying to the wronged spouse  
(B) lead to a shorter divorce process  
(C) reduce negative feelings  
(D) be a harmful process
37. Which of the following is NOT listed in this passage as an argument in favor of no-fault divorce?  
(A) Rarely is only one marriage partner to blame for a divorce.  
(B) A no-fault divorce generally costs less in legal fees.  
(C) Finding fault in a divorce increases negative feelings.  
(D) A no-fault divorce settlement is generally easier to negotiate.
38. The word “present” in line 9 could most easily be replaced by  
(A) existing  
(B) giving  
(C) introducing  
(D) resulting
39. The word “settlement” in line 10 is closest in meaning to  
(A) development  
(B) serenity  
(C) discussion  
(D) agreement
40. The tone of this passage is  
(A) emotional  
(B) enthusiastic  
(C) expository  
(D) reactionary

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## Questions 41–50

Whereas literature in the first half of the eighteenth century in America had been largely religious and moral in tone, by the latter half of the century the revolutionary fervor that was coming to life in the colonies began to be reflected in the literature of the time, which in turn served to further influence the population. Although not all writers of this period supported the Revolution, the two best-known and most influential writers, Ben Franklin and Thomas Paine, were both strongly supportive of that cause.

Ben Franklin first attained popular success through his writings in his brother's newspaper, the *New England Current*. In these articles he used a simple style of language and common sense argumentation to defend the point of view of the farmer and the Leather Apron man. He continued with the same common sense practicality and appeal to the common man with his work on *Poor Richard's Almanac* from 1733 until 1758. Firmly established in his popular acceptance by the people, Franklin wrote a variety of extremely effective articles and pamphlets about the colonists' revolutionary cause against England.

Thomas Paine was an Englishman working as a magazine editor in Philadelphia at the time of the Revolution. His pamphlet *Common Sense*, which appeared in 1776, was a force in encouraging the colonists to declare their independence from England. Then throughout the long and desperate war years he published a series of *Crisis* papers (from 1776 until 1783) to encourage the colonists to continue on with the struggle. The effectiveness of his writing was probably due to his emotional yet oversimplified depiction of the cause of the colonists against England as a classic struggle of good and evil.

41. The paragraph preceding this passage most likely discusses
- (A) how literature influences the population
  - (B) religious and moral literature
  - (C) literature supporting the cause of the American Revolution
  - (D) what made Thomas Paine's literature successful
42. The word "fervor" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) war
  - (B) anxiety
  - (C) spirit
  - (D) action
43. The word "time" in line 3 could best be replaced by
- (A) hour
  - (B) period
  - (C) appointment
  - (D) duration
44. It is implied in the passage that
- (A) some writers in the American colonies supported England during the Revolution
  - (B) Franklin and Paine were the only writers to influence the Revolution
  - (C) because Thomas Paine was an Englishman, he supported England against the colonies
  - (D) authors who supported England did not remain in the colonies during the Revolution
45. The pronoun "he" in line 8 refers to
- (A) Thomas Paine
  - (B) Ben Franklin
  - (C) Ben Franklin's brother
  - (D) Poor Richard
46. The expression "point of view" in line 9 could best be replaced by
- (A) perspective
  - (B) sight
  - (C) circumstance
  - (D) trait

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47. According to the passage, the tone of *Poor Richard's Almanac* is
- (A) pragmatic
  - (B) erudite
  - (C) theoretical
  - (D) scholarly
48. The word “desperate” in line 16 could best be replaced by
- (A) unending
  - (B) hopeless
  - (C) strategic
  - (D) combative
49. Where in the passage does the author describe Thomas Paine’s style of writing?
- (A) Lines 4–6
  - (B) Lines 8–9
  - (C) Lines 14–15
  - (D) Lines 18–20
50. The purpose of the passage is to
- (A) discuss American literature in the first half of the eighteenth century
  - (B) give biographical data on two American writers
  - (C) explain which authors supported the Revolution
  - (D) describe the literary influence during revolutionary America

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