

## Reading and Grammar Section Instructions

This section of the test focuses on your ability to use English grammar and to understand written English. There are 50 questions in this part of the test. They are numbered 51 to 100.

You will have 65 minutes to complete the entire section. Try to answer all questions. You may answer the questions in any order you wish.

Each question has only one correct answer. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the book. You should mark A, B, C, or D. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

**You may begin now.**

## GRAMMAR

51. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ part-time at the supermarket until she graduates this summer.
- A. has worked
  - B. worked
  - C. is working
  - D. was working
52. On public holidays, the university's science library \_\_\_\_\_ open until noon.
- A. aren't
  - B. hasn't
  - C. weren't
  - D. doesn't
53. When I talked to my sister on the phone, I told \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to her your new job
  - B. your new job for her
  - C. of your new job her
  - D. her about your new job
54. She had scrambled eggs and \_\_\_\_\_ toast for breakfast this morning.
- A. never as much
  - B. a couple of slices of
  - C. not too many
  - D. a small number of
55. John's chemistry teacher inspired \_\_\_\_\_ college.
- A. to him to applying
  - B. that he applied to
  - C. for his applying
  - D. him to apply to
56. This latest report is \_\_\_\_\_ the previous one.
- A. considerably more detailed than
  - B. of a more considerable detail
  - C. more considerable in detail to
  - D. in considerably more detailed
57. \_\_\_\_\_ the next intersection, and the bookstore will be on your right.
- A. Turn left at
  - B. To turn left on
  - C. Turn around left
  - D. Turning left into
58. The conflict among the players \_\_\_\_\_ the team comes to a consensus.
- A. will not be resolved unless
  - B. has been resolved except
  - C. will not resolve without
  - D. to be resolved only if
59. Campus police officers remove bicycles parked \_\_\_\_\_ other than the designated bike racks.
- A. out of
  - B. wherever
  - C. anywhere
  - D. away from
60. I have been training for weeks \_\_\_\_\_ I'll be ready to run the marathon.
- A. even if
  - B. so that
  - C. as long as
  - D. in order for

61. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bring my keys before leaving the dormitory.
- A. should have thought
  - B. can think
  - C. should be thinking
  - D. will have thought
62. The new law requires all motorcyclists \_\_\_\_\_ helmets.
- A. to wear
  - B. who wear their
  - C. that must wear
  - D. for wearing
63. This is the last reminder for any student \_\_\_\_\_ to submit a scholarship application.
- A. hasn't yet applied
  - B. who hasn't yet applied
  - C. whoever is applying
  - D. that he applies
64. \_\_\_\_\_ from medicine in 2004, Dr. Porter became a writer of short stories and poems.
- A. When retirement
  - B. Since retired
  - C. Before he retires
  - D. After retiring
65. If I \_\_\_\_\_ far behind schedule myself, I'd help you with your history project.
- A. hadn't been much
  - B. haven't been more
  - C. wasn't such a
  - D. weren't so
66. I thought \_\_\_\_\_ paid for Fran's conference expenses last week.
- A. that were it the company
  - B. it was the company that
  - C. the company that was
  - D. that were the company
67. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ taken from the laboratory.
- A. test equipment had been
  - B. test equipment would have
  - C. should test equipment be
  - D. could be that test equipment
68. \_\_\_\_\_ the change of seasons, I prefer to live where it's warm.
- A. Even though I enjoy
  - B. Yet to enjoy
  - C. Since I have enjoyed
  - D. However I am enjoying
69. We need to decide how \_\_\_\_\_ conduct the new customer service training program.
- A. often to
  - B. much longer
  - C. seldom for
  - D. many to
70. It would have been unthinkable \_\_\_\_\_ university without a computer.
- A. to have been gone
  - B. going to be at
  - C. to have gone to
  - D. going to go

## READING

**This passage is about coins.**

Coins give historians valuable insight into the lives of ancient people. The images and inscriptions they carry tell about the political and economic aspects of the societies. We can also learn about technological development and trading practices by studying where the metal came from and how the coins were minted.

Tools, such as x-ray fluorescence, can determine the composition of the exterior of ancient coins without altering them. In order to analyze the interior with only minimal damage, researchers drill into the edges. The tiny samples, or turnings, extracted from the interior are analyzed by sophisticated techniques that identify the presence, and even the source, of various metals. For example, the isotopes of lead in the metal produce a chemical "fingerprint." By comparing the value of the isotopes in the coin with that of different silver mines, we learn that the metal in some coins from the early Roman Empire did not come from Italy but from Spain, Britain, and India.

Analyses reveal that prior to about 50 BCE, Roman coins were 99 percent pure silver. A small amount of copper was often added to make the silver harder. Beginning with the emperor Nero, the heart metal of the coins contained a large percentage of copper, which let the emperors mint many coins from a small amount of silver. By compromising the quality of the coins, they solved the financial problems that resulted from heavy spending on military exploits and big building projects. However, the added copper gave the coins an obvious pink color. In order to conceal the loss of value of the currency from the public, the emperors practiced depletion silvering. This technique used acid to dissolve some of the copper from the surface, leaving only the silver. It gave the impression that the coins were pure throughout.

71. What is the main topic of the passage?
  - A. the economic development of ancient societies
  - B. the technology of the manufacturing of ancient coins
  - C. ancient coins as a source of historical information
  - D. origins of the use of currency in ancient societies
  
72. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does the word **they** refer to?
  - A. coins
  - B. people
  - C. historians
  - D. inscriptions
  
73. What was learned from studying isotopes of lead in Roman coins?
  - A. The origin of the metal could be identified.
  - B. The minting technology was highly developed.
  - C. Poor quality silver was used in the empire's early years.
  - D. The coins were made by melting down foreign coins.
  
74. Why did Roman emperors change the composition of the coins?
  - A. to make the coins easier to inscribe
  - B. to make the coins more attractive
  - C. to improve the economy
  - D. to deceive their enemies
  
75. In the sixth sentence of paragraph 3, what does the word **depletion** mean?
  - A. reinforcement
  - B. covering
  - C. falsifying
  - D. removal

**This passage is about a music festival.**

Every year, jazz lovers from around the world journey to a small city in California to attend the Monterey Jazz Festival, one of the oldest outdoor music festivals in the United States. This annual three-day event has featured some of the greatest jazz artists of all time.

The festival was founded by San Francisco jazz radio broadcaster Jimmy Lyons and journalist Ralph Gleason. Their goal was to offer a West Coast alternative to the Newport Jazz Festival. As part of their mission to gain the support of local business leaders and city officials, the founders exposed these people to jazz music and artists. For example, they invited famed jazz pianist Dave Brubeck to meet them and give a private performance.

The first festival took place in 1958. Originally only intended as a jazz venue, the festival began to include blues, gospel, some rock, and even world music in the 1960s. Over the years, other types of events occurred there, such as Louis Armstrong's only live stage performance of the musical *The Real Ambassadors* in 1962. The musical is a fictionalized story related to Armstrong's tours around the world as cultural ambassador for the U.S. State Department. In 1970, actor and director Clint Eastwood filmed scenes of the festival to include in his directorial debut, the thriller *Play Misty for Me*.

Now more than five hundred jazz artists perform annually on nine stages throughout the Monterey Fairgrounds. Attendees can also participate in panel discussions, jazz clinics, and workshops. These activities are related to the festival's mission, which is to continue the tradition of this unique musical genre. For this reason, it also donates its annual proceeds to jazz education programs and provides scholarships to musicians and vocalists to attend the prestigious Berklee College of Music in Boston.

76. What can be inferred about the Newport Jazz Festival?
- It was replaced by the Monterey Jazz Festival.
  - It is older than the Monterey Jazz Festival.
  - It is sometimes held in California.
  - It was started by Lyons and Gleason.
77. Why did Lyons and Gleason invite Dave Brubeck to Monterey?
- to ask him to play at a festival's opening
  - to help them choose a festival location
  - to interview him about playing at festivals
  - to help win approval for a festival
78. How did the Monterey Jazz Festival change in the 1960s?
- It gained more community support.
  - It was held in locations worldwide.
  - It featured more types of music.
  - It began to show musical films.
79. What was special about Louis Armstrong's appearance at the festival in 1962?
- He was asked to perform world music that year.
  - His performance appeared in the film *Play Misty for Me*.
  - He was invited to perform by the U.S. State Department.
  - He performed in the show *The Real Ambassadors*.
80. What is an important goal of the festival?
- to raise money for local businesses
  - to promote awareness of jazz
  - to establish a music school
  - to provide a venue for film directors

## A Field Trip to Hamilton Park

Date: October 10  
Meeting Time: 8 a.m. sharp!  
Meeting Place: School parking lot

You'll search for and collect animal fossils from over 65 million years ago in the stream at the park.

What you should bring:

- rubber boots
- plastic bags
- a notebook

Hammers and chisels are not necessary. You can easily find fossils by lightly moving the sand on the bottom of the stream. You may keep **no more than five** fossils.

**Note: Attendance is required!** If you miss this trip, your class grade will be affected.

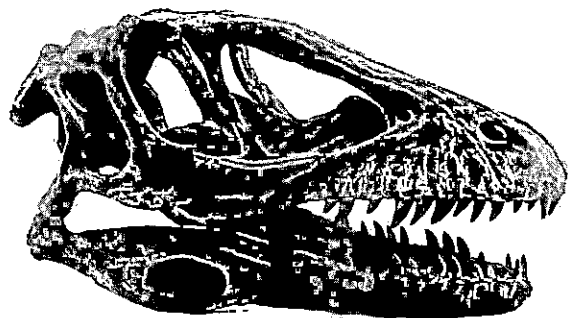
## B Earth Sciences | Paleontology

Paleontology is the study of ancient life based on fossil evidence. Fossils are the remains or traces of organisms that lived thousands or millions of years ago.

*Body fossils*, such as shells, bones, and roots, are the preserved part of the animal or plant after it has died.

*Trace fossils*, such as footprints, tracks, and tunnels, are marks left behind by the organism while it was alive.

Paleontologists can quickly locate animal body fossils that are preserved in soft soil, like sand or mud, and collect them by hand. It takes much longer, however, to find fossils located in hard rock. These fossils are only uncovered after erosion—due to wind, rain, and other weather conditions—has worn away the rock. Paleontologists then can spot body or trace fossils and break them loose with tools such as hammers and chisels.



## C Fossil Collecting

### The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly



Amateur fossil collectors contribute greatly to the field of paleontology. These nonprofessional collectors routinely make important discoveries when they dig on private and public land where searching for fossils is allowed. In fact, the fossil collections displayed in most museums feature a large number of donations from amateur collectors. While many donate their finds to museums, others choose to keep their fossils or trade them with other collectors, which is a harmless practice provided it's done merely as a hobby and not for financial gain.

Unfortunately, some amateur collectors decide to turn their hobby into a profit-making business and end up becoming commercial fossil collectors. A plant or fish fossil in good condition can sell for hundreds or thousands of dollars, and a dinosaur fossil may be worth millions of dollars.

A few commercial collectors do donate fossils to museums, but the vast majority regrettably choose to sell their fossils to private collectors willing to pay large amounts of money. Most scientists and museums cannot afford to pay high prices for fossils. Once a private collector purchases a fossil, scientists are unable to study it and, therefore, a valuable chance to learn about Earth's past is wasted.

Commercial collectors argue that millions of uncollected fossils are destroyed every year by continued exposure to heavy rain, strong winds, and other weather conditions. They say scientists would not have been able to study them anyway. However, this claim is not valid because it takes a long time for a fossil to be destroyed by weathering. That gives scientists a large window of opportunity to locate and study fossils before they are worn away by the elements. But when fossils are sold to private collectors as soon as they're discovered, that opportunity is lost, possibly forever.

Refer to page 56 when answering the questions below.

**The following question refers to section A.**

81. What is the purpose of the field trip?
- A. to observe animals
  - B. to study how a stream formed
  - C. to find fossils
  - D. to collect water samples

**The following questions refer to section B.**

82. In the first paragraph, why does the author mention tunnels?
- A. They are examples of trace fossils.
  - B. They are good places to find fossils.
  - C. They often contain live organisms.
  - D. They usually are older than body fossils.
83. What does the author say about soft soil?
- A. It takes less time to discover fossils in it.
  - B. It requires special tools to search for fossils.
  - C. It has fewer fossils than hard rock.
  - D. It preserves fossils longer than hard rock.
84. In the last sentence of paragraph 2, what does the word **them** refer to?
- A. tools
  - B. fossils
  - C. paleontologists
  - D. rocks

**The following questions refer to section C.**

85. What is true of most museum fossil collections?
- A. They have fossils discovered by amateurs.
  - B. They are often in poor condition.
  - C. They tend to be small.
  - D. They are funded by commercial collectors.

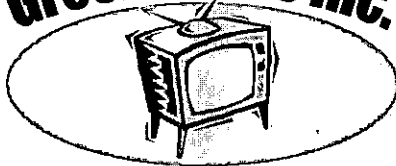
86. What is the author's opinion about fossil collecting?
- A. It should only be done by professionals.
  - B. It is a dangerous hobby.
  - C. It should not be done for profit.
  - D. It has become too expensive.
87. What is probably true about fossils owned by private collectors?
- A. Museum fossils cost more than they do.
  - B. Someone stole them.
  - C. Scientists cannot study them.
  - D. Scientists are not interested in studying them.
88. What do commercial collectors say about weathering?
- A. It destroys many fossils before scientists can find them.
  - B. It helps scientists determine how old fossils are.
  - C. It makes collecting fossils easier.
  - D. It affects some types of fossils more than others.

**The following questions refer to two or more sections.**

89. What would the author of section C probably suggest visitors to Hamilton Fossil Park do?
- A. give the fossils they find to a private collector
  - B. leave all fossils they find at the park
  - C. try to find fossils preserved within rock
  - D. donate important fossils they find to a museum
90. How does section B differ from sections A and C?
- A. It compares different types of collectors.
  - B. It discusses problems caused by fossil collectors.
  - C. It doesn't involve amateur fossil collectors.
  - D. It doesn't show how weather affects fossil collecting.

**A**

## Green Tubes Inc.



We recycle old computer monitors and television sets from:

- Businesses
- Homes
- Schools

Old computer monitors and televisions can be hazardous to the environment. They contain materials that can cause serious health threats if they get into the air or water. Don't let your old monitor or television wind up in a landfill or dump.

**FREE Pickup!**

Call Green Tubes at 1-800-RECYCLE!

We'll haul away your old equipment — FREE!\*

\*Some restrictions apply. Contact us for details.

**B**

## Ask the Doctor

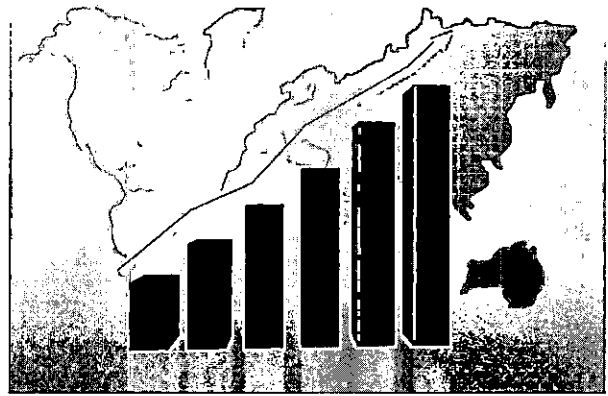


**Q:** I work on computers all day and have been experiencing intense neck pain. Could improper monitor positioning be the culprit?

**A:** You should contact a health-care professional to determine the exact cause of your problem. However, you may want to try these two basic tips for proper monitor alignment.

- First, the monitor should be placed directly in front of you at a comfortable distance from your eyes. One good way to determine the right distance is to sit back in your chair and extend your arm. If your monitor is average size, you should be able to touch the screen with the tips of your fingers. However, if your screen is 20 inches or greater, it should be positioned slightly further back.
- Also, your monitor should be raised so that you don't need to tilt your head to see things comfortably. Ideally, your viewing height should be around 2 inches below the top of an 18-inch screen. For larger screens, the top of the viewing area should be 3 or 4 inches above eye level.

I hope this helps!

**C**

## More Computer Screen Space Improves Productivity

The secret to more efficiency in the office may be just a few inches away. A recent study suggests that more computer screen space can significantly improve work productivity.

The study involved office workers of different levels of ability. The first group used standard 18-inch screen monitors. The second group tried two different monitor configurations. One of these configurations was a combination of two 20-inch screen monitors. The second configuration was a single 24-inch widescreen monitor. First, researchers timed both groups as workers did basic editing tasks. Then, they compared the performance of both groups. Results showed that workers using double 20-inch and single 24-inch screen monitors worked about twice as fast as the other workers.

Researchers noticed that double and widescreen monitors performed differently according to task type. The 24-inch widescreen configuration offered the best results for text-editing tasks, such as cutting and pasting. In comparison, the dual 20-inch configuration proved to be the best option for editing information in grids and tables. Workers' level of expertise was also a distinguishing factor. Less-experienced workers benefited the most from using 24-inch widescreen monitors. This suggests that larger monitors can help reduce the productivity gap between novice and experienced office workers.

Two basic reasons account for the results of the study. First, editing jobs usually involve checking multiple pages of text or data at the same time. When more screen space is available, users can view several document pages simultaneously. Because workers in the second group spent less time going back and forth between pages, they were able to work faster than participants in the first group. Finally, workers in the second group reported that the larger screens made editing feel less tiresome. It appears that the increased comfort helped them stay focused for longer periods of time, thus increasing their productivity.



Refer to page 58 when answering the questions below.

**The following question refers to section A.**

91. In the last line, what does the word **apply** mean?
- A. are requested
  - B. are possible
  - C. may be affected
  - D. have been registered

**The following questions refer to section B.**

92. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. to introduce common causes of work-related accidents
  - B. to offer suggestions for positioning a monitor appropriately
  - C. to discuss different problems caused by improper monitor use
  - D. to describe possible treatments for neck injuries
93. In paragraph 1, what does **culprit** mean?
- A. consequence of a mistake
  - B. cause of a problem
  - C. cure for a condition
  - D. person to blame
94. In the last sentence of the third paragraph, what does **it** refer to?
- A. screen
  - B. chair
  - C. arm
  - D. distance
95. Why should monitors be raised?
- A. to allow users to keep their heads straight
  - B. to help users to see smaller images better
  - C. to keep the screen away from users' eyes
  - D. to allow more than one monitor to be used

**The following questions refer to section C.**

96. What is the main conclusion of the study?
- A. Computer screen space influences work speed.
  - B. Standard 18-inch screen monitors save more energy.
  - C. People using larger monitors usually work longer hours.
  - D. Experienced editors prefer widescreen monitors.
97. What did results show about workers in Group 1?
- A. They could see things on screen more comfortably.
  - B. They produced half as much as Group 2.
  - C. They needed more time to understand their tasks.
  - D. They completed their tasks before Group 2.
98. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?
- A. to explain causes of lack of productivity
  - B. to explain why the study was important
  - C. to give suggestions to increase work efficiency
  - D. to explain the findings of the study
99. According to the passage, why was editing less tiring to workers in Group 2?
- A. Large screens helped them concentrate longer.
  - B. They were sitting in a more comfortable position.
  - C. Large screens made documents appear more interesting.
  - D. They were more familiar with the editing tasks.

**The following question refers to two or more sections.**

100. How do Sections B and C differ from Section A?
- A. They mention how readers' choices impact the environment.
  - B. They provide information about how computers are made.
  - C. They discuss what affects workers' comfort.
  - D. They assume readers are computer specialists.

**End of the Reading and Grammar test.**