



ECPE

Sample Test

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**MICHIGAN
LANGUAGE
ASSESSMENT**



Cambridge Assessment
English

M UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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, your signature, your birthdate, and your registration number.
- Do NOT write your essay in this test booklet. Write your essay on the answer document you have been provided.
- Use a #2 (soft) pencil only.
- You will have 30 minutes to write on one of the two topics. If you do not write on one of these topics, your paper will not be scored.
- You may make an outline if you wish, but your outline will not count toward your score.
- Write about one-and-a-half to two pages. Your essay will be marked down if it is extremely short.
- Write inside the boxes on pages 2, 3, and 4 of your answer document.
- Extra sheets of paper or scratch paper will not be scored. Please use only the space provided on the answer document to write your essay.
- 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 whole essay.
- Your essay will be judged on clarity and overall effectiveness, as well as on topic development, organization, and the range, accuracy, and appropriateness of your grammar and vocabulary.

Topic Set A

1. In some countries the government places a limit on the number of children a couple can have, while in other countries the government offers economic incentives to a couple to have more children. Why do governments establish population policies like these? What effects do these policies have? Discuss, and give specific examples to support your views.
2. There is no universal definition of the word adult. Different cultures, religions, legal systems, and individuals have varying ideas about when a person becomes an adult. What factors do you think define adulthood? Support your opinion with specific reasons.

When you have selected your topic, remember to fill in “1” or “2” in the **ECPE Writing Response** box in the front of your writing answer document.

Please observe silence. Do not leave the room during the time period. Remember, you have 30 minutes to complete your essay.

DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL THE EXAMINER HAS TOLD YOU TO DO SO.



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General Instructions

Keep your eyes on your own test. Examinees giving or receiving answers or using notes or other aids will be disqualified, and they will fail. Examination fees will not be refunded.

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 2 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.
- **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.
- **SPKG:** do not fill in the space marked SPKG.
- **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.

The example below shows the correct way for Joao Costa Almeida dos Santos, born April 3, 1991, 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	

BIRTHDATE		SEX	LANG.	CENTER NO.	REG. NO.	FORM
01	02	M	20	001	100265	M

USE #2 (SOFT) PENCIL ONLY

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 problem.
- 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 23 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your test booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.

Listening Section Instructions

This is a test of your ability to understand spoken English. The listening section has three parts. There are 50 questions. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely.

Part 1

In this part, you will hear short conversations. From the three answer choices, select the answer which means about the same thing as what you hear, or is true based upon what you hear. For example, listen to the conversation:

Example (listen):

- a. They will stay home.
- b. They will go to a game.
- c. They don't like football.

The correct answer is b.

For problems 1 through 15, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. No problems can be repeated. Please listen carefully. Do you have any questions?

-
1.
 - a. They will practice their presentation before class.
 - b. They will give a presentation in today's class.
 - c. They have finished writing their presentation.
 2.
 - a. She'll take him to Edison to see a movie.
 - b. The movie theater will be destroyed.
 - c. There's no place to park near the theater.
 3.
 - a. He's having trouble managing the building.
 - b. He's going to see the supervisor.
 - c. He's unsatisfied with building maintenance.
 4.
 - a. She wants more time to write up the project.
 - b. She needs to confirm something with her boss.
 - c. She wonders if his report is like her report.
 5.
 - a. She expects Frank to be finished soon.
 - b. She thinks Frank is not progressing.
 - c. She doesn't know how Frank is doing.
 6.
 - a. Some of the lecture was unimportant.
 - b. Part of the lecture was amusing.
 - c. The lecture was about dogs.
 7.
 - a. She is not happy with the change in management.
 - b. He does not think the changes will be important.
 - c. They do not know what the manager will do.
 8.
 - a. She will end the class earlier than usual today.
 - b. He can get his homework before the other students.
 - c. He will come back to class for his assignment.
 9.
 - a. The soup doesn't taste good.
 - b. He's not going to get something else.
 - c. He didn't get the soup he ordered.
 10.
 - a. She goes every five years.
 - b. She's only missed one in five years.
 - c. She attends one every year.
 11.
 - a. She isn't sure she will get the job.
 - b. She cannot get to the job.
 - c. She might not accept the job.
 12.
 - a. She found the book at the bookstore.
 - b. She did not have to pay for the book.
 - c. She was not able to get the book.
 13.
 - a. She doesn't like the way he painted it.
 - b. She likes the way the car works.
 - c. She doesn't like the car's appearance.
 14.
 - a. Tom often helped others.
 - b. Tom doesn't get along well with others.
 - c. Everyone liked Tom a lot.
 15.
 - a. His last paper wasn't well written.
 - b. It is too late to ask for an extension.
 - c. He will probably speak to the professor.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear a question. From the three answer choices given, choose the one which best answers the question. For example, listen to the question:

Example (listen):

- a. The wedding's next Saturday.
- b. Yes, she's married.
- c. Two weeks ago.

The correct answer is a.

For problems 16 through 35, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. No problems can be repeated. Please listen carefully. Do you have any questions?

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. a. Yes. That's what she said, too.
b. Yes. It's on my calendar.
c. Yes. She said she liked it. | 26. a. Yes, it's 6 percent.
b. It depends on where you're going.
c. Yes, there's a tax on it. |
| 17. a. It'll be next week.
b. It'll be enough time.
c. It'll be over soon. | 27. a. He'd do a good job.
b. I think he's been terrific.
c. He's enjoying it so far. |
| 18. a. They're not free.
b. How about in half an hour?
c. I'll take one. | 28. a. OK, I'll be waiting at my apartment for you.
b. Sure, I'll go on in and find our seats.
c. Great, I'll come get you. |
| 19. a. Well, I'm basically against it.
b. Sorry, you can't have it.
c. All right, I happen to have it. | 29. a. I heard they want the office to be clean.
b. I bet someone's having allergy problems.
c. I think they're not worried about it anymore. |
| 20. a. Maybe he needs a new one.
b. That's too bad. He really wanted to win.
c. He probably came directly from his office. | 30. a. Sure, I can bring you something.
b. Sure, I'd like to come with you.
c. Sure, I could eat something. |
| 21. a. I don't know yet.
b. I like it long.
c. I think I did. | 31. a. Yes, I left a note on her desk.
b. Yes, she's already changed all of them.
c. Yes, the meeting went well. |
| 22. a. No, but there's no reason it shouldn't.
b. No, but I'm going to try again.
c. No, I haven't had a chance. | 32. a. I'm going to get him in twenty minutes.
b. Actually, my room's still a little messy.
c. Yes, I already bought some snacks. |
| 23. a. Sure, here's two of them.
b. Sorry, we only take cash.
c. No, that's the correct price. | 33. a. I requested a form yesterday.
b. I think it starts at noon.
c. I've found it a little easier. |
| 24. a. She said she can be flexible.
b. She told me she'd have it for me tomorrow.
c. She said she found it very useful. | 34. a. No, it hasn't been scheduled yet.
b. No, the finance department doesn't need to attend.
c. No, it was really interesting. |
| 25. a. No, I don't know when we're scheduled to meet.
b. No, but you might be able to fix them.
c. No, we won't have time for them. | 35. a. I'll let you know when I'm free.
b. I'll put it together later.
c. I'm sure you can. |

Part 3

In this part, you will hear three short segments from a radio program. The program is called “Learning from the Experts.” You will hear what three different radio guests have to say about three different topics. Each talk lasts about three minutes. As you listen, you may want to take some notes to help you remember information given in the talk. Write your notes in this test booklet. After each talk, you will be asked some questions about what was said. From the three answer choices given, you should choose the one that best answers the question according to the information you heard.

Remember, no problems can be repeated. For problems 36 through 50, mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do you have any questions?

Segment 1

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Write notes here.

36. To try to solve the problem, what did the conservationists do at first?
- They asked building managers to volunteer for the study.
 - They recorded the locations of where birds were dying.
 - They tracked the migratory routes of birds.
37. According to the report, in addition to flying into buildings, what may happen to confused birds?
- They fly in circles and collapse.
 - They can't find enough insects to eat.
 - They forget their migratory route.
38. Which source of lighting from buildings is most dangerous to birds?
- the floodlights on the outsides of buildings
 - the bright lights inside the buildings
 - the reflection of starlight on building windows
39. According to the report, what is it unrealistic to expect?
- changing the migratory paths of birds
 - turning off all building lights
 - cooperation from building managers
40. According to the report, why are many city buildings lit up at night?
- for decorative purposes
 - to aid conservation efforts
 - as a security measure

Segment 2

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

41. What do the speakers say helps monkeys and humans survive in social groups?
- a sense of fairness
 - a common ancestor
 - willingness to help others
42. What did the researchers teach the monkeys?
- to trade a stone for a reward
 - how to share food
 - how to cheat
43. What did the speaker mean by **a better deal**?
- getting better rewards by cooperating
 - getting a better reward in trade
 - getting more food
44. What did the monkey who got the cucumber do when it saw its partner get a grape in trade?
- It was willing to trade 60% of the time.
 - It was willing to trade 20% of the time.
 - It was willing to trade 95% of the time.
45. Under what circumstances did the monkeys show the least amount of cooperation?
- when one was rewarded for doing nothing
 - when one got a grape and the other didn't
 - when neither monkey was rewarded

Write notes here.

Segment 3

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

46. According to the speakers, what is a problem with vinyl records?
- They are difficult to duplicate.
 - They deteriorate over time.
 - They break easily.
47. What is the main advantage of Dr. Rasmussen's process?
- Sound files can be digitally mapped.
 - Audio material can be preserved indefinitely.
 - Background noises can be eliminated.
48. What is meant by the phrase **clean it up**?
- delete unwanted sound files
 - remove dust and dirt from the grooves
 - remove unwanted background noise
49. According to Dr. Rasmussen, what is a problem with the new technology?
- the price of the equipment
 - the rate of processing
 - the unreliable technology
50. Why is the Library of Congress interested in audio archiving?
- It helps to preserve a cultural heritage.
 - It leads to new technology.
 - It is faster than old recording methods.

Write notes here.

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51. The movie *The Lost Weekend* is really _____ seeing.
a. worthy
b. worthwhile
c. worth it
d. worth
52. The investment company was accused _____ to take all the money.
a. to try
b. for trying
c. that they tried
d. of trying
53. In order to finish the paper on time, Joseph _____ miss the lecture.
a. would have had to
b. have to
c. have had to
d. couldn't have to
54. Ann will be amazed _____ how fast her grandson has grown.
a. that
b. at
c. for
d. in
55. _____, we didn't need to meet the applicant after seeing her resume.
a. It suffices saying
b. Suffice it to say
c. To say suffices it
d. To suffice it
56. _____ great at math, but she can also speak three languages.
a. Although Lisa is
b. Not only Lisa is
c. Not only is Lisa
d. Whereas is Lisa
57. The fisherman wanted to free the dolphin without letting the fish _____ away.
a. getting
b. to get
c. get
d. gets
58. _____ economists' predictions, the stock market still has not recovered.
a. Although
b. Despite
c. Regardless
d. On the contrary
59. Dr. Briggs' recommendation was different _____ Dr. Simpson.
a. than that of
b. than
c. than of
d. that of
60. An inspiring mentor, Dr. Higgins _____ the best in his interns.
a. brings across
b. brings up
c. brings over
d. brings out
61. _____ the difficulty of the material, the teacher took extra time teaching it to her students.
a. Because recognizing
b. By recognizing
c. Recognizing
d. To recognize
62. What qualifications _____ in order to become president?
a. must someone have
b. must have someone
c. someone must have
d. have someone
63. We will have to be very efficient during our meeting; I have an appointment this afternoon, so _____ eleven thirty.
a. we'll finish up to
b. we'll have to finish by
c. we should finish until
d. we could have finished at
64. The towers of the new bridge are fifty-six meters _____ the old one.
a. as high as those of
b. as high as
c. higher than of
d. higher than those of

65. From the angry crowd _____ many objections.
a. it arose
b. they arose
c. there arose
d. there arise
66. Learning is a lifelong process through _____ must go.
a. it everyone
b. everyone
c. which everyone
d. that everyone
67. After the interview, Susan felt unable to say how _____.
a. did she go
b. did it go
c. she went
d. it went
68. I have carefully examined the customer's complaint, but _____ I should go forward.
a. it's not altogether clear how
b. it's altogether not clear to
c. altogether isn't it clear if
d. altogether it's clear not only
69. If you _____ your application, you'll miss the deadline.
a. delay sending
b. delay to send
c. will delay sending
d. would delay to send
70. According to a recent report, cellular phone sales _____ 450 million a year.
a. were approached
b. are approaching
c. has approached
d. have been approached
71. Since this soup is very hot, you _____ it right away.
a. might have eaten
b. might not be able to eat
c. could have eaten
d. could not be able to eat
72. I know that our football team has not beaten yours for many years, but I still believe it _____.
a. happens
b. will be happen
c. will have happened
d. might happen
73. The principal stands by all her decisions even though _____ popular.
a. they have not always been
b. they always have not been
c. they have not been always
d. not always have been
74. David Smith is the name of the man _____ daughter I met.
a. his
b. whose
c. who his
d. whom his
75. Helen's decision to retire _____ surprise.
a. caught me in
b. caught me by
c. was caught by my
d. was caught in my
76. I bet I'm not the first person _____ that you have a wonderful singing voice.
a. who telling you
b. who tells
c. to tell you
d. tells you
77. All the students tried _____ to win the recycling prize.
a. their best they could
b. their best
c. with their best
d. as their best
78. Now that he has started law school, Eric _____ give up his volunteer work.
a. has had to
b. has had
c. has been
d. was to
79. The Olympics _____ for athletes from all over the world to compete with each other.
a. possibly make
b. make possible
c. make it possibly
d. make it possible

80. Having _____ knowledge of computers is now a very important job skill.
- worked for a
 - worked a
 - a working
 - work for
81. This project is _____ for an introductory-level class.
- too much really hard
 - much too really hard
 - really much too hard
 - really hard too much
82. Many people worry about _____ their old age.
- caring for during
 - to care for
 - being cared for by
 - being cared for in
83. When Ellen submitted her application for a raise, the salary committee could not believe _____ thinking.
- what was she
 - what she was
 - of what she was
 - she was
84. I like to imagine what _____ to live in a foreign country.
- would it be like
 - would be like
 - it would like
 - it would be like
85. Dogs and wolves are two _____ species of mammals.
- closely related
 - close related
 - closed related
 - related closely
86. Henry didn't get the job because he _____ a college education.
- has lack of
 - is lack
 - lacks
 - is lack of
87. The temperatures this year are _____ those of last year.
- nearly low as
 - nearly as low as
 - as nearly low as
 - as lower than
88. Bill _____ play the piano, he plays the violin and flute too.
- just doesn't
 - just does
 - does just
 - doesn't just
89. It seemed like _____ concept to learn.
- somewhat confusing
 - confusing somewhat
 - a somewhat confusing
 - a confusing somewhat
90. _____ for the special website design class should sign up by tomorrow.
- Those registering
 - Those register
 - They are registering
 - They are registered

This passage is about a famous house.

Fallingwater is recognized as one of the most unique and innovative works of American architecture of the twentieth century. Designed in 1935 by architect Frank Lloyd Wright, this beautiful house in western Pennsylvania is actually built over a waterfall. Wright (91) the house above the waterfall by (92) it to the rock next to the falls with concrete “trays,” which (93) the natural shape of rock ledges. As a result, the house appears to be suspended above the waterfall, which cascades (94) it.

Wright took much care in (95) Fallingwater as harmonious with nature as possible by linking the house to its natural surroundings. He placed large windows on (96) walls of the house so that the breeze and sound of the water could flow through the house without hindrance. Wright also proposed covering the building in gold leaf in (97) to imitate the color of dying plants, and (98) connect the house to the change of seasons and the (99) of time. Furthermore, he added a (100) of outdoor terraces where people could enjoy the cool air of the wooded valley.

Today, Fallingwater is open to the public with its original setting, furnishings, and artwork intact.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 91. | a. spotted
b. viewed | c. directed
d. placed |
| 92. | a. holding
b. supporting | c. establishing
d. anchoring |
| 93. | a. arrange
b. contain | c. appear
d. mimic |
| 94. | a. underneath
b. over | c. into
d. across |
| 95. | a. preserving
b. keeping | c. remaining
d. maintaining |
| 96. | a. other
b. few | c. no
d. many |
| 97. | a. place
b. that | c. attempt
d. order |
| 98. | a. thereby
b. not | c. minutely
d. still |
| 99. | a. passage
b. portrayal | c. variation
d. changing |
| 100. | a. kind
b. balance | c. covering
d. number |

This passage is about frogs.

Several new brightly colored and diverse frog species have recently been identified on the tropical island of Sri Lanka. The new species were identified by noticeable differences in physical features, habitat, development, and genetic (101). Some are tiny and dwell on the ground, whereas others are large and (102) trees. Five of the new species lay eggs in homespun baskets suspended (103) water, so that when the eggs (104) the tadpoles have no difficulty (105) their first swim. The remaining new frog species give birth to their young by producing eggs on the forest (106). These frogs bypass the tadpole stage and emerge as miniature (107) of their parents.

Frogs and other amphibians are important indicators of ecological balance; therefore a decline in their numbers would be considered a warning that (108) of the natural environment for a particular area is needed. (109) that Sri Lanka has already lost much of its forests, measures to protect the remaining forest fragments are (110). Since many frogs produce chemicals that could have practical applications in health care and medical treatment, they are a potential source of new drugs. Thus, ensuring that frogs are protected by preserving and restoring their habitat is very important.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 101. | a. similarities
b. modifications | c. make-up
d. levels |
| 102. | a. lodge
b. inhabit | c. establish
d. reside |
| 103. | a. above
b. onto | c. from
d. through |
| 104. | a. emerge
b. reproduce | c. hatch
d. arrive |
| 105. | a. going
b. doing | c. taking
d. getting |
| 106. | a. ceiling
b. floor | c. canopy
d. nest |
| 107. | a. sizes
b. versions | c. species
d. samples |
| 108. | a. prevention
b. consumption | c. reduction
d. preservation |
| 109. | a. Given
b. Such | c. Indeed
d. Once |
| 110. | a. crucial
b. insistent | c. prohibited
d. trivial |

111. Plans to build a new elementary school are _____.
a. elevated
b. interlocking
c. fortified
d. underway
112. You can definitely _____ Sarah to get the job done.
a. look at
b. count on
c. figure out
d. regard to
113. To lose weight, he is on a _____-calorie diet.
a. contracted
b. declined
c. diminished
d. reduced
114. The professor _____ his students so much that they were scared to ask him any questions.
a. apprehended
b. intimidated
c. articulated
d. collaborated
115. When I returned from my vacation, I found a huge _____ of work to do.
a. postscript
b. outreach
c. backlog
d. upkeep
116. With a bit of _____ Mark might agree to take on the project.
a. coaxing
b. taunting
c. vexing
d. dusting
117. She saved a lot of money through _____ financial planning.
a. impudent
b. prudent
c. precarious
d. conducive
118. The thought of snakes and spiders _____ him.
a. decomposed
b. despised
c. detached
d. disgusted
119. Even though Bob and Jim are good friends, they're _____ when they play soccer.
a. rivals
b. contrasts
c. counterparts
d. aggregates
120. Donna lost her purse and was _____ searching for it everywhere.
a. unspeakably
b. glaringly
c. obscurely
d. frantically
121. Linda _____ in school because she studies a great deal.
a. supersedes
b. surpasses
c. excels
d. ensues
122. In the last century, we _____ on a new era of peace and prosperity.
a. embarked
b. encroached
c. trespassed
d. wandered
123. Due to time _____, we'll have to end the meeting at three o'clock.
a. processes
b. functions
c. boundaries
d. constraints
124. We found the physics professor's explanation _____.
a. infinite
b. eminent
c. illuminating
d. augmenting
125. The trousers developed for industrial workers are made from a very _____ fabric.
a. persistent
b. stubborn
c. durable
d. capable

126. Even at very high temperatures, this material still _____ its shape.
- reforms
 - reserves
 - resolves
 - retains
127. If Daniel leaves, the company will have trouble finding a replacement of his _____.
- equality
 - periphery
 - amplitude
 - caliber
128. The newspaper caused an _____ insult when it spelled the visiting dignitary's name wrong.
- imprecise
 - inadvertent
 - inadequate
 - inexact
129. In her speech, the professor _____ her colleague's contribution to the study.
- attributed
 - accredited
 - acknowledged
 - certified
130. It is best that a judge be as _____ as possible when deciding cases.
- equalized
 - impartial
 - perceptible
 - intentional
131. Record amounts of snow last winter led to a _____ in demand for snow-removal equipment.
- burden
 - pressure
 - wave
 - surge
132. Kate had to overcome a great deal of _____ to finally achieve her academic goals.
- vigilance
 - adversity
 - differentiation
 - endeavor
133. Neither of them is home during the day because their work schedules _____.
- overrun
 - overcome
 - overlap
 - overwhelm
134. That _____ man cannot stop looking at himself in the mirror.
- overt
 - vain
 - futile
 - magnified
135. It would set a bad _____ if we changed the rules just for one student.
- precedent
 - precaution
 - infringement
 - manifestation
136. There have been _____ no changes in the striking workers' demands.
- provocatively
 - eventually
 - gravely
 - virtually
137. Mary went to the doctor because she was suffering from extreme _____.
- fatigue
 - outrage
 - squalor
 - depletion
138. We added more memory to our computer for _____ performance.
- amended
 - enhanced
 - rectified
 - distended
139. A feeling of fear _____ the crowd as the storm approached.
- suspended
 - pervaded
 - amplified
 - injected

140. Ms. Winchell is a strict teacher known for her _____ to the school board's rules and regulations.
- occurrence
 - execution
 - adherence
 - presentation
141. The owner of the business _____ the latest tax bill she received.
- retaliated
 - vetoed
 - disputed
 - argued
142. Rebecca was held _____ for the damage her dog caused to her neighbor's property.
- liable
 - mindful
 - notorious
 - salutary
143. Our _____ on the train was so small that the trip was very uncomfortable.
- cabinet
 - component
 - caravan
 - compartment
144. Good times are just _____.
- over the edge
 - at the limit
 - under the wire
 - around the corner
145. The large rabbit _____ from the hole, followed by three smaller ones.
- erupted
 - emerged
 - lapsed
 - upheld
146. Joe is such a good student. His low chemistry score is just _____.
- a delusion
 - a malocclusion
 - an excursion
 - an aberration
147. What were the _____ causes of Sam's poor sales record?
- underlying
 - basement
 - elementary
 - founding
148. After yesterday's snowstorm, I had a _____ that the schools would be closed.
- hunch
 - fervor
 - glint
 - pulse
149. The tall grass _____ in the gentle breeze.
- whisked
 - swayed
 - rocked
 - whipped
150. There are several unique traits that _____ native birds of this region.
- exhibit
 - specialize
 - characterize
 - imply

This passage is about chocolate.

Around 200 BCE, the Maya of Central America prepared a chocolate drink using cacao. They ground cacao seeds into a paste that was blended with water, peppers, cornmeal, and other ingredients. Afterward, the mixture was poured back and forth from cup to pot until thick foam appeared on the surface. Cacao was a valuable commodity in this civilization, as evidenced by the report of an early explorer who noted that three cacao beans could buy a turkey egg, four could buy a pumpkin, and ten could buy a rabbit.

By the fifteenth century, expansion of the Aztec civilization throughout most of Central America brought the Aztecs into contact with the Maya. The Aztecs also viewed chocolate as a valuable commodity. It has been noted by historians that each day the emperor of the realm, Moctezuma, drank fifty cups of *xocolatl*, or “bitter water,” from golden goblets. Unable to cultivate the tropical cacao in the temperate highlands where they lived, the Aztecs depended upon trade with the Maya. Men hauled cacao in woven backpacks from Honduras to Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztec civilization, a distance of approximately 1,400 kilometers.

Regulated by special government officials who ensured that weights, measures, and prices matched the quality of goods, the Aztec marketplace included both vendors of prepared chocolate and dealers of raw beans. Honest cacao sellers would divide the beans into separate piles according to their origin. Dishonest sellers would sell counterfeit beans by artificially coloring inferior lots of cacao or even by disguising amaranth dough or avocado seeds with cacao hulls to fool customers. Cacao was so precious to the Aztecs that it was not only used as currency but also to pay *tribute*, a tax imposed by the emperor. Over time, the Aztecs conquered large portions of Mayan territory, partly to have more of these precious beans.

151. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - a. to demonstrate why cacao was a regulated commodity
 - b. to explain how commodities such as cacao could be used as currency
 - c. to explain why the Aztecs conquered the Maya
 - d. to describe the history of the cacao trade
152. According to the author, what indicates that cacao was valuable in the Mayan civilization?
 - a. An explorer noted its use as currency.
 - b. Moctezuma drank fifty cups of xocolatl a day.
 - c. The Aztecs traded with the Maya for cacao.
 - d. The Maya refused to trade it with the Aztecs.
153. How did the Aztecs first acquire cacao?
 - a. They traded for it with the Maya.
 - b. They discovered it in the wild.
 - c. They accepted it as a tribute payment.
 - d. They cultivated it in fields.
154. According to the passage, why did the Aztecs regulate cacao?
 - a. so that chocolate drinks would be of high quality
 - b. to ensure a fair price for the quality of the goods
 - c. to restrict the use of cacao as currency
 - d. so that buyers knew the origin of the beans
155. What did the Aztecs do to ensure a plentiful supply of cacao?
 - a. They preserved the seeds using special ingredients.
 - b. They conquered Mayan territory.
 - c. They cultivated it in the highlands.
 - d. They regulated the sale of cacao.

This passage is about beetles.

Most horned varieties of beetles belong to *Lamellicornia*, a large group of beetles that includes two families: the scarabs—or chafers—and the stag beetles. Though most are hornless, some scarab species develop horns that are hollow skeletal outgrowths of either the head or thorax and so are analogous to the body outgrowths that give rise to horns in mammals and reptiles. The stag beetle family is much smaller in number of species but includes proportionately more horned varieties.

Beetle horns do not develop gradually, as in mammals, but are quickly and fully formed during the last molt to the adult stage. The final size of the horns is believed to depend on nutrition, with well-fed larvae giving rise to larger-horned adults.

Early naturalists, most of them collectors, often had little time or inclination to observe the behavior of beetles in their natural habitats. Speculations on the use of horns were therefore based mainly upon examinations of pinned museum specimens, or, only rarely, on observations of beetles in captivity. Some early naturalists speculated that horns are sometimes used in defense against predators, to dig burrows, or as weapons in fights between males. Darwin thought that horns might be ornaments that impress females, while other biologists speculated that horns could be used to lacerate plant stems, permitting the beetles to feed on plant saps. Still another viewpoint, one held by Julian Huxley, is that horns serve no function and are merely byproducts of increasing body size.

When horned beetles are observed more carefully under both natural and controlled conditions, we should learn how horns are used and why they develop.

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156. Why does the passage mention mammals and reptiles?
- to illustrate one use of beetle horns
 - to explain how beetle horns develop
 - to show where beetle horns develop
 - to compare the size of beetle horns
157. How do beetles with big horns differ from beetles with small horns?
- Big-horned beetles frequently feed on plant sap.
 - Big-horned beetles were better nourished as larvae.
 - Big-horned beetles are older.
 - Big-horned beetles are more aggressive.
158. Where did early naturalists study beetles?
- in their natural setting
 - in the naturalists' laboratories
 - in the larval stage
 - in museum display cabinets
159. What criticism does the passage make of early naturalists?
- They formed hypotheses based on only a few cases.
 - They drew conclusions from uncontrolled conditions.
 - They rarely observed live specimens.
 - They collected and examined only certain species.
160. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the stag beetle horn?
- It helps stag beetles to build homes.
 - Its purpose is still unknown.
 - It is a defensive tool.
 - It is used to attract females.

This passage is about vending machines.

Few would disagree that vending machines are a great convenience. They are always on, ready to dispense a soda or snack at any time. Unfortunately, this also entails using a lot of power to keep the machines running, even when no one is around to buy anything. Vending machines typically cool less volume than a home refrigerator, while using up to five times as much energy. Recently, a North American company developed a new device that can help facility managers conserve natural and financial resources by reducing the electricity consumption of vending machines.

The device, called a Vending Miser, saves power by shutting down a soda machine when there are no potential customers present. The device consists of two parts. The first is a motion sensor installed in the wall above the vending machine that emits an infrared beam that extends several feet around the vending machine. If a moving object, such as a customer, crosses the beam, the sensor sends a signal to the second component, the power controller, which activates the vending machine, instantly bringing it to life, much the way an automatic door works.

Originally, many customers were wary of the new device, thinking that the soda machine was broken or that their favorite beverages might get too warm if the machine stayed off for a long period of time. Leaving lights running on the front panel solved the first problem. As for the second, the soda machines contain an internal thermometer, which is able to activate internal compressors that cool the beverages, even while power is cut off. Additionally, the Vending Miser itself periodically monitors the surrounding air temperature and reactivates the machine's compressors as necessary. Depending on air temperature and foot traffic patterns, energy savings resulting from use of the new device range from 24 to 76 percent.

161. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- to describe a new invention and its benefits
 - to identify the problems of a new invention
 - to demonstrate the usefulness of vending machines
 - to compare two methods of improving a product
162. According to the passage, how does a standard vending machine compare to a home refrigerator?
- Home refrigerators use infrared detectors.
 - Home refrigerators keep sodas cooler.
 - Vending machines use more energy to cool less space.
 - Vending machines require constant maintenance.
163. When is a machine with a Vending Miser activated?
- when power is shut down
 - when someone walks by
 - when potential energy savings are high
 - when lights on a panel are on
164. What is one concern that customers have expressed?
- They think the machine will waste energy.
 - They think the cost of soda will rise.
 - They are afraid their drinks will not be cold.
 - They are afraid the machine will work too slowly.
165. In the last paragraph, what does the author mean by **foot traffic patterns**?
- the trends in the number of people passing by
 - the number of people buying soda from a vending machine
 - the distance the beam extends from a vending machine
 - the shape the beam makes around a vending machine

This passage is about green roofs.

Recognized as having one of the largest green roofs in the world, the new Ford Truck Assembly Plant in Dearborn, Michigan, serves as a model for the twenty-first century. In this time of growing concern over environmental issues from global warming to urban sprawl, the Ford plant shows that it is possible to reduce these concerns by means of well-designed green architecture.

Green roofs are, as the name implies, gardens that are placed on the roof of a building. These roofs are composed of a waterproofing and root-repellent system designed to protect the underlying building structure, a drainage system, a lightweight growing medium, and plants selected based on characteristics such as drought tolerance. The gardens are designed to be self-sustaining, requiring little upkeep except for occasional weeding or fertilization.

In addition to supporting plant growth, the growing medium absorbs water. Experts cite the latter as the single most important advantage of green roof technology, because the plants store rainwater and return it to the atmosphere. It is predicted that the Ford Plant green roof will retain 447,000 gallons of water per year, conserving 50 percent of the rain that falls on the roof each year. Less rainwater also means less water that must pass through the city's water sewage treatment facilities.

What runoff there is has been filtered by the roof system. In addition, green roofs improve air quality by filtering the air above them and encouraging the exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen through photosynthesis. Furthermore, they reduce the *heat island* effect in cities caused by an ever-increasing amount of hard surfaces that absorb solar radiation. Finally, green roofs are aesthetically appealing: they improve the appearance of barren urban and industrial sites.

166. What is the main idea of this passage?
- Green roofs need less maintenance than regular roofs.
 - Green roofs are becoming more common on automotive plants.
 - Green roofs have a variety of environmental benefits.
 - Green roofs can solve the problem of global warming.
167. When do roof gardens need to be planted?
- after each rainfall
 - annually each spring
 - when first created
 - following a period of drought
168. According to the passage, what is the most significant benefit of a green roof?
- It cools the building it is on.
 - It supports plant life.
 - It absorbs solar radiation.
 - It retains rainwater.
169. According to the passage, what is one way in which green roofs improve air quality?
- by reflecting solar radiation
 - by reducing air temperature
 - by promoting gas exchange
 - by absorbing rainwater
170. How do green roofs reduce the heat island effect?
- They capture less heat from the sun than traditional roofs.
 - They increase the movement of air around the building.
 - They retain a lot of rainwater.
 - They absorb the sun's heat.

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