

TAKTIK JITU MENJAWAB TOEFL

- + Pembahasan 1120 soal TOEFL
- + Dilengkapi 168 video pembahasan
- + Membedah 8 variasi soal yang berbeda
- + Pembahasan lengkap soal *Listening, Structure & Written Expression*, dan *Reading Comprehension*



Wakhid Nugroho, S.S., M.A.

Tak Tik Jitu Menjawab TOEFL

(Pembahasan 1120 soal TOEFL “Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, dan Reading Comprehension)

Dibedah Langsung oleh

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S., M.A

Tak Tik Jitu Menjawab TOEFL: Pembahasan 1120 soal TOEFL “Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, dan Reading Comprehension)

Pembedah
Wakhid Nugroho, S.S., M.A

Editor
Sholahuddin

Layouter
Fahmi Bastian

Desain Cover dan Ilustrasi
Fahmi Bastian

Cetakan Pertama 22 Maret 2026

Diterbitkan oleh Rumah Cerdas Bahasa Inggris
Office : Klaten selatan merbung kulon Jawa tengah
WA 085831468064 Email (rumahcerdasbahasainggris.com)

Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang .
FATIHAH LAKNAT bagi yang mengcopy dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi Ecourse ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin tertulis dari Lembaga Rumah Cerdas Bahasa Inggris.
All right reserved

KENAPA ECOURSE dan BUKU INI DIBUAT

“Pembahasan ini dibuat untuk membantu para pejuang beasiswa supaya mendapatkan score TOEFL 550 +”

Do'a dan Misi saya adalah

“Semoga dengan lahirnya Ecourse dan buku ini bisa membantu para pejuang beasiswa untuk LOLOS beasiswa dalam negeri atau luar negeri ”

CARA BELAJAR MENGGUNAKAN

“Buku dan Ecourse TAK TIK JITU MENJAWAB TOEFL”

1. Sebelum mulai belajar, Berdoalah terlebih dahulu. Kalau Anda Muslim caranya:
 - a) Kirim Fatihah kepada kanjeng Nabi Muhammad,
 - b) Kirim Fatihah kepada Orang tua Anda,
 - c) Kirim Fatihah kepada Pembedah buku,
 - d) Minta kepada Allah supaya dipermudah saat belajar dan mengerjakan
2. Buku ini dibuat untuk “Mengasah ketajaman analisis dalam mengerjakan soal TOEFL”
3. Cara Belajarnya adalah:
 - Pertama*, Sediakan waktu 2 Jam untuk mengerjakan Soal LISTENING, STRUCTURE and WRITTEN EXPRESSION, dan READING.
 - Kedua*, Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban yang sudah disediakan.
 - Ketiga*, Tonton video pembahasan yang sudah saya buat di Ecourse Tak Tik Jitu Menjawab TOEFL
 - Keempat*, Sadari kesalahan Anda dan terus tingkatkan kemampuan Anda dalam menganalisis
5. Nasihat saya kepada Anda
 - a. Tidak ada otak yang baik atau buruk yang ada hanyalah otak yang terlatih atau tidak terlatih, untuk mendapatkan skor 550+ terus latihlah otak Anda.
 - b. Salah itu baik, yang tidak baik adalah mengulangi kesalahan yang sama. Sadari kesalahanmu dan TINGKATKAN KEMAMPUANMU.
 - c. Soal TOEFL tidak mungkin sama, tapi jangan khawatir POLANYA itu SAMA. So, Pahami Polanya Latih dan asah kemampuanmu.
 - d. Tidak ada yang tidak mungkin jika SEMANGAT, KESABARAN, IMPIAN dan DOA sudah berpadu menjadi satu.
 - e. Syukuri HASILNYA, Tingkatkan Do'a dan Usahanya. Do'a saya selalu menyertai Anda.
4. **Rumus Metode QUNTUM CERDAS untuk menjadi Expert (Ahli)**
[FOKUS + PERTUMBUHAN SETIAP HARI + WAKTU]
FOKUS : ISTIQOMAH atau Rutin Berlatih
Pertumbuhan setiap hari : IKHTIAR atau Usaha untuk terus bertumbuh
WAKTU : SABAR karena BUTUH WAKTU dalam belajar
5. Jangan lupa BERDOA sebelum belajar.

Pembedah,

Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A
Penemu Metode Quantum Cerdas

DAFTAR ISI

1. SOAL 1
2. SOAL 2
3. SOAL 3
4. SOAL 4
5. SOAL 5
6. SOAL 6
7. SOAL 7
8. SAOL 8
9. Kunci Jawaban Soal 1-8
10. Script Listening Soal 1-8
11. Daftar Pustaka

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji Syukur atas nikmat Allah SWT telah terbit Ecourse dan buku: **Tak Tik Jitu Menjawab TOEFL**: Pembahasan 1120 soal TOEFL (“Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, dan Reading Comprehension). Buku dan ecourse ini dibuat untuk mengasah kemampuan teman-teman dalam menjawab berbagai macam soal TOEFL.

Saya membedah berbagai macam soal TOEFL yang bertujuan supaya teman-teman terampil dalam menganalisis Soal TOEFL. Buku dan Ecourse ini cocok bagi teman-teman yang memiliki kemampuan bahasa Inggris menengah keatas. Karena saya mengambil soal dari post test buku luar negeri. Dengan tujuan supaya soal relevan dengan soal aslinya.

Dalam Ecourse dan buku ini saya mencurahkan pemikiran saya dengan melakukan *research* bagaimana cara MUDAH dan PRAKTIS MENJAWAB TOEFL berdasarkan pengalaman saya bergelut dibidang TOEFL lebih 10 tahun. Saya akan terus mendo’akan Anda supaya Anda GOAL SKOR TOEFL 550+ dan bisa mendapatkan Beasiswa baik dalam negeri dan luar negeri. Dan saya memohon do’a supaya saya bisa istiqomah dalam berkarya menghasilkan produk produk yang berkualitas.

Pribadi, saya ucapkan terimakasih kepada Istri saya Miftahatul Khoiriyah yang telah mensupport saya dalam menyelesaikan buku dan video ini. Lebih-lebih kepada ketiga buah hati saya Adzkia Samha Saufa, Achmad Ulul Albab dan Ahmad Miftahul akhyar yang menjadi penyemangat hidup saya. Semoga ecourse dan buku ini sebagai warisan yang tak terhingga buat kalian.

Saya juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada pada crew Rumah Cerdas Bahasa Inggris Mr Bastian (lay-outer, Designer) yang telah membantu terbitnya buku dan video ini. Semoga kontribusi teman-teman dicatat sebagai amal baik dan Misi besar kita untuk “Membantu 1.000.000 orang LOLOS BEASISWA DALAM dan LUAR NEGERI” Aamiin.

Sebagai penulis saya minta maaf, jika terdapat kesalahan. Kritik yang sifatnya membangun sangat ditunggu. Semoga karya ini jauh lebih sempurna dan memberikan banyak manfaat kepada banyak orang. Sekian pengantar saya.

Pembedah

Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A

BIODATA PENULIS



Wakhid Nugroho lahir di Kediri, 8 Juni 1985. Beliau belajar di jenjang Sekolah Dasar di SDN Semampir 1, kemudian melanjutkan studi di MTsN Kediri 2 lulus 2001, di tahun 2004 beliau telah menyelesaikan studinya di MAN Tambak Beras Jombang. Selain belajar di MAN beliau juga tinggal di Pondok Pesantren Bahrul Ulum. Setelah tamat belajar di MAN beliau belajar Bahasa Inggris di Pare. Adapun kursus yang pernah beliau ambil adalah “SAVE, BEC, MAHESA INSTITUTE, HARVAD, KRISNA” Selama belajar bahasa Inggris di Kampung English Pare beliau tinggal di Pondok Darul Falah (PDF) di mana Pondok ini menerapkan *English And Arabic Speaking Area*. Di pondok tersebut beliau sempat menjadi bagian bahasa dan keamanan yang mengontrol maju mundurnya kebahasaan di pondok tersebut. Setelah belajar di beberapa kursusan beliau melanjutkan studi ke jenjang sarjana di UIN Maliki Malang. Selama di jenjang kuliah selain aktif di kampus beliau juga sebagai kordinator devisi pengembangan bahasa di Ma’had Sunan Ampel Al-Ali UIN Maliki Malang selama kurang lebih 4 (Empat) Tahun dan Aktif di Komunitas Debat Bahasa Inggris UIN Maliki Malang yakni ADC(Advance Debate Community), sempat mengikuti beberapa kompetisi Debat Bahasa Inggris tingkat Mahasiswa di Beberapa Universitas, dan telah menyelesaikan Program Master di Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta di Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Jurusan Ilmu Linguistik. Dan sekarang aktif sebagai Pengajar dan pembicara seminar “Belajar Bahasa Inggris dari NOL”, dan “Belajar TOEFL dari NOL”.

APA KATA MEREKA?

KATA PESERTA KURSUS TENTANG RCBI

Metode Quantum Cerdas itu (1) UNIK, (2) MENYENENGGKAN, dan (3) MEMUDAHKAN dalam memahami Bahasa Inggris, karena pengajar tidak hanya memahami materi dan metode pelajaran tetapi juga memahami pelajar. Semoga metode RCBI dapat mempermudah semua kalangan masyarakat dalam belajar Bahasa Inggris.

Heru Anggisa P. (Alumni UMY Yogyakarta)

Salah satu tempat kursus bahasa Inggris yang MENCERDASKAN, Menggunakan metode yang berbeda dalam pengajaran sehingga membuat murid memahami bahasa Inggris dengan (1) MUDAH dan (2) MENYENANGKAN. Karena metode yang digunakan memberikan pemahaman yang (1) SIMPLE dan (2) MUDAH DIINGAT.

Nanda (Mahasiswa Fakultas Peternakan UGM)

RCBI itu EFEKTIF dan EFISIEN. Efektif Belajarnya dan efisien bayarnya (Murah Banget). Metode pembelajarannya (Quantum Cerdas) yang diterapkan di RCBI itu (1) SIMPLE dan (2) MUDAH DIPAHAMI, sekaligus mencakup seluruh materi TOEFL.

Ellen Julianti (Mahasiswa Teknik UNY Yogyakarta)

RCBI adalah les bahasa Inggris pertama saya, tapi saya mengalami peningkatan yang cukup signifikan dalam memahami bahasa Inggris, hal ini karena RCBI mengajarkan saya STEP by STEP dalam proses belajar, jadi MUDAH DIPAHAMI. Dan untuk metode pembelajarannya (1) SIMPLE, (2) CAKUPANNYA LUAS, dan (3) MUDAH DIMENGERTI.

Azizatul Ulfa (Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan UGM)

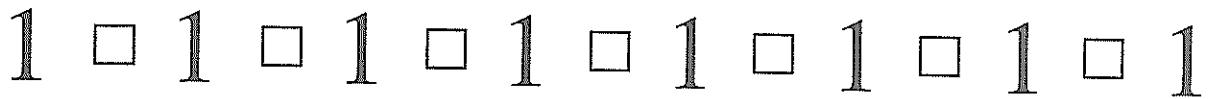
RCBI itu kursusan yang SEDERHANA tapi MENYENANGKAN, tutornya seru-seru dan baik, efisien dan hasilnya luar biasa. Saya sudah muter kemana-mana buat belajar grammar, cumin di RCBI yang Ngebahas TUNTAS.... Nice dan jelas metode belajarnya....

Ummi Aliyah (Mahasiswa Pascasarjana HI UGM)

LATIHAN SOAL 1

(*Tanpa persiapan* maka bersiaplah untuk *GAGAL*)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A



COMPLETE TEST ONE

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

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

Part A

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

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer

On the recording, you will hear:

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



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

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



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



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Part B

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

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

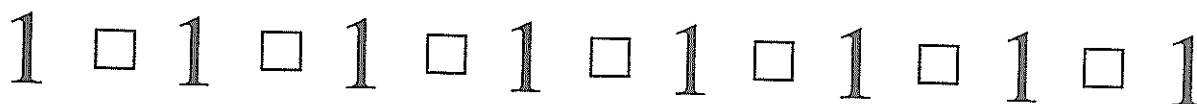
Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

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



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.



Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

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

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

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

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

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

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

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

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

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

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) "American Regionalist."
 - (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
 - (C) "American Gothic."
 - (D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

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



1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

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

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

Turn off the recording.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
Do NOT read or work on any other section
of the test during the next 25 minutes.**

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

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

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1. _____ range in color from pale yellow to bright orange.
(A) Canaries which
(B) Canaries
(C) That canaries
(D) Canaries that are
2. _____ of precious gems is determined by their hardness, color, and brilliance.
(A) The valuable
(B) It is the value
(C) It is valuable
(D) The value
3. _____ a tornado spins in a counterclockwise direction in the northern hemisphere, it spins in the opposite direction in the southern hemisphere.
(A) However
(B) Because of
(C) Although
(D) That
4. The Caldecott Medal, _____ for the best children's picture book, is awarded each January.
(A) a prize
(B) which prize
(C) is a prize which
(D) is a prize
5. The horn of the rhinoceros consists of a cone of tight bundles of keratin _____ from the epidermis.
(A) grow
(B) grows
(C) growing
(D) they grow
6. Most species of heliotropes are weeds, _____ of them are cultivated.
(A) some
(B) but some
(C) for some species
(D) some species
7. Thunder occurs as _____ through air, causing the heated air to expand and collide with layers of cooler air.
(A) an electrical charge
(B) passes an electrical charge
(C) the passing of an electrical charge
(D) an electrical charge passes
8. Researchers have long debated _____ Saturn's moon Titan contains hydrocarbon oceans and lakes.
(A) over it
(B) whether it
(C) whether
(D) whether over
9. Nimbostratus clouds are thick, dark grey clouds _____ forebode rain.
(A) what
(B) which
(C) what they
(D) which they
10. _____ in several early civilizations, a cubit was based on the length of the forearm from the tip of the middle finger to the elbow.
(A) It was used as a measurement
(B) A measurement was used
(C) The use of a measurement
(D) Used as a measurement



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

11. Only when air and water seep through its outer coat _____.
- (A) does a seed germinate
 - (B) to the germination of a seed
 - (C) a seed germinates
 - (D) for a seed to germinate
12. _____ seasonal rainfall, especially in regions near the tropics, is winds that blow in an opposite direction in winter than in summer.
- (A) Causing
 - (B) That cause
 - (C) To cause
 - (D) What causes
13. The extinct Martian volcano Olympus Mons is approximately three times as _____ Mount Everest.
- (A) high
 - (B) high as is
 - (C) higher than
 - (D) the highest of
14. The flight instructor, _____ at the air base, said that orders not to fight had been given.
- (A) when interviewed
 - (B) when he interviewed
 - (C) when his interview
 - (D) when interviewing
15. In the northern and central parts of the state of Idaho _____ and churning rivers.
- (A) majestic mountains are found
 - (B) found majestic mountains
 - (C) are found majestic mountains
 - (D) finding majestic mountains



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

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

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



2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

16. Light can travels from the Sun to the Earth in eight minutes and twenty seconds.
17. Every human typically have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes in most cells.
18. Most sedimentary rocks start forming when grains of clay, silt, or sandy settle in river valleys or on the bottoms of lakes and oceans.
19. The total thickness of the ventricular walls of the heart are about three times that of the atria.
20. The type of jazz known as "swing" was introduced by Duke Ellington when he wrote and records "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing."
21. The bones of mammals, not alike those of other vertebrates, show a high degree of differentiation.
22. The neocortex has evolved more recently then other layers of the brain.
23. The United States receives a large amount of revenue from taxation of a tobacco products.
24. Much fats are composed of one molecule of glycerin combined with three molecules of fatty acids.
25. The capital of the Confederacy was originally in Mobile, but they were moved to Richmond.
26. A pearl develops when a tiny grain of sand or stone or some another irritant accidentally enters into the shell of a pearl oyster.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

27. The English horn is an alto oboe with a pitch one-fifth lower than the soprano oboe.
A B C D
28. In the Milky Way galaxy, the most recent observed supernova appeared in 1604.
A B C D
29. Never in the history of humanity has there been more people living on this relatively
A B C D
small planet.
30. Because of the mobility of Americans today, it is difficult for they to put down
A B C
real roots.
D
31. For five years after the Civil War, Robert E. Lee served to president of Washington
A B
College, which was later called Washington and Lee.
C D
32. The number of wild horses on Assateague is increasing lately, resulting in overgrazed
A B C
marsh and dune grasses.
D
33. Hypnoses was successfully used during World War II to treat battle fatigue.
A B C D
34. The lobster, like many crustaceans, can cast off a damaging appendage and
A B C
regenerate a new appendage to nearly normal size.
D
35. Humans develop normally twenty primary, or deciduous, teeth and thirty-two
A B C
permanent ones.
D
36. The curricula of American public schools are set in individual states; they
A B
do not determine by the federal government.
C D
37. The fact that the sophisticated technology has become part of revolution in travel
A B
delivery systems has not made travel schedules less hectic.
C D



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

38. Balanchine's plotless ballets, such *Jewels* and *The Four Temperaments*, present dance purely as a celebration of the movement of the human body.
39. In a solar battery, a photosensitive semiconducting substance such as silicon crystal is the source of electrician.
40. In early days, hydrochloric acid was done by heating a mixture of sodium chloride with iron sulfate.

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



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

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

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

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

Read the following passage:

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

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 1–9

John James Audubon, nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds. Born in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on his father's Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to study and paint birds.

Line
(5)

In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises, generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a lumber and grist mill, a taxidermy business, and a school. His general mode of operating a business was to leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His business career came to an end in 1819 when he was jailed for debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.

(10)

It was at that time that Audubon began to seriously pursue the dream of publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a teacher to support the family. His *Birds of America*, which included engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike watercolors, was published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

(15)

- This passage is mainly about
 - North American birds
 - Audubon's route to success as a painter of birds
 - the works that Audubon published
 - Audubon's preference for travel in natural habitats
- The word "foremost" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - prior
 - leading
 - first
 - largest
- In the second paragraph, the author mainly discusses
 - how Audubon developed his painting style
 - Audubon's involvement in a mercantile business
 - where Audubon went on his excursions
 - Audubon's unsuccessful business practices
- The word "mode" in line 7 could best be replaced by
 - method
 - vogue
 - average
 - trend
- Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when
 - he was injured in an accident at a grist mill
 - he decided to study art in France
 - he was put in prison because he owed money
 - he made enough money from his paintings
- The word "pursue" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - imagine
 - share
 - follow
 - deny

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

7. According to the passage, Audubon's paintings
- (A) were realistic portrayals
 - (B) used only black, white, and gray
 - (C) were done in oils
 - (D) depicted birds in cages
8. The word "support" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) tolerate
 - (B) provide for
 - (C) side with
 - (D) fight for
9. It can be inferred from the passage that after 1839 Audubon
- (A) unsuccessfully tried to develop new businesses
 - (B) continued to be supported by his wife
 - (C) traveled to Europe
 - (D) became wealthy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 10–19

These stories of killer bees in the news in recent years have attracted a lot of attention as the bees have made their way from South America to North America. Killer bees are reputed to be extremely aggressive in nature, although experts say that their aggression may have been somewhat inflated.

Line

(5) The killer bee is a hybrid—or combination—of the very mild European strain of honeybee and the considerably more aggressive African bee, which was created when the African strain was imported into Brazil in 1955. The African bees were brought into Brazil because their aggression was considered an advantage: they were far more productive than their European counterparts in that they spent a higher percentage of their time working and continued working longer in inclement

(10)

weather than did the European bees. These killer bees have been known to attack humans and animals, and some fatalities have occurred. Experts point out, however, that the mixed breed known as the killer bee is actually not at all as aggressive as the pure African bee. They also point out that the attacks have a chemical cause. A killer bee stings only when it has been disturbed; it is not aggressive by nature. However, after a disturbed bee stings and flies away, it leaves its stinger embedded in the victim. In the vicera attached to the embedded stinger is the chemical isoamyl acetate, which has an odor that attracts other bees. As other bees approach the victim of the original sting, the victim tends to panic, thus disturbing other bees and causing them to sting. The new stings create more of the chemical isoamyl acetate, which attracts more bees and increases the panic level of the victim. Killer bees tend to travel in large clusters or swarms and thus respond in large numbers to the production of isoamyl acetate.

(15)

(20)

10. The subject of the preceding paragraph was most likely
- (A) ways of producing honey
 - (B) stories in the media about killer bees
 - (C) the chemical nature of killer bee attacks
 - (D) the creation of the killer bee
11. The main idea of this passage is that killer bees
- (A) have been in the news a lot recently
 - (B) have been moving unexpectedly rapidly through the Americas
 - (C) are not as aggressive as their reputation suggests
 - (D) are a hybrid rather than a pure breed
12. The word “inflated” in line 4 could best be replaced by
- (A) exaggerated
 - (B) blown
 - (C) aired
 - (D) burst
13. It can be inferred from the passage that the killer bee
- (A) traveled from Brazil to Africa in 1955
 - (B) was a predecessor of the African bee
 - (C) was carried from Africa to Brazil in 1955
 - (D) did not exist early in the twentieth century
14. Why were African bees considered beneficial?
- (A) They produced an unusual type of honey.
 - (B) They spent their time traveling.
 - (C) They were very aggressive.
 - (D) They hid from inclement weather.
15. A “hybrid” in line 5 is
- (A) a mixture
 - (B) a relative
 - (C) a predecessor
 - (D) an enemy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

16. It is stated in the passage that killer bees
- (A) are more deadly than African bees
 - (B) are less aggressive than African bees
 - (C) never attack animals
 - (D) always attack African bees
17. The pronoun "They" in line 13 refers to
- (A) killer bees
 - (B) humans and animals
 - (C) fatalities
 - (D) experts
18. What is NOT mentioned in the passage as a contributing factor in an attack by killer bees?
- (A) Panic by the victim
 - (B) An odorous chemical
 - (C) Disturbance of the bees
 - (D) Inclement weather
19. Where in the passage does the author describe the size of the groups in which killer bees move?
- (A) Lines 2–4
 - (B) Lines 5–7
 - (C) Lines 11–12
 - (D) Lines 19–20



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

Questions 20–28

There is a common expression in the English language referring to a blue moon. When people say that something happens “only once in a blue moon,” they mean that it happens only very rarely, once in a great while. This expression has been around for at least a century and a half; there are references to this expression that date from the second half of the nineteenth century.

Line
(5)

The expression “a blue moon” has come to refer to the second full moon occurring in any given calendar month. A second full moon is not called a blue moon because it is particularly blue or is any different in hue from the first full moon of the month. Instead, it is called a blue moon because it is so rare. The moon needs a little more than 29 days to complete the cycle from full moon to full moon. Because every month except February has more than 29 days, every month will have at least one full moon (except February, which will have a full moon unless there is a full moon at the very end of January and another full moon at the very beginning of March). It is on the occasion when a given calendar month has a second full moon that a blue moon occurs. This does not happen very often, only three or four times in a decade.

(10)

(15)

(20)

The blue moons of today are called blue moons because of their rarity and not because of their color; however, the expression “blue moon” may have come into existence in reference to unusual circumstances in which the moon actually appeared blue. Certain natural phenomena of gigantic proportions can actually change the appearance of the moon from Earth. The eruption of the Krakatao volcano in 1883 left dust particles in the atmosphere, which clouded the sun and gave the moon a bluish tint. This particular occurrence of the blue moon may have given rise to the expression that we use today. Another example occurred more than a century later. When Mount Pinatubo erupted in the Philippines in 1991, the moon again took on a blue tint.

20. This passage is about
- (A) an idiomatic expression
 - (B) an unusual color
 - (C) a month on the calendar
 - (D) a phase of the moon
21. How long has the expression “once in a blue moon” been around?
- (A) For around 50 years
 - (B) For less than 100 years
 - (C) For more than 100 years
 - (D) For 200 years
22. A blue moon could best be described as
- (A) a full moon that is not blue in color
 - (B) a new moon that is blue in color
 - (C) a full moon that is blue in color
 - (D) a new moon that is not blue in color
23. The word “hue” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) shape
 - (B) date
 - (C) color
 - (D) size
24. Which of the following might be the date of a “blue moon”?
- (A) January 1
 - (B) February 28
 - (C) April 15
 - (D) December 31
25. How many blue moons would there most likely be in a century?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 35
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 100
26. According to the passage, the moon actually looked blue
- (A) after large volcanic eruptions
 - (B) when it occurred late in the month
 - (C) several times a year
 - (D) during the month of February

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

27. The expression "given rise to" in line 19 could best be replaced by

- (A) created a need for
- (B) elevated the level of
- (C) spurred the creation of
- (D) brightened the color of

28. Where in the passage does the author describe the duration of a lunar cycle?

- (A) Lines 1–3
- (B) Lines 5–6
- (C) Line 8
- (D) Lines 12–13

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 29–40

The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American A.P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a renovated saloon in San Francisco's Italian community of North Beach under the name Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its development, Giannini's bank survived major crises in the form of a natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks were able to overcome.

One major test for Giannini's bank occurred on April 18, 1906, when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco, followed by a raging fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank's reserves, mostly in the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges, and escaped from the chaos of the city with his clients' funds protected. In the aftermath of the disaster, Giannini's bank was the first to resume operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting, Giannini opened up shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.

In the period following the 1906 fire, the Bank of Italy continued to prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930 he consolidated all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had formed in California into the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.

A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of sixty-two. Under Giannini's leadership, the bank weathered the storm of the Depression and subsequently moved into a phase of overseas development.

29. According to the passage, Giannini
- (A) opened the Bank of America in 1904
 - (B) worked in a bank in Italy
 - (C) set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy
 - (D) later changed the name of the Bank of Italy
30. Where did Giannini open his first bank?
- (A) In New York City
 - (B) In what used to be a bar
 - (C) On Washington Street Wharf
 - (D) On a makeshift desk
31. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the San Francisco earthquake?
- (A) It happened in 1906.
 - (B) It occurred in the aftermath of a fire.
 - (C) It caused problems for Giannini's bank.
 - (D) It was a tremendous earthquake.
32. The word "raging" in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) angered
 - (B) localized
 - (C) intense
 - (D) feeble
33. It can be inferred from the passage that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake
- (A) to hide the gold
 - (B) to fill up the wagons
 - (C) to provide nourishment for his customers
 - (D) to protect the gold from the fire
34. The word "chaos" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) legal system
 - (B) extreme heat
 - (C) overdevelopment
 - (D) total confusion

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

35. The word "consolidated" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) hardened
 - (B) merged
 - (C) moved
 - (D) sold
36. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini
- (A) began selling off banks
 - (B) caused economic misfortune to occur
 - (C) supported the bank's new management
 - (D) returned to work
37. The expression "weathered the storm of" in line 23 could best be replaced by
- (A) found a cure for
 - (B) rained on the parade of
 - (C) survived the ordeal of
 - (D) blew its stack at
38. Where in the passage does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?
- (A) Lines 2–5
 - (B) Lines 7–8
 - (C) Lines 12–13
 - (D) Lines 14–16
39. How is the information in the passage presented?
- (A) In chronological order
 - (B) In order of importance
 - (C) A cause followed by an effect
 - (D) Classifications with examples
40. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) bank failures during the Great Depression
 - (B) a third major crisis of the Bank of America
 - (C) the international development of the Bank of America
 - (D) how Giannini spent his retirement



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 41–50

Thunderstorms, with their jagged bursts of lightning and roaring thunder, are actually one of nature's primary mechanisms for transferring heat from the surface of the earth into the atmosphere. A thunderstorm starts when low-lying pockets of warm air from the surface of the earth begin to rise. The pockets of warm air float upward through the air above that is both cooler and heavier. The rising pockets cool as their pressure decreases, and their latent heat is released above the condensation line through the formation of cumulus clouds.

Line
(5)

What will happen with these clouds depends on the temperature of the atmosphere. In winter, the air temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is not extremely great, and the temperature of the rising air mass drops more slowly. During these colder months, the atmosphere, therefore, tends to remain rather stable. In summer, however, when there is a high accumulation of heat near the earth's surface, in direct contrast to the considerably colder air higher up, the temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is much more pronounced. As warm air rises in this type of environment, the temperature drops much more rapidly than it does in winter; when the temperature drops more than four degrees Fahrenheit per thousand feet of altitude, cumulus clouds aggregate into a single massive cumulonimbus cloud, or thunderhead.

(10)

(15)

In isolation, a single thunderstorm is an impressive but fairly benign way for Mother Earth to defuse trapped heat from her surface; thunderstorms, however, can appear in concert, and the resulting show, while extremely impressive, can also prove extraordinarily destructive. When there is a large-scale collision between cold air and warm air masses during the summer months, a squall line, or series of thunderheads, may develop. It is common for a squall line to begin when an advancing cold front meets up with and forces itself under a layer of warm and moist air, creating a line of thunderstorms that races forward at speeds of approximately forty miles per hour. A squall line, which can be hundreds of miles long and can contain fifty distinct thunderheads, is a magnificent force of nature with incredible potential for destruction. Within the squall line, often near its southern end, can be found supercells, long-lived rotating storms of exceptional strength that serve as the source of tornadoes.

(20)

(25)

41. The topic of the passage is
- (A) the development of thunderstorms and squall lines
 - (B) the devastating effects of tornadoes
 - (C) cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds
 - (D) the power of tornadoes
42. "Mechanisms" in line 2 are most likely
- (A) machines
 - (B) motions
 - (C) methods
 - (D) materials
43. It can be inferred from the passage that, in summer,
- (A) there is not a great temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes
 - (B) the greater temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes makes thunderstorms more likely to occur
 - (C) there is not much cold air higher up in the atmosphere
 - (D) the temperature of rising air drops more slowly than it does in winter
44. The word "benign" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- (A) harmless
 - (B) beneficial
 - (C) ferocious
 - (D) spectacular

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

45. The expression "in concert" in line 17 could best be replaced by
- (A) as a chorus
 - (B) with other musicians
 - (C) as a cluster
 - (D) in a performance
46. According to the passage, a "squall line" in line 20 is
- (A) a lengthy cold front
 - (B) a serious thunderstorm
 - (C) a line of supercells
 - (D) a string of thunderheads
47. The pronoun "itself" in line 21 refers to
- (A) a large-scale collision
 - (B) a squall line
 - (C) an advancing cold front
 - (D) a layer of warm and moist air
48. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about supercells EXCEPT that they
- (A) are of short duration
 - (B) have circling winds
 - (C) have extraordinary power
 - (D) can give birth to tornadoes
49. This reading would most probably be assigned in which of the following courses?
- (A) Geology
 - (B) Meteorology
 - (C) Marine Biology
 - (D) Chemistry
50. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) the lightning and thunder associated with thunderstorms
 - (B) various types of cloud formations
 - (C) the forces that contribute to the formation of squall lines
 - (D) the development of tornadoes within supercells

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.**

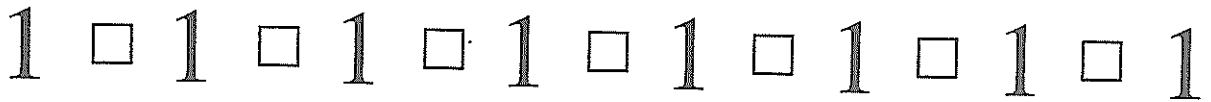
When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 551–558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

LATIHAN SOAL 2

(untuk dapat 550 Anda boleh melakukan kesalahan tapi kesalahan Anda *maksimal 10* di setiap sectionnya)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A



COMPLETE TEST TWO

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

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

Part A

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

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer

On the recording, you will hear:

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



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

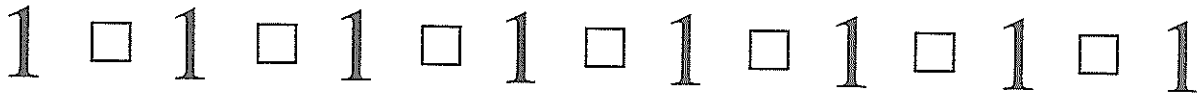
You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).



1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

1. (A) They were in the regular room.
(B) The key was misplaced.
(C) He's taking a different class.
(D) He has the key to the classroom.
2. (A) She will lend it to the man.
(B) She never lent the book to Jim.
(C) Jim wants to borrow the book.
(D) Jim has the book.
3. (A) Paying bills.
(B) Talking to the landlord.
(C) Turning the lights off.
(D) Looking for an apartment.
4. (A) She has no time to go to class.
(B) They are already late for class.
(C) It's too early to go to class.
(D) She has to be on time for class.
5. (A) He is resuming his duties one more time.
(B) He is assuming the class is difficult.
(C) The class is terrible all the time.
(D) The class takes a lot of time.
6. (A) She needs a new coat.
(B) She likes the paint in the dorm rooms.
(C) She has the same opinion as the man.
(D) She left her coat in the dorm room.
7. (A) He needs to complete the math assignment first.
(B) He'll be ready in a couple of hours.
(C) He is going to history class now.
(D) He was ready a few minutes ago.
8. (A) She's sorry she moved them.
(B) She really knows where they are.
(C) They haven't been moved.
(D) Someone else moved them.
9. (A) A solution is not apparent.
(B) The problem can be fixed.
(C) There is really a pair of problems.
(D) The problem is difficult to solve.
10. (A) The professor gives quizzes regularly.
(B) The woman is really quite prepared.
(C) It is unusual for this professor to give quizzes.
(D) He doesn't think there's a class today.
11. (A) She could not comprehend the chemistry lecture.
(B) She has not had time to look at the assignment.
(C) It was possible for her to complete the problem.
(D) She could not understand the problem.
12. (A) He doesn't know how far away the exhibit is.
(B) He's uncertain about the fee.
(C) The exhibit is not very far away.
(D) He's sure the exhibit isn't free.
13. (A) Not taking it at all.
(B) Taking it along with chemistry.
(C) Taking it later.
(D) Taking it instead of chemistry.
14. (A) An astronomer.
(B) A physician.
(C) A philosopher.
(D) An engineer.
15. (A) Nothing could surprise her.
(B) The gift really astonished her.
(C) She couldn't have gotten more gifts.
(D) She was expecting the gift.
16. (A) She's wearing a new dress.
(B) She's ready to study for hours.
(C) She's exhausted.
(D) She has studied about the war for hours.
17. (A) He's really tall.
(B) He's the best.
(C) He's got a good head on his shoulders.
(D) He always uses his head.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



18. (A) He's already talked to the professor about the assignment.
(B) There is no assignment for tomorrow.
(C) He's not sure what the professor will talk about.
(D) The professor discussed the assignment only briefly.
19. (A) He went to it.
(B) He knew about it.
(C) He didn't know about it.
(D) He gave it.
20. (A) It's hard to lock the room.
(B) The cloak was delivered on time.
(C) Someone struck the crockery and broke it.
(D) It is now midday.
21. (A) That she wouldn't take the trip.
(B) That she would go to the beach.
(C) That she really liked the beach.
(D) That she would take a break from her studies.
22. (A) They were disappointed.
(B) They didn't get any gifts.
(C) They were unexcited.
(D) They were really pleased.
23. (A) She believes she can succeed.
(B) She's decided to pull out of it.
(C) She wants to put off the speech for a while.
(D) She thinks the speech is too long.
24. (A) She'd like to offer the man a scholarship.
(B) The documents were returned to her with a signature.
(C) She needs to sign the documents.
(D) She works in the scholarship office.
25. (A) He doesn't have time to pay the bills.
(B) The bills weren't paid on time.
(C) Of course, he paid the bills on time.
(D) He will pay the bills for the last time.
26. (A) He thinks the lecture was really interesting.
(B) He's not sure if the ideas are workable.
(C) He understood nothing about the lecture.
(D) He's not sure what the woman would like to know.
27. (A) He missed an opportunity.
(B) He was late for his trip.
(C) He should take the next boat.
(D) He should send in his application.
28. (A) He agrees with what she said.
(B) He thinks she didn't say anything.
(C) He couldn't hear what she said.
(D) He did hear what she said.
29. (A) That John would pick them up for the concert.
(B) That the concert would start earlier.
(C) That John would not be going to the concert.
(D) That they would be late to the concert.
30. (A) He enjoyed the trip immensely.
(B) The boat trip was really rough.
(C) He couldn't have enjoyed the trip more.
(D) The water was not very rough.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Part B

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

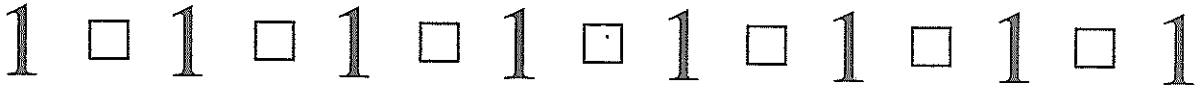
After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

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

31. (A) Two students.
(B) Two professors.
(C) Two sociologists.
(D) Two lecturers.
32. (A) She wants his opinion of sociologists.
(B) She wants to hear him lecture.
(C) She wants to know about a course he took.
(D) She wants to meet Professor Patterson.
33. (A) A course where the professor lectures.
(B) A course where the students just listen and take notes.
(C) A course with Professor Patterson.
(D) A course where the students take part in discussion.
34. (A) She thinks it'll be boring.
(B) She doesn't want to take it.
(C) It sounds good to her.
(D) She'd prefer a course with more student participation.
35. (A) From a friend.
(B) From the newspaper.
(C) From a discussion.
(D) From the utility company.
36. (A) In a far desert.
(B) Close by.
(C) At the utility company's headquarters.
(D) The man has no idea.
37. (A) It's cheaper in the short run.
(B) The utility company won't need any extra money.
(C) The plant's far away.
(D) It exists in large quantities.
38. (A) She's concerned it'll be too costly.
(B) She thinks the price is too low.
(C) She thinks the plant is totally unnecessary.
(D) She thinks the utility company has a good idea.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.



Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

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

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

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

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

- A
- B
- C
- D

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

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

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

- A
- B
- C
- D

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) "American Regionalist."
 - (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
 - (C) "American Gothic."
 - (D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

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

Wait

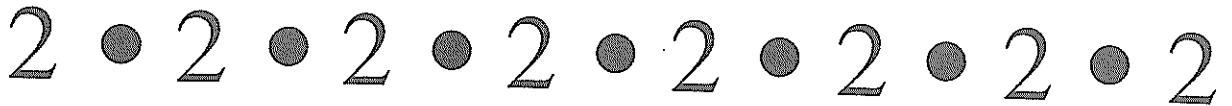
39. (A) The Employment Office manager.
 (B) The university registrar.
 (C) The bookstore manager.
 (D) A student working in the bookstore.
40. (A) Prepare a schedule.
 (B) Decide which workers to hire.
 (C) Plan student course schedules.
 (D) Train office workers.
41. (A) What the students' majors are.
 (B) When the students are able to work.
 (C) Why the students want to work.
 (D) In which jobs the students have experience.
42. (A) Cashier.
 (B) Shelf stocker.
 (C) Business office worker.
 (D) Phone operator.
43. (A) Soft, warm clothing.
 (B) Problems in landfills.
 (C) How fleece is obtained.
 (D) Recycling soda bottles.
44. (A) They were left in landfill areas.
 (B) They were reused.
 (C) They were recycled.
 (D) They were refilled.
45. (A) Dye.
 (B) Warm, soft clothing.
 (C) Computer chips.
 (D) Glass bottles.
46. (A) Buying plastic bottles.
 (B) Solving the problems in landfills.
 (C) Buying these recycled products.
 (D) Becoming aware of the environment.
47. (A) The Central Pacific Group.
 (B) The Transcontinental Railroad Company.
 (C) A group from Ogden, Utah.
 (D) Two separate railroad companies.
48. (A) They had to lay tracks across a mountain range.
 (B) They had to cross all of Nebraska.
 (C) They had to work for another railroad company.
 (D) They had to move westward to Sacramento, California.
49. (A) Several days.
 (B) Several weeks.
 (C) Several months.
 (D) Several years.
50. (A) Dynamite was used to blast out access.
 (B) A golden spike was hammered into the last track.
 (C) The workers labored dangerously and exhaustingly.
 (D) The workers traversed the Sierra Nevadas.

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

Turn off the recording.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
 Do NOT read or work on any other section
 of the test during the next 25 minutes.**



SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

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

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1. The hard palate _____ between the mouth and nasal passages.
(A) forming a partition
(B) a partition forms
(C) forms a partition
(D) a form and a partition
2. Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon* and Rick Blaine in *Casablanca* _____ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.
(A) they are two
(B) two of them are
(C) two of them
(D) are two
3. _____, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.
(A) It is the epidermis
(B) The epidermis
(C) In the epidermis
(D) The epidermis is
4. During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life _____ in the seas.
(A) first appeared
(B) the first to appear
(C) the first appearance
(D) appearing first
5. When fluid accumulates against the eardrum, a second more insidious type of _____.
(A) *otitis media* may develop
(B) developing *otitis media*
(C) the development of *otitis media*
(D) to develop *otitis media*
6. Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where _____ placed after its arrival.
(A) should the statue be
(B) the statue being
(C) it should be the statue
(D) the statue should be
7. A stock _____ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
(A) is issued
(B) issued
(C) it is issued
(D) which issued
8. Acidic lava flows readily and tends to cover much larger areas, while basic lava _____.
(A) viscous
(B) more viscous
(C) is more viscous
(D) it is more viscous
9. Seismic reflection profiling has _____ the ocean floor is underlain by a thin layer of nearly transparent sediments.
(A) reveal that
(B) revealed that
(C) the revelation of
(D) revealed about
10. _____ and terrifying, coral snakes can grow to 4 feet (1.2 meters) in length.
(A) They are extremely poisonous
(B) The poison is extreme
(C) Extremely poisonous
(D) An extreme amount of poison



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

11. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, _____ silk fabrics are woven.
- (A) whose cocoons
 - (B) from cocoons
 - (C) whose cocoons are from
 - (D) from whose cocoons
12. As _____ in Greek and Roman mythology, harpies were frightful monsters that were half woman and half bird.
- (A) described
 - (B) to describe
 - (C) description
 - (D) describing
13. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
- (A) a nuclear breeder reactor
 - (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
 - (C) does a nuclear breeder reactor
 - (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor
14. D.W. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques _____ as the Hollywood standard.
- (A) that established
 - (B) that became established
 - (C) what established
 - (D) what became established
15. _____ be needed, the water basin would need to be dammed.
- (A) Hydroelectric power should
 - (B) When hydroelectric power
 - (C) Hydroelectric power
 - (D) Should hydroelectric power



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

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

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ

 Ⓒ
 Ⓓ

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
 Ⓑ

 Ⓓ

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

16. Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.
A B C D
17. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.
A B C D
18. Alexander Hamilton's advocacy of a strong national government brought he into bitter conflict with Thomas Jefferson.
A B C D
19. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological, and anthropology treasures.
A B C D
20. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple comes to reside at Mount Vernon.
A B C D
21. Rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as cutting edge at this stage in their development.
A B C D
22. Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shyness similar to that in humans.
A B C D
23. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly.
A B C D
24. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be reach only by boat or plane.
A B C D
25. Quarter horses were developed in eighteenth-century Virginia to race on courses short of about a quarter of a mile in length.
A B C D
26. Supersonic flight is flight that is faster the speed of sound.
A B C D

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE**

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

27. Since the dawn of agriculture 9,000 years ago, only a few animal species had been domesticated.
A B C D
28. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.
A B C D
29. The island of Kauai has much streams, some of which have worn deep canyons into the rock.
A B C D
30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials but not through other.
A B C D
31. Surrounded by forested mountain slopes are the town of Telluride, a former gold-mining town 7,500 feet above sea level.
A B C D
32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offer an unique record of the events of the 1930s.
A B C D
33. Probably the best known of all dinosaurs, the *Tyrannosaurus* was larger and last of the meat-eating carnosaurs.
A B C D
34. Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.
A B C D
35. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making banjos in Boston in the late 1870s.
A B C D
36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consumes organic plant matter.
A B C D

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

37. Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the disease that today bears his name.
A B C D
38. Edward McDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial favorites as "To a Wild Rose" and "To a Water Lily."
A B C D
39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks, and wind are live and have feelings.
A B C D
40. Newtonian physics accounts from the observation of the orbits of the planets and moons.
A B C D

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



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

SECTION 3
 READING COMPREHENSION
 Time—55 minutes
 (including the reading of the directions)
 Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

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

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

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unwavering belief in freedom of
Line (5) speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

Questions 1-10

Line (5) Niagara Falls, one of the most famous North American natural wonders, has long been a popular tourist destination. Tourists today flock to see the two falls that actually constitute Niagara Falls: the 173-foot-high Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River in the Canadian province of Ontario and the 182-foot-high American Falls on the U.S. side of the river in the state of New York. Approximately 85 percent of the water that goes over the falls actually goes over Horseshoe Falls, with the rest going over American Falls.

(10) Most visitors come between April and October, and it is quite a popular activity to take a steamer out onto the river and right up to the base of the falls for a close-up view. It is also possible to get a spectacular view of the falls from the strategic locations along the Niagara River, such as Prospect Point or Table Rock, or from one of the four observation towers which have heights up to 500 feet.

(15) Tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls in large numbers since the 1800s; annual visitation now averages above 10 million visitors per year. Because of concern that all these tourists would inadvertently destroy the natural beauty of this scenic wonder, the state of New York in 1885 created Niagara Falls Park in order to protect the land surrounding American Falls. A year later Canada created Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the Niagara, around Horseshoe Falls. With the area surrounding the falls under the jurisdiction of government agencies, appropriate steps could be taken to preserve the pristine beauty of the area.

1. What is the major point that the author is making in this passage?
 - (A) Niagara Falls can be viewed from either the American side or the Canadian side.
 - (B) A trip to the United States isn't complete without a visit to Niagara Falls.
 - (C) Niagara Falls has had an interesting history.
 - (D) It has been necessary to protect Niagara Falls from the many tourists who go there.
2. The word "flock" in line 2 could best be replaced by
 - (A) come by plane
 - (B) come in large numbers
 - (C) come out of boredom
 - (D) come without knowing what they will see
3. According to the passage, which of the following best describes Niagara Falls?
 - (A) Niagara Falls consists of two rivers, one Canadian and the other American.
 - (B) American Falls is considerably higher than Horseshoe Falls.
 - (C) The Niagara River has two falls, one in Canada and one in the United States.
 - (D) Although the Niagara River flows through the United States and Canada, the falls are only in the United States.
4. A "steamer" in line 8 is probably
 - (A) a bus
 - (B) a boat
 - (C) a walkway
 - (D) a park

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

5. The expression "right up" in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) turn to the right
 - (B) follow correct procedures
 - (C) travel upstream
 - (D) all the way up
6. The passage implies that tourists prefer to
- (A) visit Niagara Falls during warmer weather
 - (B) see the falls from a great distance
 - (C) take a ride over the falls
 - (D) come to Niagara Falls for a winter vacation
7. According to the passage, why was Niagara Park created?
- (A) To encourage tourists to visit Niagara Falls
 - (B) To show off the natural beauty of Niagara Falls
 - (C) To protect the area around Niagara Falls
 - (D) To force Canada to open Queen Victoria Park
8. The word "jurisdiction" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) view
 - (B) assistance
 - (C) taxation
 - (D) control
9. The word "pristine" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) pure and natural
 - (B) highly developed
 - (C) well-regulated
 - (D) overused
10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) additional ways to observe the falls
 - (B) steps take by government agencies to protect the falls
 - (C) a detailed description of the division of the falls between the United States and Canada
 - (D) further problems that are destroying the area around the falls

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 11–19

Line (5) What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called peppercorns. The peppercorns turn from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper, which has a more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.

(10) Red and green peppers, on the other hand, come from a completely different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white flowers and fruit which can be any one of a number of colors, shapes, and sizes. These peppers range in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most incredibly burning taste imaginable. Bell peppers are the most mild, while habaneros are the most burning.

(15) Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of the fifteenth-century push to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the *Capsicum* family in use among the people of the New World, and he incorrectly identified them as relatives of black pepper. Columbus introduced the spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread (20) them to Asia and Africa. These *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum* family.

11. The purpose of this passage is to
 - (A) explain why there is confusion today over peppers
 - (B) provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers
 - (C) demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe
 - (D) classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of peppers
12. The word “turn” in line 3 could best be replaced by
 - (A) revert
 - (B) exchange
 - (C) veer
 - (D) change
13. According to the passage, both black and white peppers
 - (A) come from different plants
 - (B) change colors after they are ground
 - (C) are ground from dried out peppercorns
 - (D) have the same flavor
14. What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?
 - (A) The seed inside the fruit
 - (B) The outer covering of the fruit
 - (C) The pulp inside the vine
 - (D) The outer covering of the vine
15. What usually does NOT vary in a *Capsicum* plant?
 - (A) The color of the flower
 - (B) The size of the fruit
 - (C) The shape of the fruit
 - (D) The color of the fruit
16. The word “push” in line 14 could best be replaced by
 - (A) shove
 - (B) strength
 - (C) drive
 - (D) hit


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

17. The pronoun "them" in line 18 refers to
- (A) plants
 - (B) people
 - (C) relatives
 - (D) Europeans
18. It can be inferred from the passage that chili peppers originally came from
- (A) Europe
 - (B) Asia
 - (C) America
 - (D) Africa
19. Where in the passage does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?
- (A) Lines 7–8
 - (B) Line 12
 - (C) Lines 15–16
 - (D) Lines 17–18

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 20–31

Line Just two months after the flight of *Apollo 10*, the *Apollo 11* astronauts made their historic
(5) landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

(10) The Moon soil that came back on *Apollo 11* contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.

(15) In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.

20. The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses
- (A) astronaut training
(B) the inception of the *Apollo* space program
(C) a different space trip
(D) previous Moon landings
21. What is the subject of this passage?
- (A) The *Apollo* astronauts
(B) Soil on the Moon
(C) What the Moon is made of
(D) Basalt and breccia
22. An “abundance” in line 3 is
- (A) a disorderly pile
(B) a wealthy bunch
(C) an insignificant proportion
(D) a large amount
23. According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?
- (A) Hydrogen and helium
(B) Large chunks of volcanic lava
(C) Tiny pieces of stones and glass
(D) Streams of gases
24. The word “spherical” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) earthen
(B) circular
(C) angular
(D) amorphous
25. Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?
- (A) Basalt
(B) Soil
(C) Breccia
(D) Plant life
26. An “indication” in line 13 is
- (A) an exhibition
(B) a clue
(C) a denial
(D) a dictate



27. According to the passage, breccia was formed
- (A) when objects struck the Moon
 - (B) from volcanic lava
 - (C) when streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon
 - (D) from the interaction of helium and hydrogen
28. It is implied in the passage that scientists believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks
- (A) were not originally from the Moon
 - (B) were created inside the rocks
 - (C) traveled from the Moon to the Sun
 - (D) caused the Moon's temperature to rise
29. The word "emitted" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) set off
 - (B) vaporized
 - (C) sent out
 - (D) separated
30. The author's purpose in this passage is to
- (A) describe some rock and soil samples
 - (B) explain some of the things learned from space flights
 - (C) propose a new theory about the creation of the Moon
 - (D) demonstrate the difference between basalt and breccia
31. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) the only items of importance that astronauts brought back from the Moon were rock and soil samples
 - (B) scientists learned relatively little from the Moon rock and soil samples
 - (C) scientists do not believe that it is necessary to return to the Moon
 - (D) rock and soil samples were only some of a myriad of significant items from the Moon

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 32–40

Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words *jeans*, *denims*, and *levis*.

Line
(5)

The word *jeans* is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word *jeans* that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.

(10)

Similar to the word *jeans*, the word *denim* is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as *serge de Nimes*. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's *denim*, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.

(15)

The word *levis* came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching for a close relative of the product that Strauss had developed years earlier.

(20)

32. This passage is developed by

- (A) citing an effect and its causes
- (B) explaining history with three specific cases
- (C) demonstrating the sides of an issue
- (D) developing the biography of a famous person chronologically

33. The word "unique" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) universal
- (B) solitary
- (C) unusual
- (D) commonplace

34. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about Genoa EXCEPT that it

- (A) was the source of the word *jeans*
- (B) is in Italy
- (C) has a different name in the French language
- (D) is a landlocked city

35. The word "descendants" in line 9 could best be replaced by

- (A) offspring
- (B) bottoms
- (C) antecedents
- (D) derivations

36. The word *denim* was most probably derived from

- (A) two French words
- (B) two Italian words
- (C) one French word and one Italian word
- (D) three French words

37. The pronoun "it" in line 13 refers to

- (A) city
- (B) name
- (C) cloth
- (D) material

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

38. The word "switched" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) reduced
 - (B) created
 - (C) pounded
 - (D) changed
39. It can be inferred from the passage that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?
- (A) He studied tailoring in Nimes.
 - (B) He used an existing type of material.
 - (C) He experimented with brown denim.
 - (D) He tested the pants for destructability.
40. Where in the passage does the author explain how Strauss' first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?
- (A) Lines 12-14
 - (B) Lines 15-17
 - (C) Lines 18-19
 - (D) Lines 21-22

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 41–50

During the heyday of the railroads, when America's rail system provided the bulk of the country's passenger and freight transportation, various types of railroad cars were in service to accomplish the varied tasks handled by the railroads. One type of car that was not available for public use prior to the Civil War, however, was a sleeping car; ideas for sleeping cars abounded at the time, but these ideas were unworkable. It unfortunately took the death of a president to make the sleeping car a viable reality.

Cabinet-maker George M. Pullman had recognized the demand for sleeping cars and had worked on developing experimental models of sleeping cars in the decade leading up to the Civil War. However, in spite of the fact that he had made successful test runs on the Chicago and Alton Railroads with his models, he was unable to sell his idea because his models were too wide and too high for existing train stations and bridges. In 1863, after spending time working as a storekeeper in a Colorado mining town, he invested his savings of twenty thousand dollars, a huge fortune at that time and all the money that he had in the world, in a luxurious sleeping car that he named the Pioneer. Pullman and friend Ben Field built the Pioneer on the site of the present-day Chicago Union Station. For two years, however, the Pioneer sat on a railroad siding, useless because it could not fit through train stations and over bridges.

Following President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the state of Illinois, Lincoln's birthplace, wanted to transport the presidential casket in the finest fashion possible. The Pullman Pioneer was the most elegant car around; in order to make the Pullman part of the presidential funeral train in its run from Springfield to Chicago, the state cut down station platforms and raised bridges in order to accommodate the luxurious railway car. The Pullman car greatly impressed the funeral party, which included Lincoln's successor as president, General Ulysses S. Grant, and Grant later requested the Pioneer for a trip from Detroit to Chicago. To satisfy Grant's request for the Pioneer, the Michigan Central Railroad made improvements on its line to accommodate the wide car, and soon other railroads followed. George Pullman founded the Pullman Palace Car Company in partnership with financier Andrew Carnegie and eventually became a millionaire.

41. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) America's railroads used to provide much of the country's transportation.
 (B) President Lincoln's assassination in 1865 shocked the nation.
 (C) George Pullman was the only one to come up with the idea for a sleeping car.
 (D) Pullman's idea for a sleeping car became workable after Lincoln's death.
42. A "heyday" in line 1 is most probably a
- (A) time for harvest
 (B) a period with low prices
 (C) a period of great success
 (D) a type of railroad schedule
43. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Civil War, sleeping cars
- (A) were used abundantly
 (B) were thought to be a good idea
 (C) were only used privately
 (D) were used by presidents
44. The word "test" in line 9 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) Exam
 (B) Trial
 (C) Inspection
 (D) Scientific
45. What was the initial problem that made Pullman's cars unusable?
- (A) They were too large.
 (B) They were too expensive.
 (C) They were too slow.
 (D) They were too unusual.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

46. What is stated in the passage about George Pullman?
- (A) He once had a job in a store.
(B) He always lived in Chicago.
(C) He worked in a mine.
(D) He saved money for his project.
47. The word "site" in line 14 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Factory
(B) View
(C) Location
(D) Foundation
48. Why did the state of Illinois want to use the Pullman in Lincoln's funeral train?
- (A) It was superior to other cars.
(B) It was the only railroad car that could make it from Springfield to Chicago.
(C) Ulysses S. Grant requested it.
(D) The Pullman Palace Car Company was a major Illinois business.
49. It can be inferred from the passage that the Michigan Central Railroad
- (A) was owned by George Pullman
(B) controlled the railroad tracks between Detroit and Chicago
(C) was the only railroad company to accommodate wide cars
(D) was the sole manufacturer of the Pioneer
50. This passage would most likely be assigned in which of the following courses?
- (A) Engineering
(B) Political science
(C) Finance
(D) History

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.**

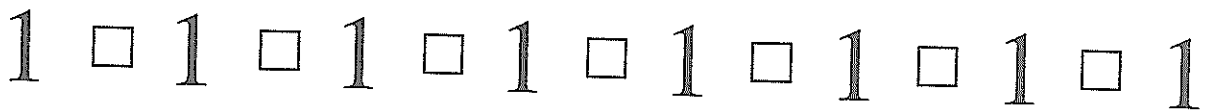
When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 551–558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

LATIHAN SOAL 3

(Tidak ada yang tidak mungkin jika *SEMANGAT, KESABARAN, USAHA dan DO'A*
berkumpul menjadi satu)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A



COMPLETE TEST THREE

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

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

Part A

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

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer

On the recording, you will hear:

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



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

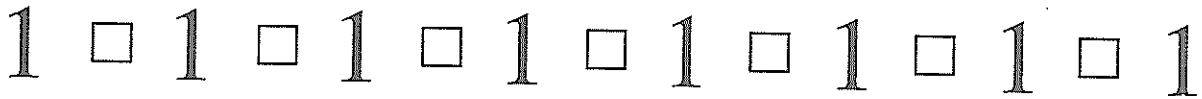
You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).



1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

1. (A) He finished the problem at last.
(B) He hardly worked on the math.
(C) It was hard for him to assign the math.
(D) The problem was very difficult.
2. (A) He didn't fail by much.
(B) He completely failed the exam.
(C) He had a really high grade.
(D) His grade was low but passing.
3. (A) The laundry is getting done.
(B) They are close to the cleaners.
(C) The woman should close the machine.
(D) He is watching someone clear the machine.
4. (A) Leaving on Tuesday.
(B) Cutting their visit short.
(C) Changing the day of their departure.
(D) Postponing their visit to a later date.
5. (A) The landlord has raised the rent.
(B) The landlord has received a letter with some bad news.
(C) The landlord will not increase the rent.
(D) The landlord will not rent them an apartment.
6. (A) He is always underappreciated.
(B) She is thankful for what he did.
(C) He has made no apparent effort.
(D) She feels little appreciation for his efforts.
7. (A) Getting dressed.
(B) Making salad.
(C) Shopping for groceries.
(D) Washing clothes.
8. (A) She convinced Jack to go.
(B) She will not be able to go to the restaurant.
(C) Jack has convinced her to go to a restaurant.
(D) Jack is not going.
9. (A) Descend the stairs and go in the second door.
(B) Step around the building and enter through the first door.
(C) Go through the first door and go down the steps.
(D) Go down the hall and enter the doorway.
10. (A) She can see him very clearly.
(B) He speaks loudly.
(C) He's very soft-spoken.
(D) She didn't speak to him.
11. (A) She would like the man to repeat himself.
(B) The last exam was not very hard.
(C) She agrees with the man about the exam.
(D) The man has repeated himself several times.
12. (A) It has probably not been arranged.
(B) It is ready for the conference.
(C) It needs a set of chairs.
(D) It needs to be emptied.
13. (A) She'll be able to stay up until the last moment.
(B) She's been running for some time.
(C) She's not sure when the last exam is.
(D) She's really exhausted.
14. (A) He fascinated the guests.
(B) The speaker's ideas intrigued him.
(C) Giving speeches is fascinating.
(D) He was a guest of the speaker.
15. (A) It is quite humid this week.
(B) The humidity will last through the week.
(C) It is drier now.
(D) It was better just last week.
16. (A) She was extremely understanding.
(B) She couldn't understand the explanation.
(C) She did not understand the problem.
(D) She missed class due to illness.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



17. (A) She didn't see all of the show.
(B) The show was unbelievable.
(C) She doesn't believe that the show really happened.
(D) The skydivers were pulled off their feet.
18. (A) They were unable to pay the bill.
(B) The prices were surprisingly low.
(C) The restaurant was too expensive for them to try.
(D) They almost didn't have enough to pay for the meal.
19. (A) He has to take microbiology.
(B) He wishes he could take microbiology this semester.
(C) He is not enrolling in microbiology this semester.
(D) He had hoped to take microbiology this semester.
20. (A) That she would take the course.
(B) That the first lecture would not be tomorrow.
(C) That he would not be in the course.
(D) That she would not register.
21. (A) Construction workers.
(B) Architects.
(C) Insurance agents.
(D) Artists.
22. (A) The runner did not fall.
(B) The team won.
(C) The loss was the runner's fault.
(D) The team won't ever win a game.
23. (A) Starting on their exam preparation.
(B) Leaving for the exam.
(C) Going home to study.
(D) Going to her job.
24. (A) She's not a very good manager.
(B) He'll be able to work reasonably well with her.
(C) He's unhappy that there is a class project.
(D) He's happy that she's not part of the group.
25. (A) He was not surprised by the change.
(B) He didn't expect the change.
(C) The requirements have not changed.
(D) He expects to change his major.
26. (A) The bridge is too hard to cross.
(B) They must pay rent for the bridge.
(C) They must cross a bridge to get to the house.
(D) They can decide later.
27. (A) The trip was less than perfect.
(B) There was nothing at all wrong with the trip.
(C) There wasn't any way that she could take the trip.
(D) The trip could have been improved in a number of ways.
28. (A) It received more attention on the exam than it did in the lectures.
(B) It was a major part of all of the lectures.
(C) It was not on the exam at all.
(D) It received more attention in the lectures than it had on the exam.
29. (A) The professor made an early announcement about the exam.
(B) The professor failed to announce the exam.
(C) The professor announced the exam too soon.
(D) The professor did not give enough notice for the exam.
30. (A) That he would remember her birthday.
(B) That he would bring her a gift.
(C) That he had forgotten her birthday.
(D) That he would get her something she didn't like.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Part B

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

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

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

31. (A) To write his paper.
(B) To help him decide on a topic.
(C) To teach him about history.
(D) To discuss history with him.
32. (A) At the beginning of the semester.
(B) Before the start of the semester.
(C) Near the end of the semester.
(D) One week after the semester is finished.
33. (A) The topic's too general.
(B) He isn't interested in technology.
(C) He doesn't have enough time.
(D) Technology has nothing to do with American history.
34. (A) A month.
(B) The semester.
(C) Seven days.
(D) A day or two.
35. (A) Fire damage to some apartments.
(B) How to prevent fires.
(C) An apartment fire and what one can learn from it.
(D) An early morning news story.
36. (A) One was damaged more severely than the others.
(B) All the apartments were completely destroyed.
(C) There was one thousand dollars of damage.
(D) All twenty apartments suffered some damage.
37. (A) They were killed.
(B) They were taken to the hospital.
(C) The damage to the apartments was more serious than the harm to the residents.
(D) They weren't frightened.
38. (A) Call the fire department.
(B) Rush to the hospital.
(C) Listen for a smoke alarm.
(D) Have an alarm and extinguisher in good condition.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE**

Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

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

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

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

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

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

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

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

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

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

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) "American Regionalist."
 - (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
 - (C) "American Gothic."
 - (D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

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



1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

39. (A) A professional dancer.
(B) A student in the dance department.
(C) The head of the dance department.
(D) A choreographer.
40. (A) Which dance degree to take.
(B) Whether or not to major in dance.
(C) Whether to be a professional dancer or choreographer.
(D) Whether to specialize in dance therapy or dance history.
41. (A) Physical therapy.
(B) Dance history.
(C) Choreography.
(D) Dance administration.
42. (A) They are both intended for professional dancers.
(B) They involve mostly the same courses.
(C) They do not need to be selected until later.
(D) They are both four-year programs.
43. (A) A Cajun.
(B) A tourist.
(C) An Acadian.
(D) A tour guide.
44. (A) They went to Acadia in the eighteenth century.
(B) They came from France in the eighteenth century.
(C) They maintained characteristics of their old culture.
(D) They assimilated completely into the new culture.
45. (A) Very spicy.
(B) Full of sugar.
(C) Salty.
(D) Full of tobacco.
46. (A) An Acadian will give a talk.
(B) The bus ride will continue.
(C) They will stop in Lafayette.
(D) They will see the exhibition at Acadian Village.
47. (A) The purpose of the FCC.
(B) The relatively rapid development of radio.
(C) Interference from competing radio stations.
(D) The first U.S. radio station.
48. (A) Introduction to Engineering.
(B) Popular Radio Programs.
(C) Ethics in Journalism.
(D) The History of Communication.
49. (A) The many radio stations were highly regulated.
(B) In 1930 there was only one radio station in the United States.
(C) The existing radio stations were totally uncontrolled.
(D) The FCC was unable to control the radio stations.
50. (A) First Communications Committee.
(B) First Control Committee.
(C) Federal Control of Communications.
(D) Federal Communications Commission.

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

Turn off the recording.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
Do NOT read or work on any other section
of the test during the next 25 minutes.**

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

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

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

- In the late 1880s, Hull House _____ United States' first welfare state.
 - to become the
 - became the
 - becoming one of the
 - it became the
- _____ with the largest alphabet is Cambodian, with 74 letters.
 - In the language
 - The language is
 - The language
 - About the language
- _____ given to the various types of microscopic plants and animals found in water.
 - Named plankton
 - The name of plankton
 - Plankton's name
 - Plankton is the name
- Charles Babbage (1792–1871) drew up the first plans for a programmable digital computer in 1834, but _____ was never completed.
 - his invention
 - he invented
 - to invent him
 - for him to invent
- _____, one of the oldest forms of written communication, was used as early as 3000 B.C.
 - Cuneiform writing
 - In cuneiform writing
 - Cuneiform writing was
 - When cuneiform writing
- As a protection device, an octopus ejects black or purple ink to cloud the water when _____.
 - does it escape
 - its escape
 - it escapes
 - escapes it
- _____ manipulate with their feet as well as with their hands, it is difficult for them to stand upright.
 - Apes can, however,
 - Apes are able to
 - Despite the ability of apes
 - Although apes can
- Approximately 500 varieties of insectivorous plants, which trap animals for their sustenance, _____ in the world.
 - and their existence
 - exist
 - they exist
 - that exist
- Ozone is formed when ultraviolet radiation from the Sun _____ molecules into highly reactive oxygen atoms.
 - oxygen breaks up
 - oxygen is broken up
 - breaks up oxygen
 - to break up oxygen
- The surrealistic movement in art in the 1920s and 1930s placed _____ is pictured in the unconscious and often incorporated dreamlike images.
 - to emphasize it
 - an emphasis on it
 - emphasize what
 - an emphasis on what



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

11. Today used to measure the weight of gemstones or the amount of gold per 24 parts of pure gold, _____ originally the weight of a seed of the carob tree.
- (A) was a carat
 - (B) a carat was
 - (C) which was a carat
 - (D) that a carat was
12. The film *Lawrence of Arabia* is three hours and forty-one minutes long, one minute _____ *Gone with the Wind*.
- (A) in length like
 - (B) long is
 - (C) is longer than
 - (D) longer than is
13. The genus *Equus* became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until _____ by the Spaniards.
- (A) brought there
 - (B) was brought there
 - (C) bringing it there
 - (D) it brought there
14. In _____ several vertically aligned honeycombs with hexagonal wax cells stacked close together.
- (A) a honeybee hive is
 - (B) a honeybee hive are
 - (C) a honeybee hive of
 - (D) a honeybee hive composed of
15. The shapes of snow crystals depend largely _____ temperature and humidity are.
- (A) how high its
 - (B) on the height of the
 - (C) on how high the
 - (D) that the height of the



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

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

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



16. The price of silver rose to \$50.05 per troy ounce in January 1980 and then fell to \$10.80 two month later.
17. Most polar seals retreat to open water during the winter, but a few types have learn to survive on and under the ice all year round.
18. More than half of all stars is in binary or multiple-star systems.
19. The harpsichord is the most complex and most large of all the plucked keyboard instruments.
20. United States forces won the city of Los Angeles in 1847 during the Mexican War and gain all of California in the same year.
21. During fermentation, complex carbohydrates are converted to another chemicals by the action of enzymes produced by molds, yeasts, or bacteria.
22. The surface of Mars is very complex and consists of a mixture of flat deserts, craters, volcanoes, and mountainous.
23. Hardwood comes from broad-leaved deciduous trees, those that lose theirs leaves in winter.
24. The Washington quarter was first minting by the U.S. government in 1932 on the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.
25. W. Somerset Maugham's best-known novel, *Of Human Bondage*, is a partially fictionalized account of a unhappy youth.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE**

26. The Congressional Medal of Honor, instituted at the height of the Civil War, is today a highest decoration for gallantry in the United States.
B C D A
27. High blood pressure results from either an increased output of blood from the heart and an increased resistance to its flow through tiny branches of the arteries.
C A B D
28. When the U.S. government's library was burned by the British in 1814, former President Thomas Jefferson donated 6,487 of their own books to start the present-day Library of Congress.
A B C D
29. James A. Garfield has become the twentieth president of the United States in 1881 and was assassinated later in that year.
C A B D
30. Mambas, poisonous African snakes that come from the same family as cobras, possess an extreme potent venom.
A B C D
31. Not until the discovery of Pluto's moon Charon was many of the characteristics of the planet Pluto evident.
A B C D
32. Scorpions, which are normally lone, have developed a cautious mating ritual because they are not immune to their own poison.
A B C D
33. The diameter of the Sun is more than one hundred times greater than the Earth.
A B C D
34. In the mid-18th century, American, Russian, and Canadian hunters on the Pacific coast of North America annihilated almost the sea otter in order to collect the pelts.
A C B D
35. Pat Garrett, who shot and killed Billy the Kid on July 14, 1881, later did his living as a Texas Ranger.
A B C D

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE**

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

36. Paul Revere was the son of a French immigration named Apollos Rivoire, who later began calling himself Revere to make his name easier for Americans to pronounce.
37. Safety glass, a toughened glass sheet, is six times stronger than untreating glass.
38. The foxglove is source of the drug digitalis, which is used to treat heart disease.
39. Related fungus from a family of yeasts called ascomycetes cause bread to rise, create the veins in blue cheese, and produce penicillin.
40. Rival leaders during the American Civil War, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis both hailed Kentucky.

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



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

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

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

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

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of
Line (5) speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

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

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
-
- Ⓒ
- Ⓓ

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

Example II

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

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
- Ⓑ
-
- Ⓓ

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

Questions 1–10

The final battle of the War of 1812 was the Battle of New Orleans. This battle gave a clear demonstration of the need for effective communication during wartime; it also showed the disastrous results that can come to pass when communication is inadequate.

Line (5) The War of 1812 was fought between Great Britain and the very young country of the United States only a relatively few years after the United States had won its independence from Britain. The United States had declared war against Britain in June of 1812, mostly because of interference with U.S. shipping by the British and because of the shanghaiing of U.S. sailors for enforced service on British vessels. The war lasted for a little more than two years, when a peace treaty was signed at Ghent, in Belgium, on the 24th of December, 1814.

(10) Unfortunately, the news that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed and that the war was officially over was not communicated in a timely manner over the wide distance to where the war was being contested. Negotiations for the treaty and the actual signing of the treaty took place in Europe, and news of the treaty had to be carried across the Atlantic to the war front by ship. A totally unnecessary loss of life was incurred as a result of the amount of time that it took to inform the combatants of the treaty.

(15) Early in January of 1815, some two weeks after the peace treaty had been signed, British troops in the southern part of the United States were unaware that the war had officially ended. Over 5,000 British troops attacked U.S. troops. During the ensuing battle, known as the Battle of New Orleans, the British suffered a huge number of casualties, around 2,000, and the Americans lost 71, all in a battle fought only because news of the peace treaty that had already been signed in Ghent had not yet reached the battlefield.

- The main idea of this passage is that
 - the War of Independence was unnecessary
 - the War of 1812 was unnecessary
 - the Treaty of Ghent was unnecessary
 - the Battle of New Orleans was unnecessary
- The pronoun "it" in line 2 refers to
 - battle
 - demonstration
 - communication
 - wartime
- The expression "come to pass" in line 3 could best be replaced by
 - happen
 - overthrow
 - self-destruct
 - circumvent
- According to the passage, when did the United States win its independence from Britain?
 - Shortly before the War of 1812
 - During the War of 1812
 - Just after the War of 1812
 - Long after the War of 1812
- According to the passage, some U.S. sailors were
 - taken forcibly to Shanghai
 - made to go to Ghent
 - forced to work on British ships
 - responsible for causing the War of 1812
- It is NOT stated in the passage that Ghent was
 - where negotiations took place
 - the site of the final battle
 - where the treaty was signed
 - far from the battlefield

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

7. The word "contested" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) played
 - (B) fought
 - (C) discussed
 - (D) examined
8. It can be determined from the passage that, of the following dates, the Battle of New Orleans was most probably fought
- (A) on December 10, 1814
 - (B) on December 24, 1814
 - (C) on January 1, 1815
 - (D) on January 8, 1815
9. Where in the passage does the author indicate when the War of 1812 officially ended?
- (A) Lines 1-3
 - (B) Lines 4-5
 - (C) Lines 8-9
 - (D) Lines 10-12
10. Which paragraph describes the battle that took place after the signing of the treaty?
- (A) The first paragraph
 - (B) The second paragraph
 - (C) The third paragraph
 - (D) The last paragraph

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 11–21

Mount Rushmore is a well-known monument in the Black Hills of South Dakota that features the countenances of four United States presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln. What is not so well known is that the process of creating this national treasure was not exactly an uneventful one.

Line

(5)

Mount Rushmore was the project of the visionary sculptor John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum, who was born in Idaho but studied sculpture in Paris in his youth and befriended the famous French sculptor Auguste Rodin. In 1927 Borglum was granted a commission by the federal government to create the sculpture on Mount Rushmore. Though he was nearly sixty years old when he started, he was undaunted by the enormity of the project and the obstacles that it engendered. He optimistically asserted that the project would be completed within five years, not caring to recognize the potential problems that such a massive project would involve, the problems of dealing with financing, with government bureaucracy, and with Mother Nature herself. An example of what Mother Nature had to throw at the project was the fissure—or large crack—that developed in the granite where Jefferson was being carved. Jefferson had to be moved to the other side of Washington, next to Roosevelt because of the break in the stone. The work that had been started on the first Jefferson had to be dynamited away.

(10)

(15)

Mount Rushmore was not completed within the five years predicted by Borglum and was in fact not actually completed within Borglum's lifetime, although it was almost finished. Borglum died on March 6, 1941, at the age of seventy-four, after fourteen years of work on the presidents. His son, Lincoln Borglum, who had worked with his father throughout the project, completed the monument within eight months of his father's death.

(20)

11. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Mount Rushmore was a huge project filled with numerous obstacles.
 - (B) Mount Rushmore is a famous American monument.
 - (C) Mount Rushmore has sculptures of four United States presidents on it.
 - (D) John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum created Mount Rushmore.
12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Borglum and Rodin in Borglum's early years?
 - (A) Borglum studied about Rodin in Paris.
 - (B) Borglum was far more famous than Rodin as a sculptor.
 - (C) Borglum and Rodin were born and raised in the same place.
 - (D) Borglum and Rodin were friends.
13. The word "nearly" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following.
 - (A) Over
 - (B) Closely
 - (C) Almost
 - (D) Barely
14. Which of the following is NOT true about Borglum?
 - (A) He began Mount Rushmore around the age of sixty.
 - (B) He predicted that Mount Rushmore would be finished around 1932.
 - (C) Mount Rushmore was finished when Borglum predicted it would be.
 - (D) Borglum worked on Mount Rushmore for more than a decade.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

15. It can be inferred from the passage that Borglum was someone who
- (A) expected the best to happen
 - (B) set realistic goals
 - (C) never tried anything too challenging
 - (D) was always afraid that bad things were going to happen
16. A "fissure" in line 13 is a
- (A) discoloration
 - (B) break
 - (C) unevenness
 - (D) softness
17. Why does the author mention the fact that the carving of Thomas Jefferson was moved?
- (A) It shows what a perfectionist Borglum was.
 - (B) It demonstrates Borglum's artistic style.
 - (C) It gives insight into Jefferson's character.
 - (D) It is an example of a problem caused by nature.
18. The pronoun "it" in line 18 refers to which of the following?
- (A) The first Jefferson
 - (B) Mount Rushmore
 - (C) Borglum's lifetime
 - (D) Fourteen years of work
19. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the expression "within eight months of his father's death" in line 21?
- (A) More than eight months before his father's death
 - (B) Less than eight months before his father's death
 - (C) Less than eight months after his father's death
 - (D) More than eight months after his father's death
20. Where in the passage does the author mention when the Mount Rushmore project got started?
- (A) Lines 1-4
 - (B) Lines 7-8
 - (C) Lines 9-12
 - (D) Lines 17-18
21. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) art history
 - (B) geography
 - (C) management
 - (D) government



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 22–31

Carbon dating can be used to estimate the age of any organic natural material; it has been used successfully in archeology to determine the age of ancient artifacts or fossils as well as in a variety of other fields. The principle underlying the use of carbon dating is that carbon is a part of all living things on Earth. Since a radioactive substance such as carbon-14 has a known half-life, the amount of carbon-14 remaining in an object can be used to date that object.

Line
(5)

Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,570 years, which means that after that number of years half of the carbon-14 atoms have decayed into nitrogen-14. It is the ratio of carbon-14 to nitrogen-14 in that substance that indicates the age of the substance. If, for example, in a particular sample the amount of carbon-14 is roughly equivalent to the amount of nitrogen-14, this indicates that around half of the carbon-14 has decayed into nitrogen-14, and the sample is approximately 5,570 years old.

(10)

Carbon dating cannot be used effectively in dating objects that are older than 80,000 years. When objects are that old, much of the carbon-14 has already decayed into nitrogen-14, and the minuscule amount that is left does not provide a reliable measurement of age. In the case of older objects, other age-dating methods are available, methods which use radioactive atoms with longer half-lives than carbon has.

(15)

22. This passage is mainly about
- (A) the differences between carbon-14 and nitrogen-14
 - (B) one method of dating old objects
 - (C) archeology and the study of ancient artifacts
 - (D) various uses for carbon
23. The word “estimate” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) understand
 - (B) hide
 - (C) rate
 - (D) approximate
24. The pronoun “it” in line 1 refers to
- (A) carbon dating
 - (B) the age
 - (C) any organic natural material
 - (D) archeology
25. Which of the following is NOT true about carbon-14?
- (A) It is radioactive.
 - (B) Its half-life is more than 5,000 years.
 - (C) It and nitrogen always exist in equal amounts in any substance.
 - (D) It can decay into nitrogen-14.
26. The word “underlying” in line 3 could best be replaced by
- (A) below
 - (B) requiring
 - (C) being studied through
 - (D) serving as a basis for
27. It can be inferred from the passage that if an item contains more carbon-14 than nitrogen-14, then the item is
- (A) too old to be age-dated with carbon-14
 - (B) not as much as 5,570 years old
 - (C) too radioactive to be used by archeologists
 - (D) more than 5,570 years old
28. The word “roughly” in line 9 could best be replaced by
- (A) harshly
 - (B) precisely
 - (C) coarsely
 - (D) approximately

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

29. The expression "is left" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) remains
 - (B) has turned
 - (C) changes
 - (D) is gone
30. It is implied in the passage that
- (A) carbon dating could not be used on an item containing nitrogen
 - (B) fossils cannot be age-dated using carbon-14
 - (C) carbon-14 does not have the longest known half-life
 - (D) carbon dating has no known uses outside of archeology
31. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) how carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-1
 - (B) various other age-dating methods
 - (C) why carbon-14 has such a long half-life
 - (D) what substances are part of all living things

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 32–40

Madison Square Garden, a world-famous sporting venue in New York City, has actually been a series of buildings in varied locations rather than a single building in one spot. In 1873, P. T. Barnum built Barnum's Monster Classical and Geological Hippodrome at the corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, across from Madison Square Park. Two years later, bandleader Patrick Gilmore bought the property, added statues and fountains, and renamed it Gilmore's Gardens. When Cornelius Vanderbilt bought the property in 1879, it was renamed Madison Square Garden.

A second very lavish Madison Square Garden was built at the same location in 1890, with a ballroom, a restaurant, a theater, a rooftop garden, and a main arena with seating for 15,000. However, this elaborate Madison Square Garden lasted only until 1924, when it was torn down to make way for a forty-story skyscraper.

When the second Madison Square Garden had been replaced in its location across from Madison Square Park, boxing promoter Tex Rickard raised six million dollars to build a new Madison Square Garden. This new Madison Square Garden was constructed in a different location, on 8th Avenue and 50th Street and quite some distance from Madison Square Park and Madison Avenue. Rickard's Madison Square Garden served primarily as an arena for boxing prizefights and circus events until it outgrew its usefulness by the late 1950s.

A new location was found for a fourth Madison Square Garden, atop Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and plans were announced for its construction in 1960. This current edifice, which includes a huge sports arena, a bowling center, a 5,000-seat amphitheater, and a twenty-nine-story office building, does retain the traditional name Madison Square Garden. However, the name is actually quite a misnomer. The building is not located near Madison Square, nor does it have the flowery gardens that contributed to the original name.

32. The main point of this passage is that Madison Square Garden
- (A) has had a varied history in various locations
 - (B) was P. T. Barnum's major accomplishment
 - (C) is home to many different sporting events
 - (D) was named after an adjacent park
33. Which paragraph discusses the third incarnation of Madison Square Garden?
- (A) The first paragraph
 - (B) The second paragraph
 - (C) The third paragraph
 - (D) The last paragraph
34. What is a "venue" in line 1?
- (A) A place where people come together
 - (B) An event in a competition
 - (C) An exhibit of various products
 - (D) An invitation to a program
35. According to the passage, Patrick Gilmore did all of the following EXCEPT that he
- (A) purchased the property at the corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street
 - (B) made improvements to the property that he bought
 - (C) named the property that he bought Madison Square Garden
 - (D) sold the property to Cornelius Vanderbilt
36. The word "lavish" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) simple
 - (B) modern
 - (C) elaborate
 - (D) outlandish

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

37. How long did the second Madison Square Garden last?
- (A) 11 years
 - (B) 34 years
 - (C) 45 years
 - (D) 60 years
38. Which of the following would most likely have taken place at Rickard's Madison Square Garden?
- (A) A ballroom dance
 - (B) A theater production
 - (C) A basketball game
 - (D) A tiger show
39. An "edifice" in line 18 is most likely
- (A) an address
 - (B) an association
 - (C) a component
 - (D) a building
40. What can be inferred about the current Madison Square Garden?
- (A) It is on Madison Avenue.
 - (B) It is across from Madison Square Park.
 - (C) It has incredible gardens.
 - (D) It is above a transportation center.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 41–50

It is often the case with folktales that they develop from actual happenings but in their development lose much of their factual base; the story of Pocahontas quite possibly fits into this category of folktale. This princess of the Powhatan tribe was firmly established in the lore of early America and has been made even more famous by the Disney film based on the folktale that arose from her life. She was a real-life person, but the actual story of her life most probably differed considerably from the folktale and the movie based on the folktale.

Line
(5)

Powhatan, the chief of a confederacy of tribes in Virginia, had several daughters, none of whom was actually named Pocahontas. The nickname means “playful one,” and several of Powhatan’s daughters were called Pocahontas. The daughter of Powhatan who became the subject of the folktale was named Matoaka. What has been verified about Matoaka, or Pocahontas as she has come to be known, is that she did marry an Englishman and that she did spend time in England before she died there at a young age. In the spring of 1613, a young Pocahontas was captured by the English and taken to Jamestown. There she was treated with courtesy as the daughter of chief Powhatan. While Pocahontas was at Jamestown, English gentleman John Rolfe fell in love with her and asked her to marry. Both the governor of the Jamestown colony and Pocahontas’s father Powhatan approved the marriage as a means of securing peace between Powhatan’s tribe and the English at Jamestown. In 1616, Pocahontas accompanied her new husband to England, where she was royally received. Shortly before her planned return to Virginia in 1617, she contracted an illness and died rather suddenly.

(10)

(15)

A major part of the folktale of Pocahontas that is unverified concerns her love for English Captain John Smith in the period of time before her capture by the British and her rescue of him from almost certain death. Captain John Smith was indeed at the colony of Jamestown and was acquainted with Powhatan and his daughters; he even described meeting them in a 1612 journal. However, the story of his rescue by the young maiden did not appear in his writings until 1624, well after Pocahontas had aroused widespread interest in England by her marriage to an English gentleman and her visit to England. It is this discrepancy in dates that has caused some historians to doubt the veracity of the tale. However, other historians do argue quite persuasively that this incident did truly take place.

(20)

(25)

41. The main idea of the passage is that
- (A) folktales are often not very factual
 - (B) Pocahontas did not really exist
 - (C) any one of Powhatan’s daughters could have been the Pocahontas of legend
 - (D) Pocahontas fell in love with John Smith and saved his life
42. The expression “arose from” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) developed from
 - (B) went up with
 - (C) was told during
 - (D) climbed to
43. What is true about the name Pocahontas, according to the passage?
- (A) It was the real name of a girl named Matoaka.
 - (B) It meant that someone was playful.
 - (C) Only one girl was known to have used this name.
 - (D) Powhatan was one of several people to be given this nickname.
44. How was Pocahontas treated when she was held at Jamestown?
- (A) With respect
 - (B) With disdain
 - (C) With surprise
 - (D) With harshness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

45. It can be inferred from the passage that Pocahontas
- (A) never intended to return to Virginia
 - (B) had a long marriage
 - (C) suffered from a long illness
 - (D) did not mean to remain in England
46. The word "indeed" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) therefore
 - (B) in fact
 - (C) unexpectedly
 - (D) in contrast
47. The pronoun "he" in line 22 refers to
- (A) the governor
 - (B) Pocahontas
 - (C) John Smith
 - (D) Powhatan
48. When did John Smith most likely meet Pocahontas?
- (A) In 1612
 - (B) In 1613
 - (C) In 1616
 - (D) In 1624
49. Why are some historians doubtful about the portion of the Pocahontas folktale dealing with John Smith?
- (A) Captain John Smith probably never knew Pocahontas.
 - (B) Captain John Smith was never actually in Jamestown.
 - (C) His rescue purportedly happened while Pocahontas was in England.
 - (D) His account of the rescue did not appear until well after the event supposedly happened.
50. The word "veracity" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) timing
 - (B) location
 - (C) understanding
 - (D) accuracy

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.**

When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 551–558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

LATIHAN SOAL 4

(*Berani melakukan kesalahan* itu BAIK, yang tidak baik Adalah *melakukan kesalahan yang sama*. Ayo semangat mencoba)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A

COMPLETE TEST FOUR

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSIONTime—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

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

Part A

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

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer

On the recording, you will hear:

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

- Ⓐ
 Ⓑ
 Ⓒ
 ●

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

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

Wait

1. (A) Watching a movie.
(B) Hunting.
(C) Buying film.
(D) Taking photos.
2. (A) It's a good idea to be thrifty.
(B) He's feeling a little dirty.
(C) He'd like something to drink.
(D) Stopping for thirty minutes is a good idea.
3. (A) The flight is departing in the near future.
(B) The plane is taking off early.
(C) The man needs to make plans soon.
(D) The plane is taking up space.
4. (A) He has never gone to any games.
(B) It is rare for the football team to win.
(C) He doesn't go to games often.
(D) It is rare for the university team to have a game.
5. (A) They should call out to their neighbors.
(B) They should visit their neighbors.
(C) They should phone their neighbors.
(D) They should look over their neighbors.
6. (A) It is not done yet.
(B) It was not done carelessly.
(C) It does not seem to have been done by the accountant.
(D) It contains a lot of errors.
7. (A) He will be far from the conference tonight.
(B) He's not quite sure who the speaker will be.
(C) He knows Dr. Burton well.
(D) He knows that Dr. Burton will be speaking.
8. (A) Take a short nap.
(B) Go out now.
(C) Enjoy the rest of the evening.
(D) Have a little snack before going out.
9. (A) He's going to say something in the theater.
(B) What the woman said was magnified out of proportion.
(C) The size of the theater was magnificent.
(D) He shares the woman's opinion.
10. (A) They are unconfirmed.
(B) They are dependent on future research.
(C) They are most probably correct.
(D) They are independent of the researchers' ideas.
11. (A) She was less than delighted.
(B) She was quite pleased.
(C) She was unable to accept it.
(D) She wished she could have been more delighted.
12. (A) The lawyer delivered the letter this morning.
(B) The courier has already made the delivery.
(C) The letter to the courier has already been received.
(D) The lawyer's office does not have the letter.
13. (A) The phone is off the hook.
(B) The man will head the committee.
(C) The man is no longer responsible.
(D) The committee meeting has been put off.
14. (A) She must work tonight.
(B) The shift in her plans is unlucky.
(C) Her roommate is persuasive.
(D) Her roommate will work in her place.
15. (A) Put it away.
(B) Put it off.
(C) Put it out.
(D) Put it down.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



16. (A) That the man should not reach out so far.
(B) That the man can accomplish what he wants.
(C) That the man will be unable to graduate.
(D) That the man cannot score a goal.
17. (A) She couldn't afford a new computer.
(B) The computers were not on sale.
(C) She was unable to get a new computer.
(D) She bought a new computer.
18. (A) Visiting a doctor.
(B) Attending a reception.
(C) Applying to medical school.
(D) Interviewing for a job.
19. (A) It met her expectations.
(B) It was rather mediocre.
(C) It was what she had hoped to see.
(D) It was the last performance.
20. (A) Going home on the bus.
(B) Sleeping on the bus.
(C) Taking a quick walk.
(D) Getting some sleep before going home.
21. (A) The course is free.
(B) The course costs \$100 more this semester.
(C) The course was cheaper last semester.
(D) She thinks the cost of the course is too low.
22. (A) That he would be at work.
(B) That he knew a lot about architecture.
(C) That he did not get the job.
(D) That he would not be at home.
23. (A) The rider took the road to the hospital.
(B) An ambulance took the rider to the hospital.
(C) The ambulance left the hospital with the rider.
(D) The motorcyclist followed the ambulance to the hospital.
24. (A) He cannot work on the assignment because of a headache.
(B) He thinks the assignment will take about two hours.
(C) It would be better to prepare two assignments than one.
(D) He prefers not to work on it by himself.
25. (A) The project that the woman wants is impossible.
(B) Two hours is not long enough to complete the project.
(C) The woman's request can be accomplished.
(D) The woman should not ask for such a thing.
26. (A) He is not very impressed with it.
(B) He thinks it is fantastic.
(C) He does not want more pressure on it.
(D) It is less impressive than expected.
27. (A) She spent her normal amount of time on it.
(B) It is rare for her to finish an assignment.
(C) It is rare for her to put any effort into an assignment.
(D) She spent more time than usual on it.
28. (A) It was not cold enough.
(B) The snowball struck him forcefully.
(C) The snow stayed around too long.
(D) It was too cold.
29. (A) That she couldn't get into the lab.
(B) That she wouldn't do the assignment.
(C) That her lab assignment was already done.
(D) That she would start working in a couple of hours.
30. (A) She took the stairs out of necessity.
(B) She didn't want to take the elevator.
(C) It was only a few flights of stairs.
(D) She preferred to climb the stairs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

Part B

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

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

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

31. (A) The price of textbooks.
(B) History 101.
(C) The university bookstore.
(D) Ways to sell used books.
32. (A) He desperately needs the money.
(B) Reading doesn't interest him.
(C) He's finished using them.
(D) He'd rather have cheaper books.
33. (A) The bookstore doesn't want to buy them.
(B) He wouldn't get enough money.
(C) He doesn't like the bookstore's advertisements.
(D) It's too late to sell them to the bookstore.
34. (A) Post some advertisements.
(B) Take History 101.
(C) Give the books to the bookstore for nothing.
(D) Keep the books.
35. (A) That babies sleep thirteen hours a day.
(B) That the woman was taking a psychology class.
(C) That more mature people required so much sleep.
(D) That the need for sleep decreases with age.
36. (A) In psychology class.
(B) In a discussion with the man.
(C) From an article that she read.
(D) From the class textbook.
37. (A) Teens.
(B) Twenties.
(C) Thirties.
(D) Fifties.
38. (A) Thirteen hours.
(B) Nine hours.
(C) Eight hours.
(D) Six hours.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

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

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

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

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

- Ⓐ
Ⓑ
Ⓒ
●

In your test book, you will read:

(A) Art from America's inner cities.
(B) Art from the central region of the United States.
(C) Art from various urban areas in the United States.
(D) Art from rural sections of America.

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

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

- Ⓐ
Ⓑ
●
Ⓓ

In your test book, you will read:

(A) "American Regionalist."
(B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
(C) "American Gothic."
(D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

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

Wait

1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

39. (A) How to get a professor's signature.
(B) The procedure for dropping courses.
(C) When to come and see the advisor.
(D) The effect of officially dropping a course.
40. (A) Any time, if the professor is willing to sign.
(B) Only on the day of the talk.
(C) During the first three weeks of the semester.
(D) Up to three weeks before the end of the semester.
41. (A) None.
(B) One.
(C) Two.
(D) Three.
42. (A) The student fails the course.
(B) The course is removed from the student's schedule.
(C) The student needs to get the advisor's signature.
(D) The student receives a warning.
43. (A) A woodcarving business.
(B) A lumber business.
(C) A construction business.
(D) A jewelry business.
44. (A) During the construction of a sawmill.
(B) After prospectors had arrived.
(C) Sometime after Sutter's death.
(D) Before Sutter had the rights to the land.
45. (A) Increased prosperity.
(B) A large share of gold.
(C) A healthier lumber business.
(D) Little or nothing.
46. (A) To show what a terrible life John Sutter had led.
(B) To show the folly of trying to develop a business.
(C) To show the effect that the discovery of gold has on individuals.
(D) To show that the development of the West happened partly by chance.
47. (A) Becoming a university student.
(B) Managing time.
(C) Majoring in management.
(D) Spending a week in a management training program.
48. (A) Relaxation techniques.
(B) Homework assignments.
(C) A personal time-management study.
(D) Keeping an appointment calendar.
49. (A) Ninety-six days.
(B) Twenty-four days.
(C) Seven days.
(D) Fifteen minutes.
50. (A) Make an appointment.
(B) Begin the time study.
(C) Write down how they spend their time.
(D) Attend another seminar.

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

Turn off the recording.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
Do NOT read or work on any other section
of the test during the next 25 minutes.**

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

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

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1. Indiana's Lost River _____ underground for a distance of 22 miles.
(A) travels
(B) traveling
(C) to travel
(D) it travels
2. The 1980 explosion of _____ the first volcanic eruption in the continental United States in over 60 years.
(A) Mount St. Helens
(B) was Mount St. Helens
(C) it was Mount St. Helens
(D) Mount St. Helens was
3. Static electricity _____ one cloud to another or between clouds and the ground creates lightning.
(A) flows from
(B) the flow from
(C) flowing from
(D) is flowing from
4. The Model T car, introduced in 1908, _____ \$850.
(A) the price was
(B) a price of
(C) to be priced at
(D) was priced at
5. _____ reacts with a chlorine atom, an electron is transferred from the outer shell of the sodium atom to the outer shell of the chlorine atom.
(A) A sodium atom
(B) When a sodium atom
(C) For a sodium atom
(D) It is a sodium atom
6. In 1858, the site _____ was to become the city of Denver was settled as a way station for outfitting gold prospectors.
(A) it
(B) of it
(C) what
(D) of what
7. The light from an electrical lamp includes many different wavelengths, _____ in a laser is concentrated on only one wavelength.
(A) all the energy
(B) it is all the energy
(C) while all the energy
(D) while all the energy is
8. In the Antarctic Ocean _____ plankton and crustacean forms of life.
(A) an abundance of
(B) is an abundance of
(C) it is abundant
(D) an abundance is
9. Flintlock muskets _____ sharp bayonets were standard weapons during the American Revolution.
(A) tip with
(B) tipped with
(C) the tips of
(D) were tipped with
10. Benjamin Franklin believed that the turkey rather than the eagle _____ of the United States.
(A) should become the symbol
(B) the symbol becomes
(C) should symbolize becoming
(D) becoming the symbol

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

11. _____ to occur in the Earth's crust, push-pull and shake waves would be generated simultaneously.
- (A) Were a break
 - (B) If a break
 - (C) A break was
 - (D) If broken
12. Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas produce carbon dioxide when _____.
- (A) are burned
 - (B) they burned
 - (C) burned
 - (D) are they burned
13. Not until Nellie Tayloe Ross was elected governor of Wyoming in 1924 _____ as governor of a U.S. state.
- (A) a woman served
 - (B) a woman serving
 - (C) to serve a woman
 - (D) did a woman serve
14. The temperatures _____ take place vary widely for different materials.
- (A) which melting and freezing
 - (B) at which melting and freezing
 - (C) which they melt and freeze
 - (D) at which they melt and freeze
15. In general, the cells of large animals and plants are only slightly larger than _____ plants and animals.
- (A) smaller
 - (B) are smaller
 - (C) those smaller
 - (D) are those of smaller



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

16. The music on a compact disk (CD) is record by lasers.
A B C D
17. Alaska has more active glaciers as the rest of the inhabited world combined.
A B C D
18. Aristotle believed that everything in the universe were composed of four basic elements: earth, water, air, and fire.
A B C D
19. In the cold climate of the far north, mosquito eggs may remains dormant from autumn until late June.
A B C D
20. Passengers have ridden the first Ferris wheel at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.
A B C D
21. One type of Australian frog lays up to 25 eggs at a time and then swallows they for protection.
A B C D
22. The Cro-Magnons entered the area that is today Europe and quickly eliminated or absorbed theirs Neanderthal predecessors.
A B C D
23. The Spanish introduced not only horses and also cattle to the North American continent.
A B C D
24. The best-known members of the cabbage vegetable group includes head cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale, collard, and brussels sprouts.
A B C D
25. White blood cells are the largest of red blood cells and are more varied in size and in shape.
A B C D


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

26. An hiccup is a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, which leads to a massive intake of air.
27. To make a lithograph, an artist used a flat stone of a kind that will soak up oil and water.
28. Alike a bar magnet, the Earth has two magnetic poles.
29. Not until Harvard College was founded in 1636 was there any colleges in America.
30. Antelopes are gregarious animals that travel in herds, ranging in amount from a few to several thousand.
31. A supersonic airplane can fly faster than a speed of sound.
32. In 1821, Emma Willard opened officially the doors of the first school in the United States to offer college-level courses for women.
33. The first gummed postage stamps issued in New York City in 1842.
34. Typical long bone such as the femur consists of a long shaft with swellings at each end.
35. The common octopus lives lone in a den just big enough for its body.
36. The vacuum tube did an important contribution to the early growth of radio and television.
37. St. Augustine, Florida, founded in 1565 by Pedro Menendez, was raising 21 years later by Francis Drake.


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

38. A bimetallic thermometer relies the different rates of expansion of two types of metal, usually brass and copper.
39. An ice crystal is the nuclei on which a hailstone is built.
40. Tremendous flooding during the summer of 1993 left 8 million acres of nine midwestern states inundated and proved both expensively and deadly.

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



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

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSIONTime—55 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

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

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

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of
Line (5) speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

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

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
-
- Ⓒ
- Ⓓ

According to the passage, John Quincy Adams "dedicated his life to public service." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Example II

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

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

- Ⓐ
- Ⓑ
-
- Ⓓ

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

Questions 1–10

Line
(5) A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the world's largest and deepest, lies hidden there under four kilometers of ice. Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the frigid temperatures (the lowest ever recorded on Earth) on the surface.

(10) The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.

(15) The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient microbes that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The downside of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists are looking for possible ways to accomplish this.

- The purpose of the passage is to
 - explain how Lake Vostok was discovered
 - provide satellite data concerning Antarctica
 - discuss future plans for Lake Vostok
 - present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography
- The word "lies" in line 2 could best be replaced by
 - sleeps
 - sits
 - tells falsehoods
 - inclines
- What is true of Lake Vostok?
 - It is completely frozen.
 - It is not a saltwater lake.
 - It is beneath a thick slab of ice.
 - It is heated by the sun.
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to "frigid" in line 6?
 - Extremely cold
 - Never changing
 - Quite harsh
 - Rarely recorded
- All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it
 - was conducted by air
 - made use of radio waves
 - did not measure the exact size of the lake
 - was controlled by a satellite
- It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if
 - there were no lake
 - the lake were not so big
 - Antarctica were not so cold
 - radio waves were not used


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

7. The word "microbes" in line 13 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) Pieces of dust
 - (B) Trapped bubbles
 - (C) Tiny organisms
 - (D) Rays of light
8. The passage mentions which of the following as a reason for the importance of Lake Vostok to scientists?
- (A) It can be studied using radio waves.
 - (B) It may contain uncontaminated microbes.
 - (C) It may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light.
 - (D) It has already been contaminated.
9. The word "downside" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (A) bottom level
 - (B) negative aspect
 - (C) underside
 - (D) buried section
10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica
 - (B) problems with satellite-borne radar equipment
 - (C) ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it
 - (D) the harsh climate of Antarctica



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 11–21

- Line*
(5) In the American colonies there was little money. England did not supply the colonies with coins and it did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. England wanted to keep money out of America as a means of controlling trade: America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the money to buy products from other countries. The result during this prerevolutionary period was that the colonists used various goods in place of money: beaver pelts, Indian wampum, and tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the American colonies.
- (10) During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the war, so each of the individual states and the Continental Congress issued paper money. So much of this paper money was printed that, by the end of the war, almost no one would accept it. As a result trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.
- (15) By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To remedy this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the
- (20) government at sixteen to one.

11. The passage mainly discusses
- American money from past to present
 - the English monetary policies in colonial America
 - the effect of the Revolution on American money
 - the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
12. The passage indicates that during the colonial period, money was
- supplied by England
 - coined by the colonists
 - scarce
 - used extensively for trade
13. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was allowed to make coins
- continuously from the inception of the colony
 - throughout the seventeenth century
 - from 1652 until the Revolutionary War
 - for a short time during one year
14. The expression “a means of” in line 4 could best be replaced by
- an example of
 - a method for
 - a result of
 - a punishment for
15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a substitute for money during the colonial period?
- Wampum
 - Cotton
 - Tobacco
 - Beaver furs
16. The pronoun “it” in line 12 refers to which of the following?
- The Continental Congress
 - Paper money
 - The war
 - Trade in goods


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

17. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth
- (A) exactly one dollar
 - (B) just under one dollar
 - (C) just over one dollar
 - (D) almost nothing
18. The word "remedy" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (A) resolve
 - (B) understand
 - (C) renew
 - (D) medicate
19. How was the monetary system arranged in the Constitution?
- (A) Only the United States Congress could issue money.
 - (B) The United States officially went on a bimetallic monetary system.
 - (C) Various state governments, including Massachusetts, could issue money.
 - (D) The dollar was made the official currency of the United States.
20. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?
- (A) Either gold or silver could be used as official money.
 - (B) Gold could be exchanged for silver at a rate of sixteen to one.
 - (C) The monetary system was based on two metals.
 - (D) It was established in 1792.
21. The word "fixed" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) discovered
 - (B) repaired
 - (C) valued
 - (D) set



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 22–30

Line (5) The human brain, with an average weight of 1.4 kilograms, is the control center of the body. It receives information from the senses, processes the information, and rapidly sends out responses; it also stores the information that is the source of human thoughts and feelings. Each of the three main parts of the brain—the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem—has its own role in carrying out these functions.

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

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

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

22. What is the author's main purpose?
- (A) To describe the functions of the parts of the brain
 - (B) To explain how the brain processes information
 - (C) To demonstrate the physical composition of the brain
 - (D) To give examples of human body functions
23. The word "stores" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) shops
 - (B) processes
 - (C) releases
 - (D) stockpiles
24. The passage states that the most massive part of the brain is the
- (A) cerebrum
 - (B) cerebellum
 - (C) cerebral cortex
 - (D) brain stem
25. The "cerebral cortex" in line 7 is
- (A) a layer of the brain beneath the cerebrum
 - (B) a layer of nerve cells in the brain
 - (C) a part of the brain that makes up 85 percent of the brain
 - (D) a ridged layer covering the cerebrum in the brain
26. The sensory cortex
- (A) senses that messages should be sent out to the muscles
 - (B) provides a surface covering for nerve cells
 - (C) is where the human process of thinking occurs
 - (D) receives and processes information from the senses



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

27. The word "monitors" in line 11 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Keeps track of
 - (B) Keeps hold of
 - (C) Gets away with
 - (D) Gets rid of
28. Which of the following is true about the cerebellum?
- (A) It is located above the cerebrum.
 - (B) It controls breathing.
 - (C) It is responsible for balance.
 - (D) It is the outside layer of the cerebrum.
29. What shape does the brain stem most likely have?
- (A) Small and round
 - (B) Long and thin
 - (C) Large and formless
 - (D) Short and flat
30. Which of the following could best be used in place of "pathway" in line 16.
- (A) Driveway
 - (B) Roadway
 - (C) Route
 - (D) Street

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 31–41

Line
(5) Though Edmund Halley was most famous because of his achievements as an astronomer, he was a scientist of diverse interests and great skill. In addition to studying the skies, Halley was also deeply interested in exploring the unknown depths of the oceans. One of his lesser-known accomplishments that was quite remarkable was his design for a diving bell that facilitated exploration of the watery depths.

(10) The diving bell that Halley designed had a major advantage over the diving bells that were in use prior to his. Earlier diving bells could only make use of the air contained within the bell itself, so divers had to surface when the air inside the bell ran low. Halley's bell was an improvement in that its design allowed for an additional supply of fresh air that enabled a crew of divers to remain underwater for several hours.

(15) The diving contraption that Halley designed was in the shape of a bell that measured three feet across the top and five feet across the bottom and could hold several divers comfortably; it was open at the bottom so that divers could swim in and out at will. The bell was built of wood, which was first heavily tarred to make it water repellent and was then covered with a half-ton sheet of lead to make the bell heavy enough to sink in water. The bell shape held air inside for the divers to breathe as the bell sank to the bottom.

(20) The air inside the bell was not the only source of air for the divers to breathe, and it was this improvement that made Halley's bell superior to its predecessors. In addition to the air already in the bell, air was also supplied to the divers from a lead barrel that was lowered to the ocean floor close to the bell itself. Air flowed through a leather pipe from the lead barrel on the ocean floor to the bell. The diver could breathe the air from a position inside the bell, or he could move around outside the bell wearing a diving suit that consisted of a lead bell-shaped helmet with a glass viewing window and a leather body suit, with a leather pipe carrying fresh air from the diving bell to the helmet.

31. The subject of the preceding passage was most likely Halley's
- (A) childhood
 - (B) work as an astronomer
 - (C) many different interests
 - (D) invention of the diving bell
32. Which of the following best expresses the subject of this passage?
- (A) Halley's work as an astronomer
 - (B) Halley's many different interests
 - (C) Halley's invention of a contraption for diving
 - (D) Halley's experiences as a diver
33. Halley's bell was better than its predecessors because it
- (A) was bigger
 - (B) provided more air
 - (C) weighed less
 - (D) could rise more quickly
34. The expression "ran low" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) moved slowly
 - (B) had been replenished
 - (C) sank to the bottom
 - (D) was almost exhausted
35. How long could divers stay underwater in Halley's bell?
- (A) Just a few seconds
 - (B) Only a few minutes
 - (C) For hours at a time
 - (D) For days on end
36. It is NOT stated in the passage that Halley's bell
- (A) was wider at the top than at the bottom
 - (B) was made of tarred wood
 - (C) was completely enclosed
 - (D) could hold more than one diver

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

37. The expression "at will" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) in the future
 - (B) as they wanted
 - (C) with great speed
 - (D) upside down
38. It can be inferred from the passage that, were Halley's bell not covered with lead, it would
- (A) float
 - (B) get wet
 - (C) trap the divers
 - (D) suffocate the divers
39. Where in the passage does the author indicate how air traveled from the barrel to the bell?
- (A) Lines 8–10
 - (B) Lines 11–13
 - (C) Lines 17–18
 - (D) Line 20
40. In which paragraph does the author describe the diving bells that preceded Halley's?
- (A) In the first paragraph
 - (B) In the second paragraph
 - (C) In the third paragraph
 - (D) In the last paragraph
41. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) astronomy
 - (B) recreation
 - (C) oceanography
 - (D) physiology



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 42–50

Line
(5) Paul Bunyan is perhaps America's best-known folk hero. A fictional logger of incredible strength, he was most likely based on an actual nineteenth-century logger from the northern United States or Canada. As a folk hero, he struck a chord with Americans on some level, perhaps because he was incredibly strong but also because he was hard-working and capable, ingenious in solving problems, and fun-loving.

(10) Though there is evidence that Paul Bunyan tales were part of oral tradition in the nineteenth century, Paul Bunyan stories did not appear in written form until the early twentieth century. Journalist James McGillivray included descriptions of Bunyan in a series of essays entitled "The Round River Drive," which appeared in a number of Midwestern newspapers between 1906 and 1910. However, it was through an extensive advertising campaign that Paul Bunyan moved solidly into print.

(15) Recognizing the appeal of Paul Bunyan as a figure for his company's advertising, William Laughead, an advertising executive for the Red River Lumber Company, initiated a campaign that consisted of a series of publications featuring Paul Bunyan. For several decades, the company distributed these publications free of charge and made no attempt to obtain a copyright on them. In fact, the company vigorously encouraged other writers to make use of Paul Bunyan because it felt that the use of this character enhanced the name recognition of the Red River Lumber Company inasmuch as the name of the folk hero and the name of the company had become interwoven.

(20) The Bunyan stories published by Red River and further circulated by others were tall tales of gigantic proportions. In these tales, Bunyan is depicted as a man of superhuman proportions, who is strong, hard-working, entrepreneurial, and innovative. In one story, for example, Paul is credited with digging the Great Lakes in order to create a watering hole for his giant ox, Babe. In another of these tales, Paul caused an entire winter of blue snow to fall by swearing a blue streak after he injured himself by smashing his thumb with a large hammer. A third story in the series describes Paul's role in establishing the Mississippi River.

(25) Fascination with Paul Bunyan has continued to grow, and today he is a standard of American folklore. The prevalence of Bunyan as a figure of folklore today is evidenced by references to him in countless stories, cartoons, poems, and songs as well as the numerous community festivals and logging competitions featuring Paul Bunyan that can be found throughout the sections of the country where logging has a strong tradition.

42. The purpose of this passage is to
- (A) present the actual feats of a real-life logger
 - (B) discuss a "larger than life" folk hero
 - (C) describe logging in North America
 - (D) provide an overview of American folktales

44. The passage states that Paul Bunyan tales first appeared
- (A) in oral stories
 - (B) in a series of essays
 - (C) in newspapers
 - (D) in advertising

43. It is NOT stated in the passage that Paul Bunyan is known for his
- (A) unusual strength
 - (B) dedication to work
 - (C) ingenuity in difficult situations
 - (D) serious nature

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

45. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred about the Red River Lumber Company's advertising campaign featuring Paul Bunyan?
- (A) It endured for quite a time.
 (B) The company did not protect its ownership of the stories.
 (C) The campaign did little to enhance the company's profitability.
 (D) The company wanted the name Paul Bunyan to be known as widely as possible.
46. The pronoun "them" in line 15 refers to
- (A) series
 (B) decades
 (C) publications
 (D) writers
47. The word "interwoven" in line 18 could best be replaced by
- (A) unfashionable
 (B) mixed together
 (C) not compatible
 (D) too separate
48. Where in the passage does the author discuss a weather phenomenon that Paul Bunyan supposedly caused?
- (A) Lines 8–9
 (B) Lines 14–15
 (C) Lines 19–20
 (D) Lines 22–24
49. The word "countless" in line 28 could best be replaced by the expression
- (A) a large number of
 (B) a specified number of
 (C) an insubstantial number of
 (D) an overestimated number of
50. Which paragraph describes the plots of some of the tales of Paul Bunyan?
- (A) The second paragraph
 (B) The third paragraph
 (C) The fourth paragraph
 (D) The fifth paragraph

This is the end of Section 3.



If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
 check your work on Section 3 only.
 Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.

When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 551–558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

LATIHAN SOAL 5

(Semakin **BANYAK BERLATIH** semakin besar **PELUANG BERHASIL**)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A

COMPLETE TEST FIVE

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSIONTime—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

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

Part A

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

Listen to an example.

Sample Answer

On the recording, you will hear:

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



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

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

Wait

1. (A) She has rules about how to play.
(B) Her goal is to pay for school.
(C) She is praying not to have a low score.
(D) She'll be acting in a school project.
2. (A) She'd like something to drink.
(B) She'd like to have thirty.
(C) She'd like a bite to eat.
(D) She's a bit thrifty.
3. (A) She's moving in the opposite direction.
(B) She's wide awake.
(C) The rest of the people are tired.
(D) She needs to take a nap.
4. (A) He'll continue to stand in line for texts.
(B) He has enough to pay for the texts.
(C) He agrees with the woman about the texts.
(D) He thinks the woman's in the wrong line to get the texts.
5. (A) He was given the wrong key.
(B) The key was on top of the clock.
(C) It was lucky that he got the key.
(D) The key was at his feet.
6. (A) He went to the conference.
(B) He saw his friends at the conference.
(C) He was in his place at the conference.
(D) He sent a representative.
7. (A) She will see the lawyer tomorrow.
(B) She needs to phone the lawyer.
(C) The lawyer will call her tomorrow.
(D) The lawyer has called off their meeting.
8. (A) There's a lot of difficult homework in it.
(B) There are not very many exams in it.
(C) There is little homework.
(D) There is no homework.
9. (A) Returning to it later.
(B) Coming back home.
(C) Finishing the math book.
(D) Leaving for class.
10. (A) He'll make a charitable contribution.
(B) He couldn't get into the classroom.
(C) He didn't have very much to say.
(D) He was not given the chance to speak.
11. (A) He thought it was extremely fruitful.
(B) He's happy he didn't attend it.
(C) A lot of people missed it.
(D) It was perturbing.
12. (A) He'd like the woman to repeat herself.
(B) The woman should talk to a physician.
(C) He shares the woman's position.
(D) What the woman said was unimportant.
13. (A) To see a dentist.
(B) To see a cardiologist.
(C) To see a podiatrist.
(D) To see an ophthalmologist.
14. (A) She is too scared to try it.
(B) She would like another opportunity.
(C) Her time is very scarce.
(D) She has gone skiing for the last time.
15. (A) He really enjoyed the conference.
(B) He'll be able to go to the conference.
(C) He couldn't attend the conference.
(D) He heard everything at the conference.
16. (A) She doesn't need a jacket for the game.
(B) She was very uncomfortable last time.
(C) She will take a jacket with her this time.
(D) Her jacket does not feel very comfortable.
17. (A) He parked the car to buy the tickets.
(B) He left the car where he shouldn't have.
(C) He got a speeding ticket.
(D) He didn't park the car.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



18. (A) She prepared him for what he was going to do.
(B) She was unprepared for what she had to do.
(C) She probably didn't spend much time on her presentation.
(D) She was really ready for her presentation.
19. (A) He has never gone sailing.
(B) He doesn't like sailing.
(C) He hasn't had much time for sailing.
(D) He doesn't have any time to go sailing.
20. (A) That the man had been in class.
(B) That the man didn't have the notes.
(C) That she didn't need the notes.
(D) That the lecture had been canceled.
21. (A) She listened attentively during class.
(B) She must make the list five pages long.
(C) She did not attend all of the class.
(D) She was inattentive during some of the class.
22. (A) He's not quite sure when the projects should be finished.
(B) He's doing his project for music class now.
(C) Music class meets for the first time in December.
(D) He believes the music will be available on December 1.
23. (A) The tuition increase was unexpected.
(B) She was prepared for the tuition increase.
(C) She doesn't believe that fees were increased.
(D) She believes that tuition will not go up.
24. (A) She answered his question a minute ago.
(B) She just bit her tongue.
(C) It's hard for her to put the answer into words.
(D) The tip of her tongue is quite sore.
25. (A) Some of them are lying down.
(B) Some of them will lose their positions.
(C) Some of them are choosing part-time jobs.
(D) Some of them laid down their newspapers.
26. (A) She's unhappy about the score.
(B) She hasn't seen her score yet.
(C) She's really pleased with her score.
(D) She hasn't taken the exam yet.
27. (A) He didn't believe the course was hard.
(B) He heard that the course was closed.
(C) It was hard for him to get to the class.
(D) He registered for the course.
28. (A) He didn't go because he was sleeping.
(B) He didn't miss the committee meeting.
(C) He never returned from class.
(D) He was unable to fall asleep.
29. (A) That he would be working all weekend.
(B) That no one ever worked on weekends.
(C) That he would not be in the office this weekend.
(D) That the office would be open this weekend.
30. (A) They should not let what happened bother them.
(B) They should keep on trying to talk to Mary.
(C) They should try to flatter Mary.
(D) Their project is already as good as it's going to get.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Part B

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

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

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

31. (A) To a doctor's appointment.
(B) To an exercise club.
(C) To a swimming pool.
(D) To a school.
32. (A) They're both regular members.
(B) He likes to go there occasionally.
(C) She wants him to try it out.
(D) She hates to exercise alone.
33. (A) A limited number.
(B) Racquetball courts and a swimming pool.
(C) Exercise machines, but not classes.
(D) Just about anything.
34. (A) Visit the club once.
(B) Take out a membership.
(C) Try the club unless he hurts himself.
(D) See if he has time to go.
35. (A) A presentation for political science class.
(B) How quickly time passes.
(C) The differences between the various types of courts.
(D) A schedule for preparing for a political science exam.
36. (A) Three levels of courts.
(B) Only the municipal courts.
(C) The state but not the federal courts.
(D) Only the state and federal courts.
37. (A) On Thursday.
(B) On Monday.
(C) In a week.
(D) Before Monday.
38. (A) Plenty of time.
(B) Until Monday.
(C) About one week.
(D) Until a week from Monday.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

Part C

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

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

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

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

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

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

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

- A
- B
- C
- D

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

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

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

- A
- B
- C
- D

- In your test book, you will read:
- (A) "American Regionalist."
 - (B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
 - (C) "American Gothic."
 - (D) "A Serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

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



1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1 □ 1

39. (A) A university administrator.
(B) A student.
(C) A librarian.
(D) A registrar.
40. (A) How to use the library.
(B) The university registration procedure.
(C) Services offered by the Student Center.
(D) Important locations on campus.
41. (A) To provide students with assistance and amusement.
(B) To assist students in the registration process.
(C) To allow students to watch movies.
(D) To provide textbooks for university courses.
42. (A) In administrators' offices.
(B) In the Student Center.
(C) In an auditorium.
(D) In the Student Records Office.
43. (A) Natural soaps.
(B) Synthetic detergents.
(C) Biodegradable detergents.
(D) Phosphates.
44. (A) Synthetic detergents.
(B) A major cause of water pollution.
(C) Substances that break down into simpler forms.
(D) The reason for the foaming water supply.
45. (A) They broke down into simpler forms.
(B) They caused the water to become foamy.
(C) They released phosphates into the water.
(D) They damaged only the underground water supply.
46. (A) Water pollution in the 1950s.
(B) Nonbiodegradable synthetic detergents.
(C) The foamy water supply.
(D) Problems caused by the phosphates.
47. (A) The static atmosphere.
(B) The cause of changes in the atmosphere.
(C) The evolution of plant life.
(D) The process of photosynthesis.
48. (A) Two hundred million years ago.
(B) Twenty million years ago.
(C) Two hundred thousand years ago.
(D) Twenty thousand years ago.
49. (A) The evolution of plants and photosynthesis.
(B) The variety of gases in the atmosphere.
(C) The high percentage of nitrogen.
(D) The ammonia and methane in the original atmosphere.
50. (A) Read about the composition of the atmosphere.
(B) Study the notes of today's lecture.
(C) Prepare for a quiz.
(D) Read the following chapter.

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

Turn off the recording.



**Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.
Do NOT read or work on any other section
of the test during the next 25 minutes.**

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

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

Structure

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

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

-
- B
- C
- D

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

Example II

When _____ the conference?

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

Sample Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

- Different hormones _____ at the same time on a particular target tissue.
 - usually act
 - usually acting
 - they usual act
 - the usual action
- The tidal forces on the Earth due to _____ only 0.46 of those due to the Moon.
 - the Sun is
 - the Sun they are
 - the Sun it is
 - the Sun are
- Most radioactive elements occur in igneous and metamorphic _____ fossils occur in sedimentary rocks.
 - rocks, nearly all
 - rocks, but nearly all
 - rocks, nearly all are
 - rocks, which nearly all are
- _____ radioisotope is encountered, the first step in its identification is the determination of its half-life.
 - An unknown
 - Afterwards, an unknown
 - When an unknown
 - During an unknown
- The Missouri _____ longest river in the United States, flows through seven states from its source in Montana to its confluence with the Mississippi.
 - River, the
 - River is the
 - River is one of the
 - River, one of the
- Coral islands such as the Maldives are the tips of reefs built during periods of warm climate, when _____ higher.
 - were sea levels
 - sea had levels
 - having sea levels
 - sea levels were
- Hail forms within large, dense cumulonimbus _____ develop on hot, humid summer days.
 - clouds
 - clouds that
 - clouds that are
 - clouds that they
- Measles is a highly contagious viral disease _____ by a characteristic skin rash.
 - accompany
 - is accompanied
 - accompanied
 - it is accompanied
- Charles Darwin's first scientific book, published in 1842, _____ a since substantiated theory on the origin of coral reefs and atolls.
 - to present
 - presented
 - presenting
 - it presents
- Phytoplanktons thrive where _____ phosphorus into the upper layers of a body of water.
 - upwelling currents circulate
 - the circulation of upwelling currents
 - are upwelling currents
 - circulates upwelling currents



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

11. By the end of 1609, Galileo had a 20-power telescope that enabled him to see _____ planets revolving around Jupiter.
- (A) the call
 - (B) he called
 - (C) to call him
 - (D) what he called
12. On every continent except Antarctica _____ more than 30,000 species of spiders.
- (A) some are
 - (B) some of the
 - (C) are some of the
 - (D) is some
13. Many bugs possess defensive scent glands and emit disagreeable odors when _____.
- (A) disturbed
 - (B) are disturbed
 - (C) they disturbed
 - (D) are they disturbed
14. Hurricanes move with the large-scale wind currents _____ are imbedded.
- (A) that they
 - (B) which they
 - (C) in that they
 - (D) in which they
15. _____ the Earth's ice to melt, the Earth's oceans would rise by about two hundred feet.
- (A) If all
 - (B) Were all
 - (C) If all were
 - (D) All was



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

TOEFL® test directions and format are reprinted by permission of ETS, the copyright owner. However, all examples and test questions are provided by Pearson Education, Inc.

16. The brilliantly colored rhinoceros viper has two or three horns above each nostrils.
17. Most of the outer planets has large swarms of satellites surrounding them.
18. Historical records show that Halley's comet has return about every seventy-six years for the past 2,000 years.
19. Robert Heinlein was instrumental in popularizing science fiction with a series of stories that is first published in the *Saturday Evening Post*.
20. Each number on the Richter scale represent a tenfold increase in the amplitude of waves of ground motion recorded during an earthquake.
21. Lake Tahoe, located on the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevada range, is feed by more than thirty mountain streams.
22. Established in 1789 and operated by the Jesuits, Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. is the older Roman Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States.
23. The surface of the planet Venus is almost completely hid by the thick clouds that shroud it.
24. Present in rocks of all types, hematite is particular abundant in the sedimentary rocks known as red beds.
25. Tropical cyclones, alike extratropical cyclones, which derive much of their energy from the jet stream, originate far from the polar front.



26. Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the first U.S. women's rights convention in 1848 and was instrumentally in the struggle to win voting and property rights for women.
27. Jaguarundis are sleek, long-tailed creatures colored either an uniform reddish brown or dark grey.
28. It is possible to get a sunburn on a cloudy day because eighty percent of the ultraviolet rays from the Sun would penetrate cloud cover.
29. In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Center in order to assist developing countries in the promotion of its exports.
30. Joseph Heller's novel *Catch-22* satirizes both the horrors of war as well as the power of modern bureaucratic institutions.
31. In *Roots*, Alex Haley uses fictional details to embellish a factual histories of seven generations of his family.
32. The carbon atoms of the diamond are so strongly bonded that a diamond can only be scratched with other diamond.
33. Viruses are extremely tiny parasites that are able to reproduce only within the cells of theirs hosts.
34. During the last Ice Age, which ended about 10,000 years ago, there was about three times more ice than is today.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

35. Melons most probably originated in Persia and were introduced the North American continent during the sixteenth century.
36. More than 600 million individual bacteria lives on the skin of humans.
37. The more directly overhead the Moon is, the great is the effect that it exhibits on the Earth.
38. As the International Dateline at 180 degrees longitude is crossed westerly, it becomes necessary to change the date by moving it one day forward.
39. Kilauea's numerous eruptions are generally composed in molten lava, with little escaping gas and few explosions.
40. The incubation period of tetanus is usually five to ten days, and the most frequently occurred symptom is jaw stiffness.

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



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

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSIONTime—55 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

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

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

Read the following passage:

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

Line
(5)

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

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

Sample Answer

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

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

Example II

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

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 1–11

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginnings.

Line
(5) This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these university graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that they themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this
(10) land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court
(15) named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of
(20) four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

- The main idea of this passage is that
 - Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities
 - what is today a great university started out small
 - John Harvard was key to the development of a great university
 - Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts
- The passage indicates that Harvard is
 - one of the oldest universities in the world
 - the oldest university in the world
 - one of the oldest universities in America
 - the oldest university in America
- It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were
 - rather well educated
 - rather rich
 - rather supportive of the English government
 - rather undemocratic
- The pronoun "they" in line 7 refers to
 - Oxford and Cambridge universities
 - university graduates
 - sons
 - educational opportunities
- The "pounds" in line 8 are probably
 - types of books
 - college students
 - units of money
 - school campuses

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

6. The "English cousin" in line 10 refers to a
- (A) city
 - (B) relative
 - (C) person
 - (D) court
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?
- (A) What he died of
 - (B) Where he came from
 - (C) Where he was buried
 - (D) How much he bequeathed to Harvard
8. The word "fledgling" in line 14 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) Newborn
 - (B) Flying
 - (C) Winged
 - (D) Established
9. The passage implies that
- (A) Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
 - (B) someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
 - (C) Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty
 - (D) the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years
10. The word "somewhat" in line 20 could best be replaced by
- (A) back and forth
 - (B) to and fro
 - (C) side by side
 - (D) more or less
11. Where in the passage does it indicate how much money Minister Harvard was really responsible for giving to the university?
- (A) Lines 3-7
 - (B) Lines 7-11
 - (C) Lines 12-15
 - (D) Lines 15-17



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 12–21

Line (5) A binary star is actually a pair of stars that are held together by the force of gravity. Although occasionally the individual stars that compose a binary star can be distinguished, they generally appear as one star. The gravitational pull between the individual stars of a binary star causes one to orbit around the other. From the orbital pattern of a binary, the mass of its stars can be determined: the gravitational pull of a star is in direct proportion to its mass, and the strength of the gravitational force of one star on another determines the orbital pattern of the binary.

(10) Scientists have discovered stars that seem to orbit around an empty space. It has been suggested that such a star and the empty space really composed a binary star. The empty space is known as a "black hole," a star with such strong gravitational force that no light is able to get through. Although the existence of black holes has not been proven, the theory of their existence has been around for about two centuries, since the French mathematician Pierre Simon de Laplace first proposed the concept at the end of the eighteenth century. Scientific interest in this theory has been intense in the last few decades. However, currently the theory is unproven. Black holes can only be potentially identified based on the interactions of objects around them, as happens when a potential black hole is part of a binary star; they, of course, cannot be seen because of the inability of any light to escape the star's powerful gravity.

12. A binary star could best be described as
- (A) stars that have been forced apart
 - (B) a star with a strong gravitational force
 - (C) two stars pulled together by gravity
 - (D) a large number of attached stars
13. The word "distinguished" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) renowned
 - (B) tied
 - (C) celebrated
 - (D) differentiated
14. According to the passage, what happens as a result of the gravitational force between the stars?
- (A) One star circles the other.
 - (B) The mass of the binary star increases.
 - (C) A black hole is destroyed.
 - (D) The gravitational force decreases.
15. The word "proportion" in line 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Contrast
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Inversion
 - (D) Force
16. A "black hole" in line 9 is
- (A) an empty space around which nothing orbits
 - (B) a star with close to zero gravity
 - (C) a star whose gravitational force blocks the passage of light
 - (D) an empty space so far away that no light can reach it
17. Which of the following statements about black holes is NOT supported by the passage?
- (A) A black hole can have a star orbiting around it.
 - (B) A binary star can be composed of a black hole and a visible star.
 - (C) All empty space contains black holes.
 - (D) The gravitational pull of a black hole is strong.
18. The word "get" in line 9 could best be replaced by
- (A) pass
 - (B) sink
 - (C) jump
 - (D) see



3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

19. Which of the following is implied in the passage about the theory of black holes?
- (A) No reputable scientists believe it.
 - (B) It has only recently been hypothesized.
 - (C) At least some scientists find it credible.
 - (D) Scientists are hoping to see a black hole in order to prove the theory.
20. The word "intense" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) brilliant
 - (B) intermittent
 - (C) bright
 - (D) strong
21. This passage would probably be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) botany
 - (B) astrophysics
 - (C) geology
 - (D) astrology

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Questions 22–30

Clara Barton is well known for her endeavors as a nurse on the battlefield during the Civil War and for her role in founding the American Red Cross. She is perhaps not as well known, however, for her role in establishing a bureau for tracing missing soldiers following the Civil War.

- Line*
(5) At the close of the Civil War, the United States did not have in place any agency responsible for accounting for what had happened to the innumerable men who had served in the military during the war, and many families had no idea as to the fate of their loved ones. Families were forced to agonize endlessly over where their loved ones were, what kind of shape they were in, whether or not they would return, and what had happened to them.
- (10) Clara Barton developed a system for using print media to publish the names of soldiers known to have been wounded or killed during various battles of the Civil War. She was prepared to publish names that she herself had gathered on the battlefield as well as information gathered from others. She made numerous unsuccessful attempts to interest various government officials in her plan. However, it was not until Henry Wilson, a senator from the state of Massachusetts, took up her cause and presented her plan to President Lincoln that her plan was implemented.
- (15) With Lincoln's assistance, Clara Barton was set up in a small government office with funding for a few clerks and the authority to examine military records. She and her clerks gathered and compiled information from military records and battlefield witnesses and published it in newspapers and magazines. Clara Barton operated this missing persons bureau for four years, from the end of the war in 1865 until 1869. During this period, she and her staff put out more than 100,000 printed lists, answered more than 60,000 letters, and accounted for more than 20,000 missing soldiers.
- (20)

22. The purpose of this passage is
- (A) to praise Clara Barton's work as a battlefield nurse
 - (B) to outline Clara Barton's role in establishing the American Red Cross
 - (C) to malign the role of the U.S. government at the end of the Civil War
 - (D) to present one of Clara Barton's lesser-known accomplishments
23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of Clara Barton's accomplishments?
- (A) That she treated wounded Civil War soldiers
 - (B) That she was integral to the establishment of the American Red Cross
 - (C) That she served as an elected government official
 - (D) That she continued to work for the good of soldiers and their families after the Civil War
24. The word "close" in line 4 could best be replaced by
- (A) near
 - (B) battle
 - (C) end
 - (D) shut
25. What is stated in the passage about the issue of missing persons following the Civil War?
- (A) The U.S. government was not officially prepared to deal with the issue.
 - (B) President Lincoln did not recognize that there was an issue.
 - (C) One U.S. government agency was responsible for the issue.
 - (D) U.S. citizens were unaware of the issue.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the budget for Barton's missing persons agency was
- (A) quite lavish
 - (B) open-ended
 - (C) limited in scope
 - (D) from private sources
27. The pronoun "it" in line 17 refers to
- (A) funding
 - (B) authority
 - (C) information
 - (D) bureau
28. Which of the following did Clara Barton and her staff accomplish, according to the passage?
- (A) They searched military records.
 - (B) They responded to 100,000 letters.
 - (C) They printed a list with 100,000 names.
 - (D) They talked with 20,000 missing soldiers.
29. Where in the passage does the author indicate the duration of the existence of Clara Barton's missing persons agency?
- (A) Lines 4–6
 - (B) Lines 9–10
 - (C) Lines 15–16
 - (D) Lines 18–19
30. Which paragraph describes Clara Barton's efforts to establish a missing persons bureau?
- (A) The first paragraph
 - (B) The second paragraph
 - (C) The third paragraph
 - (D) The last paragraph



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 31–40

Line
(5) Mutualism is a type of symbiosis that occurs when two unlike organisms live together in a state that is mutually beneficial. It can exist between two animals, between two plants, or between a plant and an animal. Mutualism is unlike the symbiotic state of commensalism in that commensalism is a one-sided state in which a host gives and a guest takes, while in mutualism both partners live on a give-and-take basis.

(10) In the African wilds, the zebra and the ostrich enjoy a symbiotic relationship that enhances the ability of each of these large land animals to survive. Both serve as prey for the lion, and neither has the capability alone to withstand an attack from this fierce hunter. However, when the zebra and the ostrich collaborate in their defense by alerting each other to possible danger from an approaching predator, the lion is rarely able to capture more than the oldest or feeblest of the herd.

(15) The complementary physical strengths and weaknesses of the ostrich and the zebra allow them to work in coordination to avoid succumbing to the lion. The ostrich, the largest flightless bird in the world, possesses great speed and keen eyesight, which enable it to spot large predatory animals long before they are able to position themselves to attack. The zebra, with a running speed equal to that of the ostrich, has excellent hearing and a good sense of smell but lacks the sharp eyesight of the ostrich. When ostriches and zebras intermix for grazing, each animal benefits from the ability of the other to detect approaching danger. If either animal senses danger, both animals are alerted and take off. With the running speed that both of these animals possess, they are able to outrun any predator except the cheetah.

31. How is the information in the passage organized?
- (A) A concept is explained through an extended example.
(B) A series of chronological events is presented.
(C) Two examples are compared and contrasted.
(D) Two opposing theories are explained.
32. The word “unlike” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) unfriendly
(B) dissimilar
(C) potential
(D) hated
33. The word “beneficial” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) distinctive
(B) meaningful
(C) helpful
(D) understood
34. What is “commensalism” in line 3?
- (A) A specific kind of mutualistic relationship
(B) A relationship that is beneficial to both partners
(C) A relationship in which both partners are hurt
(D) A relationship that is beneficial to only one partner
35. What is implied in the passage about the zebra and the ostrich?
- (A) They have a commensalist relationship.
(B) The lion is prey for both of them.
(C) They share a mutualistic relationship.
(D) Their relationship is not symbiotic.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

36. What is stated in the passage about the lion?
- (A) It is easily able to capture zebras and ostriches.
 - (B) It is usually able to catch only weaker zebras and ostriches.
 - (C) It never hunts zebras and ostriches.
 - (D) It does not hurt old or feeble zebras and ostriches.
37. The word "collaborate" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- (A) work together
 - (B) make observations
 - (C) make a stand
 - (D) run and hide
38. The pronoun "it" in line 13 refers to
- (A) ostrich
 - (B) world
 - (C) speed
 - (D) eyesight
39. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
- (A) The ostrich is unable to fly.
 - (B) The ostrich is able to see better than the zebra.
 - (C) The zebra hears and smells well.
 - (D) The zebra is able to run faster than the ostrich.
40. Where in the passage does the author mention the one animal that is faster than both the ostrich and the zebra?
- (A) Lines 8–10
 - (B) Lines 12–14
 - (C) Lines 14–15
 - (D) Lines 18–19



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 41–50

Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.

Line (5) In Zamenhof's first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to understand or to retain.

(10) Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a simplified language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiko*, which means "friend," and all adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means "pretty." Another example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means "enemy," and the word *malbela* therefore means "ugly" in Zamenhof's language.

(15) In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published it. He used a pen name, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the name Esperanto because this word means "a person who hopes" in his language. Esperanto clubs began popping up throughout Europe, and by 1905, Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

(20) In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I erupted and forced its cancellation.

(25) Esperanto has had its ups and downs in the period since World War I. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of a million people are fluent in it. This may seem like a large number, but it is really quite small when compared with the billion English speakers and billion Mandarin Chinese speakers in today's world. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are taking steps to try to make this happen.

41. The topic of this passage is
- (A) a language developed in the last few years
 - (B) one man's efforts to create a universal language
 - (C) how language can be improved
 - (D) using language to communicate internationally
42. According to the passage, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language
- (A) to resolve cultural differences
 - (B) to provide a more complex language
 - (C) to build a name for himself
 - (D) to create one world culture
43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means
- (A) hopelessness
 - (B) hope
 - (C) hopeless
 - (D) hopeful
44. The expression "popping up" in line 17 could best be replaced by
- (A) leaping
 - (B) shouting
 - (C) hiding
 - (D) opening

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3 △ 3

45. It can be inferred from the passage that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place
- (A) in 1905
(B) in 1907
(C) in 1909
(D) in 1913
46. According to the passage, what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?
- (A) It had 4,000 attendees.
(B) It was scheduled for 1915.
(C) It had attendees from 20 countries.
(D) It never took place.
47. The expression "ups and downs" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- (A) tops and bottoms
(B) floors and ceilings
(C) takeoffs and landings
(D) highs and lows
48. Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?
- (A) The first paragraph
(B) The second paragraph
(C) The third paragraph
(D) The fourth paragraph
49. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) European history
(B) English grammar
(C) world government
(D) applied linguistics
50. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
- (A) how current supporters of Esperanto are encouraging its growth
(B) another of Zamenhof's accomplishments
(C) the disadvantages of using an artificial language
(D) attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

This is the end of Section 3.



If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.

When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 551–558, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 549–550, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 559, and add your score to the chart.

LATIHAN SOAL 6

(TUHAN akan menyertai hambanya yang mau *BERUSAHA*, *BERDO'A* dan *MEMILIKI NIAT BAIK*)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PBT Model Test

Section 1: Listening Comprehension

50 QUESTIONS 40 MINUTES

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. When you take the actual TOEFL test, you will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book. Try to work on this Model Test in the same way.

Part A

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

- (A) Car repairs should be done at a garage.
 (B) The price was not too high.
 (C) The garage took advantage of the woman.
 (D) The car had serious problems.
- (A) Have a party.
 (B) Attend the International Students' Association.
 (C) Go to work.
 (D) Get some rest.
- (A) Leave immediately.
 (B) Watch the game on TV.
 (C) Start to play.
 (D) Eat a sandwich.
- (A) He went to see the foreign student advisor.
 (B) He went to Washington.
 (C) He wrote to the Passport Office.
 (D) He reported it to the Passport Office.
- (A) It is the policy of the bank.
 (B) The man was not helpful at all.
 (C) Her account at the bank is in order.
 (D) The check should be cashed.
- (A) Ask Dr. Tyler to clarify the assignment.
 (B) Show a preliminary version to Dr. Tyler.
 (C) Let her see the first draft before Dr. Tyler sees it.
 (D) Talk to some of the other students in Dr. Tyler's class.
- (A) Dr. Clark is a good teacher.
 (B) Statistics is a boring class.
 (C) Two semesters of statistics are required.
 (D) The students do not like Dr. Clark.
- (A) He cannot do them.
 (B) They are finished.
 (C) It will be a difficult job.
 (D) They will be ready Saturday afternoon.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

9. (A) A concert.
(B) An art museum.
(C) A flower shop.
(D) A restaurant.
10. (A) He is at lunch.
(B) He is at the office.
(C) He is in class.
(D) He is at home.
11. (A) Take the ten o'clock bus.
(B) Come back in five minutes.
(C) Go to New York another day.
(D) Call the airport.
12. (A) A teacher.
(B) A textbook.
(C) An assignment.
(D) A movie.
13. (A) Make corrections on the original.
(B) Make copies.
(C) Deliver the copies to Mr. Brown.
(D) Find the original.
14. (A) She was Sally Harrison's cousin.
(B) She was Sally Harrison's sister.
(C) She was Sally Harrison's friend.
(D) She was Sally Harrison.
15. (A) The desk drawer won't open.
(B) The pen is out of ink.
(C) She cannot find her pen.
(D) She is angry with the man.
16. (A) John is usually late.
(B) John will be there at eight-thirty.
(C) John will not show up.
(D) John is usually on time.
17. (A) She does not agree with the man.
(B) She needs a larger home.
(C) She regrets the cost of their vacation.
(D) She thinks that houses are very expensive.
18. (A) He did not make a presentation.
(B) He got confused during the presentation.
(C) He should have spoken more loudly.
(D) He did a very complete job.
19. (A) He has decided not to mail the invitations.
(B) He wants to get Janet's opinion.
(C) He is waiting for Janet to answer the phone.
(D) He does not want to invite Janet.
20. (A) The baby is asleep.
(B) The baby is very active.
(C) The baby is not staying with the woman.
(D) The baby is just about to start walking.
21. (A) The results of the tests are not available.
(B) The experiment had unexpected results.
(C) He has not completed the experiment yet.
(D) It is taking a lot of time to do the experiment.
22. (A) She does not put much effort in her studies.
(B) She is very likable.
(C) She prefers talking to the woman.
(D) She has a telephone.
23. (A) See the doctor.
(B) Get another job.
(C) Go to the counter.
(D) Buy some medicine.
24. (A) She will try her best.
(B) She has to save her money.
(C) She is still undecided.
(D) She needs an application.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

25. (A) She is glad to meet Robert.
 (B) She is surprised to hear from Robert.
 (C) She does not enjoy talking with Robert.
 (D) She was ready to call Robert.
26. (A) The man must stop working.
 (B) There is a little more time.
 (C) The test is important.
 (D) It is time for the test.
27. (A) The woman's roommate took a different class.
 (B) The book is very expensive.
 (C) The textbook may have been changed.
 (D) The course is not offered this semester.
28. (A) Sally may get a bike for Christmas.
 (B) Sally already has a bike like that one.
 (C) Sally likes riding a bike.
 (D) Sally may prefer a different gift.
29. (A) He does not want to give Carol a ride.
 (B) He does not have a car.
 (C) He cannot hear well.
 (D) He does not know Carol.
30. (A) Take a break.
 (B) Go to work.
 (C) Do the other problems.
 (D) Keep trying.

Part B

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

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

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write on your test pages.

31. (A) Whether to introduce the metric system in the United States.
 (B) How the metric system should be introduced in the United States.
 (C) Which system is better—the English system or the metric system.
 (D) How to convert measurements from the English system to the metric system.
32. (A) Now the weather on radio and TV is reported exclusively in metrics.
 (B) Road signs have miles marked on them, but not kilometers.
 (C) Both the English system and the metric system are being used on signs, packages, and weather reports.
 (D) Grocery stores use only metrics for their packaging.
33. (A) He thought that a gradual adoption would be better for everyone.
 (B) He thought that only metrics should be used.
 (C) He thought that only the English system should be used.
 (D) He thought that adults should use both systems, but that children should be taught only the metric system.
34. (A) Unfriendly.
 (B) Patronizing.
 (C) Uninterested.
 (D) Cooperative.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

35. (A) To change his travel plans.
 (B) To arrange a time to pick up his tickets.
 (C) To reserve a hotel room.
 (D) To make a plane reservation.
36. (A) The man can save money by staying an extra night.
 (B) The man should have called earlier.
 (C) She needs the man to come into the office.
 (D) She will mail the tickets to the man.
37. (A) Travel on May 19 as planned.
 (B) Wait for a cheaper fare.
 (C) Stay an extra day in Atlanta.
 (D) Return on Sunday.
38. (A) Go back to his hotel.
 (B) Pack his suitcase.
 (C) Call a different travel agent.
 (D) Go to the travel agent's office in the afternoon.

Part C

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

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

39. (A) Private industry.
 (B) Advances in medicine.
 (C) Space missions.
 (D) Technological developments.
40. (A) Contact lenses.
 (B) Cordless tools.
 (C) Food packaging.
 (D) Ultrasound.
41. (A) To monitor the condition of astronauts in spacecraft.
 (B) To evaluate candidates who wanted to join the space program.
 (C) To check the health of astronauts when they returned from space.
 (D) To test spacecraft and equipment for imperfections.
42. (A) Archaeologists and astronauts were compared.
 (B) Astronauts made photographs of the Earth later used by archaeologists.
 (C) Archaeologists have used advances in medical technology developed for astronauts.
 (D) Space missions and underwater missions are very similar.
43. (A) Transportation on the Pacific Coast.
 (B) History of California.
 (C) Orientation to San Francisco.
 (D) Specifications of the Golden Gate Bridge.
44. (A) Golden Gate.
 (B) San Francisco de Asis Mission.
 (C) Military Post Seventy-six.
 (D) Yerba Buena.



45. (A) Gold was discovered.
 (B) The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.
 (C) The Golden Gate Bridge was constructed.
 (D) Telegraph communications were established with the East.
46. (A) Eighteen miles.
 (B) 938 feet.
 (C) One mile.
 (D) Between five and six miles.
47. (A) The term "essay."
 (B) Prose writing.
 (C) Personal viewpoint.
 (D) Brainstorming.
48. (A) The work of Alexander Pope.
 (B) The difference between prose and poetry.
 (C) The general characteristics of essays.
 (D) The reason that the phrase "personal essay" is redundant.
49. (A) It is usually short.
 (B) It can be either prose or poetry.
 (C) It expresses a personal point of view.
 (D) It discusses one topic.
50. (A) They will prepare for a quiz.
 (B) They will write their first essay.
 (C) They will read works by Pope.
 (D) They will review their notes.

**THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.**



2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

40 QUESTIONS 25 MINUTES

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

Structure

Directions: Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

- Based on the premise that light was composed of color, the Impressionists came to the conclusion ----- not really black.
 - which was that shadows
 - was shadows which
 - were shadows
 - that shadows were
- a parliamentary system, the prime minister must be appointed on the basis of the distribution of power in the parliament.
 - The considered
 - To be considered
 - Considering
 - Considers
- of the play *Mourning Becomes Electra* introduces the cast of characters and hints at the plot.
 - The act first
 - Act one
 - Act first
 - First act
- As soon as ----- with an acid, salt, and sometimes water, is formed.
 - a base will react
 - a base reacts
 - a base is reacting
 - the reaction of a base
- The Internal Revenue Service ----- their tax forms by April 15 every year.
 - makes all Americans file
 - makes all Americans to file
 - makes the filing of all Americans
 - makes all Americans filing
- Although one of his ships succeeded in sailing all the way back to Spain past the Cape of Good Hope, Magellan never completed the first circumnavigation of the world, and ----- .
 - most of his crew didn't too
 - neither most of his crew did
 - neither did most of his crew
 - most of his crew didn't also
- To answer accurately is more important than ----- .
 - a quick finish
 - to finish quickly
 - finishing quickly
 - you finish quickly

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

8. Weathering ----- the action whereby surface rock is disintegrated or decomposed.
- (A) it is
(B) is that
(C) is
(D) being
9. A telephone recording tells callers -----.
- (A) what time the movie starts
(B) what time starts the movie
(C) what time does the movie start
(D) the movie starts what time
10. The people of Western Canada have been considering ----- themselves from the rest of the provinces.
- (A) to separate
(B) separated
(C) separate
(D) separating
11. It costs about sixty dollars to have a tooth -----.
- (A) filling
(B) to fill
(C) filled
(D) fill
12. Not until a student has mastered algebra ----- the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.
- (A) he can begin to understand
(B) can he begin to understand
(C) he begins to understand
(D) begins to understand
13. Although Margaret Mead had several assistants during her long investigations of Samoa, the bulk of the research was done by ----- alone.
- (A) herself
(B) she
(C) her
(D) hers
14. ----- war correspondent, Hemingway used his experiences for some of his most powerful novels.
- (A) But a
(B) It is a
(C) While
(D) A
15. Thirty-eight national sites are known as parks, another eighty-two as monuments, and -----.
- (A) the another one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
(B) the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
(C) seventy-eight plus one hundred more as historical sites
(D) as historical sites one hundred seventy-eight

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16–40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

16. Interest in automatic data processing has grown rapid since the first large calculators were introduced in 1950.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. Vaslav Nijinsky achieved world recognition as both a dancer as well as a choreographer.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
18. Airports must be located near to major population centers for the advantage of air transportation to be retained.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
19. It is said that Einstein felt very badly about the application of his theories to the creation of weapons of war.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
20. The plants that they belong to the family of ferns are quite varied in their size and structure.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
21. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
22. All of we students must have an identification card in order to check books out of the library.
(A) (B) (C)(D)
23. Columbus Day is celebrated on the twelve of October because on that day in 1492, Christopher Columbus first landed in the Americas.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
24. One of the most influence newspapers in the U.S. is *The New York Times*, which is widely distributed throughout the world.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
25. An unexpected raise in the cost of living as well as a decline in employment opportunities resulted in the rapid creation by Congress of new government programs for the unemployed.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

26. It is imperative that a graduate student maintains a grade point average of "B" in his major field.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
27. Coastal and inland waters are inhabited not only by fish but also by such sea creature as shrimps and clams.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
28. Economists have tried to discourage the use of the phrase "underdeveloped nation" and encouraging the more accurate phrase "developing nation" in order to suggest an ongoing process.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
29. A gas like propane will combination with water molecules in a saline solution to form a solid called a hydrate.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
30. Although it cannot be proven, presumable the expansion of the universe will slow down as it approaches a critical radius.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
31. Regardless of your teaching method, the objective of any conversation class should be for the students to practice speaking words.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
32. A City University professor reported that he discovers a vaccine that has been 80 percent effective in reducing the instances of tooth decay among small children.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
33. American baseball teams, once the only contenders for the world championship, are now being challenged by either Japanese teams and Venezuelan teams.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
34. When they have been frightened, as, for example, by an electrical storm, dairy cows may refuse giving milk.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
35. Miami, Florida is among the few cities in the United States that has been awarded official status as bilingual municipalities.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

36. No other quality is more important for a scientist to acquire as to observe carefully.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
37. After the police had tried unsuccessfully to determine to who the car belonged, they towed it into the station.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
38. Fertilizers are used primarily to enrich soil and increasing yield.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
39. If the ozone gases of the atmosphere did not filter out the ultraviolet rays of the sun, life as we know it would not have evolved on Earth.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
40. The regulation requires that everyone who holds a nonimmigrant visa reports an address to the federal government in January of each year.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE 25 MINUTES HAS ENDED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON SECTION 2 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

50 QUESTIONS 55 MINUTES

Directions: In this section, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1–50, you are to choose the **one** best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

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

Questions 1–10

Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall, is a measure of the quantity of water in the form of either rain, hail, or snow which reaches the ground. The average annual precipitation over the whole of the United States is thirty-six inches. It should be understood however, that a foot of snow is not equal to a foot of precipitation. A general formula for
 (5) computing the precipitation of snowfall is that ten inches of snow is equal to one inch of precipitation. In New York State, for example, twenty inches of snow in one year would be recorded as only two inches of precipitation. Forty inches of rain would be recorded as forty inches of precipitation. The total annual precipitation would be recorded as forty-two inches.

The amount of precipitation is a combined result of several factors, including location,
 (10) altitude, proximity to the sea, and the direction of prevailing winds. Most of the precipitation in the United States is brought originally by prevailing winds from the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Great Lakes. Because these prevailing winds generally come from the West, the Pacific Coast receives more annual precipitation than the Atlantic Coast. Along the Pacific Coast itself, however, altitude causes some diversity in rain-
 (15) fall. The mountain ranges of the United States, especially the Rocky Mountain Range and the Appalachian Mountain Range, influence the amount of precipitation in their areas. East of the Rocky Mountains, the annual precipitation decreases substantially from that west of the Rocky Mountains. The precipitation north of the Appalachian Mountains is about 40 percent less than that south of the Appalachian Mountains.

- What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - Precipitation
 - Snowfall
 - New York State
 - A general formula
- Which of the following is another word that is often used in place of precipitation?
 - Humidity
 - Wetness
 - Rainfall
 - Rain-snow
- The term *precipitation* includes
 - only rainfall
 - rain, hail, and snow
 - rain, snow, and humidity
 - rain, hail, and humidity

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

4. What is the average annual rainfall in inches in the United States?
 - (A) Thirty-six inches
 - (B) Thirty-eight inches
 - (C) Forty inches
 - (D) Forty-two inches
5. If a state has 40 inches of snow in a year, by how much does this increase the annual precipitation?
 - (A) By two feet
 - (B) By four inches
 - (C) By four feet
 - (D) By 40 inches
6. The phrase "proximity to" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) communication with
 - (B) dependence on
 - (C) nearness to
 - (D) similarity to
7. Where is the annual precipitation highest?
 - (A) The Atlantic Coast
 - (B) The Great Lakes
 - (C) The Gulf of Mexico
 - (D) The Pacific Coast
8. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a factor in determining the amount of precipitation that an area will receive?
 - (A) Mountains
 - (B) Latitude
 - (C) The sea
 - (D) Wind
9. The word "substantially" in line 17 could best be replaced by
 - (A) fundamentally
 - (B) slightly
 - (C) completely
 - (D) apparently
10. The word "that" in line 19 refers to
 - (A) decreases
 - (B) precipitation
 - (C) areas
 - (D) mountain ranges

Questions 11–20

Course numbers are an indication of which courses are open to various categories of students at the University. Undergraduate courses with the numbers 100 or 200 are generally introductory courses appropriate for freshmen or sophomores, whereas courses with the numbers 300 or 400 often have prerequisites and are open to juniors and seniors only. Courses with the numbers 800 or above are open only to graduate students. Certain graduate courses, generally those devoted to introductory material, are numbered 400 for undergraduate students who qualify to take them and 600 for graduate students. Courses designed for students seeking a professional degree carry a 500 number for undergraduate students and a 700 number for graduate students. Courses numbered 99 or below are special interest courses that do not carry academic credit. If students elect to take a special interest course, it will not count toward the number of hours needed to complete graduation requirements.

A full-time undergraduate student is expected to take courses that total twelve to eighteen credit hours. A full-time graduate student is expected to take courses that total ten to sixteen credit hours. Students holding assistantships are expected to enroll for proportionately fewer hours. A part-time graduate student may register for a minimum of three credit hours.

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

An overload, that is, more than the maximum number of hours, may be taken with the approval of an academic advisor. To register for an overload, students must submit the appropriate approval form when registering. Overloads above 24 hours will not be approved under any circumstances.

11. Where would this passage most likely be found?
- (A) In a syllabus
(B) In a college catalog
(C) In an undergraduate course
(D) In a graduate course
12. What is the purpose of the passage?
- (A) To inform
(B) To persuade
(C) To criticize
(D) To apologize
13. The word “prerequisites” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) courses required before enrolling
(B) courses needed for graduation
(C) courses that include additional charges
(D) courses that do not carry academic credit
14. The word “those” in line 6 refers to
- (A) graduate students
(B) graduate courses
(C) introductory courses
(D) course numbers
15. Which classification of students would be eligible to enroll in Mechanical Engineering 850?
- (A) A graduate student
(B) A part-time student
(C) A full-time student
(D) An undergraduate student
16. If an undergraduate student uses the number 520 to register for an accounting course, what number would a graduate student probably use to register for the same course?
- (A) Accounting 520
(B) Accounting 620
(C) Accounting 720
(D) Accounting 820
17. How is a student who registers for eight credit hours classified?
- (A) Full-time student
(B) Graduate student
(C) Part-time student
(D) Non-degree student
18. Which of the following courses would not be included in the list of courses for graduation?
- (A) English 90
(B) English 100
(C) English 300
(D) English 400
19. A graduate student may NOT
- (A) enroll in a course numbered 610
(B) register for only one one-hour course
(C) register for courses if he has an assistantship
(D) enroll in an introductory course
20. The phrase “under any circumstances” in lines 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) without cause
(B) without permission
(C) without exception
(D) without a good reason

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Questions 21–30

During the nineteenth century, women in the United States organized and participated in a large number of reform movements, including movements to reorganize the prison system, improve education, ban the sale of alcohol, and, most importantly, to free the slaves. Some

Line women saw similarities in the social status of women and slaves. Women like Elizabeth Cady
 (5) Stanton and Lucy Stone were feminists and abolitionists who supported the rights of both women and blacks. A number of male abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Philips, also supported the rights of women to speak and participate equally with men in antislavery activities. Probably more than any other movement, abolitionism offered women a previously denied entry into politics. They became involved primarily in order to
 (10) better their living conditions and the conditions of others.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1868 and 1870 granted citizenship and suffrage to blacks but not to women. Discouraged but resolved, feminists influenced more and more women to demand the right to vote. In 1869, the Wyoming Territory had yielded to demands by feminists, but
 (15) eastern states resisted more stubbornly than before. A women's suffrage bill had been presented to every Congress since 1878 but it continually failed to pass until 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment granted women the right to vote.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>21. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?</p> <p>(A) The Wyoming Territory
 (B) The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
 (C) Abolitionists
 (D) Women's suffrage</p> <p>22. The word "ban" in line 3 most nearly means to</p> <p>(A) encourage
 (B) publish
 (C) prohibit
 (D) limit</p> <p>23. The word "supported" in line 5 could best be replaced by</p> <p>(A) disregarded
 (B) acknowledged
 (C) contested
 (D) promoted</p> | <p>24. According to the passage, why did women become active in politics?</p> <p>(A) To improve the conditions of life that existed at the time
 (B) To support Elizabeth Cady Stanton for president
 (C) To be elected to public office
 (D) To amend the Declaration of Independence</p> <p>25. The word "primarily" in line 9 is closest in meaning to</p> <p>(A) above all
 (B) somewhat
 (C) finally
 (D) always</p> |
|---|---|

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

26. What had occurred shortly after the Civil War?
- (A) The Wyoming Territory was admitted to the Union.
 (B) A women's suffrage bill was introduced in Congress.
 (C) The eastern states resisted the end of the war.
 (D) Black people were granted the right to vote.
27. The word "suffrage" in line 12 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) pain
 (B) citizenship
 (C) freedom from bondage
 (D) the right to vote
28. What does the Nineteenth Amendment guarantee?
- (A) Voting rights for blacks
 (B) Citizenship for blacks
 (C) Voting rights for women
 (D) Citizenship for women
29. The word "it" in line 16 refers to
- (A) bill
 (B) Congress
 (C) Nineteenth Amendment
 (D) vote
30. When were women allowed to vote throughout the United States?
- (A) After 1866
 (B) After 1870
 (C) After 1878
 (D) After 1920

Questions 31–40

Fertilizer is any substance that can be added to the soil to provide chemical elements essential for plant nutrition. Natural substances such as animal droppings and straw have been used as fertilizers for thousands of years, and lime has been used since the Romans introduced it during the Empire. It was not until the nineteenth century, in fact, that chemical fertilizers became popular. Today, both natural and synthetic fertilizers are available in a variety of forms.

Line

- (5) fertilizers became popular. Today, both natural and synthetic fertilizers are available in a variety of forms.
- A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers, such as 4-8-2 or 3-6-4, which designate the percentage content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the order stated.
- (10) Synthetic fertilizers are available in either solid or liquid form. Solids, in the shape of chemical granules are popular because they are easy to store and apply. Recently, liquids have shown an increase in popularity, accounting for about 20 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer used throughout the world. Formerly, powders were also used, but these were found to be less convenient than either solids or liquids.
- (15) Fertilizers have no harmful effects on the soil, the crop, or the consumer as long as they are used according to recommendations based on the results of local research. Occasionally, however, farmers may use more fertilizer than necessary, damaging not only the crop but also the animals or humans that eat it. Accumulations of fertilizer in the water supply accelerate the growth of algae and, consequently, may disturb the natural cycle of life, contributing to the
- (20) death of fish. Too much fertilizer on grass can cause digestive disorders in cattle and in infants who drink cow's milk.

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

31. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
- (A) Local research and harmful effects of fertilizer
 (B) Advantages and disadvantages of liquid fertilizer
 (C) A formula for the production of fertilizer
 (D) Content, form, and effects of fertilizer
32. The word "essential" in line 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) limited
 (B) preferred
 (C) anticipated
 (D) required
33. In the formula 3-6-4
- (A) the content of nitrogen is greater than that of potash
 (B) the content of potash is greater than that of phosphoric acid
 (C) the content of phosphoric acid is less than that of nitrogen
 (D) the content of nitrogen is less than that of phosphoric acid
34. Which of the following has the smallest percentage content in the formula 4-8-2?
- (A) Nitrogen
 (B) Phosphorus
 (C) Acid
 (D) Potash
35. What is the percentage of nitrogen in a 5-8-7 formula fertilizer?
- (A) 3 percent
 (B) 5 percent
 (C) 7 percent
 (D) 8 percent
36. The word "designate" in line 8 could be replaced by
- (A) modify
 (B) specify
 (C) limit
 (D) increase
37. Which of the following statements about fertilizer is true?
- (A) Powders are more popular than ever.
 (B) Solids are difficult to store.
 (C) Liquids are increasing in popularity.
 (D) Chemical granules are difficult to apply.
38. The word "these" in line 13 refers to
- (A) powders
 (B) solids
 (C) liquids
 (D) fertilizer
39. The word "convenient" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- (A) effective
 (B) plentiful
 (C) easy to use
 (D) cheap to produce
40. What happens when too much fertilizer is used?
- (A) Local research teams provide recommendations.
 (B) Algae in the water supplies begin to die.
 (C) Animals and humans may become ill.
 (D) Crops have no harmful effects.

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Questions 41–50

In 1626, Peter Minuit, governor of the Dutch settlements in North America known as New Amsterdam, negotiated with Canarsee Indian chiefs for the purchase of Manhattan Island for merchandise valued at sixty guilders or about \$24.12. He purchased the island for the Dutch

Line West India Company.

- (5) The next year, Fort Amsterdam was built by the company at the extreme southern tip of the island. Because attempts to encourage Dutch immigration were not immediately successful, offers, generous by the standards of the era, were extended throughout Europe. Consequently, the settlement became the most heterogeneous of the North American colonies. By 1637, the fort had expanded into the village of New Amsterdam, and other small communities had
- (10) grown up around it, including New Haarlem and Stuyvesant's Bouwery, and New Amsterdam began to prosper, developing characteristics of religious and linguistic tolerance unusual for the times. By 1643, it was reported that eighteen different languages were heard in New Amsterdam alone.

- (15) Among the multilingual settlers was a large group of English colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts who supported the English King's claim to all of New Netherlands set out in a charter that gave the territory to his brother James, the Duke of York. In 1664, when the English sent a formidable fleet of warships into the New Amsterdam harbor, Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant surrendered without resistance.

- (20) When the English acquired the island, the village of New Amsterdam was renamed New York in honor of the Duke. By the onset of the Revolution, New York City was already a bustling commercial center. After the war, it was selected as the first capital of the United States. Although the government was eventually moved, first to Philadelphia and then to Washington, D.C., New York City has remained the unofficial commercial capital.

- (25) During the 1690s, New York became a haven for pirates who conspired with leading merchants to exchange supplies for their ships in return for a share in the plunder. As a colony, New York exchanged many agricultural products for English manufactured goods. In addition, trade with the West Indies prospered. Three centuries after his initial trade with the Indians, Minuit's tiny investment was worth more than seven billion dollars.

41. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) A History of New York City
(B) An Account of the Dutch Colonies
(C) A Biography of Peter Minuit
(D) The First Capital of the United States
42. What did the Indians receive in exchange for their island?
- (A) Sixty Dutch guilders
(B) \$24.12 U.S.
(C) Goods and supplies
(D) Land in New Amsterdam
43. Where was New Amsterdam located?
- (A) In Holland
(B) In North America
(C) On the island of Manhattan
(D) In India
44. The word "heterogeneous" in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) liberal
(B) renowned
(C) diverse
(D) prosperous

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

45. Why were so many languages spoken in New Amsterdam?
- (A) The Dutch West India Company was owned by England.
 (B) The Dutch West India Company allowed freedom of speech.
 (C) The Dutch West India Company recruited settlers from many different countries in Europe.
 (D) The Indians who lived there before the Dutch West India Company purchase spoke many languages.
46. The word "formidable" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) powerful
 (B) modern
 (C) expensive
 (D) unexpected
47. The name of New Amsterdam was changed
- (A) to avoid a war with England
 (B) to honor the Duke of York
 (C) to attract more English colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts
 (D) to encourage trade during the 1690s
48. The word "it" in line 21 refers to
- (A) Revolution
 (B) New York City
 (C) the island
 (D) the first capital
49. Which city was the first capital of the new United States?
- (A) New Amsterdam
 (B) New York
 (C) Philadelphia
 (D) Washington
50. On what date was Manhattan valued at \$7 billion?
- (A) 1626
 (B) 1726
 (C) 1656
 (D) 1926

THIS IS THE END OF THE READING COMPREHENSION SECTION .

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE 55 MINUTES HAS ENDED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON SECTION 3 ONLY.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



To check your answers for the PBT Model Test, refer to the Answer Key on page 505.

THE TEST OF WRITTEN ENGLISH (TWE) FOLLOWS.

LATIHAN SOAL 7

(Tidak ada otak yang **BAIK** atau **BURUK** yang ada hanyalah otak yang ***TERLATIH*** atau **TIDAK TERLATIH**)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A

PRACTICE TEST 4

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section 1 has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have *stated* or *implied*.

For Practice Test 4, insert your Listening Comprehension cassette in your tape player. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be *spoken* just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) Something happened to her car.
 (B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus.
 (C) She got up too late to catch the bus.
 (D) Her car got stuck in the driveway.
2. (A) She doesn't like other people brushing her clothes.
 (B) She doesn't like to drink.
 (C) She doesn't like to knit.
 (D) She doesn't like being snubbed at a party.
3. (A) He will buy the car as soon as he gets the money.
 (B) His friend is buying the car for him.
 (C) He can't afford to buy a new car.
 (D) He has already made the down payment on the car.
4. (A) She had to fly out of town.
 (B) She's sick.
 (C) She said that she'd come later.
 (D) She decided to stay home.
5. (A) 15 (B) 50 (C) 85 (D) 100
6. (A) The man doesn't have to study a foreign language.
 (B) The man just received an "A" on his test.
 (C) The man's adviser gave him some good advice.
 (D) He doesn't have to take the final exam.
7. (A) Rusty will lose his car because he hasn't made the payments.
 (B) The finance company is returning Rusty's car.
 (C) Rusty has a broken finger from falling on the pavement behind his car.
 (D) Rusty's car is being repaired.

8. (A) Reviewed a previous lesson.
 (B) Presented new material.
 (C) Tested the students.
 (D) Made the students write in class.
9. (A) The woman is getting another job.
 (B) The woman is disappointed at not getting the job.
 (C) The woman's boss is letting her have a better job.
 (D) The woman's job is much better than she had expected.
10. (A) They are pleased. (C) They are undecided.
 (B) They dread it. (D) They are frustrated.
11. (A) The bank closed before the woman could deposit her money.
 (B) If the woman hurries, she'll get to the bank before closing time.
 (C) The woman has to take some money out of the bank before it closes.
 (D) The bank is closing the woman's account because she hasn't deposited any money.
12. (A) They were total strangers.
 (B) He knew them only slightly.
 (C) He knew them very well.
 (D) He wasn't sure whether he knew them or not.
13. (A) Cut the sugar cubes into smaller pieces.
 (B) Put sugar in his coffee.
 (C) Reduce the amount of sugar he ingests.
 (D) Eat more sugar.
14. (A) They were pulled through the wreckage.
 (B) They were pulling each other through the wreckage.
 (C) None will survive.
 (D) All will probably survive.

15. (A) There were so many tickets left that they had to sell them again the next day.
(B) Not many showed up to purchase tickets on opening day.
(C) There were no tickets left by noon of the opening day.
(D) A few tickets were left for the afternoon of opening day.
16. (A) Knowing that he lacked experience, he still applied.
(B) Even though he was experienced, he didn't apply for the job.
(C) He was highly qualified for the job, so he applied.
(D) He didn't have much experience working in the fields.
17. (A) It could not be solved by anyone.
(B) Everyone knew how to solve it.
(C) Gary was the only one who couldn't solve it.
(D) Only Gary could solve it.
18. (A) The people thanked her for her response.
(B) The people were grateful because she had requested the information.
(C) She was happy with the response to her first request.
(D) She responded gratefully to their request.
19. (A) She can't attend the meeting because she has too much homework.
(B) She completed her homework early so that she could attend the meeting.
(C) Although she has homework due tomorrow, she plans to go to the meeting.
(D) She refuses to attend this class because of the homework.
20. (A) Gil prefers that the woman wait for him.
(B) Gil is happy because the woman didn't wait for him.
(C) The woman is angry because Gil left before she arrived.
(D) Gil doesn't want the woman to wait for him.

21. (A) Jogging. (C) Taking a stroll.
(B) At the store. (D) Getting a newspaper.
22. (A) The woman will go home for dinner.
(B) The woman won't go to the concert.
(C) The man and woman will eat together.
(D) Both of them will go home before going to the concert.
23. (A) Oscar pays his bills ahead of time.
(B) Oscar has decided to get a loan to pay his bills.
(C) Oscar has too many expenses and can't save any money.
(D) Oscar's wife will have to go to work.
24. (A) His keys are lost forever.
(B) He expects to find his keys soon.
(C) His keys were lost, but now he has found them.
(D) Someone showed up with his keys soon after he had lost them.
25. (A) They attended the concert even though the tickets were expensive.
(B) They wanted to attend the concert, but the tickets were sold out.
(C) The tickets were so inexpensive that they attended the concert.
(D) They couldn't afford the tickets for the concert.
26. (A) Use a different type of viewing device.
(B) Sit down.
(C) Stand up.
(D) Stop raising the sign.

27. (A) Melanie didn't wear the coat because she doesn't like red.
(B) Melanie is allergic to wool.
(C) Melanie wore the coat but broke out in a rash.
(D) Melanie couldn't wear the coat because she was in a rush.
28. (A) He'd like to have a steak and salad now.
(B) He thinks he'll run out and buy a steak and salad right now.
(C) He just ate a steak and salad.
(D) He's eating a steak and salad at the moment.
29. (A) She usually goes to the football games.
(B) She hasn't seen a football game for a long time.
(C) She doesn't like football.
(D) She usually doesn't go to football games.
30. (A) The agent has sold no policies this week.
(B) The agent has sold only one policy this week.
(C) The agent hasn't sold too many policies this week.
(D) Last week, the agent sold more policies than anybody else.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) Department store. (C) Produce market.
 (B) Supermarket. (D) Variety store.
32. (A) Tuna fish. (B) Eggs. (C) Bleach. (D) Detergent.
33. (A) It is a no-frills store.
 (B) The fresh food looked appetizing.
 (C) The lines are shorter.
 (D) There is a wide selection.
34. (A) The man did not enjoy the store.
 (B) Nothing was on sale.
 (C) He spent more than \$50.
 (D) He found the food inexpensive.
35. (A) San Juan. (C) Miami.
 (B) Venus. (D) Port-o-call.
36. (A) Morison. (C) Norrison.
 (B) Mowrison. (D) Morrison.
37. (A) Cash. (C) Personal check.
 (B) Credit card. (D) Traveler's checks.
38. (A) In three days. (C) March 15.
 (B) March 27. (D) June 20.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C**DIRECTIONS**

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) The high cost of gasoline.
(B) Overcongestion of university areas.
(C) Dangerous driving conditions.
(D) Police roadblocks.
40. (A) State law only.
(B) City law only.
(C) Natural law.
(D) City and state law.
41. (A) Roller skating in the streets is only a local problem.
(B) Skaters are creating problems for motorists.
(C) Police will ticket violators.
(D) The problem is most common in college and university areas.
42. (A) New political ways.
(B) New methods of fishing.
(C) New means of water travel.
(D) How to trap animals.

43. (A) They were plentiful in England.
 (B) They grew only in certain sections of the country.
 (C) They were preferred raw.
 (D) They did not exist in England.
44. (A) By canoe.
 (B) By blazing trails through the forest.
 (C) By toboggan and snowshoes.
 (D) On animals.
45. (A) Corn.
 (B) Domesticated animals.
 (C) Building shelters.
 (D) Trapping animals.
46. (A) The settlers were well prepared for the hardships that they would encounter.
 (B) The new settlers evidently found the winters severe.
 (C) The Indians taught the settlers how to build canoes.
 (D) The settlers brought tools and weapons to the New World.
47. (A) 6:45 in Baton Rouge.
 (B) 1:45 in Atlanta.
 (C) 1:45 in Dallas.
 (D) 2:45 in Dallas.
48. (A) Smoking cigars.
 (B) Drinking whiskey.
 (C) Smoking a pipe.
 (D) Smoking cigarettes.
49. (A) 3242 (B) 3224 (C) 2334 (D) 3442
50. (A) 1:45 P.M. (B) 12 midnight. (C) 1:45 A.M. (D) 6:45 P.M.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. The cyclist _____ he crossed the main street.
(A) looked with caution after
(B) had looked cautiously before
(C) was looked cautious when
(D) looks cautious when
2. Here _____ notebook and report that I promised you last week.
(A) is the
(B) are the
(C) was the
(D) has been a

- 3. Neither Jane nor her brothers _____ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.
 - (A) need
 - (B) needs
 - (C) is needing
 - (D) has need

- 4. Cuba is _____ sugar-growing areas in the world.
 - (A) one of the larger
 - (B) one of largest
 - (C) one of the largest
 - (D) largest

- 5. The skiers would rather _____ through the mountains than go by bus.
 - (A) to travel on train
 - (B) traveled by train
 - (C) travel by train
 - (D) traveling by the train

- 6. That magnificent _____ temple was constructed by the Chinese.
 - (A) eight-centuries-old
 - (B) eight-century's-old
 - (C) old-eight-centuries
 - (D) eight-century-old

- 7. There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.
 - (A) the smaller of which
 - (B) the smallest of which
 - (C) the smaller of them
 - (D) smallest of that

8. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and _____.
- (A) so do their children
 - (B) neither did the children
 - (C) also the childs
 - (D) so did their children
9. Last year, Matt earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
- (A) twice as much as
 - (B) twice more than
 - (C) twice as many as
 - (D) twice as more as
10. _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
- (A) If he studied more
 - (B) If he were studying to a greater degree
 - (C) Studying more
 - (D) Had he studied more
11. Mr. Duncan does not know _____ the lawn mower after they had finished using it.
- (A) where did they put
 - (B) where they did put
 - (C) where they put
 - (D) where to put
12. The facilities of the older hospital _____.
- (A) is as good or better than the new hospital
 - (B) are as good or better that the new hospital
 - (C) are as good as or better than the new hospital
 - (D) are as good as or better than those of the new hospital

22. Writers and media personnel sell themselves best
A B
by the impression given in their verbal expression.
C D
23. In the spirit of the naturalist writers, that author's work
A B C
 portrays man's struggle for surviving.
D
24. Stephen Crane's story is a clinical portrayal
A B
of man as an animal trapped by the fear and hunger.
C D
25. Their silly, whiny conversation on a child level was meant
A
to create tension and heighten Nancy's fears and anxiety.
B C D
26. For a long time, this officials have been known throughout the
A B
 country as political bosses and law enforcers.
C D
27. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis
A B C D
 tournaments.
28. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing
A B
many problems in our large, industrial cities today.
C D
29. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks, the air
A B
 force dropped food and medical supplies close the city.
C D

30. Hummingbirds are the only birds capable to fly backward
A B
as well as forward, up, and down.
C D
31. The news of the president's treaty negotiations with the
A
foreign government were received with mixed emotions by the
B C
citizens of both governments.
D
32. Angie's bilingual ability and previous experience were the
A
qualities that which helped her get the job over all
B C
the other candidates.
D
33. Joel giving up smoking has caused him to gain weight and
A B C
become irritable with his acquaintances.
D
34. They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to
A B C
tell them.
D
35. The test administrator ordered we not to open our books until
A B C
he told us to do so.
D
36. Our new neighbors had been living in Arizona since ten years
A B C
before moving to their present house.
D

37. I would of attended the meeting of the planning committee last week, but I had to deliver a speech at a convention.
 A B C D
38. We are suppose to read all of chapter seven and answer the questions for tomorrow's class.
 A B C D
39. The explanation that our instructor gave us was different than the one yours gave you.
 A B C D
40. In the sixteenth century, Spain became involved in foreign wars with several other European countries and could not find the means of finance the battles that ensued.
 A B C D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes
50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1–50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 10 are based on the following passage.

Lichens, of which more than twenty thousand species have been named, are complex associations between certain fungi and certain algae. The lichen itself is not an organism; rather it is the morphological and biochemical product of (5) the association. Neither a fungus nor an alga alone can produce a lichen.

The intimate relationship between these two living components of a lichen was once erroneously thought to represent mutualism. In mutualistic relationships, both (10) participants benefit. With lichens, however, it appears the fungus actually parasitizes the algae. This is one of the conclusions drawn from experiments in which the two components of lichens were separated and grown apart.

In nature, lichen fungi may encounter and grow around (15) several kinds of algae. Some types of algae the fungi may kill; other types it may reject. Lichen algae are autotrophic, meaning they make their own food through photosynthesis. Lichen fungi are heterotrophic, meaning they depend upon

(20) the algae within the lichen to supply their food. Up to ninety percent of the food made by the green algal cells is transferred to the fungus. What, if anything, the fungus contributes to the association is not well understood.

(25) Lichens are hardy. They grow in many habitats and are often pioneers in hostile environments where few other organisms can flourish. They have been known to grow endolithically, having been discovered thriving inside of rocks in Antarctica. Lichens help reduce erosion by stabilizing soil. Several kinds of insects glue lichens to their exoskeletons for camouflage. Many species of birds use lichens as building materials for nests. Humans have used lichens for dyes and antibiotics.

- (30)
- Which of the following best describes the lichen association?
 - Simple plants made of two different autotrophic organisms
 - A mutualistic association between a fungus and an alga
 - A parasitic association between two fungi, one autotrophic, the second heterotrophic
 - A union between a parasitic fungus and an autotrophic alga
 - The word "hardy" in line 23 is closest in meaning to

(A) tender	(C) armed
(B) durable	(D) beneficial
 - In biology, mutualism occurs when two different organisms live close together and
 - one organism parasitizes the other
 - both organisms benefit from the association
 - both organisms are harmed by the association
 - one organism benefits while the other does not or is harmed by the association
 - In line 7, the word "intimate" is nearest in meaning to

(A) living	(C) biological
(B) extraordinary	(D) close

5. Lichens serve as camouflage for which of the following?
(A) Insects (C) Reptiles
(B) Birds (D) Mammals
6. The true nature of the relationship between the lichen components was clarified by
(A) examining lichens with a microscope
(B) observing lichens placed in the dark
(C) observing the lichen components when grown apart
(D) decreasing the amount of nutrients available to the lichens
7. In line 24, the word "hostile" is closest in meaning to
(A) unusual (C) untraveled
(B) cool (D) inhospitable
8. An endolithic lichen is one that
(A) grows in the canopies of trees
(B) grows inside rocks
(C) grows at very high altitudes
(D) grows inside other organisms, including other lichens
9. Many lichens contribute to the communities they inhabit by
(A) removing pollutants from the air
(B) controlling wood-rotting fungi
(C) slowing the spread of viruses
(D) reducing soil erosion
10. In what part of the passage does the author indicate that scientists have changed their previous position on the makeup of lichens?
(A) Lines 3–5 (C) Lines 14–16
(B) Lines 7–9 (D) Lines 25–27

Questions 11 through 20 are based on the following passage.

When buying a house, you must be sure to have it checked for termites. A termite is much like an ant in its communal habits, although physically the two insects are distinct.

Like those of ants, termite colonies consist of different (5) classes, each with its own particular job. The most perfectly formed termites, both male and female, make up the reproductive class. They have eyes, hard body walls, and fully developed wings. A pair of reproductive termites (10) founds the colony. When new reproductive termites develop, they leave to form another colony. They use their wings only this one time and then break them off.

The worker termites are small, blind, and wingless, with soft bodies. They make up the majority of the colony and do all the work. Soldiers are eyeless and wingless but are larger (15) than the workers and have hard heads and strong jaws and legs. They defend the colony and are cared for by the workers.

The male and female of the reproductive class remain inside a closed-in cell where the female lays thousands of (20) eggs. The workers place the eggs in cells and care for them. Even if one colony is treated with poison, if a male and female of the reproductive class escape, they can form a new colony.

Pest control companies can inspect a house for infesta- (25) tion of termites. Often, a lay person cannot spot the evidence, so it is critical to have the opinion of a professional. Treatments vary depending upon the type of termite.

11. How are termites like ants?

- (A) They live in communities, and each class has a specific duty.
- (B) Their bodies are the same shape.
- (C) The king and queen are imprisoned.
- (D) The females' reproductive capacities are the same.

12. The word “communal” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) eating (C) organizational
(B) reproducing (D) social
13. Which of the following is NOT true?
(A) All termites have eyes.
(B) Some termites cannot fly.
(C) Workers are smaller than soldiers.
(D) Termites do not fly often.
14. In line 3, the word “distinct” is closest in meaning to
(A) similar (C) genetically related
(B) different (D) strong
15. In line 5, “classes” is closest in meaning to
(A) sexes (C) courses
(B) colonies (D) categories
16. Which of the following statements is probably true?
(A) Thousands of termites may move together to develop a new colony.
(B) The male and female reproductives do not venture outdoors except to form a new colony.
(C) There are more soldiers than workers.
(D) A worker could easily kill a soldier.
17. The word “founds” in line 9 is nearest in meaning to
(A) establishes (C) controls
(B) destroys (D) guards
18. The word “cells” in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) combs (C) compartments
(B) rows (D) placenta

19. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
(A) Termites Destroy Houses
(B) Termites Work Well Together
(C) The Habits and Physical Characteristics of Termites
(D) The Relationship of Soldier and Worker Termites
20. The word "each" in line 5 refers to
(A) ants (B) colonies (C) jobs (D) classes

Questions 21 through 31 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants—and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many (5) years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of ameliorating the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

- One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize (10) the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conferences, in which judges meet in their chambers with the litigants and their attorneys (15) in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' (20) evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements, and actually result in higher damage settlements.

- Many states have now established another method, small- (25) claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can

be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading—the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff waives any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

(35) In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

21. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) narrow the issues
 - (B) cause early settlements
 - (C) save judicial time
 - (D) increase settlement costs
22. The word “ameliorating” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) improving
 - (B) increasing
 - (C) worsening
 - (D) distinguishing
23. In line 12, the word “backlog” is closest in meaning to
- (A) laziness
 - (B) inefficiency
 - (C) overload
 - (D) dearth
24. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) All states should follow California’s example in using small-claims courts in order to free judges for other work.
 - (B) The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that the judiciary can catch up on its older cases.
 - (C) Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient.
 - (D) While there are many problems with the court system, there are viable suggestions for improvement.

25. In line 3, "litigants" is closest in meaning to
 (A) jury members (C) parties in a lawsuit
 (B) commentators (D) taxpayers
26. Which of the following is true about small-claims courts?
 (A) It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if one is dissatisfied with the court's decision.
 (B) The litigants must plead accurately and according to a strict form.
 (C) The decision may not be appealed to a higher court.
 (D) The parties may not present their cases without an attorney's help.
27. The word "staggering" in line 3 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) up and down (C) charged
 (B) decreasing (D) astounding
28. The word "dispatch" in line 26 means most nearly the same as
 (A) transmittal (B) haste (C) clarity (D) conflict
29. It is implied in the passage that
 (A) most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law
 (B) many people would like to bring a case to court but are unable to because of the cost and time required
 (C) the judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency
 (D) someday pretrial conferences likely will replace trials completely
30. The word "remedy" in line 35 is closest in meaning to
 (A) correct (B) review (C) expose (D) discover
31. The passage indicates that pretrial conferences may not actually produce positive results in lines
 (A) 3-5 (B) 16-19 (C) 20-23 (D) 29-31

Questions 32 through 39 are based on the following passage.

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the *S.S. Titanic*. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed “unsinkable.” So sure of this were the owners that they

- (5) provided only twenty lifeboats and rafts, less than one half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New York destination. Because

- (10) the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship’s submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four

- (15) hours after the mishap, another ship, the *Carpathia*, rescued the 705 survivors.

The infamous *S.S. Titanic* had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland,

- (20) where it lies today.

32. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) only a third of those aboard perished
 (B) the *Carpathia* rescued the survivors
 (C) the *S.S. Titanic* sank near Newfoundland
 (D) the *S.S. Titanic* was the fastest ship afloat in 1912
33. All of the following contributed to the large death toll EXCEPT
 (A) panic (B) fire (C) speed (D) the *Carpathia*
34. How many days was the *S.S. Titanic* at sea before sinking?
 (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 12

35. In line 11, the word “unextinguished” is closest in meaning to
 (A) indestructable (C) undiscovered
 (B) uncontrollable (D) unquenched
36. In line 18, “maiden voyage” is closest in meaning to
 (A) inaugural (C) longest
 (B) most elegant (D) final
37. The word “dubbed” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 (A) called (C) christened
 (B) initiated (D) listed
38. What is the main idea of this passage?
 (A) The *S.S. Titanic* proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912.
 (B) Attempts to rescue the *S.S. Titanic*'s survivors were not successful.
 (C) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel.
 (D) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship.
39. In which lines does the author indicate that the *S. S. Titanic*'s owners were overly confident about its seaworthiness?
 (A) Lines 1–2 (C) Lines 7–9
 (B) Lines 4–6 (D) Lines 14–16

Questions 40 through 50 are based on the following passage.

- One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of
- (5) the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile River is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden

- passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of
- (10) the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west—an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.
- (15) Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events—past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of
- (20) the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of the ancient past.
- (25) Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?
40. What has research of the base revealed?
- (A) There are cracks in the foundation.
 - (B) Tomb robbers have stolen the pharaoh's body.
 - (C) The lines represent important events.
 - (D) A superior race of people built it.
41. Extraterrestrial beings are
- (A) very strong workers
 - (B) astronomers in the ancient times
 - (C) researchers in Egyptology
 - (D) living beings from other planets

42. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
- (A) To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly
 - (B) To permit the high priests to pray at night
 - (C) To enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife
 - (D) To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh
43. The word "intersecting" in line 15 is nearest in meaning to
- (A) crossing
 - (B) aligning
 - (C) observing
 - (D) cutting
44. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
- (A) Architects' plans for the hidden passages
 - (B) Pathways of the great solar bodies
 - (C) Astrological computations
 - (D) Dates of important events taking place throughout time
45. In line 20, the word "prophesied" is closest in meaning to
- (A) affiliated
 - (B) precipitated
 - (C) terminated
 - (D) foretold
46. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Symbolism of the Great Pyramid
 - (B) Problems with the Construction of the Great Pyramid
 - (C) Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza
 - (D) Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops
47. On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?
- (A) Observation of the celestial bodies
 - (B) Advanced technology
 - (C) Advanced tools of measurement
 - (D) Knowledge of the earth's surface

48. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?
- (A) As a solar observatory
 - (B) As a religious temple
 - (C) As a tomb for the pharaoh
 - (D) As an engineering feat
49. Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
- (A) It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
 - (B) It was selected as the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops.
 - (C) It was built by a super race.
 - (D) It is very old.
50. The word "feat" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- (A) accomplishment
 - (B) appendage
 - (C) festivity
 - (D) structure

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

LATIHAN SOAL 8

(Do'a saya akan menyertai Anda supaya Anda bisa semakin sukses di Studi maupun di Karir)

Mr. Wakhid Nugroho, S.S.,M.A

PRACTICE TEST 5

SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section 1 has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have *stated* or *implied*.

For Practice Test 5, restart your Listening Comprehension cassette immediately following Practice Test 4. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be *spoken* just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) They were displeased.
 (B) They found it sad.
 (C) They thought it was shocking, but very funny.
 (D) They became angry at the promiscuity.

2. (A) To the beach. (C) To a movie theater.
 (B) To a play. (D) To a restaurant.

3. (A) He's dying.
 (B) He doesn't hear too well.
 (C) He was at a party.
 (D) He was reading something important.

4. (A) The class thought the demonstration was too complex.
 (B) Too many students showed up.
 (C) The professor didn't show up.
 (D) The professor canceled it.

5. (A) It's more direct. (C) It's faster.
 (B) There's a traffic jam. (D) It's less expensive.

6. (A) He got a one-way plane ticket.
 (B) He went the wrong direction on a one-way street.
 (C) He made an improper turn.
 (D) He slowed down at the wrong time.

7. (A) Susan Flannigan is in a bell-ringing group.
 (B) Her name sounds familiar.
 (C) Susan Flannigan is ringing the bell now.
 (D) Her name sounds melodic.

8. (A) Roy's standing in line for a gold medal.
 (B) Roy was the best, so he got a gold medal.
 (C) Nobody's better than Roy at getting gold medals.
 (D) Roy probably won't win a gold medal.

9. (A) The cartridge does not need to be replaced.
(B) He does not intend to change the cartridge.
(C) He already changed the cartridge.
(D) He is uncomfortable because the woman is watching him.
10. (A) Every week, there are three direct flights from Atlanta to Chicago.
(B) Next week, the three flights from Atlanta to Chicago will be stopped.
(C) Three planes which travel from Atlanta to Chicago each week make nine stops enroute.
(D) The number of planes that travel from Atlanta to Chicago will be reduced within the next three weeks.
11. (A) He is pleased because his family is coming up to see him.
(B) He is considering several maps to decide where to go.
(C) He is rather excited because he has a vacation soon.
(D) He is coming up to see us on his vacation.
12. (A) She is angry because there is too much chlorine in the pool.
(B) The chlorine in the swimming pool bothers her eyes.
(C) She believes the correct amount of chlorine is essential to a clean swimming pool.
(D) She doesn't believe that there is enough chlorine in the pool.
13. (A) She is uncomfortable telling the man that he is losing his job.
(B) She misplaced the man's papers.
(C) She is unsure when they will be moving.
(D) She hasn't decided where his office will be located.
14. (A) Returned them and got a pair of pants instead.
(B) Took them back to the store and got some different ones.
(C) Got her money back because they didn't fit properly.
(D) Received a refund because of a problem with the heel.

15. (A) He does not intend to go on the field trip.
(B) Some people have not submitted a required form.
(C) The trip has been canceled.
(D) Everybody is likely to go on the trip.
16. (A) She was not able to read her assignment because she broke her glasses.
(B) She could have read the assignment if she hadn't had to wash dishes.
(C) She won't go to class tomorrow because she must go to the optometrist.
(D) She cut herself on some broken glass, so she didn't do her homework.
17. (A) She has an easy schedule.
(B) She doesn't pay attention in class.
(C) Taking both courses together is a bad decision.
(D) She is brilliant.
18. (A) It will be canceled as a result of mismanagement of funds.
(B) They probably made an error in figuring the expenses.
(C) They must give a complete report on the estimated costs.
(D) They have to charge the calculations to the company office.
19. (A) She was able to go because her employer paid her expenses.
(B) She couldn't go because her boss wouldn't pay her while she was away.
(C) Although her employer had offered to pay her expenses, she didn't go.
(D) Her boss refused to give her money, but she went anyway.
20. (A) Although June doesn't like television, her husband watches it every night.
(B) June refuses to let her husband watch television.
(C) June always asks her husband to watch television with her.
(D) June's husband refuses to let her watch television.

21. (A) If it were a hot day, the trip would be difficult.
(B) It is a very hot day for the long trip.
(C) It's a magnificent day.
(D) It's not as far as the woman thinks to their destination.
22. (A) The Kehoes got a bargain.
(B) Chuck bought a new house.
(C) The Kehoes bought a house out of the country.
(D) Mr. Kehoe is a real estate agent.
23. (A) The food spoiled.
(B) The group was shameful.
(C) The weather was bad.
(D) The program director wanted to have it on another day.
24. (A) Sebring High School.
(B) Clark High School.
(C) Melrose Community College.
(D) Enrold College.
25. (A) A bicycle. (C) A shirt.
(B) A game. (D) Baseball shoes.
26. (A) Please give me your hand.
(B) Would you help me carry these packages?
(C) Please remove your hands from those packages.
(D) My hand is stuck under the packages.
27. (A) She is trying to find a new typing job.
(B) She is looking for somebody to type her research paper.
(C) She is trying to find somebody to move her typewriter to another table.
(D) She has accepted employment as a typist.

28. (A) Harvey didn't go to class because he didn't know there was going to be a test.
(B) Harvey didn't want to take the test, so he skipped class.
(C) Harvey went to class although he didn't want to take the test.
(D) Harvey was happy that yesterday's test was postponed.
29. (A) Joe uses some strange methods when he studies.
(B) Joe receives very good grades although he doesn't study.
(C) Joe is very fond of studying dangerous situations.
(D) It's too bad that Joe dislikes studying.
30. (A) He has entered the university hospital for treatment.
(B) He met his wife while she was working as a nurse at the university hospital.
(C) He wants to find a place close to the university to keep his children during the day.
(D) He likes the university because it has a good nursing program.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) More than \$195. (C) \$150.
(B) Less than \$195. (D) Less than \$150.
32. (A) One day. (C) Several hours.
(B) Four days. (D) Ten hours.
33. (A) Mechanic. (C) TV repairman.
(B) Policeman. (D) Car salesman.
34. (A) Broken fuel pump. (C) Dirty oil.
(B) Dirty carburetor. (D) Leaky radiator.
35. (A) All her expenses will be paid.
(B) She'll earn a great deal of money.
(C) She can practice her Spanish.
(D) She can spend her free time at the beach.
36. (A) One week. (C) Six weeks.
(B) Immediately. (D) A few hours.
37. (A) Swimsuit. (C) Passport.
(B) A Spanish dictionary. (D) Money.
38. (A) Interview local artists.
(B) Photograph the craftsmen.
(C) Write her story.
(D) Listen to mariachi music.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C**DIRECTIONS**

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) He was struck by lightning.
(B) He was very old.
(C) He was in a car accident.
(D) He fell down in his yard.
40. (A) His wife. (B) A tree. (C) A clock. (D) Lightning.
41. (A) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
(B) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
(C) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
(D) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
42. (A) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
(B) Climbing a tree.
(C) Driving a car.
(D) Lying on the ground.

43. (A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
 (B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
 (C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
 (D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.
44. (A) Cotton. (B) Nylon. (C) Grains. (D) Rayon.
45. (A) It is the smallest state in size.
 (B) It was the first to discover lightweight fiber.
 (C) It was the first to ratify the Constitution.
 (D) It was the "bread basket" in colonial days.
46. (A) Irish. (B) Swedish. (C) English. (D) Dutch.
47. (A) It was at the heart of the country.
 (B) It was extremely small.
 (C) Its inhabitants sold baskets which they made by hand.
 (D) Its inhabitants produced corn, wheat, and other grains, which were sold throughout the country.
48. (A) A duck. (C) A chameleon.
 (B) A skunk. (D) An Arctic fox.
49. (A) Their bite. (C) Their odor.
 (B) Their pigmentation. (D) Their quills.
50. (A) Claws. (C) Bite.
 (B) Sting. (D) Pigmentation.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**Time: 25 Minutes**
40 Questions**Part A****DIRECTIONS**

Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. I understand that the governor is considering a new proposal _____.
(A) what would eliminate unnecessary writing in government
(B) who wants to cut down on the amount of writing in government
(C) that would eliminate unnecessary paperwork in government
(D) to cause that the amount of papers written in government offices will be reduced
2. The doctor told his receptionist that he would return _____.
(A) as early as it would be possible
(B) at the earliest that it could be possible
(C) as soon as possible
(D) at the nearest early possibility

3. George belongs to the _____.
 - (A) class of the upper middle
 - (B) upper middle class
 - (C) class from the center up
 - (D) high medium class

4. A good student must know _____.
 - (A) to study hard
 - (B) to be a good student
 - (C) how to study effectively
 - (D) the way of efficiency in study

5. Jane changed her major from French to business, _____.
 - (A) with hopes to be able easier to locate employment
 - (B) hoping she can easier get a job
 - (C) with the hope for being able to find better a job
 - (D) hoping to find a job more easily

6. He has received several scholarships _____.
 - (A) not only because of his artistic but his academic ability
 - (B) for both his academic ability as well as his artistic
 - (C) because of his academic and artistic ability
 - (D) as resulting of his ability in the art and the academy

7. Harvey will wash the clothes, _____.
 - (A) iron the shirts, prepare the meal, dusting the furniture
 - (B) ironing the shirts, preparing the meal, and dusting the furniture
 - (C) iron the shirts, prepare the meal, and dust the furniture
 - (D) to iron the shirts, prepare the meal, and dust the furniture

8. _____ that new information to anyone else but the sergeant.
 - (A) They asked him not to give
 - (B) They asked him to don't give
 - (C) They asked him no give
 - (D) They asked him to no give

9. _____, he would have signed his name in the corner.
- (A) If he painted that picture
 - (B) If he paints that picture
 - (C) If he had painted that picture
 - (D) If he would have painted that picture
10. The doctor insisted that his patient _____.
- (A) that he not work too hard for three months
 - (B) take it easy for three months
 - (C) taking it easy inside of three months
 - (D) to take some vacations for three months
11. The manager was angry because somebody _____.
- (A) had allowed the photographers to enter the building
 - (B) had let the photographers to enter into the building
 - (C) permitting the photographers enter the building
 - (D) the photographers let into the building without the proper documentations
12. Richard was asked to withdraw from graduate school because _____.
- (A) they believed he was not really able to complete research
 - (B) he was deemed incapable of completing his research
 - (C) it was decided that he was not capable to complete the research
 - (D) his ability to finish the research was not believed or trusted
13. The committee members resented _____.
- (A) the president that he did not tell them about the meeting
 - (B) the president not to inform them of the meeting
 - (C) the president's not informing them of the meeting
 - (D) that the president had failed informing themselves that there was going to be a meeting

25. The people tried of defending their village, but they were finally forced to retreat.
- A B
C D
26. The professor was considering postponing the examination until the following week because the students' confusion.
- A B
C D
27. Having lost the election, the presidential candidate intends supporting the opposition despite the objections of his staff.
- A B C D
28. The congressman, accompanied by secret service agents and aides, are preparing to enter the convention hall within the next few minutes.
- A B C D
29. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the clean-up operation.
- A B C D
30. Lack of sanitation in restaurants are a major cause of disease in some areas of the country.
- A B C D

31. Had the committee members considered the alternatives
more carefully, they would have realized that the
second was better as the first.
32. Malnutrition is a major cause of death
in those countries where the cultivation of rice have been
impeded by recurrent drought.
33. The decision to withdraw all support from the activities of the
athletes are causing an uproar among the athletes' fans.
34. Underutilized species of fish has been proposed as a solution
to the famine in many underdeveloped countries.
35. Because the residents had worked so diligent to renovate the
old building, the manager had a party.
36. John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a
dental surgeon to see about having them pull.
37. Hardly he had entered the office when he realized that he had
forgotten his wallet.

38. Suzy had better to change her study habits if she
 A B
hopes to be admitted to a good university.
 C D
39. The teacher told the students to don't discuss the take-home
 A B C
 exam with each other.
 D
40. Some bacteria are extremely harmful, but another are
 A B
regularly used in producing cheeses, crackers, and
 C
many other foods.
 D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes

50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1–50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 11 are based on the following passage.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that

- (5) perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. People of different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.
- (10) That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more
- (15) difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives that we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of

this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows.

- (20) Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control (25) these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our (30) knowledge.

1. How has science done a disservice to people?
 - (A) Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
 - (B) It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
 - (C) As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
 - (D) The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
2. The word "prone" in line 8 is nearest in meaning to

(A) supine	(C) healthy
(B) unlikely	(D) predisposed
3. What are nitrates used for?
 - (A) They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
 - (B) They preserve the color of meats.
 - (C) They are the objects of research.
 - (D) They cause the animals to become fatter.

4. FDA means
- (A) Food Direct Additives
 - (B) Final Difficult Analysis
 - (C) Food and Drug Administration
 - (D) Federal Dairy Additives
5. The word "these" in line 13 refers to
- (A) meats
 - (B) colors
 - (C) researchers
 - (D) nitrates and nitrites
6. In line 13, the word "carcinogenic" is closest in meaning to
- (A) trouble-making
 - (B) color-retaining
 - (C) money-making
 - (D) cancer-causing
7. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
- (A) drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons
 - (B) some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals
 - (C) researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than forty-five years
 - (D) food may cause forty percent of the cancer in the world
8. The word "additives" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- (A) added substances
 - (B) dangerous substances
 - (C) natural substances
 - (D) benign substances
9. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Harmful and Harmless Substances in Food
 - (B) Improving Health Through a Natural Diet
 - (C) The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health
 - (D) Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food
10. In line 3, the word "fit" is closest in meaning to
- (A) athletic
 - (B) suitable
 - (C) tasty
 - (D) adaptable

11. The fact that the topic has been known for some time is discussed in lines
(A) 2–4 (B) 10–11 (C) 17–19 (D) 26–27

Questions 12 through 21 are based on the following passage.

The ancient Egyptians firmly believed in the afterlife and spent their time on earth preparing for it. Elaborate burial rituals included preparing the burial site, providing for all of the deceased's material needs (food, clothing, jewels, and (5) tools of their trade), and preserving the corpse so that it would not decay. This preservation was accomplished through a process of mummification. The ancients left no written accounts as to the execution of this process, so scientists have had to examine mummies and establish their (10) own theories. The embalming process might have taken up to seventy days for the pharaohs and nobility and only a few days for the poor.

The embalmers spread a variety of compounds of salt, spices, and resins in and over the corpse to preserve it. They (15) followed this with a prescribed wrapping, a procedure in which they wound strips of fine linen around, over, and under the body while placing various amulets within the wrappings to protect the deceased from harm on the long journey to the afterlife. They also painted resins over the (20) wrapped linen. Finally, a pharaoh or noble would have been encased in a wooden box before being placed in a sarcophagus.

12. How have we been able to learn about the mummification process?
- (A) Accurate records have been handed down to us.
 - (B) Interviews with embalmers who still use the process have revealed the secret.
 - (C) After studying mummies, scientists have developed their own theories.
 - (D) Chemical analysis of the compounds has led us to an explanation of the method used.
13. The word "they" in line 19 refers to
- (A) embalmers
 - (B) spices
 - (C) pharaohs
 - (D) the poor
14. The embalming process can best be described as
- (A) lengthy and complicated
 - (B) short and simple
 - (C) strict and unfaltering
 - (D) wild and terrifying
15. The word "decay" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) die
 - (B) deteriorate
 - (C) embalm
 - (D) rejuvenate
16. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
- (A) bodies were preserved as a matter of religious belief
 - (B) all mummification took seventy days to complete
 - (C) special compounds were used to embalm the bodies
 - (D) it has been difficult to determine the process used
17. Why did the ancient Egyptians mummify the deceased?
- (A) To preserve the body from destruction
 - (B) To scare tomb robbers
 - (C) To encase the body in a sarcophagus
 - (D) To protect the body from harm on the journey to the afterlife

18. It can be inferred that the Egyptians buried food, clothing, jewels, and tools with the deceased because
 (A) the family did not want anyone else to share them
 (B) that was the wish of the deceased
 (C) they were afraid
 (D) the deceased would need them while enroute to the afterlife
19. The word “amulets” in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 (A) weapons (B) coins (C) charms (D) curses
20. In line 6, “accomplished” is closest in meaning to
 (A) performed (C) reproduced
 (B) forsaken (D) dwindled
21. The distinction between mummification of bodies from different classes is explained in lines
 (A) 2–6 (B) 10–12 (C) 13–14 (D) 15–17

Questions 22 through 30 are based on the following passage.

A tapeworm is a parasite that lives in the intestines of humans and animals. Some tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal wall by means of suckers in their heads. Others float freely in the intestines and absorb food through

- (5) the walls of their bodies.
- A tapeworm consists of numerous segments. When a new segment forms, the older ones move to the back of the animal. Each segment contains hermaphroditic sexual organs (that is, male and female organs). The uterus of each
- (10) segment fills with eggs, which develop into embryos. Generally, when the eggs are ready to hatch, the segment breaks off and is eliminated through the host’s excretory system. These embryos hatch, develop into larvae, and grow to adults only if ingested by an intermediate host.
- (15) One may be infected by tapeworms by eating under-

cooked beef, pork, or fish. Symptoms include irregular appetite, abdominal discomfort, anemia, weakness, and nervousness.

22. The passage implies that all of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) an embryo will cease to develop if not ingested by a host
 (B) a tapeworm will continue to live even when segments break off
 (C) the segment farthest back on the tail is the oldest
 (D) tapeworms always float freely in the digestive system
23. The word "eliminated" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 (A) ingested (B) expelled (C) eaten (D) grown
24. A hermaphrodite is
 (A) a tapeworm
 (B) a segment containing an embryo
 (C) a being that contains male and female sexual organs
 (D) an animal made of segments
25. The word "others" in line 4 refers to
 (A) segments (C) eggs
 (B) embryos (D) tapeworms
26. Which of the following is probably NOT a symptom of tapeworm infestation?
 (A) Unusual eating habits
 (B) Excitability
 (C) Deficiency of red blood cells
 (D) Euphoria
27. Which of the following statements is true?
 (A) A tapeworm uterus contains one egg.
 (B) Overcooked beef is a cause of tapeworms.
 (C) A male tapeworm must always be ingested before reproduction will occur.
 (D) Tapeworms vary in their methods of ingesting food.

28. What would be the best title for this reading passage?
 (A) Parasites
 (B) Reproduction of the Tapeworm
 (C) The Tapeworm, a Harmful Parasite
 (D) Segmented Parasites
29. A tapeworm attaches itself to the intestinal wall by
 (A) suction (B) liquid (C) food (D) teeth
30. In line 6, the word "segments" is closest in meaning to
 (A) types (B) sections (C) organs (D) worms

Questions 31 through 40 are based on the following passage.

- After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just
 (5) two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first
 (10) awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

- Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's
 (15) death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

- (20) No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

31. The word "foresaw" in line 2 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) prevailed (C) prevented
 (B) postponed (D) predicted
32. The Nobel Prize was established in order to
 (A) recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
 (B) resolve political differences
 (C) honor the inventor of dynamite
 (D) spend money
33. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
 (A) Literature (C) Economics
 (B) Peace (D) Science
34. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 (A) awards vary in monetary value
 (B) ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention
 (C) politics plays an important role in selecting the winners
 (D) a few individuals have won two awards
35. In how many fields are prizes bestowed?
 (A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 10
36. It is implied that Nobel's profession was in
 (A) economics (C) literature
 (B) medicine (D) science
37. In line 6, "worthwhile" is closest in meaning to
 (A) economic (C) trivial
 (B) prestigious (D) valuable
38. How much money did Nobel leave for the prizes?
 (A) \$30,000 (C) \$155,000
 (B) \$125,000 (D) \$9,000,000

39. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Alfred Nobel became very rich when he invented dynamite.
- (B) Alfred Nobel created awards in six categories for contributions to humanity.
- (C) Alfred Nobel left all of his money to science.
- (D) Alfred Nobel made a lasting contribution to humanity.
40. The word "legacy" in line 11 means most nearly the same as
- (A) legend (B) bequest (C) prize (D) debt

Questions 41 through 50 are based on the following passage.

- Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

- (5) Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

- (10) Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

- (15) (20) While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

41. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
(A) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
(B) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
(C) Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
(D) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
42. The word "these" in line 8 refers to
(A) tourists
(B) the deaf and the mute
(C) thoughts and feelings
(D) sign language motions
43. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
(A) there are many forms of communication in existence today
(B) verbalization is the most common form of communication
(C) the deaf and mute use an oral form of communication
(D) ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language
44. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
(A) Picture signs
(B) Braille
(C) Body language
(D) Signal flags
45. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?
(A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 9 (D) 11
46. The word "wink" in line 12 means most nearly the same as
(A) close one eye briefly
(B) close two eyes briefly
(C) bob the head up and down
(D) shake the head from side to side

47. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally EXCEPT for
- (A) spelling
 - (B) ideas
 - (C) whole words
 - (D) expressions
48. People need to communicate in order to
- (A) create language barriers
 - (B) keep from reading with their fingertips
 - (C) be picturesque and exact
 - (D) express thoughts and feelings
49. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Importance of Sign Language
 - (B) The Many Forms of Communication
 - (C) Ways of Expressing Feelings
 - (D) Picturesque Symbols of Communication
50. Who would be MOST likely to use Morse code?
- (A) A scientist
 - (B) A spy
 - (C) An airline pilot
 - (D) A telegrapher

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

Kunci Jawaban

TAK TIK JITU MANJAWAB SOAL TOEFL

(Semoga teman-teman bisa GOAL SCORE 550+)

SOAL 1

LISTENING

1.	B	11.	C	21.	C	31.	A	41.	C
2.	A	12.	A	22.	A	32.	C	42.	A
3.	D	13.	A	23.	A	33.	D	43.	C
4.	B	14.	D	24.	D	34.	C	44.	B
5.	C	15.	A	25.	D	35.	B	45.	A
6.	C	16.	C	26.	B	36.	B	46.	D
7.	D	17.	B	27.	B	37.	A	47.	A
8.	A	18.	B	28.	D	38.	D	48.	C
9.	B	19.	B	29.	C	39.	C	49.	D
10.	D	20.	D	30.	D	40.	D	50.	C

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	B	11.	A	21.	A	31.	B
2.	D	12.	D	22.	C	32.	B
3.	C	13.	B	23.	D	33.	A
4.	A	14.	A	24.	A	34.	C
5.	C	15.	C	25.	C	35.	A
6.	B	16.	B	26.	B	36.	C
7.	D	17.	B	27.	D	37.	B
8.	C	18.	C	28.	B	38.	B
9.	B	19.	B	29.	B	39.	D
10.	D	20.	D	30.	C	40.	B

READING

1.	B	11.	C	21.	C	31.	B	41.	A
2.	B	12.	A	22.	A	32.	C	42.	C
3.	D	13.	D	23.	C	33.	A	43.	B
4.	A	14.	C	24.	D	34.	D	44.	A
5.	C	15.	A	25.	B	35.	B	45.	C
6.	C	16.	B	26.	A	36.	D	46.	D
7.	A	17.	D	27.	C	37.	C	47.	C
8.	B	18.	D	28.	C	38.	A	48.	A
9.	D	19.	D	29.	D	39.	A	49.	B
10.	B	20.	A	30.	B	40.	C	50.	D

SOAL 2

LISTENING

1.	B	11.	D	21.	A	31.	A	41.	B
2.	D	12.	B	22.	D	32.	C	42.	D
3.	A	13.	C	23.	A	33.	D	43.	D
4.	C	14.	A	24.	C	34.	C	44.	A
5.	D	15.	B	25.	B	35.	B	45.	B
6.	C	16.	C	26.	C	36.	B	46.	C
7.	A	17.	B	27.	A	37.	D	47.	D
8.	D	18.	D	28.	D	38.	A	48.	A
9.	B	19.	C	29.	C	39.	C	49.	D
10.	C	20.	D	30.	B	40.	A	50.	B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	C	11.	D	21.	D	31.	B
2.	D	12.	A	22.	D	32.	C
3.	B	13.	C	23.	D	33.	C
4.	A	14.	B	24.	C	34.	A
5.	A	15.	D	25.	C	35.	B
6.	D	16.	A	26.	C	36.	C
7.	B	17.	C	27.	D	37.	A
8.	C	18.	C	28.	A	38.	A
9.	B	19.	D	29.	A	39.	C
10.	C	20.	C	30.	D	40.	B

READING

1.	D	11.	A	21.	C	31.	D	41.	D
2.	B	12.	D	22.	D	32.	B	42.	C
3.	C	13.	C	23.	C	33.	C	43.	B
4.	B	14.	B	24.	B	34.	D	44.	B
5.	D	15.	A	25.	D	35.	A	45.	A
6.	A	16.	C	26.	B	36.	A	46.	D
7.	C	17.	A	27.	A	37.	B	47.	C
8.	D	18.	C	28.	A	38.	D	48.	A
9.	A	19.	D	29.	C	39.	B	49.	B
10.	B	20.	C	30.	B	40.	C	50.	D

SOAL 3

LISTENING

1.	D	11.	C	21.	B	31.	B	41.	C
2.	D	12.	A	22.	C	32.	C	42.	D
3.	A	13.	D	23.	A	33.	A	43.	D
4.	C	14.	B	24.	B	34.	C	44.	C
5.	A	15.	C	25.	A	35.	C	45.	A
6.	B	16.	A	26.	D	36.	A	46.	B
7.	B	17.	B	27.	B	37.	B	47.	B
8.	D	18.	D	28.	A	38.	D	48.	D
9.	A	19.	A	29.	D	39.	C	49.	C
10.	C	20.	D	30.	C	40.	A	50.	D

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	B	11.	B	21.	C	31.	B
2.	C	12.	D	22.	D	32.	B
3.	D	13.	A	23.	D	33.	D
4.	A	14.	B	24.	C	34.	C
5.	A	15.	C	25.	C	35.	C
6.	C	16.	D	26.	B	36.	A
7.	D	17.	C	27.	C	37.	D
8.	B	18.	C	28.	D	38.	A
9.	C	19.	C	29.	A	39.	A
10.	D	20.	D	30.	D	40.	D

READING

1.	D	11.	A	21.	A	31.	B	41.	A
2.	A	12.	D	22.	B	32.	A	42.	A
3.	A	13.	C	23.	D	33.	C	43.	B
4.	A	14.	C	24.	A	34.	A	44.	A
5.	C	15.	A	25.	C	35.	C	45.	D
6.	B	16.	B	26.	D	36.	C	46.	B
7.	B	17.	D	27.	B	37.	B	47.	C
8.	D	18.	B	28.	D	38.	D	48.	A
9.	C	19.	C	29.	A	39.	D	49.	D
10.	D	20.	B	30.	C	40.	D	50.	D

SOAL 4

LISTENING

1.	D	11.	B	21.	C	31.	D	41.	C
2.	C	12.	B	22.	C	32.	C	42.	A
3.	A	13.	C	23.	B	33.	B	43.	B
4.	C	14.	D	24.	D	34.	A	44.	A
5.	B	15.	C	25.	C	35.	B	45.	D
6.	D	16.	B	26.	B	36.	C	46.	D
7.	B	17.	D	27.	D	37.	B	47.	B
8.	A	18.	D	28.	A	38.	D	48.	C
9.	D	19.	B	29.	C	39.	B	49.	C
10.	C	20.	A	30.	A	40.	C	50.	A

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	A	11.	A	21.	C	31.	D
2.	D	12.	C	22.	C	32.	B
3.	C	13.	D	23.	B	33.	C
4.	D	14.	B	24.	C	34.	A
5.	B	15.	D	25.	B	35.	A
6.	D	16.	C	26.	A	36.	B
7.	C	17.	A	27.	B	37.	C
8.	B	18.	B	28.	A	38.	B
9.	B	19.	C	29.	C	39.	B
10.	A	20.	B	30.	B	40.	C

READING

1.	D	11.	D	21.	D	31.	B	41.	C
2.	B	12.	C	22.	A	32.	C	42.	B
3.	C	13.	D	23.	D	33.	B	43.	D
4.	A	14.	B	24.	A	34.	D	44.	A
5.	D	15.	B	25.	D	35.	C	45.	C
6.	A	16.	B	26.	D	36.	C	46.	C
7.	C	17.	D	27.	A	37.	B	47.	B
8.	B	18.	A	28.	C	38.	A	48.	D
9.	B	19.	A	29.	B	39.	D	49.	A
10.	C	20.	B	30.	C	40.	B	50.	C

SOAL 5

LISTENING

1.	D	11.	B	21.	D	31.	B	41.	A
2.	A	12.	C	22.	A	32.	C	42.	C
3.	B	13.	D	23.	B	33.	D	43.	B
4.	C	14.	B	24.	C	34.	A	44.	C
5.	A	15.	C	25.	B	35.	A	45.	B
6.	D	16.	A	26.	C	36.	D	46.	D
7.	B	17.	B	27.	D	37.	B	47.	B
8.	C	18.	D	28.	A	38.	C	48.	B
9.	A	19.	C	29.	C	39.	B	49.	A
10.	D	20.	A	30.	A	40.	D	50.	D

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	A	11.	D	21.	C	31.	C
2.	D	12.	C	22.	B	32.	D
3.	B	13.	A	23.	B	33.	D
4.	C	14.	D	24.	C	34.	D
5.	A	15.	B	25.	A	35.	C
6.	D	16.	D	26.	C	36.	C
7.	B	17.	B	27.	C	37.	B
8.	C	18.	B	28.	C	38.	B
9.	B	19.	D	29.	D	39.	B
10.	A	20.	B	30.	C	40.	C

READING

1.	B	11.	C	21.	B	31.	A	41.	B
2.	D	12.	C	22.	D	32.	B	42.	A
3.	A	13.	D	23.	C	33.	C	43.	C
4.	B	14.	A	24.	C	34.	D	44.	D
5.	C	15.	B	25.	A	35.	C	45.	B
6.	A	16.	C	26.	C	36.	B	46.	D
7.	C	17.	C	27.	C	37.	A	47.	D
8.	A	18.	A	28.	A	38.	A	48.	B
9.	D	19.	C	29.	D	39.	D	49.	D
10.	D	20.	D	30.	C	40.	D	50.	A

SOAL 6

LISTENING

1.	B	11.	A	21.	B	31.	B	41.	D
2.	C	12.	C	22.	A	32.	C	42.	B
3.	A	13.	A	23.	D	33.	D	43.	C
4.	A	14.	B	24.	A	34.	D	44.	D
5.	B	15.	C	25.	D	35.	D	45.	A
6.	B	16.	A	26.	A	36.	A	46.	C
7.	D	17.	C	27.	C	37.	A	47.	A
8.	D	18.	B	28.	D	38.	D	48.	C
9.	D	19.	B	29.	A	39.	D	49.	B
10.	C	20.	B	30.	A	40.	A	50.	B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	D	11.	C	21.	A	31.	D
2.	B	12.	B	22.	A	32.	A
3.	B	13.	C	23.	C	33.	D
4.	B	14.	D	24.	B	34.	D
5.	A	15.	B	25.	A	35.	C
6.	C	16.	C	26.	B	36.	C
7.	B	17.	D	27.	D	37.	C
8.	C	18.	B	28.	C	38.	D
9.	A	19.	C	29.	B	39.	A
10.	D	20.	A	30.	C	40.	C

READING

1.	A	11.	B	21.	D	31.	D	41.	A
2.	C	12.	A	22.	C	32.	D	42.	C
3.	B	13.	A	23.	D	33.	D	43.	B
4.	A	14.	B	24.	A	34.	D	44.	C
5.	B	15.	A	25.	A	35.	B	45.	C
6.	C	16.	C	26.	D	36.	B	46.	A
7.	D	17.	C	27.	D	37.	C	47.	B
8.	B	18.	A	28.	C	38.	A	48.	B
9.	A	19.	B	29.	A	39.	C	49.	B
10.	B	20.	C	30.	D	40.	C	50.	D

SOAL 7

LISTENING

1.	A	11.	C	21.	B	31.	B	41.	A
2.	D	12.	B	22.	C	32.	D	42.	A
3.	C	13.	C	23.	C	33.	B	43.	D
4.	B	14.	D	24.	B	34.	D	44.	C
5.	C	15.	C	25.	D	35.	A	45.	B
6.	A	16.	A	26.	D	36.	D	46.	A
7.	A	17.	D	27.	B	37.	B	47.	C
8.	A	18.	C	28.	A	38.	C	48.	D
9.	B	19.	C	29.	A	39.	A	49.	B
10.	A	20.	D	30.	A	40.	D	50.	C

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	B	11.	C	21.	D	31.	B
2.	B	12.	D	22.	B	32.	B
3.	A	13.	A	23.	D	33.	A
4.	C	14.	A	24.	D	34.	A
5.	C	15.	C	25.	A	35.	B
6.	D	16.	C	26.	A	36.	C
7.	A	17.	A	27.	A	37.	A
8.	D	18.	D	28.	B	38.	A
9.	A	19.	C	29.	D	39.	C
10.	D	20.	C	30.	B	40.	D

READING

1.	D	11.	A	21.	D	31.	C	41.	D
2.	B	12.	D	22.	A	32.	A	42.	D
3.	B	13.	A	23.	C	33.	D	43.	A
4.	D	14.	B	24.	D	34.	A	44.	D
5.	A	15.	D	25.	C	35.	D	45.	D
6.	C	16.	B	26.	C	36.	A	46.	C
7.	D	17.	A	27.	D	37.	A	47.	A
8.	B	18.	C	28.	B	38.	C	48.	C
9.	D	19.	C	29.	B	39.	B	49.	A
10.	B	20.	D	30.	A	40.	C	50.	A

SOAL 8

LISTENING

1.	C	11.	C	21.	B	31.	B	41.	C
2.	D	12.	B	22.	A	32.	B	42.	A
3.	B	13.	A	23.	C	33.	A	43.	D
4.	D	14.	B	24.	C	34.	C	44.	B
5.	C	15.	B	25.	A	35.	B	45.	C
6.	B	16.	A	26.	B	36.	A	46.	A
7.	B	17.	C	27.	A	37.	D	47.	D
8.	D	18.	B	28.	A	38.	D	48.	A
9.	B	19.	A	29.	D	39.	C	49.	D
10.	A	20.	A	30.	C	40.	C	50.	A

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1.	C	11.	A	21.	C	31.	D
2.	C	12.	B	22.	A	32.	C
3.	B	13.	C	23.	A	33.	C
4.	C	14.	D	24.	A	34.	B
5.	D	15.	A	25.	A	35.	C
6.	C	16.	B	26.	D	36.	D
7.	C	17.	D	27.	B	37.	A
8.	A	18.	C	28.	B	38.	B
9.	C	19.	B	29.	A	39.	B
10.	B	20.	B	30.	B	40.	B

READING

1.	C	11.	B	21.	B	31.	D	41.	A
2.	D	12.	C	22.	D	32.	A	42.	D
3.	B	13.	A	23.	B	33.	D	43.	C
4.	C	14.	A	24.	C	34.	B	44.	B
5.	D	15.	B	25.	D	35.	C	45.	C
6.	D	16.	B	26.	D	36.	D	46.	A
7.	A	17.	A	27.	D	37.	D	47.	A
8.	A	18.	D	28.	C	38.	D	48.	D
9.	C	19.	C	29.	A	39.	D	49.	B
10.	B	20.	A	30.	B	40.	B	50.	D

LISTENING SCRIPT 1

Tidak ada yang tidak Mungkin Jika USAHA,
DO'A, SEMANGAT, dan KESABARAN berpadu
menjadi SATU

LATIHAN LISTENING 1

1. Woman : Carla said that you were rather rude
Man : It's unfair for her to say that about me
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. Carla does not live very far away.
 - b. What Carla said was unjust
 - c. He does not fear what anyone says
 - d. Carla is fairly rude to others

2. Man : I don't think this painting is very good
Woman : It's better than the first one, isn't it?
Narrator : What does the woman say about painting?
 - a. She thinks it's an improvement
 - b. The fir trees in it are better
 - c. It resembles the last one
 - d. It is the best the man has ever done

3. Women : Your graduation ceremony is this afternoon
Man : I can't believe it. I've graduated at last!
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He graduated last in his class
 - b. He is the last person in his family to graduate
 - c. He does not believe he can improve gradually
 - d. He has finally finished his studies

4. Woman : I got this dress for only five dollars
Man : Five dollars! How did you get it so cheap?
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He thought the dress was so chic
 - b. He was surprised the dress was not expensive
 - c. He would like to know what color dress it was
 - d. The dress was not cheap

5. Man : I just got my third parking ticket this week
Woman : Why don't you try putting more money in the parking meter when you park your car?
Narrator : What does the woman suggest that the man do?
 - a. Leave the car somewhere else
 - b. Ignore the parking tickets
 - c. Add more money to the meter
 - d. Pay the parking attendant

6. Woman : Were you able to get hold of the book that you wanted?

Man : I couldn't. At the bookstore, they told me that it wasn't available yet.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He does not like to hold too many books at one time
- b. There is no bookstore in this neighborhood
- c. It's not possible to obtain the book yet
- d. He needs to talk to someone at the bookstore

7. Woman : Professor Mitchell's lecture certainly went on and on for quite some time

Man : I thought he was never going to finish

Narrator : What does the man imply about the lecture?

- a. It was incomplete
- b. It finished on time
- c. It was about honor
- d. It was too long

8. Man : You don't have the notes from yesterday's physics class?

Woman : No, I don't. Do you think I could borrow yours?

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She needs to use the man's notes
- b. Yesterday's physics class was quite boring
- c. She took some very good notes in physics class
- d. She would like to lend the man her notes

9. Man : You said that you wanted to go shopping this afternoon.
What do you want to get?

Woman : I think I'd like to get my dad a new wallet for his birthday

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. It's her birthday today
- b. She's looking for a birthday gift
- c. She wants to go shopping with her dad
- d. She wants a new wallet for herself

10. Woman : You didn't go into the pool, even for a quick dip?

Man : I put my big toe in and decided that the water was too cold for me

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He took a quick trip
- b. The big boat was towed through the water
- c. There was coal in the water
- d. He didn't go for a swim

11. Man : Do you know where your sweater is?

Woman : I think I left it at my sister's house, but i'm not sure

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She just left her sister's house
- b. Her sister left the the sweater behind
- c. She believes her sweater was left at her sister's house
- d. She doesn't know where her sister lives

12. Man : I need for you to work on these new accounting reports

Woman : But I scarcely have time to finish the ones I already have

Narrator : What does the woman imply?

- a. She doesn't have time to complete additional reports
- b. She cannot finish the reports that she is already working on
- c. She is scared of having responsibility for the reports
- d. It is not time for the accounting reports to be compiled

13. Woman : How much longer do you think you're going to say on that exercise machine?

Man : I give up

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He's had enough exercise
- b. He's going to give himself a reward for the hard work
- c. He's going to say on for quite some time
- d. He would like to give the woman an exercise machine as a gift

14. Woman : Look at those waves coming in. They're as huge as I've ever seen them

Man : You can say that again!

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He cannot see the huge waves
- b. The waves are not coming in
- c. He would like the woman to repeat what she said
- d. He agrees with the woman

15. Man : Are you ready for the political science exam today? I stayed up all night studying for it

Woman : Didn't you know that the professor put it off until next week?

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. The exam was postponed
- b. The man should have studied harder
- c. Night is the best time to study for exams
- d. She is completely prepared for the exam

16. Woman : I haven't turned in my schedule change form yet. Do you think that's a problem?

Man : You haven't turned it in yet? It's absolutely essential that you

- turn the form in immediately
- Narrator : What does the man mean?
- Students who want to change schedules should form a line
 - It is only possible to make four changes in the schedule
 - It is necessary to submit the form quickly
 - Problems occur when people don't wait their turn
17. Woman : I'd like to try on some rings, please.
- Man : Do you prefer rings in gold or silver?
- Narrator : Where does this conversation probably take place?
- In a mine
 - In a jewelry store
 - In a clothing store
 - In a bank
18. Man : Look at this. You made an awful lot of long distance calls last month
- Woman : I called my family even more than usual. That's why the bill's so much higher than usual
- Narrator : What are the man and woman probably discussing?
- A visit to the woman's family
 - The telephone bill
 - The cost of a new telephone
 - How far away the woman's family lives
19. Man : What do you think of your new boss?
- Woman : I couldn't be more impressed with him
- Narrator : What does the woman mean?
- She hasn't met her new boss yet
 - She has a good opinion of her boss
 - Her boss has asked her about her impressions of the company
 - Her boss has been putting a lot of pressure on her
20. Woman : Mike, do you know when the recital starts?
- Man : It starts at three o'clock, doesn't it?
- Narrator : What does mike mean?
- The recital starts in three hours
 - He intends to recite three different poems
 - He received a citation on the third of the month
 - He think the performance begins at three
21. Woman : If your tooth is hurting you so much, perhaps you should see your dentist right away.
- Man : I don't really want to, but I guess I don't have much choice.
- Narrator : What will the man probably do next?
- Choose a new dentist

- b. Cure the pain himself
- c. Make an appointment with his dentist
- d. Ask his dentist about the right way to brush

22. Man : I need to buy some stamps.

Woman : Then you'd better get to the post office quickly, because it closes at five o'clock

Narrator : What can be inferred from the conversation?

- a. It is almost five o'clock
- b. The man doesn't really need the stamps
- c. It is a long way to the post office
- d. It would be better to go after five o'clock

23. Woman : Do you know how I can find the journal article that we're supposed to read for class tomorrow?

Man : The professor copied it and put it on reserve in the library.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. The article was placed on reserve
- b. The woman must ask the professor for a copy
- c. The woman should look through a number of journals in the library
- d. He has reservations about the information in the article

24. Woman : I really think you should try to be a little calmer.

Man : If I were any calmer, I'd be asleep.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He needs to take a nap
- b. He hopes the woman will help him to calm down
- c. The woman just woke him up
- d. He is extremely relaxed

25. Man : I don't think that news report can possibly be true.

Woman : Neither do I!

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She doesn't think the news report is false
- b. She has never before reported on the news
- c. She never watches the news on television
- d. She shares the man's opinion about the report

26. Woman : Has management decided on a new policy for pay raises?

Man : It's still up in the air. I think it will be discussed again at the meeting next Friday.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. Management will offer pay rises on Friday
- b. The policy has not yet been decided

- c. The manager is full of hot air
 - d. The plane has not yet landed
27. Woman : I can't believe it's snowing today.
Man : It wasn't exactly unexpected.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- a. He doesn't believe that it is really snowing
 - b. The snow had been predicted
 - c. The exact amount of snow is unclear
 - d. He expected the woman to go out in the snow
28. Man : How do you think you did on the literature exam that you had this morning?
Woman : I really wish I could take it over again.
Narrator : What does the woman imply?
- a. She's going to take the test over again
 - b. She thinks she did a good job on the exam
 - c. She has not yet taken the literature exam
 - d. She's unhappy with how she did
29. Woman : You didn't have to wait outside. You could've just opened the door and walked right in.
Man : So the door was not locked!
Narrator : What had the man assumed?
- a. The door was unlocked
 - b. It was better to wait outside
 - c. He could not open the door
 - d. He needed to take a walk
30. Man : My guess is that you're leaving the office now and heading straight home.
Woman : You've hit the nail on the head!
Narrator : What does the woman say about the man?
- a. He nailed the door shut
 - b. He is heading home
 - c. He hit himself in the head
 - d. He is absolutely correct

PART 2

- narrator Listen as a man and woman discuss a haircut.
- (woman) Hi, Bob. Your hair looks nice. It's a bit shorter than usual, isn't it?
- (man) A bit shorter? I don't think so. It's a lot shorter. When I look in the mirror, I don't even know who's looking back at me.
- (woman) So you got your hair cut, but you didn't get the haircut that you wanted?
- (man) This is not even close to the haircut that I wanted. I asked to have hair trimmed just a little bit, and the hairstylist really went to town. When I looked down at the floor, there were piles of hair, my hair, on the floor. I couldn't believe it!
- (woman) Well, what did you say to the hairstylist?
- (man) What could I say? The hair was already cut off. I couldn't exactly say, "Please put it back on," although that's exactly what I did want to say.
- (woman) Well, at least your hair'll grow back soon.
- (man) That's what everyone is saying to me, "It'll grow back, it'll grow back." But it won't grow fast enough to make me happy.
- (woman) Maybe after you get used to it, you'll like it a bit more.

31. What seems to be true about bob's haircut?

- (A) The haircut is unusually short.
- (B) This is Bob's first haircut.
- (C) Bob doesn't know who gave him the haircut.
- (D) After the haircut, Bob's hair still touches the floor.

32. How does bob seem to feel about his haircut?

- (A) It is just what he wanted.
- (B) He enjoys having the latest style.
- (C) He dislikes it immensely.
- (D) He thinks it will be cool in the summer.

33. What did bob see on the floor?

- (A) A broken mirror.
- (B) The hairstylist.
- (C) The scissors used to cut his hair.
- (D) Piles of his hair.

34. What do people keep saying to bob?

- (A) "You should become a hairstylist."
- (B) "Please put it back on."
- (C) "It'll grow back."
- (D) "It won't grow fast enough."

Questions 35-38

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation about a man's great-grandmother.
- (man) I talked to my great-grandmother on the phone this morning.
- (woman) Your great-grandmother? Do you talk with her often?
- (man) I try to call her at least once a week. She's a really wonderful woman, and she's over eighty-five years old. I enjoy talking to her because she's so understanding and because she gives me good advice.
- (woman) What advice did she have for you today?
- (man) (laughs) She told me to be careful because a big storm is coming.
- (woman) She said that a big storm is coming? Is she a weather forecaster?
- (man) Not exactly. She says that she can feel it in her bones when a storm is coming. I know it sounds funny, but when she feels it in her bones that a storm is coming, she's usually right.
- (woman) That's not actually so funny. When people get older, the tissue around their joints can become stiff and swollen. Just before a storm, the air pressure often drops, and this drop in air pressure can cause additional pressure and pain in swollen joints. So, when your great-grandmother tells you she thinks a storm is coming, she probably has some aching in her joints from the decreasing air pressure.
- (man) Then I had better pay more attention to my great-grandmother's weather forecasts!

35. How often does the man usually talk to his great-grandmother?

- (A) Every evening.
- (B) Every week.
- (C) Every Sunday.
- (D) Every month.

36. What did the man's great grandmother tell him on the phone this morning?

- (A) That she was eighty-five years old.

- (B) That a storm was coming.
- (C) That she was under a great deal of pressure.
- (D) That she wanted to become a weather forecaster.

37. Where does the man's great- grandmother say that she feels a storm coming?

- (A) In her bones.
- (B) In her ears.
- (C) In her legs.
- (D) In her head.

38. What will the man probably do in the future?

- (A) Call his great-grandmother less often.
- (B) Watch the weather forecasts with his great-grandmother.
- (C) Help his great-grandmother relieve some of her pressures.
- (D) Believe his great-grandmother's predictions about the weather.

Questions 39-42

(narrator) Listen to a talk by a tour guide in the Everglades National Park.
(man) Today we're going to be taking a tram tour through part of the Everglades National Park. Quite probably we'll be seeing a number of crocodiles sunning themselves by the side of the water or poking their heads up through the water. Needless to say, we will not be getting off the tram at any time until we leave the area because of the danger posed by the crocodiles.

By the way, you've probably heard of the expression "crying crocodile tears." It is common to say that someone is crying crocodile tears when he or she is pretending to be sad or full of regret. Crocodiles always appear to have tears in their eyes, but they are not crying because of sadness, or even pretended sadness. Instead, a crocodile uses its tear ducts to get rid of extra salt from its body. A crocodile does not sweat the same way that humans do and must get rid of extra salt through tears. So if you see a crying crocodile, don't think that it's feeling sad; it is basically sweating through its eyes.

Look! Over there on the right. There are two large crocodiles on the water's edge, right next to the fallen trees. You can get out your cameras and take pictures from here on the tram, but, no, you cannot get off the tram to get any closer.

39. Where does this talk take place?

- (A) In a car.
- (B) On a hike.
- (C) On a tram.
- (D) In a lecture hall.

40. What does the expression "crying crocodile tears" mean when it is used to describe humans?
- (A) It means they have big tears.
 - (B) It means they like to swim.
 - (C) It means they look like crocodiles.
 - (D) It means they are pretending to be sad.
41. Why do crocodiles have tears in their eyes?
- (A) They are sad.
 - (B) They are warming themselves.
 - (C) They are getting rid of salt.
 - (D) They regret their actions.
42. What does the tour guide recommend?
- (A) Taking photographs.
 - (B) Getting closer to the crocodiles.
 - (C) Exploring the water's edge.
 - (D) Getting off the tram.

Questions 43-46

(narrator) Listen to the following lecture by a university professor.

(woman) Please take your seats now because I would like to begin today's lecture.

Today, we will be discussing one of the more elegant and distinct forms of nineteenth-century transportation- the clipper ship.

Clipper ships of the nineteenth century were the graceful, multisailed, oceangoing vessels that were designed for maximum speed. They were given the name "clipper" ship in reference to the fact that they "clipped along" at such a fast rate of speed.

Clipper ships were constructed with a large number of sails in order to maximize their speed. They often had six to eight sails on each of the masts, and ships commonly had three and perhaps four masts. The speeds that

they achieved were unbelievably fast for the era; clipper ships could, for example, accomplish the amazing feat of traveling from New York to San Francisco in less than a hundred days.

Clipper ships first came into use in the United States in the 1840s. They were originally intended to make the trip from New York, around the tip of South America, and on to China in order to transport tea to the United States. Once gold was discovered in California in 1848, clipper ships were

immediately put into use to carry large numbers of gold prospectors and large amounts of mining supplies from the East Coast to California. With the success of the American clipper ships, the British began their own fleet of clipper ships to transport goods from the far reaches of the British Empire. That's all for today's class. Don't forget that there's a written assignment due on Friday.

43. In which course would this lecture most probably be given?
- (A) Water Sports.
 - (B) Physics.
 - (C) American History.
 - (D) Psychology.
44. What is the most likely meaning of the expression "to clip along"?
- (A) To cut.
 - (B) To move fast.
 - (C) To steer a boat.
 - (D) To build a ship.
45. What were clipper ships first used for in the united states?
- (A) To bring tea from China.
 - (B) To transport gold to California.
 - (C) To trade with the British.
 - (D) To sail the American river system.
46. What does the professor remind the students about?
- (A) A reading assignment.
 - (B) A quiz on Friday.
 - (C) A research paper for the end of the semester.
 - (D) Some written homework.

Questions 47-50

(narrator) Listen to the following talk by a drama coach to a group of actors.

(man) I know that some of you are feeling more than a little nervous about tonight's performance, and I want you to understand that this is quite a

natural feeling. You are going to be on stage in front of a lot of people tonight, and it's normal to be experiencing some nerves. I would like to help you to understand these feelings and not let them interfere with your performance.

What you are experiencing is called stage fright. Stage fright is the fear that develops before you give a performance in front of an audience. Stage fright is not experienced just by actors and actresses; it can also be experienced by musicians, athletes, teachers anyone who performs in front of a group of people. It occurs before a performance when a performer is concerned about looking foolish in front of others. Just before tonight's performance, if you're feeling a bit tense, if your knees are shaking, if your stomach has

butterflies in it, and if you are thinking about how bad your performance could be, then you have a major case of stage fright. To control stage fright, you can work to control both the physical reactions and the negative thoughts. To combat the physical reactions, you can try techniques such as deep breathing, muscle relaxation, or even just laughing to relieve some of the pressure. To combat the negative thoughts, you should force yourself to focus on what you have to do rather than on what other people are going to think.

That's all I have to say for now. I'll see you back here at six o'clock because the performance starts at eight o'clock. Just remember that if you begin to feel at all nervous, try some deep breathing to relax, and focus your thoughts on the performance that you are about to give. See you this evening.

47. Who would probably not experience stage fright in their work?

- (A) Writers.
- (B) Actors.
- (C) Athletes.
- (D) Musicians.

48. What physical reaction might someone who is experiencing stage fright commonly

have?

- (A) He or she would see butterflies.
- (B) He or she would break a leg.
- (C) He or she would have shaky knees.
- (D) He or she would stop breathing.

49. How can someone combat the negative thoughts associated with stage fright?

- (A) By staring at the audience.
- (B) By breathing shallowly.
- (C) By thinking about possible negative outcomes.
- (D) By focusing on what needs to be done.

50. When should the actors arrive at the theater?

- (A) At two o'clock.
- (B) At four o'clock.
- (C) At six o'clock.
- (D) At eight o'clock.

LISTENING SCRIPT 2

Hal Baik TIDAK BISA didekati dengan
KEBURUKAN

LATIHAN LISTENING 2

1. Woman : Why did the class move to a different room?
Man : We couldn't get into our regular classroom. Someone lost the key to it.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. They were in the regular room
 - b. The key was misplaced
 - c. He's taking a different class
 - d. He has the key to the classroom

2. Man : Do you have the book that you borrowed from Jim? I need to use it.
Woman : No, sorry. I don't. I already returned it to Jim.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. She will lend it to the man
 - b. She never lent the book to Jim
 - c. Jim wants to borrow the book
 - d. Jim has the book

3. Woman : Are you still writing checks?
Man : I've written the checks for rent and electricity, but I still have a few more to take care of
Narrator : What is the man most likely doing?
 - a. Paying bills
 - b. Talking to the landlord
 - c. Turning the lights off
 - d. Looking for the apartment

4. Man : Should we leave for class now?
Woman : But it's not time for class yet.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. She has no time to go to class
 - b. They are already late for class
 - c. It's too early to go to class
 - d. She has to be on time for class

5. Woman : Is the physiology class as difficult as I've heard?
Man : It's not terribly difficult, but it's time consuming.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He is resuming his duties one more time
 - b. He is assuming the class is difficult
 - c. The class is terrible all the time
 - d. The class takes a lot of time

6. Man : These dorm rooms could certainly use a new coat of paint
Woman : I'll say!
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. She needs a new coat
 - b. She likes the paint in the dorm rooms
 - c. She has the same opinion as the man
 - d. She left her coat in the dorm room

7. Woman : Are you ready to work on the history paper?
Man : I will be, in a couple of minutes. I have to finish the math problems before I start on history
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He needs to complete the math assignment first.
b. He'll be ready in a couple of hours
c. He is going to history class now
d. He was ready a few minutes ago
8. Man : Do you know where the file folders are?
Woman : Sorry, I don't. They were moved, and now I don't know where they are.
Narrator : What does the woman imply about the folders?
a. She's sorry she moved them
b. She really knows where they are
c. They haven't been moved
d. Someone else moved them
9. Woman : We seem to have difficult problem to solve.
Man : The problem is not unrepairable.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. A solution is not apparent
b. The problem can be fixed
c. There is really a pair of problems
d. The problem is difficult to solve
10. Woman : I hope we don't have a quiz today. I'm not really very prepared on the material for today.
Man : I don't think we will. This professor rarely, if ever, gives quizzes.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. The professor gives quizzes regularly
b. The woman is really quite prepared
c. It is unusual for this professor to give quizzes
d. He doesn't think there's a class today
11. Man : Have you looked at the chemistry problem yet?
Woman : Yes, and the problem was impossible to comprehend.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She could not comprehend the chemistry lecture
b. She has not had time to look at the assignment
c. It was possible for her to complete the problem
d. She could not understand the problem
12. Woman : Do you know if we have to pay a fee to see the exhibit at the museum.
Man : Not as far as I know.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He doesn't know how far away the exhibit is
b. he's uncertain about the fee
c. The exhibit is not very far away
d. He's sure the exhibit isn't free

13. Woman : I can't take the biology course I wanted to take this semester. It's at the same time as the chemistry course I have to take
Man : Why not wait to take the biology course next semester?
Narrator : What does the man suggest about the biology course?
a. Not taking it at all
b. Taking it along with chemistry
c. Taking it later
d. Taking it instead of chemistry
14. Man : Where are you going now?
Woman : I'm heading to a talk by Dr. Barton. There's going to be solar eclipse later this month. Dr. Barton's giving a talk on what to expect during the eclipse.
Narrator : Who is Dr Barton most likely to be?
a. An astronomer
b. A physician
c. A philosopher
d. An engineer
15. Man : Were you expecting such a nice gift?
Woman : It couldn't have surprised me more.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. Nothing could surprise her
b. The gift really astonished her
c. She couldn't have gotten more give
d. She was expecting the gift
16. Man : Have you been studying for long?
Woman : Four hours, and I'm all worn out.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She's wearing a new dress
b. She's ready to study for hours
c. She's exhausted
d. She has studied about the war for hours.
17. Woman : Do you think that Tom's the one who should be selected for the team?
Man : Oh, he's head and shoulders above the rest.
Narrator : What does the man say about Tom?
a. He's really tall
b. He's the best
c. He's got a good head on his shoulders
d. He always uses his head.
18. Woman : Do you understand what we are supposed to do for tomorrow?
Man : Not really. The professor barely talked about the assignment
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He's already talked to the professor about the assignment
b. There is no assignment for tomorrow
c. He's not sure what the professor will talk about
d. The professor discussed the assignment only briefly

19. Woman : Did you go to the party last night?
Man : If I had known about it, I would have.
Narrator : What does the man say about the party?
a. He went to it
b. He knew about it
c. He didn't know about it
d. He gave it
20. Man : Do you know what time it is?
Woman : I just heard the clock strike noon.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. It's hard to lock the room
b. The cloak was delivered on time
c. Someone struck the crockery and broke it
d. It is now midday
21. Woman : I'll be staying at the beach with my family during spring break.
Man : So you did decide to take the trip after all.
Narrator : What did the man believe about the woman?
a. That she wouldn't take the trip.
b. That she would go to the beach.
c. That she really liked the beach.
d. That she would take a break from her studies.
22. Woman : Did your nieces and nephews like the gifts you got for them.
Man : They couldn't have been more excited when they saw what I got them.
Narrator : What does the man say about his nieces and nephews
a. They were disappointed
b. They did not get any gifts
c. They were unexcited
d. They were really pleased
23. Man : Are you worried about having to give such a long speech in front of such a large audience?
Woman : I think I can pull it off.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She believes she can succeed
b. She's decided to pull out of it
c. She wants to put off the speech for a while
d. She thinks the speech is too long
24. Man : There's a problem with your scholarship?
Woman : Unfortunately, I forgot to sign and date the documents before I returned them to the scholarship office, so the scholarship has been held up, I need to go into the scholarship office to resolve the problem.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She'd like to offer the man a scholarship
b. The documents were returned to her with a signature
c. She needs to sign the documents
d. She works in the scholarship office

25. Woman : Were the bills paid on time this month?
Man : I wish they had been.
Narrator : What does the man imply?
a. He doesn't have time to pay the bills
b. The bills weren't paid on time
c. Of course, He paid the bills on time
d. He will pay the bills for the last time
26. Woman : The lecture on the realities of entrepreneurship in the twenty-first century was really fascinating, wasn't it?
Man : I'm not sure if it was or not. I didn't understand a word
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He thinks the lecture was really interesting
b. He's not sure if the ideas are workable
c. He understood nothing about the lecture
d. He's not sure what the woman would like to know
27. Man : I forgot to send the scholarship application in on time.
Woman : You really missed the boat!
Narrator : What does the woman say to the man?
a. He missed an opportunity
b. He was late for his trip
c. He should take the next boat
d. He should send in his application
28. Woman : I don't think you heard what I said
Man : It wasn't that I didn't hear what you said. It was that I didn't agree with it.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He agrees with what she said
b. He thinks she didn't say anything
c. He couldn't hear what she said
d. He did hear what she said
29. Man : John will pick us up at 7:30 for the concert. That should give us plenty of time to get there
Woman : So John is going after all!
Narrator : What had the woman expected?
a. That John would pick them up for the concert
b. That the concert would start earlier
c. That John would not be going to the concert
d. That they would be late to the concert
30. Woman : Did you enjoy the trip?
Man : Not really, if the water hadn't been so rough and the boat hadn't rolled around so much, I would've enjoyed it more.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He enjoyed the trip immensely
b. The boat trip was really rough
c. He couldn't have enjoyed the trip more
d. The water was not very rough

Questions 31-34

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation about a college course.
(woman) Hi, Mike. I've been trying to get in touch with you. I wanted to ask you about the Introduction to Sociology course you took last semester with Professor Patterson.
(man) Why did you want to know about that course?
(woman) Well, Professor Patterson is teaching it again next semester, and I think I might take it.
(man) I wouldn't do that if I were you.
(woman) Why not? Was it a terrible course?
(man) All the professor did was lecture day after day after day. He's a good enough lecturer, but I prefer courses where the students can participate more. I found it quite boring.
(woman) That course doesn't sound so bad to me. In fact, I like that kind of course. You can listen to the professor's ideas and not feel any pressure to come up with something to say.
(man) Well, then, maybe this course is for you.

31. Who is taking part in this conversation?
(A) Two students.
(B) Two professors.
(C) Two sociologists.
(D) Two lecturers.
32. Why does the woman want to talk with Mike?
(A) She wants his opinion of sociologists.
(B) She wants to hear him lecture.
(C) She wants to know about a course he took.
(D) She wants to meet Professor Patterson.
33. What kind of course does the man prefer?
(A) A course where the professor lectures.
(B) A course where the students just listen and take notes.
(C) A course with Professor Patterson.
(D) A course where the students take part in discussion.
34. How does the woman feel about Professor Patterson's course?
(A) She thinks it'll be boring.
(B) She doesn't want to take it.
(C) It sounds good to her.
(D) She'd prefer a course with more student participation.

Questions 35-38

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation about a new solar energy plant.
(man) I was reading in last night's paper that the utility company wants to build a solar energy plant in the desert not far from here.
(woman) Do you think that's a good idea?

(man) A good idea? It's a great idea! Solar energy is the energy of the future. It's clean, it's safe, and it's abundant. What could be better?

(woman) Won't the utility company just raise our rates to pay for this new plant?

(man) Well, the newspaper said that the utility company would need extra money to get the plant going, but in the long run, rates would be lower. And to have a constant supply of energy, that's a small price to pay.

(woman) I'm not convinced that the price will be small.

35. How did the man learn about the new solar energy plant?

- (A) From a friend.
- (B) From the newspaper.
- (C) From a discussion.
- (D) From the utility company.

36. Where will the solar energy plant be constructed?

- (A) In a far desert.
- (B) Close by.
- (C) At the utility company's headquarters.
- (D) The man has no idea.

37. According to the man, what is a benefit of solar energy?

- (A) It's cheaper in the short run.
- (B) The utility company won't need any extra money.
- (C) The plant's far away.
- (D) It exists in large quantities.

38. How does the woman feel about the proposed solar energy plant?

- (A) She's concerned it'll be too costly.
- (B) She thinks the price is too low.
- (C) She thinks the plant is totally unnecessary.
- (D) She thinks the utility company has a good idea.

Questions 39-42

(narrator) Listen to a man talking to a group of students.

(man) Hello, I'm John Rogers, the manager of the student bookstore. All of you have been selected to work part-time in the bookstore while you are completing your university studies. One of the first things I need to do is prepare a work schedule, and I need two pieces of information from each of you in order to make up the schedule. First of all, I need to know the hours you are free to work. Each of you will be assigned twenty hours of work per week, and those hours could be anytime that the bookstore is open, on weekdays, in the evenings, or on weekends. I would like each of you to write down for me the hours when you have classes so that I will know when you are free to work. The second piece of information that I need is your job preference. Most of the jobs that are available are working as a cashier or stocking shelves with books. There are also a few positions working in the business office. Please write down which jobs you would prefer. I cannot promise that

everyone will get the first choice when I make the schedule, but I will do what I can.

39. Who is John Rogers?
- (A) The Employment Office manager.
 - (B) The university registrar.
 - (C) The bookstore manager.
 - (D) A student working in the bookstore.
40. What does John Rogers need to do now?
- (A) Prepare a schedule.
 - (B) Decide which workers to hire.
 - (C) Plan student course schedules.
 - (D) Train office workers.
41. What does John Rogers need to know?
- (A) What the students' majors are.
 - (B) When the students are able to work.
 - (C) Why the students want to work.
 - (D) In which jobs the students have experience.
42. Which is not mentioned as a possible job open to the students?
- (A) Cashier.
 - (B) Shelf stocker.
 - (C) Business office worker.
 - (D) Phone operator.

Questions 43-46

(narrator) Listen to a talk given by a woman.

(woman) Did you know that those large plastic soda bottles that are so common today can actually get recycled into soft, warm, cuddly jackets and blankets with the feel of fleece? These bottles have generally been dumped into landfill rather than recycled, but now that's beginning to change. In this recycling process, the bottles are gathered at a plant, cleaned, and then crushed into tiny chips. The chips are melted and then shaped into long threads. These threads are spun into yarn and knit into cloth. It can then be dyed and made into fabric. The outcome of this process is a soft and warm cloth that can be made into items of clothing or blankets. It seems rather incredible that plastic soda bottles can be turned into something so soft and warm! I think that all of you should look for some of these products in stores and purchase them. They are great products, and they are great for the environment at the same time.

43. What is the topic of the talk?
- (A) Soft, warm clothing.
 - (B) Problems in landfills.
 - (C) How fleece is obtained.
 - (D) Recycling soda bottles.
44. In the past, what commonly happened to the soda bottles?

- (A) They were left in landfill areas.
- (B) They were reused.
- (C) They were recycled.
- (D) They were refilled.

45. What can be made out of the soda bottles?

- (A) Dye.
- (B) Warm, soft clothing.
- (C) Computer chips.
- (D) Glass bottles.

46. What does the speaker recommend?

- (A) Buying plastic bottles.
- (B) Solving the problems in landfills.
- (C) Buying these recycled products.
- (D) Becoming aware of the environment.

Questions 47-50

(narrator)

Listen to a talk on the first transcontinental railroad.

(man)

The importance to the United States of the first transcontinental railroad cannot be overrated. This railroad had a profound effect on many aspects of American life, on communication, on transportation of agricultural products and livestock to market, and the settlement of the West, to name a few. But it was no easy feat to build such a railroad. The first transcontinental railroad was undertaken in 1862 by two competing railroad companies. The Union Pacific started in Omaha, Nebraska, and moved westward; the Central Pacific began in Sacramento, California, and moved eastward. Of the two, the Central Pacific had the more difficult task because it was faced with traversing the Sierra Nevadas. To lay tracks across these mountains, workers had to carve out footpaths on steep mountain faces and then use dynamite to blast out access for the railroad tracks. After years of dangerous and exhausting labor, the workers from the Central Pacific met up with the workers from the Union Pacific near Ogden, Utah, on May 10, 1869. In an exuberant ceremony, the last of the tracks was nailed to the ground with a golden spike. The completion of the railroad marked the beginning of a new era in transportation.

47. Who Built The First Transcontinental Railroad?

- (A) The Central Pacific Group.
- (B) The Transcontinental Railroad Company.
- (C) A group from Ogden, Utah.
- (D) Two separate railroad companies.

48. What was difficult about the job the central pacific workers had to complete?

- (A) They had to lay tracks across a mountain range.
- (B) They had to cross all of Nebraska.
- (C) They had to work for another railroad company.

(D) They had to move westward to Sacramento, California.

49. How long did it take to complete the first transcontinental railroad?

- (A) Several days.
- (B) Several weeks.
- (C) Several months.
- (D) Several years.

50. What happened at the ceremony marking the completion of the railroad?

- (A) Dynamite was used to blast out access.
- (B) A golden spike was hammered into the last track.
- (C) The workers labored dangerously and exhaustingly.
- (D) The workers traversed the Sierra Nevadas.

LISTENING SCRIPT 3

Jangan Lupa Minta Restu ORANG TUA sebelum mengikuti TES, Ya teman-teman

LATIHAN LISTENING 3

1. Woman : Were you able to do the last problem in the math assignment?
Man : No, it was too hard for me.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He finished the problem at last
 - b. He hardly worked on the math
 - c. It was hard for him to assign the math
 - d. The problem was very difficult

2. Woman : You don't seem really happy with your exam result.
Man : Well, I didn't fail, but I also didn't pass by much.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He didn't fail by much
 - b. He completely failed the exam.
 - c. He had a really high grade
 - d. His grade was low but passing

3. Woman : Where are the dirty clothes? have you taken care of them?
Man : They're in washing machine.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. The laundry is getting done.
 - b. They are close to the cleaners.
 - c. The woman should close the machine.
 - d. He is watching someone clear the machine.

4. Man : When do you think we should leave on our trip? If we leave on Tuesday, we won't have very much time for visit.
Woman : Why not leave on Monday instead of Tuesday?
Narrator : What does the woman suggest?
 - a. Leaving on Tuesday.
 - b. Cutting their visit short.
 - c. Changing the day of their departure.
 - d. Postponing their visit to a later date.

5. Woman : What was in the letter from the landlord?
Man : It was not good news, the rent has been raised.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. The landlord has raised the rent.
 - b. The landlord has received a letter with some bad news.
 - c. The landlord will not increase the rent
 - d. The landlord will not rent them an apartment.

6. Man : I've had to work way too many hours for the last two weeks.

Woman : Your efforts have not been unappreciated.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. He is always underappreciated
- b. She is thankful for what he did
- c. He has made no apparent effort
- d. He feels little appreciation for his efforts

7. Man : Could you help me with this?

Woman : I'll wash the lettuce if you'll make the dressing.

Narrator : What are the man and woman most likely doing?

- a. Getting dressed
- b. Making salad
- c. Shopping for groceries
- d. Washing clothes

8. Man : Is Jack going with us to the restaurant tonight?

Woman : I was unable to convince him to go with us.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She convinced Jack to go.
- b. She will not be able to go to the restaurant
- c. Jack has convinced her to go to restaurant
- d. Jack is not going

9. Man : Can you tell me how I can find the biology lab from here “.

Woman : Just go down those steps, and enter the door after the first one.

Narrator : What should the man do?

- a. Descend the stairs and go in the second door.
- b. Step around the building and enter through the first door
- c. Go through the first door and go down the steps
- d. Go down the hall and enter the doorway

10. Man : Is Professor Nash a good lecturer?

Woman : He doesn't speak very loudly, but otherwise he's great.

Narrator : What does the woman say about Professor Nash?

- a. She can see him very clearly
- b. He speaks loudly
- c. He's very soft-spoken
- d. She didn't speak to him

11. Man : We have another history exam on Friday, and I hope this one isn't as hard as the last one.

Woman : You can say that again!

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She would like the man to repeat himself

- b. The last exam was not very hard
 - c. She agrees with the man about the exam
 - d. The man has repeated himself several times
12. Woman : Is the room ready for the conference?
Man : I don't think it's been set up.
Narrator : What does the man say about the room?
- a. It has probably not been arranged
 - b. It is ready for the conference
 - c. It needs a set of chairs.
 - d. It needs to be emptied
13. Man : Are you going to be able to stay up and study for the exam?
Woman : I'm not sure, I'm on my last legs!
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
- a. She'll be able to stay up until the last moment.
 - b. She's been running for some time
 - c. She's not sure when the last exam is
 - d. She really exhausted
14. Woman : What did you think of the guest speaker?
Man : I was fascinated by his ideas.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- a. He fascinated the guests.
 - b. The speaker's ideas intrigued him
 - c. Giving speeches is fascinating
 - d. He was a guest of the speaker
15. Woman : How's the weather today?
Man : It's just not as humid as it was last week.
Narrator : What does the man say about the weather?
- a. It is quite humid this week
 - b. The humidity will last through the week
 - c. It is dried now
 - d. It was better just last week
16. Man : How did the professor react when you explained that you'd missed class because you were ill?
Woman : She couldn't have been more understanding.
Narrator : What does the woman say about the professor?
- a. She was extremely understanding.
 - b. She couldn't understand the explanation.
 - c. She didn't understand the problem
 - d. She missed class due to illness.

17. Man : That was some airshow. The skydivers pulled off some incredible feats.
Woman : I thought so, too. I just couldn't believe what I saw.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She didn't see all of the show
b. The show was unbelievable
c. She doesn't believe that the show really happened.
d. The skydivers were pulled off their feet
18. Man : Do you think that restaurant was too expensive?
Woman : I was surprised at the prices; we barely had enough to cover the bill.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. They were unable to pay the bill.
b. The prices were surprisingly low.
c. The restaurant was too expensive for them to try.
d. They almost didn't have enough to pay for the meal
19. Woman : Are you going to be taking microbiology this semester?
Man : I wish I could put off taking it for another semester, but I can't.
Narrator : What does the man imply?
a. He has to take microbiology
b. He wish he could take microbiology this semester
c. He is not enrolling in microbiology this semester
d. He had hoped to take microbiology this semester
20. Woman : I'll see you at the first psychology lecture tomorrow.
Man : Then you did enroll in the course!
Narrator : What had the man assumed?
a. That she would take the course
b. That the first lecture would not be tomorrow
c. That he would not be in the course
d. That she would not register
21. Woman : Let's look over the blueprints for the building one more time.
Man : Good idea. We need to be sure that the design is absolutely correct before construction begins
Narrator : Who are these people most likely to be?
a. Construction workers
b. Architects
c. Insurance agents
d. Artists
22. Woman : Did our team win the game?

Man : If the runner hadn't fallen, then our team would've won.

Narrator : What does the man imply?

- a. The runner did not fall
- b. The team won
- c. The loss was the runner's fault
- d. The team won't ever win a game

23. Man : That exam's going to be really difficult, and we have a lot of work to prepare for it.

Woman : Let's get going on it now.

Narrator : What does the woman suggest?

- a. Starting on their exam preparation
- b. Leaving for exam
- c. Going home to study
- d. Going to her job

24. Woman : Are you happy that Cathy is one of the members of our group for the class project?

Man : I'm not really happy about it, but I can manage to get along with her to get the project done.

Narrator : What does the man say about Cathy?

- a. She's not very good manager.
- b. He'll be able to work reasonably well with her
- c. He's unhappy that there is a class project
- d. He's happy that she's not part of the group

25. Woman : Can you believe that the department has changed the requirements for our major.

Man : This change wasn't unexpected.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He was not surprised by the change
- b. He didn't expect the change
- c. The requirements have not changed
- d. He expects to change his major

26. Man : I'm not sure if we should try to buy a house in a few years or keep on renting.

Woman : We'll cross that bridge when we come to it.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. The bridge is too hard to cross
- b. They must pay rent for the bridge
- c. They must cross a bridge to get to the house
- d. They can decide later

27. Man : Did you enjoy the sight-seeing trip that you took last week?
Woman : It couldn't have been more perfect in any way.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
- The trip was less than perfect
 - There was nothing at all wrong with the trip
 - There wasn't any way that she could take the trip
 - The trip could have been improved in a number of ways
28. Woman : Were you able to deal with the part of the exam on medieval architecture?
Man : The topic was barely covered in the lectures, yet it was a major part of the exam.
Narrator : What does the man say about the topic?
- It received more attention on the exam than it did in the lectures
 - It was a major part of all of the lectures
 - It was not on the exam at all
 - It received more attention in the lectures than it had on the exam.
29. Man : I can't believe that there's going to be an exam tomorrow.
Woman : I wish the professor had announced the exam a little bit earlier.
Narrator : What does the woman imply?
- The professor made an early announcement about the exam.
 - The professor failed to announce the exam.
 - The professor announced the exam too soon.
 - The Professor did not give enough notice for the exam.
30. Man : Here's a small gift for your birthday. It's something I know you like.
Woman : So you did remember my birthday! Thank you so much!
Narrator : What had the woman assumed?
- That he would remember her birthday
 - That he would bring her a gift.
 - That he had forgotten her birthday
 - That he would get her something she didn't like

Part B

Questions 31-34

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation between two students.
- (man) Dora, could you please give me some help?
- (woman) With what?
- (man) I kept putting off my History 101 paper, and it's due next week.
- (woman) If you want to pass the course, you've got to write that paper.
- (man) I know. I thought that since you're a history major, you could help me come up with a topic for my paper.
- (woman) History 101 is about American history. You could write about the Revolutionary War, or the Civil War, or World War I.
- (man) Oh, I don't want to write about wars. I don't want to think about killing and death. Can you think of something else?
- (woman) Why don't you write about technology, inventions that changed American history?
- (man) That topic seems a little broad. Maybe I should narrow it down a bit.
- (woman) Well, you could choose one invention, the telephone or the airplane, for example, and write about its effect on history.
- (man) I know. My favorite topic is cars. I'll write about the invention of the automobile and its effect on American history.
- (woman) That sounds like a good topic for you. Now, you'd better get busy. You only have one week.

31. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- (A) To write his paper.
- (B) To help him decide on a topic.
- (C) To teach him about history.
- (D) To discuss history with him.

32. When in the semester does this conversation probably take place?

- (A) At the beginning of the semester.
- (B) Before the start of the semester.

- (C) Near the end of the semester.
- (D) One week after the semester is finished.

33. Why won't the man choose "Technology" as a topic?

- (A) The topic's too general.
- (B) He isn't interested in technology.
- (C) He doesn't have enough time.
- (D) Technology has nothing to do with American history.

34. How much time does the man have to write the paper?

- (A) A month.
- (B) The semester.
- (C) Seven days.
- (D) A day or two.

Questions 35-38

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation about a tragic event.
- (woman) Did you hear the story on the news this morning about the apartment fire down the street?
- (man) I heard something about it. What happened exactly?
- (woman) A fire started about three o'clock in the morning in an apartment complex with about twenty apartments. One of the apartments was completely destroyed, and several of the others were damaged.
- (man) Do they know how the fire started?
- (woman) They're not sure at this point, but they believe that it was started by someone smoking in bed. It's a shame that one careless person can cause so much trauma for others, not to mention the thousands and thousands of dollars of damage.
- (man) Even more serious than the damage to property is the harm to the apartments' occupants. I hear that several residents were rushed to the hospital, but at least none of them died.
- (woman) It's all so frightening. Do you know of anything I can do to keep this from happening to me?
- (man) I guess the best thing to protect yourself is to make sure that you have a smoke alarm and a fire extinguisher in good working condition. The smoke alarm will

give you an early warning that a fire has started, so you can call the fire department. If it is a small fire, maybe you can use the fire extinguisher to help put out the fire before the fire trucks arrive.

(woman) That's good advice. I think I'll go home and check my smoke alarm.

35. What is the topic of this conversation?

- (A) Fire damage to some apartments.
- (B) How to prevent fires.
- (C) An apartment fire and what one can learn from it.
- (D) An early morning news story.

36. According to the woman, how extensively were the apartments damaged?

- (A) One was damaged more severely than the others.
- (B) All the apartments were completely destroyed.
- (C) There was one thousand dollars of damage.
- (D) All twenty apartments suffered some damage.

37. What did the man say about some of the apartment residents?

- (A) They were killed.
- (B) They were taken to the hospital.
- (C) The damage to the apartments was more serious than the harm to the residents.
- (D) They weren't frightened.

38. What advice does the man give to the woman to protect herself from fires?

- (A) Call the fire department.
- (B) Rush to the hospital.
- (C) Listen for a smoke alarm.
- (D) Have an alarm and extinguisher in good condition.

Part C

Questions 39-42

(narrator) Listen to a talk to university students.

(woman) Welcome to the orientation meeting for dance majors. All of you in the room should be students who want to be dance majors. Oh, please let me introduce myself - I am Dean Peterson, the head of the dance department.

If you are majoring in dance, the most important decision you have to make is which degree you will get. Let me explain. There are two possible degrees for dance majors, and the programs are quite different; one is geared toward performance and one is not.

The first possible major in dance is the Bachelor of Performance Arts. This is a performance-oriented degree. It is intended for students who wish to pursue a professional performance career in dance or in choreography.

The second possible major in dance is the Bachelor of Art Studies. This major is intended for those of you who are interested in nonperformance dance careers, in areas such as dance therapy, dance history, dance administration, or dance education.

Either major is a four-year program, but many of the courses that you take along the way are different, so you have to specify your degree choice early. I hope this information will help you to decide.

39. Who is the speaker?

- (A) A professional dancer.
- (B) A student in the dance department.
- (C) The head of the dance department.
- (D) A choreographer.

40. What decision do the students have to make?

- (A) Which dance degree to take.
- (B) Whether or not to major in dance.
- (C) Whether to be a professional dancer or choreographer.
- (D) Whether to specialize in dance therapy or dance history.

41. A dance major with a bachelor of performance arts degree might be interested in which area of work?

- (A) Physical therapy.
- (B) Dance history.

- (C) Choreography.
- (D) Dance administration.

42. What is true about the dance degrees discussed in the talk?

- (A) They are both intended for professional dancers.
- (B) They involve mostly the same courses.
- (C) They do not need to be selected until later.
- (D) They are both four-year programs.

Questions 43-46

(narrator) Listen to a talk about Cajun country.

(man) Now that we're all on the bus, I'd like to tell you a little bit about what we're going to be seeing today. The area that we're visiting is called Cajun country. The Cajuns are descended from the Acadians, French settlers who came from the Acadia region of present-day Canada. They came in the eighteenth century, during the French and Indian War, when they were driven from Acadia by the British. They settled in southern Louisiana in the areas around New Orleans. They brought their French culture with them, and today approximately a quarter of a million people in Louisiana still speak French as a result.

We'll be driving by some sugar plantations and alligator farms, and then we'll be stopping at Avery Island. There's a factory there that has been producing tabasco since 1868. Are you familiar with tabasco? It's one of the best-known spicy sauces in Cajun cooking, and it's very hot. I hope you like spicy food, because any Cajun food that you eat on this trip is going to be spicy.

After Avery Island, we'll continue on to Lafayette, which is the largest city in Cajun country. When we arrive in Lafayette, we're going to visit Acadian Village, which is a Cajun theme park. This theme park offers rides, exhibits, shopping, and restaurants, all with a Cajun theme.

Now settle back, relax, and enjoy the ride. I'll point out the interesting sights as we come to them.

43. Who is the speaker?

- (A) A Cajun.
- (B) A tourist.
- (C) An Acadian.
- (D) A tour guide.

44. What is true about the Cajuns?

- (A) They went to Acadia in the eighteenth century.
- (B) They came from France in the eighteenth century.
- (C) They maintained characteristics of their old culture.
- (D) They assimilated completely into the new culture.

45. What is Cajun food like?

- (A) Very spicy.
- (B) Full of sugar.
- (C) Salty.
- (D) Full of tobacco.

46. What will probably happen next?

- (A) An Acadian will give a talk.
- (B) The bus ride will continue.
- (C) They will stop in Lafayette.
- (D) They will see the exhibition at Acadian Village.

Questions 47-50

(narrator) Listen to a lecture given in a college course.

(woman) The development of the radio into a worldwide force occurred relatively quickly. In 1920, only nineteen years after Marconi sent the first wireless signal across the Atlantic, the world's first radio station was established in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and by 1923, nationwide broadcasting was possible in the United States. Radio broadcasting was initially totally uncontrolled, and each of the dozens of existing stations broadcasted its programs whenever and on whatever wavelength it wanted. The result for listeners, as you can imagine, was often a garbled mess. This confused situation in radio broadcasting lasted until the Federal Communications Commission, which is often referred to as the FCC, was created in 1930 by the United States government. The initial purpose of the FCC was to regulate radio broadcasting; each station was assigned a wavelength for its broadcasts to minimize interference from other radio stations.

47. What is the topic of this talk?

- (A) The purpose of the FCC.
- (B) The relatively rapid development of radio.
- (C) Interference from competing radio stations.

(D) The first U.S. radio station.

48. This lecture would probably be given in which course?

(A) Introduction to Engineering.

(B) Popular Radio Programs.

(C) Ethics in Journalism.

(D) The History of Communication.

49. How could the situation in early radio broadcasting best be described?

(A) The many radio stations were highly regulated.

(B) In 1930 there was only one radio station in the United States.

(C) The existing radio stations were totally uncontrolled.

(D) The FCC was unable to control the radio stations.

50. What do the initials FCC stand for?

(A) First Communications Committee.

(B) First Control Committee.

(C) Federal Control of Communications.

(D) Federal Communications Commission.

LISTENING SCRIPT 4

**Kewajiban kita Adalah BERUSAHA dan BERDOA
semaksimal mungkin, Hasil Pasrah kepada TUHAN**

LATIHAN LISTENING 4

1. Woman : Can you take a shot of this?
Man : Yes, I can. There's still a little film left in the camera.
Narrator : What is the man most likely doing?
 - a. Watching a movie
 - b. Hunting
 - c. Buying film
 - d. Taking photos

2. Woman : Would you like to stop in here for a few minutes for a snack or a drink?
Man : That sounds like a good idea. I certainly am thirsty.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. It's a good idea to be thrifty
 - b. He's feeling a little dirty
 - c. He'd like something to drink
 - d. Stopping for thirty minutes is a good idea

3. Man : I'm going to stop in at this shop and get a couple of magazines to read.
Woman : But the plane is taking off soon.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. The flight is departing in the near future
 - b. The plane is taking off early
 - c. The man needs to make plans soon
 - d. The plane is taking up space

4. Woman : Do you get to many of the university's football games?
Man : Only rarely.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He has never gone to any games
 - b. It is rare for the football team to win
 - c. He doesn't go to games often
 - d. It is rare for the university team to have a game

5. Woman : Have you met the new neighbors yet?
Man : No, I haven't. Why don't we go call on them?
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. They should call out to their neighbors
 - b. They should visit their neighbors
 - c. They should phone their neighbors
 - d. They should look over their neighbors

6. Woman : What do you think of this accounting report?
Man : It doesn't seem to have been done very carefully.
Narrator : What does the man imply about the report?
 - a. It is not done yet

- b. It was not done carelessly
 - c. It does not seem to have been done by the accountant
 - d. It contains a lot of errors
7. Woman : Will Dr. Burton be the speaker at tonight's conference?
Man : As far as I know.
Narrator : What can be inferred about the man?
- a. He will be far from the conference tonight
 - b. He's not quite sure who the speaker will be
 - c. He knows Dr. Burton well
 - d. He knows that Dr. Burton will be speaking
8. Woman : Do you know when you're going to be ready to leave?
Man : I hope we can go a bit later in the evening. I'd like to get a little rest before we go out.
Narrator : What does the man want to do?
- a. Take a short nap
 - b. Go out now
 - c. Enjoy the rest of the evening
 - d. Have a little snack before going out
9. Woman : That musical production was truly magnificent.
Man : I'll say?
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- a. He's going to say something in the theater
 - b. What the woman said was magnified out of proportion
 - c. The size of the theater was magnificent
 - d. He shares the woman's opinion
10. Woman : The results have been confirmed by several independent researchers.
Man : Then they must be accurate
Narrator : What does the man say about the results?
- a. They are unconfirmed
 - b. They are dependent on future research
 - c. They are most probably correct
 - d. They are independent of the researches' ideas
11. Man : How did Anna react to the situation?
Woman : She couldn't have been more delighted.
Narrator : How did Anna feel about the situation?
- a. She was less than delighted
 - b. She was quite pleased
 - c. She was unable to accept it
 - d. She wished she could have been more delighted

12. Man : Has the lawyer received the letter yet?
Woman : The letter was delivered to the lawyer's office by courier just this morning.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. The lawyer delivered the letter this morning
b. The courier has already made the delivery
c. The letter to the courier has already been received
d. The lawyer's office does not have the letter
13. Man : Do you think you'll be able to find someone else to head this committee?
Woman : No problem. You're off the hook!
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. The phone is off the hook
b. The man will head the committee
c. The man is no longer responsible
d. The committee meeting has been put off
14. Woman : Doesn't Cathy have to work tonight?
Man : Luckily, she was able to persuade her roommate to take her shift.
Narrator : What does the man say about Cathy?
a. She must work tonight
b. The shift in her plans is unlucky
c. Her roommate is persuasive
d. Her roommate will work in her place
15. Man : Can I have ashtray, please?
Woman : Oh, smoking isn't permitted here. You'll have to extinguish your cigarette.
Narrator : What does the woman ask the man to do with the cigarette?
a. Put it away
b. Put it off
c. Put it out
d. Put it down
16. Man : I'm going to work really hard this year and see if I can graduate in June.
Woman : It doesn't sound easy, but I don't think it's an unreachable goal.
Narrator : What does the woman think?
a. That the man should not reach out so far
b. That the man can accomplish what he wants
c. That the man will be unable to graduate
d. That the man cannot score a goal
17. Man : Were you able to get a new computer?
Woman : If the computer hadn't gone on sale, then I just couldn't have afforded to buy one
Narrator : What does the woman imply?

- a. She couldn't afford a new computer
- b. The computers were not on sale
- c. She was unable to get a new computer
- d. She bought a new computer

18. Man : Can you tell me about any previous office experience you have?
 Woman : I've worked as a receptionist in a doctor's office for a year and a half
 Narrator : What is the woman probably doing?

- a. Visiting a doctor
- b. Attending a reception
- c. Applying to medical school
- d. Interviewing for a job

19. Man : Did you enjoy the theater performance last night?
 Woman : It wasn't all I had hoped for.
 Narrator : What does the woman say about the performance?

- a. It met her expectations
- b. It was rather mediocre
- c. It was what she had hoped to see
- d. It was the last performance

20. Man : It's an awfully long walk home, and I'm more than a little tired
 Woman : Let's take the bus instead of walking. Then you'll be able to get home quickly and get some sleep.
 Narrator : What does the woman suggest?

- a. Going home on the bus
- b. Sleeping on the bus
- c. Taking a quick walk
- d. Getting some sleep before going home

21. Man : The fee for this course is one hundred dollars.
 Woman : How can the fee be a hundred dollars? It wasn't that much last semester.
 Narrator : What does the woman say about the course?

- a. The course is free
- b. The course costs \$100 more this semester
- c. The course was cheaper last semester
- d. She thinks the cost of the course is too low

22. Woman : Tom's not at home now. He's at work at the architectural firm.
 Man : Then he did get the job!
 Narrator : What had the man assumed about Tom?

- a. That he would be at work
- b. That he knew a lot about architecture
- c. That he did not get the job
- d. That he would not be at home

23. Man : How serious was the accident?
Woman : Well, the motorcycle rider was taken to the hospital in an ambulance.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. The rider took the road to the hospital
b. An ambulance took the rider to the hospital
c. The ambulance left the hospital with the rider
d. The motorcyclist followed the ambulance to the hospital
24. Woman : Do you prefer to work on this assignment alone or together?
Man : In this case, I think that two heads are better than one.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He cannot work on the assignment because of a headache
b. He thinks the assignment will take about two hours
c. It would be better to prepare two assignments than one
d. He prefers not to work on it by himself
25. Woman : Can you finish this project within the next two hours?
Man : What you're asking for is not impossible
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. The project that the woman is impossible
b. Two hours is not long enough to complete the project
c. The woman's request can be accomplished
d. The woman should not ask for such a thing
26. Woman : What did you think of the new art gallery?
Man : I couldn't have been more impressed.
Narrator : What does the man say about the art gallery?
a. He is not very impressed with it
b. He thinks it is fantastic
c. He does not want more pressure on it
d. It is less impressive than expected
27. Man : Did you spend very much time on this assignment?
Woman : Only rarely have I put so much time into an assignment.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She spent her normal amount of time on it
b. It is rare for her to finish an assignment
c. It is rare for her to put any effort into an assignment
d. She spent more time than usual on it
28. Woman : I can't believe it actually snowed here. We rarely get snow this far south.
Man : I wish it had been a little colder. Then the snow might have stuck around longer.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. It was not cold enough

- b. The snowball struck him forcefully
- c. The snow stayed around too long
- d. It was too cold

29. Woman : I've got to get over to the chemistry lab. There are only a couple more hours until the lab closes, and I've still got a lot more to do.

Man : So you haven't finished the lab assignment yet!

Narrator : What had the man assumed about the woman?

- a. That she couldn't get into the lab
- b. That she wouldn't do the assignment
- c. That her lab assignment was already done
- d. That she would start working in a couple of hours

30. Man : I didn't realize before how tall this building is. There can't be too many more flights of stairs to go.

Woman : If only the elevator hadn't been broken. Then we wouldn't have had to climb all of those stairs.

Narrator : What does the woman imply?

- a. She took the stairs out of necessity
- b. She didn't want to take the elevator
- c. It was only a few flights of stairs
- d. She preferred to climb the stairs

Questions 31-34

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation between two students.
- (man) Hey, Gloria. How would you like to increase the extent of your educational and historical background?
- (woman) Steve, I don't understand what you're saying at all.
- (man) I just took my final in History 101 this morning, and I'm trying to get rid of the books. They cost eighty dollars.
- (woman) Why don't you try to sell them back to the bookstore?
- (man) I tried, but they'd only refund twenty dollars, and I paid so much more for them. I'd like to get at least forty dollars.
- (woman) Well, I'm not going to take History 101, so I'm not really interested in those books. Maybe you should ask some other friends.
- (man) I already have. Everyone I know has already taken History 101 and doesn't want those books.
- (woman) Why don't you put up some advertisements in the history building? Maybe someone you don't know will call you and buy them.
- (man) I'll try, but I don't think that'll work.
- (woman) Then you'll have to go back to the bookstore. After all, twenty dollars is better than nothing.

31. What is the topic of this conversation?

- (A) The price of textbooks.
- (B) History 101.
- (C) The university bookstore.
- (D) Ways to sell used books.

32. Why is the man interested in selling his books?

- (A) He desperately needs the money.
- (B) Reading doesn't interest him.
- (C) He's finished using them.
- (D) He'd rather have cheaper books.

33. Why does the man not want to sell the books to the bookstore?

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

34. What does the woman suggest that the man do?

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

Questions 35-38

- (narrator) Listen to a conversation about sleeping habits.
- (woman) Did you know that the average time that people spend sleeping decreases considerably as they get older?
- (man) Really? I would've thought that the opposite was true, that people needed more sleep when they were older.
- (woman) No, studies clearly show that the need for sleep decreases rather than increases with age. I was just reading a journal article for my psychology class, and it contained some really interesting information about sleep.
- (man) Really? What did you find out?
- (woman) Well, young babies required the most sleep, and that should come as no surprise; the average one-year-old sleeps about thirteen hours a day. People in their twenties need about eight hours of sleep a night.
- (man) That sounds about right to me. That's my age group, and I know I'm at my best when I'm able to sleep that much each night. What about older people?
- (woman) Well, the average amount of sleep decreases with age, and in the study I read, the average amount of sleep for people in their fifties was between five and six hours a night.
- (man) That's really surprising to me! I expected the opposite to be true.

35. What information surprised the man?

- (A) That babies sleep thirteen hours a day.

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

36. Where did the woman learn this information about sleep?

- (A) In psychology class.
- (B) In a discussion with the man.
- (C) From an article that she read.
- (D) From the class textbook.

37. What is the man's age group?

- (A) Teens.
- (B) Twenties.
- (C) Thirties.
- (D) Fifties.

38. Approximately how many hours of sleep per night do fifty-year-olds require?

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

Questions 39-42

(narrator) Listen to a talk by a student advisor on campus.

(woman) I'm Ms. Morton, your advisor. I'd like to explain the policies for dropping classes at this school. It's important to understand these policies, or your grades can suffer.

The policy at this school is that you can drop a course within the first three weeks of the semester. To drop a course, you first need to get the signature of the professor of the course you want to drop on an official drop card; then you need to come to me to get the signature of your advisor.

Let me give you a couple of strong warnings. First, you cannot officially drop a course after the first three weeks of the semester. If you are having problems in a course and you decide later on that you want to drop the course, it is impossible to

do so. Second, if you stop attending a course without going through the official "drop" procedures, the course will remain on your schedule, and you will receive a failing grade.

It is important for you to understand these procedures and follow them. If you do so, you will not have any problems. Any questions?

39. What is the primary topic of the talk?
- (A) How to get a professor's signature.
 - (B) The procedure for dropping courses.
 - (C) When to come and see the advisor.
 - (D) The effect of officially dropping a course.
40. When can a student officially drop a course?
- (A) Any time, if the professor is willing to sign.
 - (B) Only on the day of the talk.
 - (C) During the first three weeks of the semester.
 - (D) Up to three weeks before the end of the semester.
41. How many signatures are necessary to drop a course?
- (A) None.
 - (B) One.
 - (C) Two.
 - (D) Three.
42. What happens if a student stops attending a course without officially dropping it?
- (A) The student fails the course.
 - (B) The course is removed from the student's schedule.
 - (C) The student needs to get the advisor's signature.
 - (D) The student receives a warning.

Questions 43-46

(narrator) Listen to a talk about the California Gold Rush

(man) The California Gold Rush, which figured so prominently in the development of the West, was actually the result of a chance happening. Captain John Sutter received the rights to a large piece of land near

what is today Sacramento, in northern California. Sutter's main purpose was to develop a lumber business from the huge expanses of trees on his property. It was during the construction of a sawmill for his lumber business that gold was found on the bank of the American River. As news about the gold spread, thousands of gold prospectors descended on Sutter's property. Sutter's business was destroyed by the prospectors, and Sutter received little from the gold that was found there. Although Sutter died a poor and disheartened man, the population of California increased tremendously because of what was found on his property.

43. What kind of business was Sutter undertaking?

- (A) A woodcarving business.
- (B) A lumber business.
- (C) A construction business.
- (D) A jewelry business.

44. When was gold discovered on Sutter's farm?

- (A) During the construction of a sawmill.
- (B) After prospectors had arrived.
- (C) Sometime after Sutter's death.
- (D) Before Sutter had the rights to the land.

45. What benefit did Sutter receive from the discovery of gold on his property?

- (A) Increased prosperity.
- (B) A large share of gold.
- (C) A healthier lumber business.
- (D) Little or nothing.

46. What is the speaker's main point in this lecture?

- (A) To show what a terrible life John Sutter had led.

- (B) To show the folly of trying to develop business.
- (C) To show the effect that the discovery of gold has on individuals.
- (D) To show that the development of the West happened partly by chance.

Questions 47-50

(narrator) Listen to a talk to university students.

(woman) This lecture series is intended to help students at this university benefit more from their studies here. The topic of tonight's talk is how to manage your time.

Time is a very important commodity when you are a university student; there simply never seems to be enough of it to go around. You will need to attend classes, study, complete homework assignments, work on research, eat, sleep, perhaps hold down a part-time job, and maybe actually find time to relax for a moment or two.

So a very important skill for you to learn is to manage your time. If you manage your time wisely, I think that you'll find there is enough of it to go around.

One valuable tool in time management is to monitor how you spend your time for a week. Then, after you spend this week monitoring your time, you can evaluate what you have done with your time and learn to make the best use of it.

During this week of personal time monitoring, you should divide each twenty-four-hour day into fifteen-minute blocks, so each day has ninety-six blocks of time. Then write down

how you spend each fifteen-minute period. I know that it is bothersome to write all of this information down for a week, but the benefits of such a study can be great. At the end of a week, you will see just how much time you have spent productively and how much time you have not.

The specific assignment that I have for each one of you is to spend the next week conducting your personal time-monitoring study. At the end of this week you should make an appointment with me to discuss your results.

47. What is the topic of this talk?

- (A) Becoming a university student.
- (B) Managing time.
- (C) Majoring in management.

(D) Spending a week in a management training program.

48. What valuable tool in time management is discussed here?

(A) Relaxation techniques.

(B) Homework assignments.

(C) A personal time-management study.

(D) Keeping an appointment calendar.

49. How long should this study take?

(A) Ninety-six days.

(B) Twenty-four days.

(C) Seven days.

(D) Fifteen minutes.

50. What should the students do at the end of the study?

(A) Make an appointment.

(B) Begin the time study.

(C) Write down how they spend their time.

(D) Attend another seminar.

LISTENING SCRIPT 5

Scholarship is in your hand. Every thing depends
on you

LATIHAN LISTENING 5

1. Man : You have rehearsal tonight? For what?
Woman : I have a role in the school play.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. She has rules about how to play
 - b. Her goal is to pay for school
 - c. She is praying not to have a low score
 - d. She'll be acting in a school project

2. Man : Would you like to get some coffee or tea perhaps?
Woman : I am a bit thirsty.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. She'd like something to drink
 - b. She'd like to have thirsty
 - c. She'd like a bite to eat
 - d. She's bit thrifty

3. Man : You seem rather tired. Do you need to get some rest?
Woman : I'm not at all tired. In fact, the opposite is true.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
 - a. She's moving in the opposite direction
 - b. She's wide awake
 - c. The rest of the people are tired
 - d. She needs to take a nap

4. Woman : The amount of money we had to pay for these texts was way out of line.
Man : I'll say!
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He'll continue to stand in line for texts
 - b. He has enough to pay for the texts
 - c. He agrees with the woman about the texts
 - d. He thinks the woman's in the wrong line to get the texts

5. Woman : You couldn't get into your apartment? Why not?
Man : The key they gave me wouldn't fit into the lock.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He was given the wrong key
 - b. The key was on top of the clock
 - c. It was lucky that he got the key
 - d. The key was at his feet

6. Woman : Did you go to the conference, or did someone else represent you?
Man : I had one of my friends go in my place.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
 - a. He went to the conference
 - b. He saw his friends at the conference
 - c. He was in his place at the conference
 - d. He sent a representative

7. Man : What did the lawyer say?
Woman : The lawyer told me to call him back.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
- She will see the lawyer tomorrow
 - She needs to phone the lawyer
 - The lawyer will call her tomorrow
 - The lawyer has called off their meeting
8. Woman : What can you tell me about Professor Mitchell's class?
Man : Well, there's hardly any homework, but the exams are really difficult.
Narrator : What does the man say about the class?
- There's a lot of difficult homework in it
 - There are not very many exams in it
 - There is little homework
 - There is no homework
9. Woman : This math problem is just too hard.
Man : Let's leave it for now and come back to it later, after we've finished the rest of the problems!
Narrator : What does the man suggest?
- Returning to it latter
 - Coming back home
 - Finishing the math book
 - Leaving for class
10. Woman : Everyone was sure talking a lot in class.
Man : That's true. I had a lot I wanted to contribute to the discussion, but I couldn't get a word in.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- He'll make a charitable contribution
 - He couldn't get into the classroom
 - He didn't have very much to say
 - He was not given the chance the speak
11. Woman : That meeting was extraordinarily chaotic, disorganized, and fruitless. It perturbs me that I had to sit through it in its entirety
Man : Well, I'm glad I missed it.
Narrator : What does the man say about the meeting?
- He thought it was extremely fruitful
 - He's happy he didn't attend it
 - A lot of people missed it
 - It was perturbing
12. Woman : I can't believe how fast the professor spoke during the lecture on physiology.
Man : You can say that again!
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- He'd like the woman to repeat herself
 - The woman should talk to a physician
 - He shares the woman's position

- d. What the woman said was unimportant
13. Man : Can we get together this afternoon to discuss our project?
Woman : Sorry I can't. I have a doctor's appointment. I have to get my eyes checked.
Narrator : Where the woman most a likely going?
a. To see a dentist
b. To see a cardiologist
c. To see a podiatrist
d. Too see an ophthalmologist
14. Man : How would you like to go skiing this weekend?
Woman : I was kind of scared the last time I tried it, but I'd like another chance to try it again.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
a. She is too scared to try it
b. She would like another opportunity
c. Her time is very scarce
d. She has gone skiing for the last time
15. Woman : The conference last weekend was really great!
Man : I heard that it was. I really wish I had been able to go.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He really enjoyed the conference
b. He'll be able to go to the conference
c. He couldn't attend the conference
d. He heard everything at the conference
16. Man : Do you think you should take a jacket to this baseball game?
Woman : Oh, I wasn't uncomfortable at the last game, and I didn't have a jacket with me then.
Narrator : What does the woman imply?
a. She doesn't need a jacket for the game
b. She was very uncomfortable last time
c. She will take a jacket with her this time
d. Her jacket does not feel very comfortable
17. Woman : You got a ticket? How did that happen?
Man : The car was parked in a no-parking zone.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
a. He parked the car to buy the tickets
b. He left the car where he shouldn't have
c. He got a speeding ticket
d. He didn't park the car
18. Woman : Was sally prepared for her presentation? I'm not sure she spent much time working on it.
Man : Trust me. She couldn't have been more prepared.
Narrator : What does the man say about sally?
a. She prepared him for what he was going to do
b. She was unprepared for what she had to do

- c. She probably didn't spend much time on her presentation
- d. She was really ready for her presentation

19. Woman : We've have been invited to go sailing this weekend. Would you like to go?

Man : Sailing? I seldom have time to go sailing, and I really love it. Let's go.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He has never gone sailing
- b. He doesn't like sailing
- c. He hasn't had much time for sailing
- d. He doesn't have any time to go sailing

20. Man : Sorry, I can't let you borrow my notes from yesterday's class because I don't have them

Woman : Then you weren't in class yesterday!

Narrator : What did the woman believe?

- a. That the man had been in class
- b. That the man didn't have the notes
- c. That she didn't need the notes
- d. That the lecture had been canceled

21. Man : Didn't you hear the professor say that the paper must be at least five pages long?

Woman : I must not have been listening during that part of class.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She listened attentively during class
- b. She must make the list five pages long
- c. She did not attend all of the class
- d. She was inattentive during some of the class

22. Woman : How long do we have to finish our projects for music class?

Man : They're due December 1, aren't they?

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- a. He's not quiet sure when the projects should be finished
- b. He's doing his project for music class now
- c. Music class meets for the first time in December
- d. He believes the music will be available on December 1

23. Man : Can you believe that tuition has gone up for next year?

Woman : I can believe it. The fee increase wasn't exactly unexpected.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. The tuitions increase was unexpected
- b. She was prepared for the tuitions increase
- c. She doesn't believe that fees were increased
- d. She believes that tuitions will not go up

24. Man : Can you think of the answer to the last question?

Woman : I need just a minute, It's on the tip of my tongue.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- a. She answered his question a minute ago
- b. She just bit her tongue

- c. It's hard for her to put the answer into words
 - d. The tip of her tongue is quiet sore
25. Man : So you have a part-time job on the newspaper?
Woman : Well, I do for now. But I've heard that some of the employees are getting laid off. I hope I still have a job after that.
Narrator : What does the woman say about the employees?
- a. Some of them are lying down
 - b. Some of them will lose their positions
 - c. Some of them are choosing part-time job
 - d. Some of them laid down their newspaper
26. Man : Have you seen your score on the exam yet?
Woman : Yes, and I couldn't be happier with my score on the exam.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
- a. She's unhappy about the score
 - b. She hasn't seen her score yet
 - c. She's really pleased with her score
 - d. She hasn't taken the exam yet
27. Woman : I heard that Professor Houston's economics class was really hard.
Do you sign up for it?
Man : I really wish I hadn't. I heard that it was hard, too.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- a. He didn't believe the course was hard
 - b. He heard that the course was closed
 - c. It was hard for him to get to the class
 - d. He registered for the course
28. Woman : You missed the committee meeting last evening.
Man : I would've been there if I hadn't fallen asleep when I got back from class.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- a. He didn't go because he was sleeping
 - b. He didn't miss the committee meeting
 - c. He never returned from class
 - d. He was unable to fall asleep
29. Man : I'm going into the office on both Saturday and Sunday.
Woman : So you will be working this weekend!
Narrator : What had the woman assumed?
- a. That he would be working all weekend
 - b. That no one ever worked on weekends
 - c. That he would not be in the office this weekend
 - d. That the office would be open this weekend
30. Woman : Mary said some pretty unflattering things about our project.
Man : Yes, she did. We'll just have to brush it off and keep on trying to make the project better.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
- a. They should not let what happened bother them.

- b. They should keep on trying to talk to Mary
- c. They should try to flatter Mary
- d. Their project is already as good as it's going to get

Questions 31-34

- (narrator) Listen to a woman talk to a friend about her plans for the afternoon.
- (woman) I'm going to my health club this afternoon. Would you like to come along? You could try it out and see if you want to take out a membership.
- (man) You belong to a health club? It seems that everyone that I meet here is involved in some kind of exercise program!
- (woman) Oh, exercise is very popular nowadays, and this health club's the best in the area. Why don't you try it today?
- (man) I would like to get a little more exercise, but I'm not sure if a health club's the way to go.
- (woman) This club has all kinds of exercise machines and classes, a track, racquetball courts, and a sauna. It has every kind of exercise you could want, except perhaps a swimming pool.
- (man) Well, I guess it can't hurt to try it just once. What time should we go?

31. Where is the woman going this afternoon?

- (A) To a doctor's appointment.
- (B) To an exercise club.
- (C) To a swimming pool.
- (D) To a school.

32. Why does the woman ask the man to go?

- (A) They're both regular members.
- (B) He likes to go there occasionally.
- (C) She wants him to try it out.
- (D) She hates to exercise alone.

33. According to the woman, what kinds of services does the health club offer?

- (A) A limited number.
- (B) Racquetball courts and a swimming pool.

(C) Exercise machines, but not classes.

(D) Just about anything.

34. What does the man decide to do?

(A) Visit the club once.

(B) Take out a membership.

(C) Try the club unless he hurts himself.

(D) See if he has time to go.

Questions 35-38

(narrator) Listen to a conversation between two students.

(woman) We really need to get to work on our oral presentation for political science class.

(man) We certainly do. You and I have to give the presentation next week, and we've hardly anything done.

(woman) I can't believe that the presentation is next week. I thought we had so much time to prepare, but the time just seems to have disappeared. The presentation's on Thursday of next week, isn't it?

(man) That's right, so we have exactly one week to get ready for it. We're going to have to do a lot of work in the next week.

(woman) In this presentation on the court system, do you think we should talk about all three, the municipal, the state, and the federal court systems?

(man) It's too much if we talk about all three, and I'm not sure we have enough time to prepare. How about if we only talk about the state and the federal courts?

(woman) That sounds good to me. I think it's best if we talk about fewer topics and really cover them in depth. Say, I really know a lot about the state courts, and you know a lot about the federal courts. How about if we each work on preparing those parts individually, and then we can get together and put it all into one overall presentation?

(man) All right. I'll work on the federal courts, and you can work on the state courts, and then we'll get together in a few days. How about if we get together next Monday?

(woman) That sounds good to me. The presentation is not until Thursday, so if we get together on Monday, we'll have plenty of time to work on it.

(man) Not exactly plenty of time, but we should be able to get it done. See you on Monday, if not sooner.

(woman) See you then.

35. What are the man and woman discussing in this conversation?

- (A) A presentation for political science class.
- (B) How quickly time passes.
- (C) The differences between the various types of courts.
- (D) A schedule for preparing for a political science exam.

36. What will the man and woman discuss during their presentation?

- (A) Three levels of courts.
- (B) Only the municipal courts.
- (C) The state but not the federal courts.
- (D) Only the state and federal courts.

37. When do they next plan to meet?

- (A) On Thursday.
- (B) On Monday.
- (C) In a week.
- (D) Before Monday.

38. How much time do they have to prepare for the presentation?

- (A) Plenty of time.
- (B) Until Monday.
- (C) About one week.
- (D) Until a week from Monday.

Questions 39-42

(narrator) Listen to a talk given on a college campus.

(man) Hello and welcome to campus. This morning there will be a short tour of the university before we head to the Administration Complex for registration. I've been selected to be your tour guide because I've been a student on this campus for three years, and I know my way around well. The first stop on our tour is the library. As you can see, it's a large library, with over 100,000 volumes. Additionally there are journals, newspapers, and magazines from around the world. The library's open seven days a week from 8:00 to midnight.

From the library, we'll move on to the Student Center. In the Student Center you'll find the university bookstore, where you can purchase all the texts for the courses you're taking. You can also find a post office, a bank, a theater, a coffee shop, a travel agency, and a bowling alley in the Student Center. The Student Center's here to provide services and entertainment for the student body.

The final stop on our tour is the Administration Complex. In this area, you'll find the offices of university administrators and the Student Records Office. The auditorium, where registration takes place, is also in the Administration Complex. Now that we've reached the Administration Complex, the next item on your agenda is registration. Good luck.

39. Who is the speaker?

- (A) A university administrator.
- (B) A student.
- (C) A librarian.
- (D) A registrar.

40. What is the main topic of the talk?

- (A) How to use the library.
- (B) The university registration procedure.
- (C) Services offered by the Student Center.
- (D) Important locations on campus.

41. According to the speaker, what is the overall purpose of the student center?

- (A) To provide students with assistance and amusement.
- (B) To assist students in the registration process.

- (C) To allow students to watch movies.
- (D) To provide textbooks for university courses.

42. Where will registration take place?

- (A) In administrators' offices.
- (B) In the Student Center.
- (C) In an auditorium.
- (D) In the Student Records Office.

Questions 43-46

(narrator) Listen to a talk on water pollution.

(woman) A major cause of water pollution in the 1950s was the use of synthetic detergents. Unlike natural soaps, which were biodegradable, synthetic detergents would not break down into simpler substances. When released into the water supply, these non- biodegradable synthetic detergents caused masses of foam to remain in both surface water and ground water.

In the 1960s new biodegradable detergents came into use, and the problem of foaming lakes, rivers, and streams began to disappear. However, these new biodegradable detergents contained phosphates, and those phosphates presented an entirely different set of problems in maintaining a clean water supply.

43. What major cause of water pollution in the 1950s was presented in this talk?

- (A) Natural soaps.
- (B) Synthetic detergents.
- (C) Biodegradable detergents.
- (D) Phosphates.

44. What are biodegradable substances?

- (A) Synthetic detergents.
- (B) A major cause of water pollution.
- (C) Substances that break down into simpler forms.
- (D) The reason for the foaming water supply.

45. What happened when nonbiodegradable synthetic detergents were released into the water supply?
- (A) They broke down into simpler forms.
 - (B) They caused the water to become foamy.
 - (C) They released phosphates into the water.
 - (D) They damaged only the underground water supply.
46. What will probably be the topic of the talk that follows?
- (A) Water pollution in the 1950s.
 - (B) Nonbiodegradable synthetic detergents.
 - (C) The foamy water supply.
 - (D) Problems caused by the phosphates.

Questions 47-50

(narrator) Listen to a lecture given by a college professor.

(man) Today's lecture is on the composition of the Earth's atmosphere; by that, I mean which gases actually make up the atmosphere. I hope all of you have read the required textbook chapter on this subject prior to coming to class today.

The key point that I would like you to understand is the changing nature of the atmosphere—the atmosphere has not remained the same throughout the Earth's history.

Scientists believe that the Earth's original atmosphere probably consisted of ammonia and methane. Perhaps 20 million years ago the atmosphere evolved into something resembling the modern composition of 78 percent nitrogen, 20 percent oxygen, and a variety of other gases making up the remaining 2 percent.

One factor that was instrumental in causing the change in the atmosphere was the evolution of plant life; oxygen is part of the modern-day atmosphere because of plant life and the process of photosynthesis that goes along with it.

Well, that's all for today. Before tomorrow's class, you should be sure to read the next chapter in the text, Chapter Ten.

47. What is the topic of this talk?
- (A) The static atmosphere.
 - (B) The cause of changes in the atmosphere.
 - (C) The evolution of plant life.
 - (D) The process of photosynthesis.
48. When did the atmosphere first evolve into the composition that exists today?
- (A) Two hundred million years ago.
 - (B) Twenty million years ago.
 - (C) Two hundred thousand years ago.
 - (D) Twenty thousand years ago.
49. What caused oxygen to develop in the atmosphere?
- (A) The evolution of plants and photosynthesis.
 - (B) The variety of gases in the atmosphere.
 - (C) The high percentage of nitrogen.
 - (D) The ammonia and methane in the original atmosphere.
50. What is the assignment for tomorrow's class?
- (A) Read about the composition of the atmosphere.
 - (B) Study the notes of today's lecture.
 - (C) Prepare for a quiz.
 - (D) Read the following chapter.

LISTENING SCRIPT 6

**Berani melakukan kesalahan itu BAIK, yang
TIDAK BAIK Adalah MENGULANGI
KESALAHAN yang SAMA**

LATIHAN LISTENING 6

1. Woman : You'd better take the car to the garage from now on. They charged me seventy five dollars for a few minor repairs.
Man : That's not too bad.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
(A) Car repairs should be done at a garage.
(B) The price was not too high.
(C) The garage took advantage of the woman.
(D) The car had serious problems.
2. Man : The International Students' Association is having a party Saturday night. Can you come or do you have to work at the hospital?
Woman : I wish I could.
Narrator : What will the woman probably do?
(A) Have a party.
(B) Attend the International Students' Association.
(C) Go to work.
(D) Get some rest.
3. Woman : I think that the game starts at eight.
Man : Good. We have just enough time to get there.
Narrator : What will the speakers probably do?
(A) Leave immediately.
(B) Watch the game on TV.
(C) Start to play.
(D) Eat a sandwich.
4. Woman : What did you do after you lost your passport?
Man : I went to see the foreign student advisor, and he reported it to the Passport Office in Washington.
Narrator : What did the man do after he lost his passport?
(A) He went to see the foreign student advisor.
(B) He went to Washington.
(C) He wrote to the Passport Office.
(D) He reported it to the Passport Office.
5. Man : If you don't have an account here, I can't cash your check. I'm sorry, but that's the way it is.
Woman : Well, thanks a lot! You're a big help!
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
(A) It is the policy of the bank.
(B) The man was not helpful at all.
(C) Her account at the bank is in order.
(D) The check should be cashed.
6. Man : I'm not sure what Dr. Tyler wants us to do.
Woman : If I were you, I'd write a rough draft and ask Dr. Tyler to look at it.
Narrator : What does the woman suggest the man do?
(A) Ask Dr. Tyler to clarify the assignment.
(B) Show a preliminary version to Dr. Tyler.

- (C) Let her see the first draft before Dr. Tyler sees it.
(D) Talk to some of the other students in Dr. Tyler's class.
7. Man : Dr. Clark is the only one teaching statistics this term.
Woman : You mean we have to put up with her for another semester?
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
(A) Dr. Clark is a good teacher.
(B) Statistics is a boring class.
(C) Two semesters of statistics are required.
(D) The students do not like Dr. Clark.
8. Man : Do you think that you can have these shirts finished by Friday morning?
Woman : I'm sorry. I couldn't possibly get them done by then. Saturday afternoon would be the earliest that you could have them.
Narrator : What does the woman say about the shirts?
(A) He cannot do them.
(B) They are finished.
(C) It will be a difficult job.
(D) They will be ready Saturday afternoon.
9. Woman : The music and the flowers are lovely.
Man : Yes. I hope that the food is good.
Narrator : What kind of place are the speakers probably talking about?
(A) A concert.
(B) An art museum.
(C) A flower shop.
(D) A restaurant.
10. Man : Hello, Anne. This is Larry at the office. Is Fred at home?
Woman : No, Larry, He's in class now. He'll be home for lunch though.
Narrator : What do we know about Fred?
(A) He is at lunch.
(B) He is at the office.
(C) He is in class.
(D) He is at home.
11. Man : When does the next bus leave for New York?
Woman : Buses leave for New York every half-hour. You just missed the nine-thirty bus by five minutes.
Narrator : What will the man probably do?
(A) Take the ten o'clock bus.
(B) Come back in five minutes.
(C) Go to New York another day.
(D) Call the airport.
12. Woman : Did we have an assignment for Monday? I don't have anything written down.
Man : Nothing to read in the textbook, but we have to see a movie and write a paragraph about it.
Narrator : What are the speakers discussing?
(A) A teacher.

- (B) A textbook.
(C) An assignment.
(D) A movie.
13. Man : Make thirty copies for me and twenty copies for Mr. Brown.
Woman : As soon as I make the final corrections on the original.
Narrator : What is the woman probably going to do?
(A) Make corrections on the original.
(B) Make copies.
(C) Deliver the copies to Mr. Brown.
(D) Find the original.
14. Man : Excuse me. Are you Sally Harrison's sister?
Woman : No, I'm not. I'm her cousin.
Narrator : What had the man assumed about the woman?
(A) She was Sally Harrison's cousin.
(B) She was Sally Harrison's sister.
(C) She was Sally Harrison's friend.
(D) She was Sally Harrison.
15. Woman : I can't find my pen. It was right here on the desk yesterday and now it's gone. Have you seen it?
Man : Yes. I put it in the desk drawer.
Narrator : What is the woman's problem?
(A) The desk drawer won't open.
(B) The pen is out of ink.
(C) She cannot find her pen.
(D) She is angry with the man.
16. Woman : When is John coming?
Man : Well, he said he'd be here at eight-thirty, but if I know him, it will be at least nine o'clock.
Narrator : What does the man imply about John?
(A) John is usually late.
(B) John will be there at eight-thirty.
(C) John will not show up.
(D) John is usually on time.
17. Man : I suppose we should look for a bigger house, but I don't see how we can afford one right now.
Woman : If only we hadn't spent so much money on our vacation this year.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
(A) She does not agree with the man.
(B) She needs a larger home.
(C) She regrets the cost of their vacation.
(D) She thinks that houses are very expensive.
18. Man : Did you see Jack's presentation?
Woman : Yes. What happened? He didn't seem to know up from down.
Narrator : What does the woman imply about Jack?

- (A) He did not make a presentation.
- (B) He got confused during the presentation.
- (C) He should have spoken more loudly.
- (D) He did a very complete job.

19. Woman : Shall I send out the invitations?

Man : Let's hold off on that until I can talk to Janet.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- (A) He has decided not to mail the invitations.
- (B) He wants to get Janet's opinion.
- (C) He is waiting for Janet to answer the phone.
- (D) He does not want to invite Janet.

20. Man : How's the baby? Is she walking yet?

Woman : Oh, yes. I can't keep up with her!

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- (A) The baby is asleep.
- (B) The baby is very active.
- (C) The baby is not staying with the woman.
- (D) The baby is just about to start walking.

21. Woman : How is your experiment coming along?

Man : It's finished, but it didn't turn out quite like I thought it would.

Narrator : What does the man mean?

- (A) The results of the tests are not available.
- (B) The experiment had unexpected results.
- (C) He has not completed the experiment yet.
- (D) It is taking a lot of time to do the experiment.

22. Woman : Barbara sure likes to talk on the phone.

Man : If only she liked her classes as well!

Narrator : What does the man imply about Barbara?

- (A) She does not put much effort in her studies.
- (B) She is very likable.
- (C) She prefers talking to the woman.
- (D) She has a telephone.

23. Woman : My allergies are really bothering me. I guess I'll have to go to the doctor.

Man : If I were you, I'd try some over-the-counter medications first. They usually do the job.

Narrator : What does the man suggest the woman do?

- (A) See the doctor.
- (B) Get another job.
- (C) Go to the counter.
- (D) Buy some medicine.

24. Man : What did you decide about the scholarship? Did you fill out the application?

Woman : I'm going to give it all I've got.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- (A) She will try her best.
- (B) She has to save her money.
- (C) She is still undecided.
- (D) She needs an application.

25. Man : Hello, Anne. This is Robert.

Woman : Oh, hi, Robert. I was just about to call you.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- (A) She is glad to meet Robert.
- (B) She is surprised to hear from Robert.
- (C) She does not enjoy talking with Robert.
- (D) She was ready to call Robert.

26. Man : Could I have a few more minutes to finish?

Woman : I'm afraid not. It's a timed test.

Narrator : What does the woman mean?

- (A) The man must stop working.
- (B) There is a little more time.
- (C) The test is important.
- (D) It is time for the test.

27. Woman : The best part is I can use my roommate's book.

Man : I'm not so sure about that. I think they're using a different book this semester.

Narrator : What does the man imply?

- (A) The woman's roommate took a different class.
- (B) The book is very expensive.
- (C) The textbook may have been changed.
- (D) The course is not offered this semester.

28. Man : I'm going to get Sally a bike for Christmas.

Woman : Are you sure she'd like one?

Narrator : What does the woman imply?

- (A) Sally may get a bike for Christmas.
- (B) Sally already has a bike like that one.
- (C) Sally likes riding a bike.
- (D) Sally may prefer a different gift.

29. Woman : Carol needs a ride downtown, and I said you'd take her.

Man : Oh no. Please say you didn't!

Narrator : What can be inferred about the man?

- (A) He does not want to give Carol a ride.
- (B) He does not have a car.
- (C) He cannot hear well.
- (D) He does not know Carol.

30. Man : I just can't get the answer to this problem. I've been working on it for three hours.

Woman : Maybe you should get some rest and try it again later

Narrator : What does the woman suggest that the man do?

- (A) Take a break.
- (B) Go to work.
- (C) Do the other problems.
- (D) Keep trying.

Questions 31- 34. Listen to a class discussion.

Baker It seems to me that the question is not whether the metric system should be introduced in the United States, but rather, how it should be introduced.

Woman I think that it should be done gradually to give everyone enough time to adjust.

Man Yes. Perhaps we could even have two systems for a while. I mean, we could keep the English system and use metrics as an optional system.

Woman That's what they seem to be doing. When you go to the grocery store, look at the labels on the cans and packages. They are marked in both ounces and grams.

Man Right. I've noticed that too. And the weather reporters on radio and TV give the temperature readings in both degrees Fahrenheit and degrees Celsius now.

Woman Some road signs have the distances marked in both miles and kilometers, especially on the interstate highways. What do you think, Professor Baker?

Baker Well, I agree that a gradual adoption is better for those of us who have already been exposed to the English system of measurement. But I would favor teaching only metrics in the elementary schools.

Man I see your point. It might be confusing to introduce two systems at the same time.

Narrator:

31. What is the topic under discussion?

- (A) Whether to introduce the metric system in the United States.
- (B) How the metric system should be introduced in the United States.
- (C) Which system is better-the English system or the metric system.
- (D) How to convert measurements from the English system to the metric system.

32. What changes in measurement in the United States have the students observed?

- (A) Now the weather on radio and TV is reported exclusively in metrics.
- (B) Road signs have miles marked on them, but not kilometers.
- (C) Both the English system and the metric system are being used on signs, packages, and weather reports.
- (D) Grocery stores use only metrics for their packaging.

33. What was Professor Baker's opinion?

- (A) He thought that a gradual adoption would be better for everyone.
- (B) He thought that only metrics should be used.
- (C) He thought that only the English system should be used.
- (D) He thought that adults should use both systems, but that children should be taught only the metric system.

33. Which word best describes Professor Baker's attitude toward his students?

- (A) Unfriendly.
- (B) Patronizing.
- (C) Uninterested.
- (D) Cooperative.

Questions 35-38. Listen to a telephone call to a travel agent

Man Hi. This is Roger Jackson. I'm calling to make a reservation for a flight from Houston to Atlanta.

Woman Yes, Mr. Jackson. And what day would you like to travel?

Man Oh, not until next month. I want to leave on May 15th and return on May 19th. I thought maybe if I called in advance I could get a better fare.

Woman Yes, you can. But if you stay over Saturday night and return on Sunday, May 20th, the ticket will be even cheaper.

Man Really? How much cheaper?

Woman Almost fifty dollars.

Man Hmnn. but I would have an extra night in a hotel. No. That's okay. I'll just keep it for May 19th.

Woman All right. Do you have a seating preference?

Man I'd rather have a window seat.

Woman Good. There is one available. And do you want me to mail these tickets or will you pick them up?

Man I'll pick them up. When can I have them?

Woman Any time after two o'clock.

Man Great!

35. What is the main purpose of the telephone call?

- (A) To change his travel plans.
- (B) To arrange a time to pick up his tickets.
- (C) To reserve a hotel room.
- (D) To make a plane reservation.

36. What does the woman suggest?

- (A) The man can save money by staying an extra night.
- (B) The man should have called earlier.
- (C) She needs the man to come into the office.
- (D) She will mail the tickets to the man.

37. What does the man decide to do?

- (A) Travel on May 19 as planned.
- (B) Wait for a cheaper fare.
- (C) Stay an extra day in Atlanta.
- (D) Return on Sunday.

38. What will the man probably do?

- (A) Go back to his hotel.
- (B) Pack his suitcase.
- (C) Call a different travel agent.
- (D) Go to the travel agent's office in the afternoon.

Questions 39-42. Listen to "Breakthroughs in Science," a weekly radio program.

Since the National Aeronautical and Space Administration was established in 1961, NASA has been engaged in an extensive research effort, which, in cooperation with private industry, has transferred technology to the international marketplace. Hundreds of everyday products can be traced back to the space mission, including cordless electrical tools, airtight food packaging, water purification systems, and even scratch coating for eye glasses.

In addition, many advances in medical technology can be traced back to NASA laboratories. First used to detect flaws in spacecraft, ultrasound is now standard equipment in almost every hospital for diagnosis and assessment of injuries and disease; equipment first used by NASA to transmit images from space to Earth is used to assist in cardiac imaging, and lasers first used to test satellites are now used in surgical procedures. Under-the-skin implants for the continuous infusion of drugs, and small pacemakers to regulate the heart were originally designed to monitor the physical condition of astronauts in space.

Finally, with the help of images that were obtained during space missions, and NASA technology, archaeologists have been able to explore the Earth. Cities lost under desert sands have been located and rediscovered, and the sea floor has been mapped using photographs from outer space.

39. What is the talk mainly about?

- (A) Private industry.
- (B) Advances in medicine.
- (C) Space missions.
- (D) Technological developments.

40. Which of the products listed are NOT mentioned as part of the technology development for space missions?

- (A) Contact lenses.
- (B) Cordless tools.
- (C) Food packaging.
- (D) Ultrasound.

41. According to the speaker, why did NASA develop medical equipment?

- (A) To monitor the condition of astronauts in spacecraft.
- (B) To evaluate candidates who wanted to join the space program.
- (C) To check the health of astronauts when they returned from space.
- (D) To test spacecraft and equipment for imperfections.

42. Why does the speaker mention archaeology?

- (A) Archaeologists and astronauts were compared.
- (B) Astronauts made photographs of the Earth later used by archaeologists.
- (C) Archaeologists have used advances in medical technology developed for astronauts.
- (D) Space missions and underwater missions are very similar.

Questions 43-46. Listen to a talk by a tour guide on a bus.

The first permanent settlement was made at this site in 1776, when a Spanish military post was established on the end of that peninsula. During the same year, some Franciscan Fathers founded the Mission San Francisco de Asis on a hill above the post. A trail was cleared from the military post to the mission, and about halfway between the two, a station was established for travelers called Yerba Buena, which means "good herbs."

For thirteen years the village had fewer than one hundred inhabitants. But in 1848, with the discovery of gold, the population grew to ten thousand. That same year, the name was changed from Yerba Buena to San Francisco.

By 1862, telegraph communications linked San Francisco with eastern cities, and by 1869, the first transcontinental railroad connected the Pacific coast with the Atlantic seaboard. Today San Francisco has a population of almost three million. It is the financial center of the West, and serves as the terminus for trans-Pacific steamship lines and air traffic. The port of San Francisco, which is almost eighteen miles long, handles between five and six million tons of cargo annually.

And now, if you will look to your right, you should just be able to see the Golden Gate Bridge. The bridge, which is more than one mile long, spans the harbor from San Francisco to Marin County and the Redwood Highway. It was completed in 1937 at a cost of thirty two million dollars and is still one of the largest suspension bridges in the world.

43. What is the main purpose of this talk?
 - (A) Transportation on the Pacific Coast.
 - (B) History of California.
 - (C) Orientation to San Francisco.
 - (D) Specifications of the Golden Gate Bridge.
44. According to the tour guide, what was the settlement called before it was renamed San Francisco?
 - (A) Golden Gate.
 - (B) San Francisco de Asis Mission.
 - (C) Military Post Seventy-six.
 - (D) Yerba Buena.
45. According to the tour guide, what happened in 1848?
 - (A) Gold was discovered.
 - (B) The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.
 - (C) The Golden Gate Bridge was constructed.
 - (D) Telegraph communications were established with the East.
46. How long is the Golden Gate Bridge?
 - (A) Eighteen miles.
 - (B) 938 feet.
 - (C) One mile.
 - (D) Between five and six miles.

Questions 47-50. Listen to a talk by a college instructor in an English class.

So many different kinds of writing have been called essays, it is difficult to define exactly what an essay is. Perhaps the best way is to point out four characteristics that are true of most essays. First, an essay is about one topic. It does not start with one subject and digress to another and another. Second, although a few essays are long enough to be considered a small book, most essays are short. Five hundred words is the most common length for an essay. Third, an essay is written in prose, not poetry. True, Alexander Pope did call two of his poem essays, but that word is part of a title, and after all, the "Essay on Man" and the "Essay on Criticism" really are not essays at all. They are long poems. Fourth, and probably most important, an essay is personal. It is the work of one person whose purpose is to share a thought, idea, or point of view. Let me also state here that since an essay is always personal, the term "personal essay" is redundant. Now, taking into consideration all of these characteristics, perhaps we can now define an essay as a short, prose composition with a personal viewpoint that discusses one topic. With that in mind, let's brainstorm some topics for your first essay assignment.

47. What is the instructor defining?
 - (A) The term "essay."
 - (B) Prose writing.
 - (C) Personal viewpoint.
 - (D) Brainstorming.
48. What is the main point of the talk?
 - (A) The work of Alexander Pope.
 - (B) The difference between prose and poetry.
 - (C) The general characteristics of essays.
 - (D) The reason that the phrase "personal essay" is redundant.
49. According to the talk, which of the characteristics are NOT true of an essay?
 - (A) It is usually short.
 - (B) It can be either prose or poetry.
 - (C) It expresses a personal point of view.
 - (D) It discusses one topic.
50. What will the students probably do as an assignment?
 - (A) They will prepare for a quiz.
 - (B) They will write their first essay.
 - (C) They will read works by Pope.
 - (D) They will review their notes.

LISTENING SCRIPT 7

Jangan BOSAN-BOSAN Mengulang, karena
PENGULANGAN Adalah INDUK dari seluruh
ketrampilan

LATIHAN LISTENING 7

1. Man : You're so late. I thought you'd never get here.
Woman : My car broke down on the highway, and I had to walk.
Third Voice: Why does the woman say she had to walk?
(A) Something happened to her car.
(B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus.
(C) She got up too late to catch the bus.
(D) Her car got stuck in the driveway.
2. Man : We missed you at Dale's party last night.
Woman : I'm not going to any celebrations with that group because they're so tightly knit that they brush everyone else off.
Third Voice: Why does the woman say she didn't attend Dale's party?
(A) She doesn't like other people brushing her clothes.
(B) She doesn't like to drink.
(C) She doesn't like to knit.
(D) She doesn't like being snubbed at a party.
3. Woman : Bill, are you still planning to buy that nice red sports car you looked at last week?
Man : I'm afraid that's impossible because I haven't been able to come up with the cash, and someone else has already made a down payment on it.
Third Voice: What does Bill say about buying a car?
(A) He will buy the car as soon as he gets the money.
(B) His friend is buying the car for him.
(C) He can't afford to buy a new car.
(D) He has already made the down payment on the car.
4. Man : Gail is supposed to be here at the meeting tonight. Where is she?
Woman : She came down with the flu and had to stay home.
Third Voice: Why does the woman say Gail didn't attend the meeting?
(A) She had to fly out of town.
(B) She's sick.
(C) She said that she'd come later.
(D) She decided to stay home.
5. Man : How many people will be coming to the reunion on Saturday?
Woman : We had to cross fifteen names off our original list of one hundred.
Third Voice: How many people does the woman say they expect to attend the reunion?
(A) 15
(B) 50
(C) 85
(D) 100
6. Woman : You look happy this morning.
Man : I just came from my adviser's office and found out that the college board has done away with the foreign language requirement for graduation.
Third Voice: What does the man mean?
(A) The man doesn't have to study a foreign language.

- (B) The man just received an "A" on his test.
- (C) The man's adviser gave him some good advice.
- (D) He doesn't have to take the final exam.

7. Man : I hear that Rusty's car is being repossessed by the finance company.

Woman : Yes, he's fallen behind on the payments.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) Rusty will lose his car because he hasn't made the payments.
- (B) The finance company is returning Rusty's car.
- (C) Rusty has a broken finger from falling on the pavement behind his car.
- (D) Rusty's car is being repaired.

8. Woman : What did you do in class today?

Man : The teacher went over last Friday's lesson.

Third Voice: What does the man say the teacher did in class?

- (A) Reviewed a previous lesson.
- (B) Presented new material.
- (C) Tested the students.
- (D) Made the students write in class.

9. Woman : Not getting that job was a big letdown.

Man : Don't worry. Something better will come along.

Third Voice: What are the speakers talking about?

- (A) The woman is getting another job.
- (B) The woman is disappointed at not getting the job.
- (C) The woman's boss is letting her have a better job.
- (D) The woman's job is much better than she had expected.

10. Man : How do the Finleys feel about moving to New Mexico?

Woman : They're really looking forward to it.

Third Voice: What does the woman say about the Finleys' reaction to moving?

- (A) They are pleased.
- (B) They dread it.
- (C) They are undecided.
- (D) They are frustrated.

11. Man : Where are you going in such a rush?

Woman : I have to deposit my paycheck before the bank closes, or else I won't have any funds to pay these bills.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) The bank closed before the woman could deposit her money.
- (B) If the woman hurries, she'll get to the bank before closing time.
- (C) The woman has to take some money out of the bank before it closes.
- (D) The bank is closing the woman's account because she hasn't deposited any money.

12. Woman : Dan, how was your visit with your sister's friends?

Man : I hardly knew the people

Third Voice: What did the man say about his sister's friends?

- (A) They were total strangers.
- (B) He knew them only slightly.

- (C) He knew them very well.
- (D) He wasn't sure whether he knew them or not.

13. Woman : You need to cut down on your sugar intake.
Man : I find it very hard to resist.
Third Voice: What does the woman suggest the man do?

- (A) Cut the sugar cubes into smaller pieces.
- (B) Put sugar in his coffee.
- (C) Reduce the amount of sugar he ingests.
- (D) Eat more sugar.

14. Man : Was anyone seriously injured in the accident?
Woman : It looks as if all the victims will pull through.
Third Voice: What does the woman say about the victims of the accident?

- (A) They were pulled through the wreckage.
- (B) They were pulling each other through the wreckage.
- (C) None will survive.
- (D) All will probably survive.

15. Woman : Did many people buy tickets for the rock concert?
Man : So many people showed up to purchase the tickets on opening day that they were sold out by noon.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) There were so many tickets left that they had to sell them again the next day.
- (B) Not many showed up to purchase tickets on opening day.
- (C) There were no tickets left by noon of the opening day.
- (D) A few tickets were left for the afternoon of opening day.

16. Woman : Did Phil apply for the accounting position that was advertised in the paper?
Man : Despite his inexperience in the field, Phil applied for the job.
Third Voice: What does the man say about Phil?

- (A) Knowing that he lacked experience, he still applied.
- (B) Even though he was experienced, he didn't apply for the job.
- (C) He was highly qualified for the job, so he applied.
- (D) He didn't have much experience working in the fields.

17. Man : Who solved that difficult physics problem?
Woman : No one but Gary knew how to solve it.
Third Voice: What does the woman say about the problem?

- (A) It could not be solved by anyone.
- (B) Everyone knew how to solve it.
- (C) Gary was the only one who couldn't solve it.
- (D) Only Gary could solve it.

18. Man : What sort of response did you get on your request for additional funding?
Woman : The response to my initial request was gratifying.
Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) The people thanked her for her response.
- (B) The people were grateful because she had requested the information.
- (C) She was happy with the response to her first request.

(D) She responded gratefully to their request.

19. Man : Will Amy be attending tonight's meeting?

Woman : She plans to attend the meeting in spite of the homework she needs to complete for tomorrow.

Third Voice: What does the woman say about Amy's plans?

- (A) She can't attend the meeting because she has too much homework.
- (B) She completed her homework early so that she could attend the meeting.
- (C) Although she has homework due tomorrow, she plans to go to the meeting.
- (D) She refuses to attend this class because of the homework.

20. Man : Are you going to wait for Gil?

Woman : He would rather that I didn't wait for him, but I plan to anyway.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) Gil prefers that the woman wait for him.
- (B) Gil is happy because the woman didn't wait for him.
- (C) The woman is angry because Gil left before she arrived.
- (D) Gil doesn't want the woman to wait for him.

21. Man : Where is Diane?

Woman : She ran out of milk and went out to get some.

Third Voice: Where does the woman say that Diane is?

- (A) Jogging.
- (B) At the store.
- (C) Taking a stroll.
- (D) Getting a newspaper.

22. Woman : I want to go to the concert tonight, but it starts at seven, and I have to work until five. There won't be enough time to go home for dinner.

Man : I've got an idea. I'll pick you up after work and we'll eat downtown. That'll give us plenty of time to get to the concert.

Third Voice: If the speakers follow the man's suggestion, what will happen?

- (A) The woman will go home for dinner.
- (B) The woman won't go to the concert.
- (C) The man and woman will eat together.
- (D) Both of them will go home before going to the concert.

23. Man : I understand Oscar's been a little depressed.

Woman : He's got so many bills that his wife says he'll never get ahead.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) Oscar pays his bills ahead of time.
- (B) Oscar has decided to get a loan to pay his bills.
- (C) Oscar has too many expenses and can't save any money.
- (D) Oscar's wife will have to go to work.

24. Woman : Where are your keys?

Man : I can't find them, but I'm sure they'll show up soon.

Third Voice: What does the man say about his keys?

- (A) His keys are lost forever.

- (B) He expects to find his keys soon.
- (C) His keys were lost, but now he has found them.
- (D) Someone showed up with his keys soon after he had lost them.

25. Man : Did you and Stanley go to the concert last week?
Woman : We would have attended if the tickets had not been too expensive.
Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) They attended the concert even though the tickets were expensive.
- (B) They wanted to attend the concert, but the tickets were sold out.
- (C) The tickets were so inexpensive that they attended the concert.
- (D) They couldn't afford the tickets for the concert.

26. Man : I'm sorry to bother you, but I can't see when you hold the banner up.
Woman : Sorry. I didn't realize it blocked your view.
Third Voice: What will the woman probably do?

- (A) Use a different type of viewing device.
- (B) Sit down.
- (C) Stand up.
- (D) Stop raising the sign.

27. Woman : I thought Melanie was going to wear that pretty red wool coat you bought her.

Man : She couldn't wear it because it made her break out in a rash.

Third Voice: What do we learn from this conversation?

- (A) Melanie didn't wear the coat because she doesn't like red.
- (B) Melanie is allergic to wool.
- (C) Melanie wore the coat but broke out in a rash.
- (D) Melanie couldn't wear the coat because she was in a rush.

28. Woman : Are you hungry now?

Man : I could sure go for a steak and salad.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) He'd like to have a steak and salad now.
- (B) He thinks he'll run out and buy a steak and salad right now.
- (C) He just ate a steak and salad.
- (D) He's eating a steak and salad at the moment.

29. Woman : Does Jeanette like football?

Man : She rarely misses a game.

Third Voice: What does the man say about Jeanette?

- (A) She usually goes to the football games.
- (B) She hasn't seen a football game for a long time.
- (C) She doesn't like football.
- (D) She usually doesn't go to football games.

30. Woman : How is business?

Man : Our best agent hasn't sold a single policy this week.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) The agent has sold no policies this week.

- (B) The agent has sold only one policy this week.
- (C) The agent hasn't sold too many policies this week.
- (D) Last week, the agent sold more policies than anybody else.

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation	
Man	I can't believe it. Today I went shopping at the store near my house instead of my usual store, and the prices were fantastic!
Woman	Is it one of those no-frills stores?
Man	No, they just had some good sales, and the produce looked better than it has recently at my regular store.
Woman	What kinds of things were on sale?
Man:	I got a dozen large eggs for 85¢, beer for \$2.75, tuna fish for 99¢, and bleach for 80¢. I bought a lot of food for less than \$50.
Woman	Where is this store? I might try it too.
Man	It's the one on the corner of 16th Avenue and Main Street
<p>31. To what type of store did the man go?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Department store. (B) Supermarket. (C) Produce market. (D) Variety store. <p>32. Which of the following items did the man NOT buy on sale?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Tuna fish. (B) Eggs. (C) Bleach. (D) Detergent. <p>33. What was one advantage of this store over the man's regular store?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) It is a no-frills store. (B) The fresh food looked appetizing. (C) The lines are shorter. (D) There is a wide selection. <p>34. Which of the following is true about the man's shopping experience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) The man did not enjoy the store. (B) Nothing was on sale. (C) He spent more than \$50. (D) He found the food inexpensive. 	

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.	
Woman	Good morning, Friendly Travel Agency. May I help you?

Man	My wife and I are planning a trip to San Juan and are interested in a package deal. What can you recommend?
Woman	Well, sir, we have a very special seven-day cruise including San Juan and another port of call, tourist class accommodations, all inclusive for \$699 each from Miami.
Man:	We don't care much for cruises.
Woman	In that case, how about a twelve-day trip, including air fare, accommodations at the Venus Hotel, several trips to the outer islands, and two meals per day for only \$749 each?
Man	That sounds more like what we had in mind. What else does it include?
Woman	A sightseeing tour of Old San Juan and El Yunque Rain Forest, and an afternoon at Luquillo Beach.
Man	My wife would certainly love that!
Woman	When would you like to leave?
Man	March 15th.
Woman	Shall I make reservations for you?
Man	Yes. Please make them now. My name is James Morrison, that's M-O-double R-I-S-O-N. I'd like to charge them to my VISA card. My number is 4555-2000-9361-8788. The expiration date is in June.
Woman	After verifying your credit, we'll mail your tickets directly to you. You should have them in three days. That will give you plenty of time before your departure.

35. Where are the man and his wife going?

- (A) San Juan.
- (B) Venus.
- (C) Miami.
- (D) Port-o-call.

36. What is the man's name?

- (A) Morison.
- (B) Mowrison.
- (C) Norrison.
- (D) Morrison.

37. How does the man plan to pay for the trip?

- (A) Cash.
- (B) Credit card.
- (C) Personal check.
- (D) Traveler's checks.

38. When does the man wish to leave?

- (A) In three days.
- (B) March 27.
- (C) March 15.
- (D) June 20.

PART C

Questions 39 through 41 are based on the following talk about roller skating.

In an effort to fight the soaring costs of gasoline and public transportation, many athletic students have taken to roller skating. This means of transportation is creating traffic problems and is presenting a safety hazard for skaters as well as motorists in college and university areas throughout the country.

If skaters do not return to the sidewalk, but insist on causing a dilemma for drivers and risking their own safety, the police will issue the violators \$15 citations for disregarding a city as well as a state ordinance. In the past month, seven careless students have been injured, three seriously, as they darted into oncoming traffic. Many of them refuse to wear helmets and are suffering head injuries as a result. One student was thrown 50 feet and suffered a concussion requiring a three-week hospital stay.

39. What problem has caused students to take up skating as a means of transportation?

- (A) The high cost of gasoline.
- (B) Overcongestion of university areas.
- (C) Dangerous driving conditions.
- (D) Police roadblocks.

40. What law forbids roller skating in the streets?

- (A) State law only.
- (B) City law only.
- (C) Natural law.
- (D) City and state law.

41. Which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) Roller skating in the streets is only a local problem.
- (B) Skaters are creating problems for motorists.
- (C) Police will ticket violators.
- (D) The problem is most common in college and university areas.

Questions 42 through 46 are based on the following talk about early life in North America.

When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships and dangers awaiting them were totally unexpected. Had it not been for some friendly Indians, the colonists never would have survived the terrible winters. They knew nothing about planting crops, hunting animals, building shelters, nor making clothing from animal skins. Life in England had been much simpler, and this new life was not like what the Spanish explorers had reported.

The settlers introduced iron tools, muskets for hunting, domesticated animals, and political ways to the Indians. In exchange, the settlers learned to build canoes for water transportation and to use snowshoes and toboggans for winter traveling. The Indians taught them to blaze trails through the forest, to hunt large animals and trap smaller ones, and to spear fish in the lakes and streams. The natives also introduced to the settlers typical foods such as turkey, corn, squash, beans, and pumpkin.

The early settlers did everything possible in order to make their new settlements resemble the

homes they had left behind.

42. Which of the following did the new settlers teach the Indians?

- (A) New political ways.
- (B) New methods of fishing.
- (C) New means of water travel.
- (D) How to trap animals.

43. What does the speaker imply about corn, squash, and pumpkin?

- (A) They were plentiful in England.
- (B) They grew only in certain sections of the country.
- (C) They were preferred raw.
- (D) They did not exist in England.

44. How did the Indians teach the settlers to travel in the winter?

- (A) By canoe.
- (B) By blazing trails through the forest.
- (C) By toboggan and snowshoes.
- (D) On animals.

45. Which of the following was NOT introduced to the settlers by the Indians?

- (A) Corn.
- (B) Domesticated animals.
- (C) Building shelters.
- (D) Trapping animals.

46. Which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) The settlers were well prepared for the hardships that they would encounter.
- (B) The new settlers evidently found the winters severe.
- (C) The Indians taught the settlers how to build canoes.
- (D) The settlers brought tools and weapons to the New World.

Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following announcement by a bus driver.

Welcome aboard the Luxury Cruise bus to Dallas, Baton Rouge, and Atlanta. We are scheduled to arrive in Dallas at 1:45 this afternoon. There will be a fifteen-minute rest stop at that time. We will have a thirty-minute dinner stop in Baton Rouge at 6:45 for those of you who are continuing on to Atlanta. We should arrive in Atlanta at 1:45 tomorrow morning. Please remember the number of your bus for reboarding. That number is 3224.

This coach is air-conditioned for your comfort. Please remember that smoking of cigarettes is permitted only in the last six rows, and the smoking of any other material is prohibited, as is the drinking of alcoholic beverages.

Thank you for traveling with us. Have a pleasant trip.

47. At what time and in what city will the passengers have a fifteen-minute rest stop?

- (A) 6:45 in Baton Rouge.
- (B) 1:45 in Atlanta.
- (C) 1:45 in Dallas.
- (D) 2:45 in Dallas.

48. Which of the following is permitted in the last six rows?

- (A) Smoking cigars.
- (B) Drinking whiskey.
- (C) Smoking a pipe.
- (D) Smoking cigarettes.

49. What is the number of the bus?

- (A) 3242
- (B) 3224
- (C) 2334
- (D) 3442

50. At what time is the bus supposed to arrive at its final destination?

- (A) 1:45 P.M.
- (B) 12 midnight.
- (C) 1:45 A.M.
- (D) 6:45 P.M.

LISTENING SCRIPT 8

Syukiri HASILNYA, dan GENJOT lagi USAHA dan
DO'Anyanya, Semoga GOAL 550+

LATIHAN LISTENING 8

1. Woman : There were tears of laughter on the faces of everyone in the theater.
Man : The play certainly raised some eyebrows, but it was nothing less than hilarious.
Third Voice : According to the man and woman, how did the audience react to the play?
(A) They were displeased.
(B) They found it sad.
(C) They thought it was shocking, but very funny.
(D) They became angry at the promiscuity.
2. Man : The Green Dolphin sounds like a nice place to eat.
Woman : OK, let's go there. I hear that they have complete menu and a warm atmosphere.
Third Voice: Where are the man and woman going?
(A) To the beach.
(B) To a play.
(C) To a movie theater.
(D) To a restaurant.
3. Man : Do you think your grandfather heard our plans for the surprise party?
Woman : No, he's partially deaf.
Third Voice : Why does the woman say her grandfather doesn't know about the party?
(A) He's dying.
(B) He doesn't hear too well.
(C) He was at a party.
(D) He was reading something important.
4. Woman : Why didn't you have your geology class today?
Man : Only three out of a class of twenty-five showed up. Since the professor had planned to present a complex demonstration, he decided to cancel the class until everybody was present.
Third Voice: Why does the man say the geology class didn't meet today?
(A) The class thought the demonstration was too complex.
(B) Too many students showed up.
(C) The professor didn't show up.
(D) The professor cancelled it.
5. Woman : Since it's the rush hour, let's take the subway.
Man : OK. It's not as direct as the bus, but it's faster and there'll be no chance of a traffic jam.

Third Voice: Why do the man and woman decide to take the subway?

- (A) It's more direct.
- (B) There's a traffic jam.
- (C) It's faster.
- (D) It's less expensive.

6. Man : I heard Doug got a ticket yesterday.

Woman : He did. He drove down a one-way street the wrong way.

Third Voice: What does the woman say about Doug's receiving a ticket?

- (A) He got a one-way plane ticket.
- (B) He went the wrong direction on a one-way street.
- (C) He made an improper turn.
- (D) He slowed down at the wrong time.

7. Woman : Do you know Susan Flannigan?

Man : The name rings a bell, but I'm not sure.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) Susan Flannigan is in a bell-ringing group.
- (B) Her name sounds familiar.
- (C) Susan Flannigan is ringing the bell now.
- (D) Her name sounds melodic.

8. Man : Roy doesn't stand a chance of winning a gold medal in the Olympics.

Woman : True, but he's doing his best.

Third Voice : What do the speakers mean?

- (A) Roy's standing in line for a gold medal.
- (B) Roy was the best, so he got a gold medal.
- (C) Nobody's better than Roy at getting gold medals.
- (D) Roy probably won't win a gold medal.

9. Woman : Somebody needs to change the cartridge in the copy machine.

Man : Don't look at me!

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) The cartridge does not need to be replaced.
- (B) He does not intend to change the cartridge.
- (C) He already changed the cartridge.
- (D) He is uncomfortable because the woman is watching him.

10. Woman : I need to go to Chicago next week. What do you have available?
Man : There are three nonstop flights from Atlanta to Chicago each week.
Third Voice: What does the man say about the flights from Atlanta to Chicago?
(A) Every week, there are three direct flights from Atlanta to Chicago.
(B) Next week, the three flights from Atlanta to Chicago will be stopped.
(C) Three planes which travel from Atlanta to Chicago each week make nine stops enroute.
(D) The number of planes that travel from Atlanta to Chicago will be reduced within the next three weeks.
11. Man : Mr. Roberts is preparing for his upcoming vacation.
Woman : Yes, he's looking forward to it.
Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
(A) He is pleased because his family is coming up to see him.
(B) He is considering several maps to decide where to go.
(C) He is rather excited because he has a vacation soon.
(D) He is coming up to see us on his vacation.
12. Man : Why are Maria's eyes so red?
Woman : They're irritated from the chlorine in the pool.
Third Voice: What does the woman say about Maria?
(A) She is angry because there is too much chlorine in the pool.
(B) The chlorine in the swimming pool bothers her eyes.
(C) She believes the correct amount of chlorine is essential to a clean swimming pool.
(D) She doesn't believe that there is enough chlorine in the pool.
13. Man : I'm really looking forward to moving to the new building.
Woman : Uh, I'm not quite sure how to put this. Your position is being eliminated.
Third Voice: What is the woman's problem?
(A) She is uncomfortable telling the man that he is losing his job.
(B) She misplaced the man's papers.
(C) She is unsure when they will be moving.
(D) She hasn't decided where his office will be located.
14. Woman : Did Sandra like the shoes you bought her for her birthday?
Man : She exchanged them for a different pair.
Third Voice: What does the man say that Sandra did with the shoes?

- (A) Returned them and got a pair of pants instead.
- (B) Took them back to the store and got some different ones.
- (C) Got her money back because they didn't fit properly.
- (D) Received a refund because of a problem with the heel.

15. Woman : It seems that everyone will be going on the field trip.

Man : Don't be too sure. Not everyone has turned in a consent form.

Third Voice: What does the man imply?

- (A) He does not intend to go on the field trip.
- (B) Some people have not submitted a required form.
- (C) The trip has been cancelled.
- (D) Everybody is likely to go on the trip.

16. Man : Why didn't Janet finish her homework?

Woman : Her glasses broke, so she couldn't read her assignment.

Third Voice: What does the woman say happened to Janet?

- (A) She was not able to read her assignment because she broke her glasses.
- (B) She could have read the assignment if she hadn't had to wash dishes.
- (C) She won't go to class tomorrow because she must go to the optometrist.
- (D) She cut herself on some broken glass, so she didn't do her homework.

17. Man : Leslie is taking biochemistry and advanced calculus next semester.

Woman : She's got to be out of her mind!

Third Voice: What does the woman imply about Leslie?

- (A) She has an easy schedule.
- (B) She doesn't pay attention in class.
- (C) Taking both courses together is a bad decision.
- (D) She is brilliant.

18. Man : We're way over budget on this project.

Woman : They must have miscalculated the cost of the new equipment.

Third Voice: What does the woman say about the project?

- (A) It will be cancelled as a result of mismanagement of funds.
- (B) They probably made an error in figuring the expenses.
- (C) They must give a complete report on the estimated costs.
- (D) They have to charge the calculations to the company office

19. Woman : I thought Naomi couldn't afford to go to the conference.

Man : She couldn't have attended if her boss hadn't paid her way.

Third Voice: What does the man say about Naomi's attending the conference?

- (A) She was able to go because her employer paid her expenses.
- (B) She couldn't go because her boss wouldn't pay her while she was away.
- (C) Although her employer had offered to pay her expenses, she didn't go.
- (D) Her boss refused to give her money, but she went anyway.

20. Man : Does June like the new television programs this fall?

Woman : She dislikes television, but her husband watches it nightly.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) Although June doesn't like television, her husband watches it every night.
- (B) June refuses to let her husband watch television.
- (C) June always asks her husband to watch television with her.
- (D) June's husband refuses to let her watch television.

21. Woman : It sure is a long way up to the peak.

Man : Especially on such a hot day!

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) If it were a hot day, the trip would be difficult.
- (B) It is a very hot day for the long trip.
- (C) It's a magnificent day.
- (D) It's not as far as the woman thinks to their destination.

22. Woman : Did you hear about the house that the Kehoes bought in the country?

Man : Yes, and Chuck said that they got a very good deal on it.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) The Kehoes got a bargain.
- (B) Chuck bought a new house.
- (C) The Kehoes bought a house out of the country.
- (D) Mr. Kehoe is a real estate agent.

23. Man : The program director said that we'd have to postpone the outing until Saturday because of inclement weather.

Woman : It's a shame. The food has already been ordered and will probably spoil.

Third Voice : Why does the man say the outing was postponed?

- (A) The food spoiled.
- (B) The group was shameful.

(C) The weather was bad.

(D) The program director wanted to have it on another day.

24. Man : I thought you said that Rob went to Sebring High School.

Woman : No, he used to attend Clark High School, but after graduation last year, he enrolled in Melrose Community College where he's presently studying.

Third Voice: Where does the woman say Rob goes to school?

(A) Sebring High School.

(B) Clark High School.

(C) Melrose Community College.

(D) Enrold College.

25. Man : Have you bought Jerry's birthday gifts yet?

Woman : I've found the baseball shoes, a shirt, and a game, but not the bicycle.

Third Voice: Which of the following items has the woman NOT bought?

(A) A bicycle.

(B) A game.

(C) A shirt.

(D) Baseball shoes.

26. Man : Do you need some help, miss?

Woman : Yes, could you give me a hand with these packages?

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

(A) Please give me your hand.

(B) Would you help me carry these packages?

(C) Please remove your hands from those packages.

(D) My hand is stuck under the packages.

27. Woman : Has Louise found another job yet?

Man : She's searching for a new job as a typist.

Third Voice: What does the man say about Louise?

(A) She is trying to find a new typing job.

(B) She is looking for somebody to type her research paper.

(C) She is trying to find somebody to move her typewriter to another table.

(D) She has accepted employment as a typist.

28. Woman : Did Harvey know about the physics test when he skipped class the other day?

Man : No, had he known about the test, he wouldn't have missed class.

Third Voice: What does the man mean?

- (A) Harvey didn't go to class because he didn't know there was going to be a test.
- (B) Harvey didn't want to take the test, so he skipped class.
- (C) Harvey went to class although he didn't want to take the test.
- (D) Harvey was happy that yesterday's test was postponed.

29. Man : I understand that Joe is not doing well in school.

Woman : It's a pity that he hates to study.

Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

- (A) Joe uses some strange methods when he studies.
- (B) Joe receives very good grades although he doesn't study.
- (C) Joe is very fond of studying dangerous situations.
- (D) It's too bad that Joe dislikes studying.

30. Woman : What is Scott doing with his children while he's in school?

Man : He's trying to find a nursery near the university.

Third Voice: What does the man say about Scott?

- (A) He has entered the university hospital for treatment.
- (B) He met his wife while she was working as a nurse at the university hospital.
- (C) He wants to find a place close to the university to keep his children during the day.
- (D) He likes the university because it has a good nursing program.

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

Woman : I've been hearing some strange noises under the hood for the past two weeks. What do you think is wrong?

Man : Well, your radiator is leaking, your fuel pump is broken, and your carburetor is dirty.

Woman : How long will the repairs take?

Man : I can probably have it as good as new in four days.

Woman : How much will all of this cost?

Man : About \$195.

Woman : Do you accept these ten-percent discount coupons for work over \$150?

Man : Yes, we do. If you leave it now, I'll have it ready by Friday afternoon.

31. What do the speakers imply about what the woman will probably pay?

- (A) More than \$195.
- (B) Less than \$195.
- (C) \$150.
- (D) Less than \$150.

32. How long will it take to complete the repairs?

- (A) One day.
- (B) Four days.
- (C) Several hours.
- (D) Ten hours.

33. What can we assume the man does for a living?

- (A) Mechanic.
- (B) Policeman.
- (C) TV repairman.
- (D) Car salesman.

34. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a problem?

- (A) Broken fuel pump.
- (B) Dirty carburetor.
- (C) Dirty oil.
- (D) Leaky radiator.

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

Woman : Have you heard that Nancy's boss wants her to accept a six-week assignment in Acapulco?

Man : Yes, but what exactly will she be doing there all that time?

Woman : Her boss wants her to write a feature story on the regional arts and crafts. She'll be photographing and interviewing the local artists.

Man : She'll really like that, especially since all of her expenses will be paid and she can practice her Spanish.

Woman : Yes, but most of all, she'll get to spend her leisure hours soaking up the sun on those lovely beaches.

Man : At night she'll be eating that great food and listening to the mariachi music. When will she be leaving?

Woman : Since she doesn't need a passport, it'll probably be in about a week.

Man : That doesn't give her much time to get organized.

35. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for Nancy's enjoying her new assignment?
- (A) All her expenses will be paid.
 - (B) She'll earn a great deal of money.
 - (C) She can practice her Spanish.
 - (D) She can spend her free time at the beach.
36. How soon will Nancy be leaving?
- (A) One week.
 - (B) Immediately.
 - (C) Six weeks.
 - (D) A few hours
37. What is the one thing Nancy will NOT need for this trip?
- (A) Swimsuit.
 - (B) A Spanish dictionary.
 - (C) Passport.
 - (D) Money.
38. What does the man suggest Nancy can do at night?
- (A) Interview local artists.
 - (B) Photograph the craftsmen.
 - (C) Write her story.
 - (D) Listen to mariachi music.

Part C

Questions 39 through 43 are based on the following talk about a medical miracle.

Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later, lying face down in water below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs were numb

and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another trauma.

39. What caused Robert Edwards's blindness?

- (A) He was struck by lightning.
- (B) He was very old.
- (C) He was in a car accident.
- (D) He fell down in his yard.

40. What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?

- (A) His wife.
- (B) A tree.
- (C) A clock.
- (D) Lightning.

41. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
- (B) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
- (C) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
- (D) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.

42. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?

- (A) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
- (B) Climbing a tree.
- (C) Driving a car.
- (D) Lying on the ground.

43. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?

- (A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
- (B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
- (C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
- (D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

Questions 44 through 47 are based on the following talk about Delaware.

Delaware is considered the first state of the United States because it was the first to accept the Constitution, in December, 1787. It is a very small state, second only to Rhode Island. Another important fact about Delaware is that nylon, that lightweight, yet strong fiber of the twentieth century, was invented there. In colonial days, Delaware was part of the "bread basket" area, raising wheat, corn, and other grains for national consumption.

In 1638, a group of Swedish settlers set up a colony along the Delaware River and lived there peacefully until 1655 when the Dutch, who disliked the Swedes, settled there. Later, it was taken over by the English, and finally became independent in 1776.

44. What important twentieth-century fiber was invented in Delaware?

- (A) Cotton.
- (B) Nylon.
- (C) Grains.
- (D) Rayon.

45. Why is Delaware considered the first state of the United States?

- (A) It is the smallest state in size.
- (B) It was the first to discover lightweight fiber.
- (C) It was the first to ratify the Constitution.
- (D) It was the "bread basket" in colonial days.

46. Which of the following did NOT at any time control the Delaware territory?

- (A) Irish.
- (B) Swedish.
- (C) English.
- (D) Dutch.

47. Why was this area known as the "bread basket"?

- (A) It was at the heart of the country.
- (B) It was extremely small.
- (C) Its inhabitants sold baskets which they made by hand.
- (D) Its inhabitants produced corn, wheat, and other grains, which were sold throughout the country.

Questions 48 through 50 are based on the following talk about animals.

Adaptation is the process by which living things adjust to changes in their environment-ways of finding food, protecting themselves from their enemies, and reproducing. The protective adaptations vary with each species of animal, depending on its individual needs and environment.

Many animals possess colors that help them blend in with their surroundings. Polar bears and Arctic foxes can easily move undetected amidst the winter snows. Many butterflies' colors make it difficult to find them among the trees. Chameleons can change colors to disguise themselves on rocks, trees, and wood chips.

Snakes bite; wasps and bees sting; skunks emit a pungent odor; and porcupines release painful quills into their attackers.

48. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as possessing a protective device?

- (A) A duck.
- (B) A skunk.
- (C) A chameleon.
- (D) An Arctic fox.

49. What makes porcupines unique?

- (A) Their bite.
- (B) Their pigmentation.
- (C) Their odor.
- (D) Their quills.

50. Which of the following protective devices was NOT mentioned in this talk?

- (A) Claws.
- (B) Sting.
- (C) Bite.
- (D) Pigmentation.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Philips, Deborah. 2001. Longman complete course for The TOEFLTest: Preparation for the computer and Paper Test, Addison-wesley Longman, Inc., New York.

Sharpe, Pamela J. 2008. *Practice Exercises for the TOEFL, 6th Edition*. Barron's education Series, Inc.

Pyle, Michael A. And Page, Mary E.M. 1995. *TOEFL Preparation Guide. Cliffs Notes*, Lincoln, Nebraska