



# ECCE

## Sample Test

Prove your English. Achieve your goals.  
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CEFR Level: **B2**





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**MICHIGAN  
LANGUAGE  
ASSESSMENT**



Cambridge Assessment  
English



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# General Instructions

Keep your eyes on your own test. Candidates giving or receiving answers or using notes or other aids will be disqualified, and they will fail. Examination fees will not be refunded. Candidates with cell phones, pagers, or other electronic devices should check them in with the proctor now.

Look at the TOP RIGHT of SIDE ONE of your answer sheet. Fill in the following information on the lines:

- **FULL NAME:** print your full name in this order: family name, then first name, then middle initial (MI). Use all capital letters.
- **YOUR SIGNATURE:** sign your name.
- **TEST CENTER:** print the name of the test center.
- **NATIVE LANGUAGE:** print your native language.
- **TODAY'S DATE:** print the month, day, and year.

Look at the TOP LEFT of SIDE ONE of your answer sheet. Use capital letters to fill in the following information in the blocks. Use the same spelling you used on your registration form:

- **LAST NAME:** print your main family name in the blocks, one letter per block. There are 13 blocks. If your last name is longer than 13 letters, print only the first 13 letters.
- **FIRST:** print the first 6 letters of your first name.
- **MI:** print the initial of your middle name.

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:

- Find the letter that is the same as the letter you have printed in the block above.
- Darken the circle completely so that you cannot see the letter inside.
- Do this for all the letters of your last name, first name, and your middle initial.
- Darken only one circle in each of the columns.

Look at the BOTTOM LEFT of SIDE ONE of your answer sheet.

- **BIRTHDATE:** find the month you were born and darken the circle next to it.
- **DAY:** print the day you were born. If it is a 1-digit day, write zero first. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **YEAR:** print the last two digits of the year you were born. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **SEX:** darken the circle "M" (male) or "F" (female).
- **LANG. (LANGUAGE):** print the 2-digit code number for your native language (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **FORM:** darken the circle of the form letter on your test booklet. Make sure the form letter you darken matches the form letter on this booklet.
- **CENTER NO.:** print the 3-digit test center number (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **REG. NO.:** print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number. Darken the circles.
- **OR:** do not fill in the space marked OR.

The example below shows the correct way for Joao Costa Almeida dos Santos, born April 3, 1996, tested at center no. 001, and whose personal registration number is 100265, to fill out the information section.

SIDE 1  
PRINT YOUR NAME IN THE BLOCKS PROVIDED,  
BLACKEN THE CORRESPONDING CIRCLE.

LAST NAME													FIRST						MI
S	A	N	T	O	S	J	O	A	O	C									
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		
H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J		
K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K		
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q		
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T		
U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		
V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z		

USE A #2 (SOFT) PENCIL ONLY

BIRTHDATE		SEX	LANG.	FORM	CENTER NO.	REG. NO.
JAN	FEB	M	82	F	001	100265
MAR	APR	F		M		
MAY	JUN			F		
JUL	AUG			M		
SEP	OCT			F		
NOV	DEC			M		

This test may be machine scored, so you must follow instructions carefully:

- Do not bend or fold your answer sheet.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet.
- Use a number 2 (soft) pencil.
- Your mark must be dark enough to be picked up by the scanning machine. The scanner cannot see very light marks.
- Do not make any other marks on your answer sheet.
- If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Fill in only one circle for each question.
- Any problem with more than one answer marked will be counted wrong.
- If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

When instructed to, look through the rest of the test booklet to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 31 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.

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**LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS**

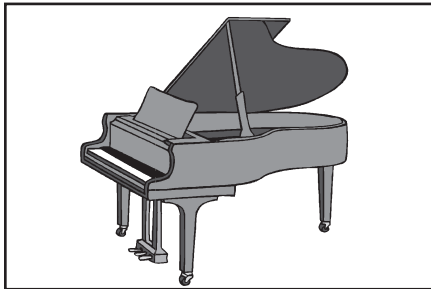
Do not begin this section until the examiner has played the recording of these instructions and example.

**LISTENING TEST, PART 1**

This is a test of your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear short conversations. After you hear each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. The answer choices in your test booklet are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. Here is an example:

**EXAMPLE:**

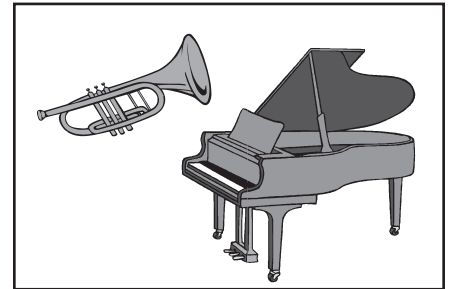
A



B



C



The correct answer is A.

You will hear each conversation only once; the conversations will not be repeated. Please be very quiet and listen carefully. Remember to mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, or C. There are 30 questions in Part 1.

Do you have any questions before you begin?

# Listening

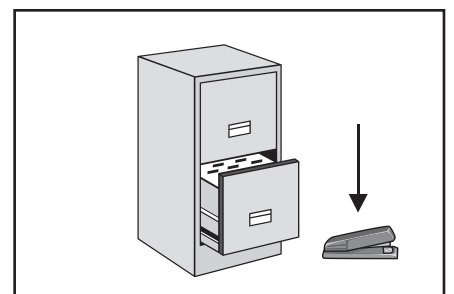
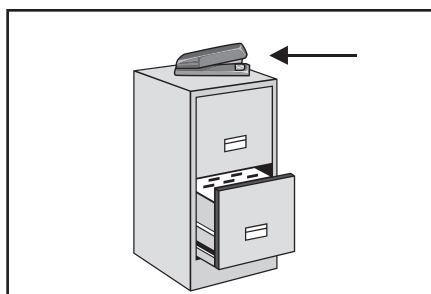
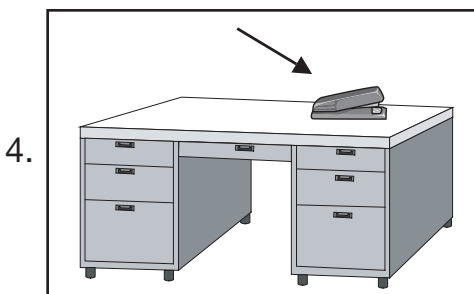
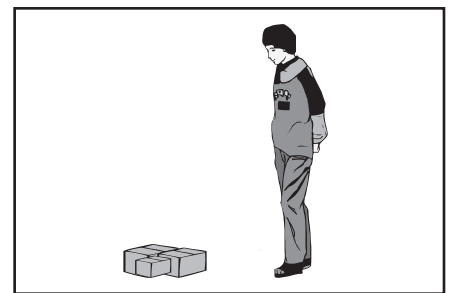
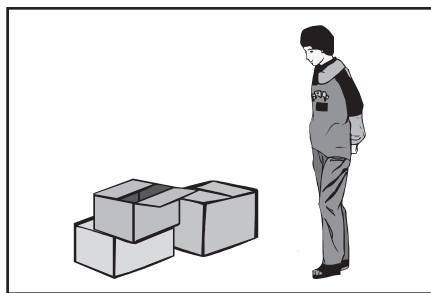
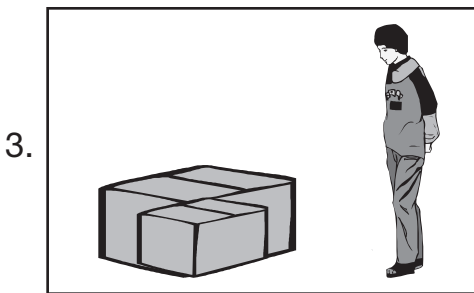
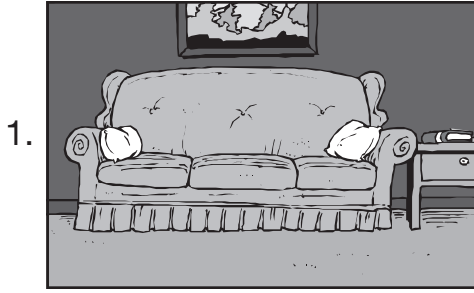
# Listening

# Listening

A

B

C



5.

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

# Listening

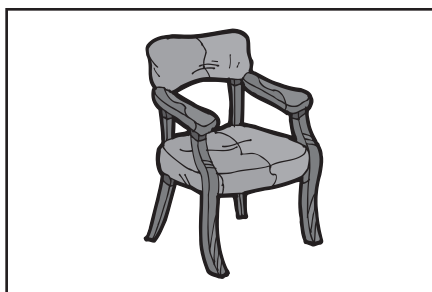
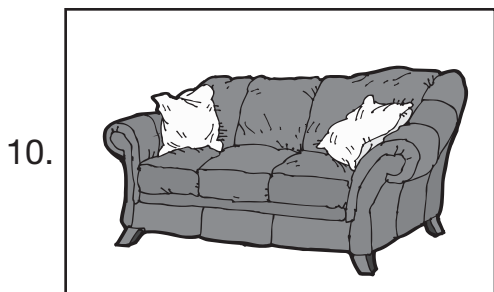
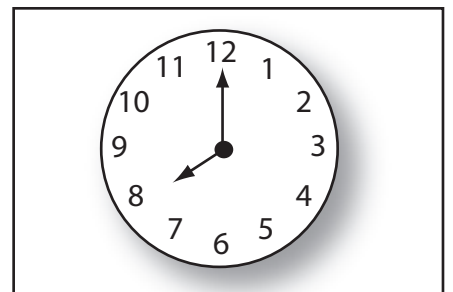
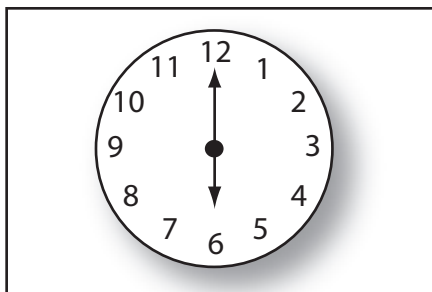
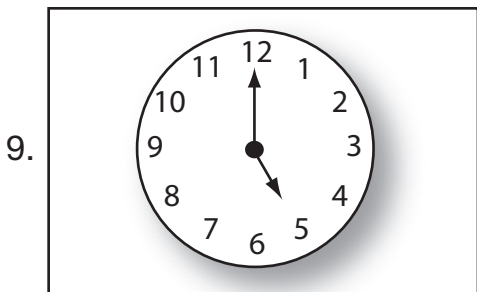
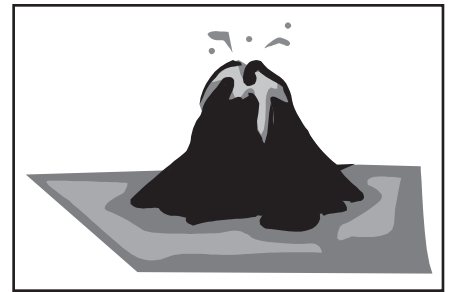
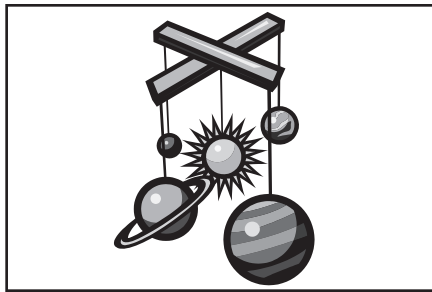
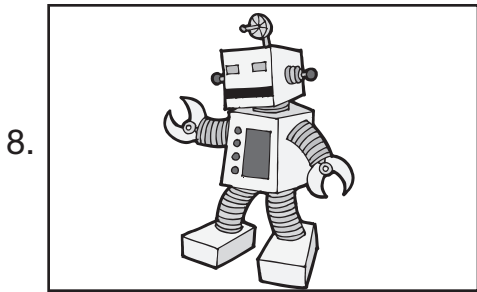
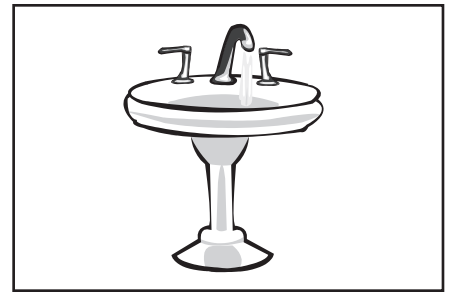
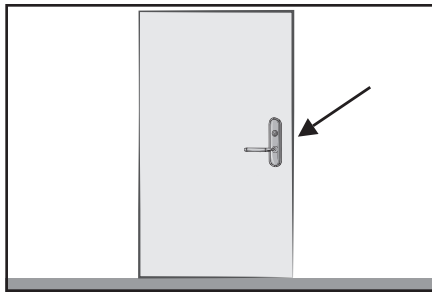
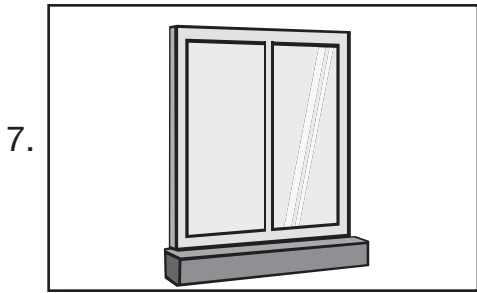
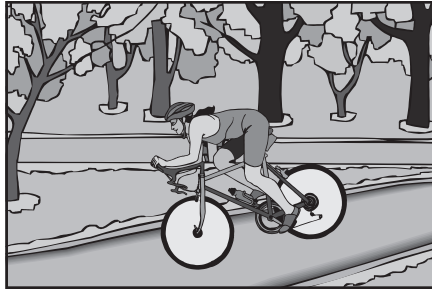
# Listening

# Listening

A

B

C



# Listening

# Listening

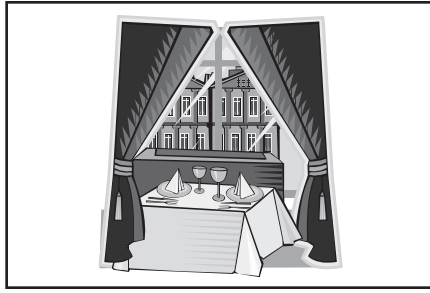
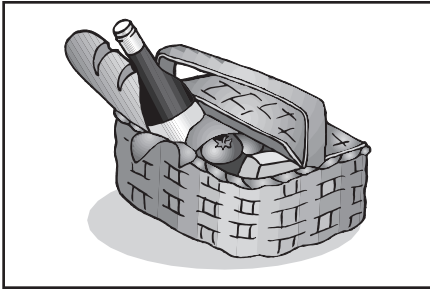
# Listening

A

B

C

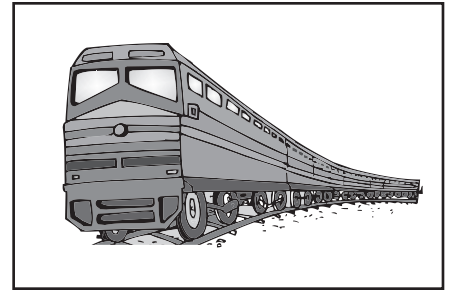
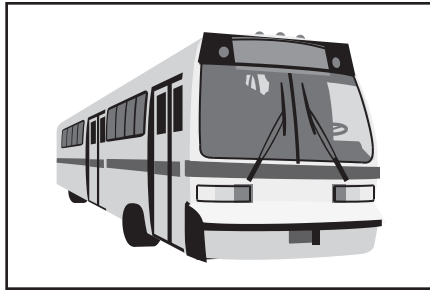
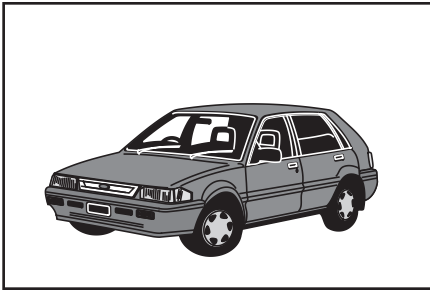
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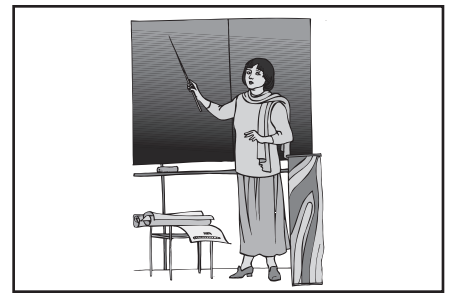
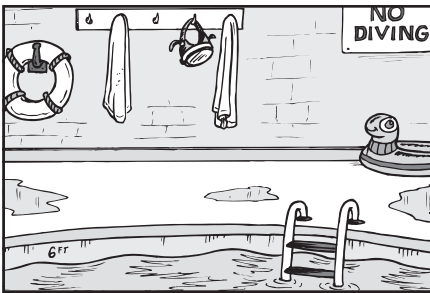
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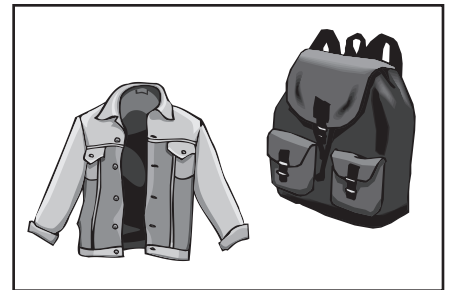
13.



14.



15.





Listening

Listening

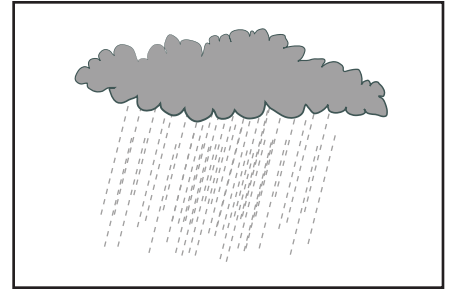
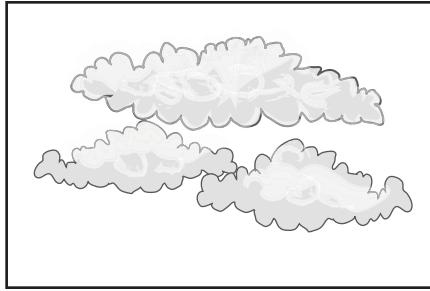
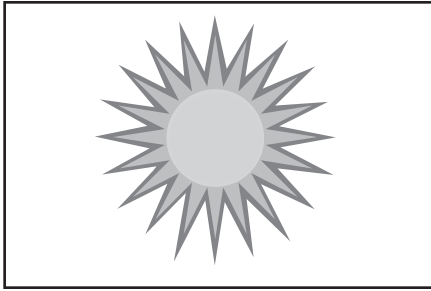
Listening

A

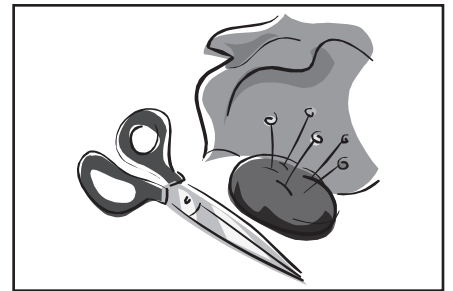
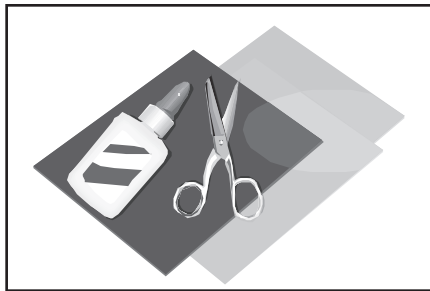
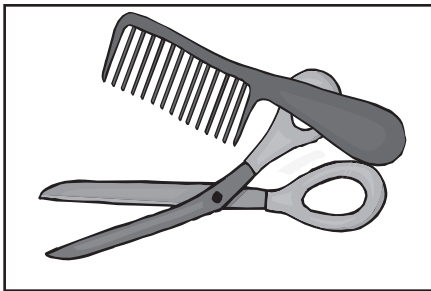
B

C

16.



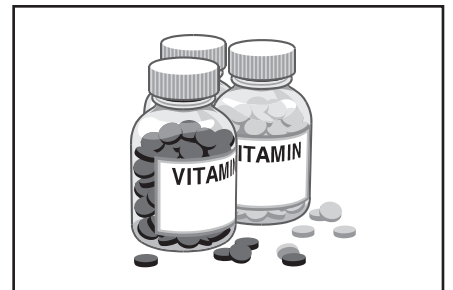
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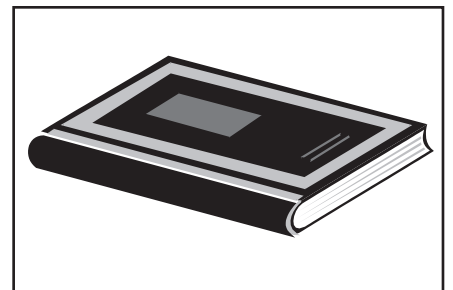
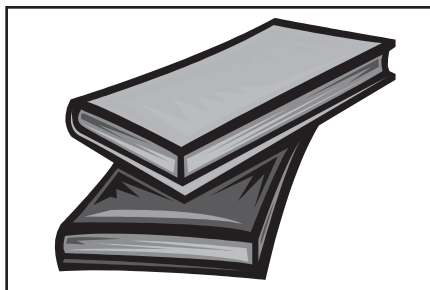
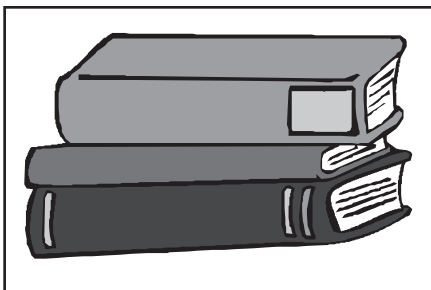
18.



19.



20.



Listening

Listening

Listening

A

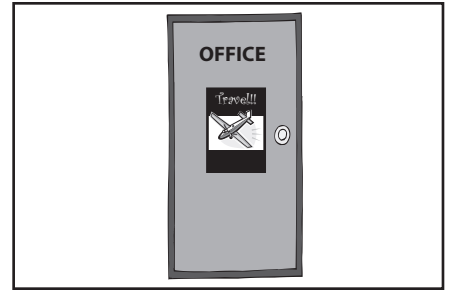
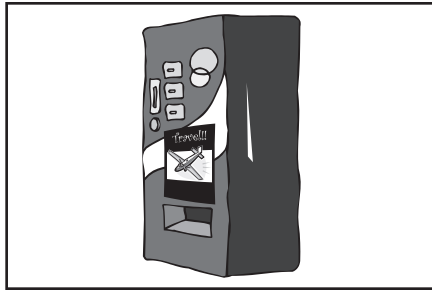
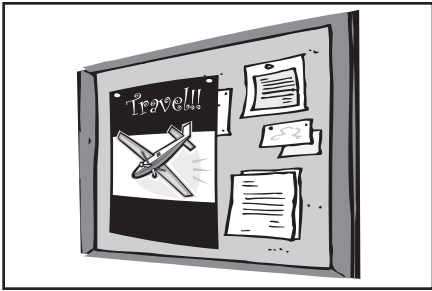
B

C

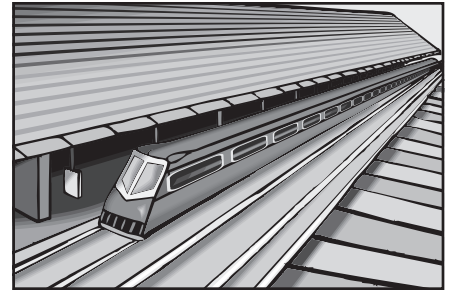
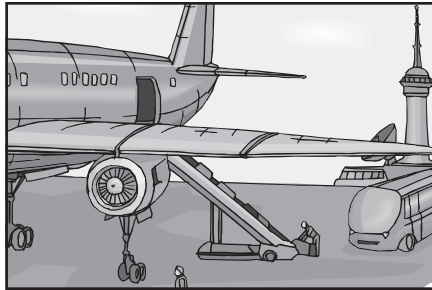
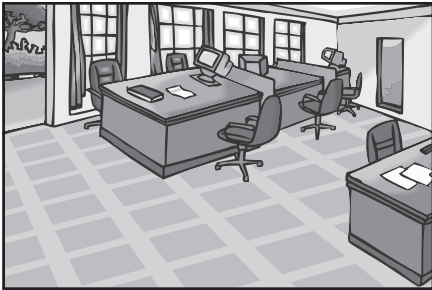
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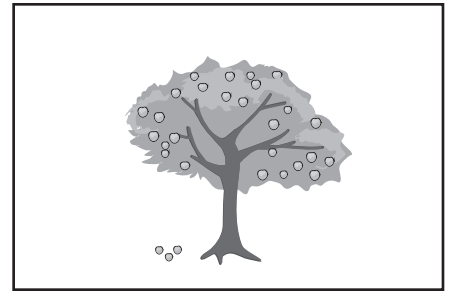
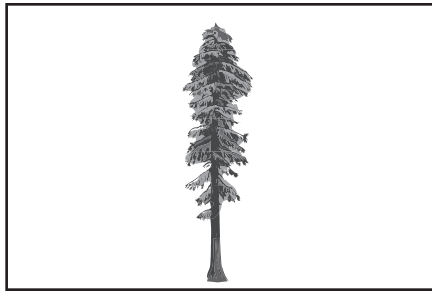
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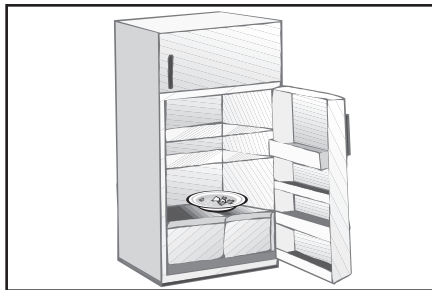
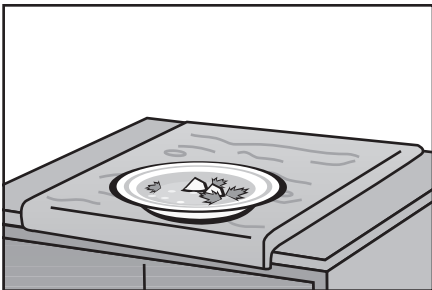
23.



24.



25.



Listening

Listening

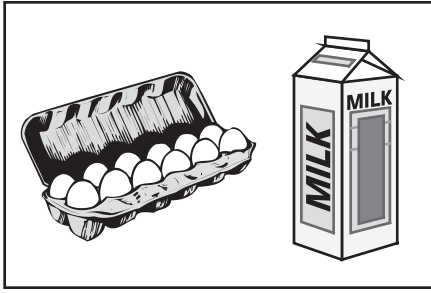
Listening

A

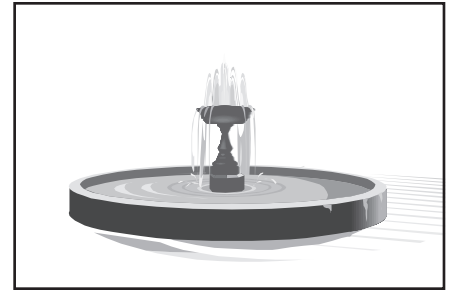
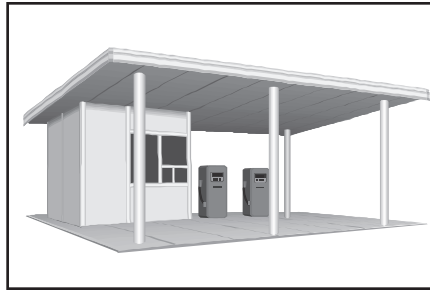
B

C

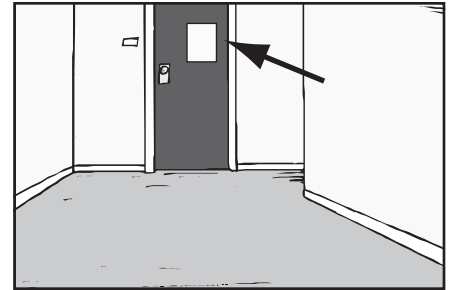
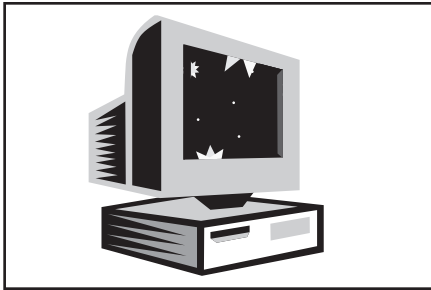
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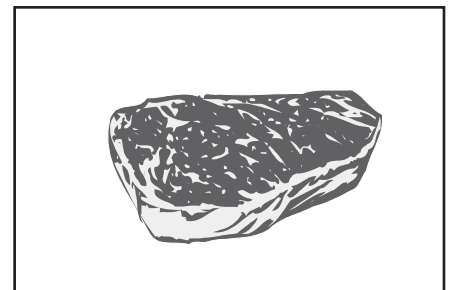
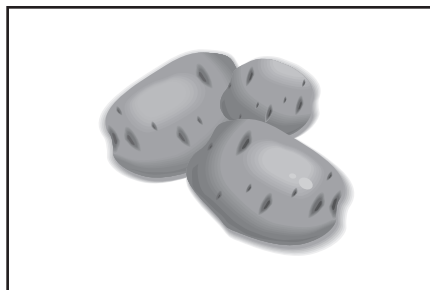
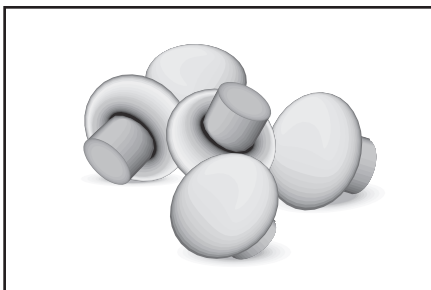
28.



29.



30.



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**LISTENING TEST, PART 2**

In this part of the test, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

- Read the questions silently.
- Then listen to the talk. You can take notes in the booklet.
- Then listen to each question and choose the best answer from the answer choices.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.


There are a total of 20 questions about the four short talks.

**Continue to the next page** 

## Questions 31–36

Look at the questions.

**Listen to a teacher in a music class.**


31. What is each student supposed to do?
- perform in a concert
  - attend five events
  - write a research paper
  - compose a piece of music
32. What information did the teacher hand out?
- a list of possible things to see
  - a list of all class assignments
  - a program from a performance
  - the school's website address
33. Why does the teacher want the ticket stubs?
- to get the students' money refunded
  - to give a discount on another concert
  - to prove the students went to a show
  - to create a class collection
34. What information can be found on the website?
- the assignment requirements
  - the teacher's schedule
  - information about the musicians
  - a list of local performances
35. Why is the teacher talking to the class?
- to invite the students to a performance
  - to describe an event
  - to explain an assignment
  - to announce a new website
36. What does the teacher mean when he says: 
- The students' responses should be thoughtful.
  - The students' responses should be lengthy.
  - The students' responses should be entertaining.
  - The students' responses should include pictures.

**Notes**

## Questions 37–41

Look at the questions.

**Listen to a radio broadcast from a sporting event.**


37. What time of year does the event take place?
- spring
  - summer
  - fall
  - winter
38. What does the speaker say about the tennis matches yesterday?
- Many had to be played after dark.
  - Many of them could not be played.
  - Most were good in spite of the weather.
  - Most were not affected by the weather.
39. What does the speaker think should be changed about the tournament?
- the length
  - the date
  - the organizers
  - the location
40. What is the talk mainly about?
- where the next tournament will be held
  - who is winning a tennis competition
  - what people thought of a tennis tournament
  - what weather was like at a tennis competition
41. What does the speaker mean when she says: 
- Grogan could not succeed against his opponent.
  - Grogan won a difficult match against his opponent.
  - The match against Davis took a very long time.
  - The weather was worse when Grogan played Davis.

**Notes**

## Questions 42–46

Look at the questions.

**Listen to a talk to some new employees.**

42. What does the speaker's company do?
- a. teach people about river safety
  - b. take tourists fishing
  - c. give tours on the river
  - d. rent boats to tourists
43. Why does the speaker refer to his list?
- a. to see who the next speaker is
  - b. to see what time the next boat leaves
  - c. to see who is scheduled to work next
  - d. to see how many people should be there
44. What will the group learn today?
- a. how to handle customers
  - b. when the tour starts
  - c. the history of the company
  - d. the importance of tourism
45. What does the speaker say about Millsburg?
- a. It has a popular museum.
  - b. It has many tourists.
  - c. It is growing quickly.
  - d. It is an interesting place.
46. What does the speaker mean when he says: 
- a. Much of the work doesn't require training.
  - b. Simple things can sometimes be difficult.
  - c. Few workers make mistakes.
  - d. Few of the workers' tasks are difficult.

**Notes**



## Questions 47–50

Look at the questions.

**Listen to a radio announcement.**

47. What is the purpose of the announcement?
- to provide information about a coming event
  - to announce winners of a competition
  - to explain how to win a photography contest
  - to promote an interest in gardening
48. What does the speaker say about the photograph of a tree?
- It was taken by a professional photographer.
  - It was selected to be in a magazine.
  - It was one of the winning photographs.
  - It was covered lightly with snow.
49. Why does the speaker mention PGP—Professional Garden Photographers?
- to tell listeners where they can see photographs
  - to encourage listeners to become members
  - to give the background of a judge
  - to announce whose photos can be seen
50. Why does the speaker mention a website?
- The photos can be seen there.
  - More information is available there.
  - Questions can be submitted there.
  - Magazines can be ordered from there.

**Notes**

End of the listening test

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**GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, AND READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS**

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you.

1. There are 100 problems in this section of the examination. There are grammar, vocabulary, and reading problems. They are numbered 51 through 150. Examples of each kind of problem are given below.
2. You will have 90 minutes to finish the entire grammar, vocabulary, reading (GVR) section. Try to answer all the problems. Do not spend too much time on any one problem or you will not have time to finish this section. You may answer the problems in any order you wish.
3. Each problem in this section has only one correct answer. Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. Any problem with more than one answer marked will be counted as wrong. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.
4. Here are examples of each kind of problem. In each example, the correct answer has been underlined. For the actual problems, fill in the circle with the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. Do not mark your answers in this test booklet.

**GRAMMAR**

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

It is better \_\_\_\_\_ the job now rather than leave it for tomorrow.

- a. finishes
- b. to finish**
- c. finish
- d. finished

**VOCABULARY**

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

Everyone thought that the new student was a welcome \_\_\_\_\_ to the class.

- a. increase
- b. growth
- c. development
- d. addition**

**READING**

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by five questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with ten questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

5. Remember, you have 90 minutes to finish the entire GVR section. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Begin now.

51. The most important question \_\_\_\_\_ when buying a car is not necessarily its price.
- asks
  - to ask
  - is asked
  - be asked
52. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ to complete the job on time?
- enough resources
  - enough of resources
  - enough of resource
  - enough resource
53. If only a few people \_\_\_\_\_ to the play tomorrow, the show will close.
- having come
  - come
  - coming
  - will have come
54. Your taste in music is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
- similarly as
  - as similar as
  - similar
  - similar to
55. That television show always makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
- laugh
  - to laugh
  - laughing
  - to be laughing
56. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry arrives, we can leave for the movie.
- Until
  - Since
  - Once
  - While
57. Since James is well organized, \_\_\_\_\_ his belongings ever get lost.
- none
  - none of
  - nothing
  - nothing of
58. "Does Laura speak French well?"  
"Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ comes naturally to her."
- learn foreign languages
  - learning foreign languages
  - foreign languages learn
  - foreign languages learning
59. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party if I had known Susan was going to be there.
- will be going
  - will go
  - would go
  - would have gone
60. Work was going well until I ran \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty with our biggest client.
- against
  - into
  - across
  - around
61. You think she is coming to the meeting tonight, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- don't
  - won't
  - can't
  - aren't
62. The fishermen released all \_\_\_\_\_ the fish.
- but two
  - but two of
  - of but two
  - of but two of

63. Biking \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous on that road.
- is becoming increasingly
  - is being increasingly
  - has become increasing
  - has been increasing
64. Artists have painted the human body \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years.
- since
  - during
  - for
  - around
65. There were four people on the committee, \_\_\_\_\_ representing a different department.
- which
  - each
  - that
  - who
66. The purpose of this paper is \_\_\_\_\_ the history of Louisiana.
- a brief review
  - a brief reviewing
  - to review briefly
  - to brief review
67. Don't worry. There is \_\_\_\_\_ for you to be troubled.
- nothing needed
  - needed nothing
  - no need
  - no needs
68. It took a long time to do my homework, but I \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.
- have
  - have had
  - had had
  - had
69. "The children in that classroom are very quiet."  
"Yes, but in some \_\_\_\_\_ classrooms in the school, they aren't."
- of others
  - others
  - other
  - another
70. The elephant escaped \_\_\_\_\_ the efforts of the zookeeper.
- although
  - however
  - despite
  - regardless
71. "Nowadays, many university students have part-time jobs."  
"Yes, it makes \_\_\_\_\_ to get work experience."
- it possible for students
  - for students it is possible
  - possibly for students
  - students possible
72. \_\_\_\_\_ all day cleaning the house, she was upset when the children made a mess.
- Spending
  - She has spent
  - Having spent
  - To spend
73. The doctors said that this medicine is \_\_\_\_\_ effective.
- neither safe nor
  - neither safe and not
  - not either safe and
  - not either safe nor
74. "Can we walk to the park from here?"  
"No, it \_\_\_\_\_ too long."
- is taking
  - would take
  - must be taking
  - should take

75. Professor Green has had a big impact \_\_\_\_\_ many of my students.
- in
  - on
  - to
  - with
76. The author \_\_\_\_\_ signed my book.
- her
  - herself
  - who
  - she
77. "Do we have enough money to go out to dinner?"  
"Yes, and I think \_\_\_\_\_ have enough money to see a movie, too."
- that we even
  - that even we
  - still we even
  - still even we
78. After \_\_\_\_\_ my homework last night, I was exhausted.
- finish
  - finishing
  - finished
  - being finished
79. That dress is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive that I would have to work a month to pay for it.
- too
  - more
  - so
  - such
80. Tornadoes are \_\_\_\_\_ storms.
- the world's most powerful
  - world's powerful
  - a world powerful
  - world most powerfully
81. "What are you telling your brother about the broken washing machine?"  
"That I will have \_\_\_\_\_ care of it tomorrow."
- take
  - to take
  - taking
  - took
82. Bill learned many new skills at \_\_\_\_\_ and his second.
- both his first job
  - both his job first
  - his both first job
  - his first job both
83. Sam and Jean \_\_\_\_\_ high grades in biology.
- having
  - are having
  - they have
  - have
84. The babysitter knows exactly \_\_\_\_\_ when the children misbehave.
- that they do
  - what to do
  - how to do
  - which they do
85. They decided to build a new school \_\_\_\_\_ than repair the old building.
- other
  - rather
  - instead
  - besides

86. Lauren should report the \_\_\_\_\_ that happened this morning to the police.
- position
  - incident
  - involvement
  - condition
87. The house sold for a large \_\_\_\_\_.
- amount
  - size
  - cost
  - quantity
88. Because it was raining, I \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella to the little girl.
- offered
  - covered
  - borrowed
  - opened
89. Mary is a good teacher. She always \_\_\_\_\_ her students' respect.
- gains
  - accomplishes
  - adopts
  - collects
90. The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ that the job would be finished in two weeks.
- supplied
  - provided
  - estimated
  - defined
91. We are proud of athletes taking \_\_\_\_\_ in the Olympics.
- space
  - place
  - shape
  - part
92. There wasn't enough rain, so my plants \_\_\_\_\_ to grow.
- lost
  - failed
  - stopped
  - finished
93. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ my grades in my math class.
- expand
  - proceed
  - improve
  - progress
94. Most flowers are pretty, but this one is the \_\_\_\_\_ to the rule.
- exception
  - affirmation
  - exemption
  - adaptation
95. At the end of a long day, I enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ of my favorite chair.
- comfort
  - knowledge
  - break
  - shelter
96. Theresa \_\_\_\_\_ at her watch to see if it was time to leave.
- concerned
  - glanced
  - attracted
  - picked
97. It's \_\_\_\_\_ known that unemployment is a problem.
- closely
  - widely
  - carefully
  - heavily

98. He does the same thing every morning. His \_\_\_\_\_ never changes.
- instance
  - feature
  - version
  - routine
99. To get the bank teller's attention, Beverly started to \_\_\_\_\_ on the window.
- stretch
  - pat
  - tap
  - touch
100. I can \_\_\_\_\_ that you like this movie.
- wonder
  - know
  - think
  - tell
101. It was \_\_\_\_\_ to find the lost purse.
- a harmony
  - an appreciation
  - an enthusiasm
  - a relief
102. Could you help me \_\_\_\_\_ this table? It is very heavy.
- advance
  - increase
  - lift
  - possess
103. Lisa has a \_\_\_\_\_ range of interests. She likes sports and art.
- deep
  - thick
  - heavy
  - broad
104. Since they had already studied chemistry in high school, the course material was \_\_\_\_\_.
- definite
  - experienced
  - familiar
  - elaborate
105. Her salary was increased \_\_\_\_\_ her impressive performance.
- due to
  - opposed to
  - adopted by
  - caused by
106. She was \_\_\_\_\_ from school yesterday because she was sick.
- delayed
  - absent
  - prevented
  - left
107. Ann couldn't keep up with the fast \_\_\_\_\_ of the other runners.
- count
  - pace
  - cycle
  - measure
108. Keeping warm in cold weather is a major \_\_\_\_\_ for many old people.
- worry
  - plan
  - hope
  - alarm
109. Mike can't find his keys at the office. He needs to search \_\_\_\_\_.
- nowhere
  - elsewhere
  - otherwise
  - furthermore



110. Emma \_\_\_\_\_ all her energy on finding a solution to the problem.
- prepared
  - altered
  - focused
  - recalled
111. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ the door so that no one gets in without a ticket?
- mount
  - guard
  - track
  - admit
112. Those peaches we bought are not quite \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- substantial
  - delicate
  - steady
  - ripe
113. The salesman \_\_\_\_\_ me my order would be ready by tomorrow.
- settled
  - secured
  - assured
  - proved
114. When the car ran out of gas, they \_\_\_\_\_ it and walked home.
- separated
  - exchanged
  - abandoned
  - transferred
115. This report is quite \_\_\_\_\_. I had to read it twice to understand it.
- composed
  - conceived
  - concrete
  - complex
116. It was \_\_\_\_\_ for her to take care of six dogs by herself.
- a burden
  - a strength
  - a value
  - an impression
117. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her to practice the violin.
- informed
  - urged
  - impressed
  - established
118. With regard to the car accident, the court determined that Jerry was at \_\_\_\_\_.
- guilt
  - fault
  - risk
  - purpose
119. Is he \_\_\_\_\_ that he has two different colored socks on?
- aware
  - alert
  - attended
  - accounted
120. If you must talk to me during the movie, please \_\_\_\_\_ so you don't disturb other people.
- sigh
  - whisper
  - whistle
  - murmur

**This passage is about computer printers.**

A few years ago, a popular computer magazine published an article with some surprising news. Some color printers put a secret code on all the papers they print. This secret code is made up of very small yellow dots. They are so small they cannot be seen without a magnifying glass or a special blue light that makes them look black.

Until recently, few people knew what the code meant. However, a consumer protection group called Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) has now figured out the pattern for a certain type of Xerox printer. The dots on papers coming from this type of printer tell the time and day the paper was printed and which printer it came from. EFF has been able to figure out how the code works for only this particular printer. They believe, though, that the codes from printers made by other companies contain the same information.

The government claims secret codes printed on documents will help them catch people who make fake money. If counterfeit bills contain information about who printed them, it will be easier for the government to catch the lawbreakers.

However, many citizens, as well as EFF, object to this use of codes because they feel it violates their privacy. They believe that the government could also use these codes to find out and keep a record of what people print. In other words, the government could use these printing codes to spy on people, not just to catch criminals.

121. What is the purpose of this article?
  - a. to examine two different printing technologies
  - b. to criticize a new government printing technique
  - c. to discuss a controversial feature of some printers
  - d. to recommend the best kind of printer
122. If you do not use special equipment, what do the codes look like?
  - a. They are not visible.
  - b. They look black.
  - c. They make a pattern of yellow dots.
  - d. They appear as light blue dots.
123. What did the public learn from EFF's investigation about printed dots made by some color printers?
  - a. how to see the dots
  - b. how to remove the dots
  - c. what the dots are made up of
  - d. what the dots mean
124. In the first sentence of the third paragraph, what does **them** refer to?
  - a. secret codes
  - b. documents
  - c. companies
  - d. the government
125. Why do the codes that are mentioned in the passage worry some people?
  - a. The codes leave yellow marks on the page.
  - b. The government can trace the source of printed documents.
  - c. People can use them to make fake money.
  - d. The codes can't be used by all printing companies.

**This passage is about animal behavior.**

In order to deal with their environment, animals depend not only on instinct and individual learning but also on something called *social learning*. One famous example of social learning was observed among a group of macaque monkeys in Japan. In the 1950s, researchers noticed a young monkey washing the sand off a sweet potato in a stream before eating it. Over time, this behavior spread to other monkeys of the group, and today, potato washing among the macaques is common.

Biologists report another example of social learning on an island in the U.S. state of Virginia. They noticed herring gulls using hard paved roads to crack open clamshells in order to get at the clam meat. The gulls take clams out of a river, fly two hundred meters to a road and then drop the clams onto the pavement.

For over three years, the biologists collected and measured thousands of these broken clamshells. The gulls seem to prefer medium-sized clams, about three inches wide. The researchers think that a shell smaller than three inches isn't worth the energy needed to drop it because it doesn't contain much meat. A large clam has more meat but is too heavy to carry. As the birds grow older, they seem to get better at calculating the right clam size and the most efficient dropping height.

There are five species of gulls on the island, but only the herring gulls drop clams. The biologists are not certain how the herring gulls first learned to do this, but think that herring gulls may be able to learn from one another. The other gull species on the island, however, do not appear to be capable of social learning.

126. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - a. to explain the differences between social learning, individual learning, and instinct
  - b. to compare macaque monkeys and herring gulls
  - c. to show how researchers observe wild animals
  - d. to show that some animals use social learning
127. How did the group of monkeys mentioned in paragraph 1 learn to wash potatoes?
  - a. by a process called individual learning
  - b. by using a natural instinct
  - c. by watching researchers
  - d. by watching other monkeys
128. According to the passage, what did the herring gulls learn to do?
  - a. break clamshells
  - b. carry heavy clams
  - c. wash their food
  - d. find clams in the river
129. How did the biologists conduct their study of the gulls?
  - a. They looked for clams in the river.
  - b. They collected broken clamshells.
  - c. They practiced dropping clamshells on the road.
  - d. They taught the gulls how to find clams.
130. What conclusion did the biologists come to about the other four species of gulls on the island?
  - a. They aren't able to learn from other gulls.
  - b. They are not as social as the herring gulls.
  - c. They depend too much on social learning.
  - d. They depend too much on instinct.

**A**

## \* Science and You Magazine

### Marketing Manager Needed

*Science and You*, ranked among the top ten magazines in the country, seeks a marketing manager. Candidates must have excellent communication skills and be able to work well with others.

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**B**

From: *Science and You*  
<subscriptions@scienceandyoumagazine.com>  
To: Thomas Mulligan <tmulligan@worldemail.com>

Dear Mr. Mulligan,

Thank you for renewing your subscription to *Science and You*! You've made a smart decision to continue receiving *Science and You* every month.

We've confirmed your choice to renew your subscription for two years. As a long-term customer, you get a 70% discount on additional subscriptions. What better opportunity to send friends a gift subscription, so they too can enjoy reading *Science and You*?

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Sincerely,

*Science and You* Team

**C**

### Management Instincts

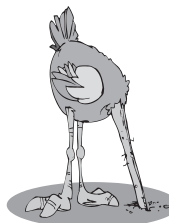
by Susan Lin, Career Advisor

In the business world, instincts are an important management tool.



Some managers are extremely goal-oriented. Like tigers, their instincts help them work precisely and fast. However, they tend to be aggressive and not work very well with others. This can lead to an uncomfortable office environment.

Other managers have excellent social instincts and communicate well with others. Nevertheless, they have difficulty dealing with conflicts. Like ostriches, they bury their heads in the sand and hide from problems rather than confront them.



Clearly, natural instincts have both positive and negative aspects. Those managers who learn to monitor their instincts and adapt their behavior are the most effective.

**D**

### Questions from Readers

**Q:** Is it true that ostriches often bury their heads in the sand?

— Thomas Mulligan, Detroit, MI



**A:** People often say that when danger approaches ostriches bury their heads in the sand. However, this is a myth that probably comes from a misunderstanding of one of the bird's defensive behaviors. Sometimes, when they see potential predators, ostriches will try to "hide" by lying low and stretching their long necks flat on the ground. This way, from a distance, they look like bushes, or part of the landscape. To people observing ostriches trying to camouflage themselves

this way, it may appear that the birds are burying their heads in the ground.

Unfortunately, this common misconception about ostriches has given them a sad reputation as defenseless animals. Nevertheless, this could not be further from the truth. Ostriches are the largest bird in the world. Growing to be 7 to 9 feet (2.1 to 2.7 meters) tall, the ostrich is taller than the average man. They use their long, powerful legs to defend themselves when necessary. In fact, an ostrich can kill a lion with a single, well-placed kick!

— Margaret Holmes, Animal Biologist

To submit questions to experts at *Science and You*, please send an email to: [questions@scienceandyoumagazine.com](mailto:questions@scienceandyoumagazine.com)

Let us know what you think of *Science and You*. Please visit our website at [www.scienceandyoumagazine.com/survey](http://www.scienceandyoumagazine.com/survey) and complete our customer satisfaction survey.

**Question 131 refers to section A on page 26.**

131. In the first sentence, what does the phrase **ranked among the top 10** refer to?
- years in business
  - cost
  - popularity
  - number of employees

**Questions 132–133 refer to section B on page 26.**

132. Why did Mr. Mulligan receive this email?
- He recently renewed his subscription.
  - He changed his mailing address.
  - He requested information about discounts.
  - He bought the magazine for a friend.
133. What does the email encourage Mr. Mulligan to do?
- renew his subscription
  - tell friends how to get a discount
  - give somebody a subscription
  - send comments to the editors of a magazine

**Questions 134–135 refer to section C on page 26.**

134. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention tigers?
- to compare the instincts of humans and tigers
  - to explain how some managers behave
  - to explain why some managers have difficulty working fast
  - to describe how people can become less aggressive
135. According to the last paragraph, how should managers handle their instincts?
- They should try to change them.
  - They should always trust them.
  - They should never follow them.
  - They should pay attention to them.

**Questions 136–138 refer to section D on page 26.**

136. What is the main point of section D?
- A common belief about an animal is wrong.
  - Scientists don't understand an animal's behavior.
  - One animal has changed its habits to survive.
  - Some animals protect themselves better than others.
137. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention **the average man**?
- to give an example of ostrich predators
  - to emphasize how big ostriches are
  - to contrast how fast ostriches and people grow
  - to explain how ostriches got their reputation
138. What is the main point of paragraph 2?
- The reputation ostriches have is well deserved.
  - The future of ostriches is in danger.
  - Ostriches are more aggressive than lions.
  - Ostriches are able to defend themselves.

**Questions 139–140 refer to sections A, B, C, and D.**

139. Which sections encourage readers to contact the publisher?
- sections A, B, and C
  - sections A, B, and D
  - sections B, C, and D
  - all sections
140. What is probably true about the people who are compared to tigers in section C?
- They would not be hired as managers by *Science and You*.
  - They would not subscribe to *Science and You*.
  - They would receive an award at *Science and You*.
  - They would be good instructors at *Science and You*.

**A**

To: Solutions Tech Supervisors  
 From: gloria@hr.solutionstech.com  
 Subject: Company Picnic

Dear Supervisors,

This is a reminder about our annual company picnic on June 15. We still need managers to volunteer to help out.

- Set up children's activities (2–4 p.m.)
- Greet employees (5–7 p.m.)
- Assist with games (5–7 p.m. or 7–9 p.m.)
- Collect food donations (5–7 p.m. or 7–9 p.m.)

We want to make this a great event for all our employees. If you can lend a hand, contact me by June 1. Please state activity and time shift preference.

Sincerely,  
 Gloria Jones, Planning Committee

**C**

## City Food Bank in Urgent Need of Donations



City Food Bank is running extremely low on canned goods and other nonperishable foods.

To meet the need, City Food Bank is urging community groups, neighborhood clubs, and local businesses to hold food drives. “We are in particular need right now because of the bad weather that hit our community. Many homes were flooded last

month, so many people who don't normally use our service came in for food assistance.”

City Food Bank is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to reducing hunger. It is the oldest food-relief agency in the Riverside area. It is located at 549 Park Road, Riverside, and donations are accepted every day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**B**

## Evening at Riverside Park

All Solutions Tech Company employees and families  
 June 15, 5 p.m.–9 p.m.

For even more fun and maybe starting a new tradition, we're having a circus at our annual company picnic. As usual, we'll provide lots of good food and drink and live music. Our charity event this year is a collection for the City Food Bank.

### JBJ Circus will perform under the Big Tent.

- The Amazing Acrobats: The Rossi Family
- SoJo the Clown and His White Dog
- Clara and Her Dancing Horses

Also, special children's games and activities including face painting and clown magic.



Don't forget to bring along a donation for City Food Bank.

**D**

## Executive Profile: Jeff Blackstone Chief Development Officer, Solutions Tech Company



Jeff Blackstone, CDO of Solutions Tech Company, the largest computer-support business in Michigan, likes working with people as much as with computers.

Blackstone believes that success on the job is tied to several factors. One is that employees have fun together when they are not working. He is pleased that his company is even bringing in a circus for their annual company picnic.

Blackstone worked for several years in computer development before studying organizational psychology at State University. He believes some companies' employees end up just doing jobs they are good at but don't like. He thinks that is a formula for stress on a worker. At Solutions Tech, Blackstone's primary responsibility is to match employees with the kind of tasks they like and do best.

Since joining Solutions Tech eight years ago, he's been earning the praise of the employees there as well as the respect of the whole community for his support of local charities. “One of the charities that I think is so important is City Food Bank,” said Blackstone. Blackstone volunteers at the food bank once a month. He added that he's really looking forward to the company picnic where he'll be personally helping City Food Bank build up its food supply.

**Question 141 refers to section A on page 28.**

141. What is the main purpose of section A?
- to find out who needs volunteers
  - to get help with a company event
  - to encourage people to attend an event
  - to announce the time of a company picnic

**Questions 142–143 refer to section B on page 28.**

142. What should people take to the event?
- picnic food and drinks for their family
  - an item to donate to the food bank
  - games for children to play
  - money to attend the circus
143. What will be available for the first time this year?
- food and drinks
  - live music
  - circus performances
  - charity collection

**Questions 144–145 refer to section C on page 28.**

144. Why does the food bank need donations now?
- It is the only place hungry people can get food.
  - Food there has become quite old.
  - More people than usual have used it recently.
  - It does not have any canned goods available.
145. What kind of food would be an acceptable donation?
- eggs
  - fresh fruit
  - bread
  - dried beans

**Questions 146–148 refer to section D on page 28.**

146. What is the main purpose of section D?
- to help City Food Bank
  - to attract a new chief development officer
  - to clarify the business of a large computer company
  - to provide information about a Solutions Tech employee
147. What did Blackstone do before working where he does now?
- worked with computers
  - taught psychology at a university
  - did financial planning at a bank
  - managed a charity
148. In the third sentence of paragraph 3, what does **that** refer to?
- workers doing jobs that they don't like
  - workers doing jobs that they're not good at
  - employees afraid of losing their jobs
  - employees having too much work to do

**Questions 149–150 refer to refer to sections A, B, C, and D.**

149. Which sections include information about a company event?
- A, B, and C
  - A, B, and D
  - A, C, and D
  - B, C, and D
150. What will Jeff Blackstone probably be doing on June 15?
- setting up children's activities
  - collecting food donations
  - assisting with games
  - greeting employees

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# Writing Section

## WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

### 30-MINUTE TIME LIMIT

- The examiner will have already provided you a writing answer document on which to write your essay. Make sure you have filled in your name and your signature exactly as you did on your registration form and answer sheet, as well as your birthdate and your registration number.
- Do NOT write your essay in this test booklet. Write your essay on the writing answer document you have been provided.
- Use a #2 (soft) pencil only.
- For the writing section you will first read a short article. After you read the article, you can choose either Task 1 or Task 2. For Task 1 you will write a letter. For Task 2 you will write an essay. Do only ONE of these tasks. If you do not write on one of these topics, your paper will not be scored.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your letter or essay. You should write about one page.
- You may make an outline or notes if you wish, but your outline will not count toward your score.
- Write inside the boxes on pages 3 and 4 of your writing answer document.
- Extra sheets of paper or scratch paper will not be scored. Please use ONLY the space provided on the writing answer document to complete the writing section.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable. You may change or correct your writing, but you should not recopy the entire task.
- Use your own words as much as possible. Do not copy a lot from the article given below.
- Your essay will be judged on how clearly you express your ideas. Use the appropriate format for a letter or essay.

### The City Times

#### Teenage Actor Quits

Fourteen-year-old movie star Jane Maine announced yesterday that she has decided not to continue her acting career. She has appeared in ten movies since she began acting at age seven. She wants to return to her hometown and be just a normal teenager. Many of her fans are shocked at her decision.

#### Task 1: Letter

Write a letter to Jane explaining what you think of her decision. Do you think she is making the right choice? Why or why not? Begin your letter, "Dear Jane."

#### Task 2: Essay

Some people think parents should not allow their children to become actors. Others think they should. What do you think? Explain your opinion, giving specific reasons to support your view.

When you have selected your task, remember to fill in "letter" or "essay" in the **ECCE Writing Response** box in the front of your writing answer document.

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