GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Look only at your own test. Examinees giving or receiving answers or using notes or other aids will be disqualified, and they will fail. Examination fees will not be refunded. Examinees with cell phones, pagers, or other electronic devices should give them to the proctor now.

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

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

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

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

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:

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

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

- **BIRTHDATE**: find the month you were born and darken the circle next to it.
- **DAY**: print the day you were born. If it is a one-digit day, write zero first. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **YEAR**: print the last two digits of the year you were born. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **GENDER**: darken the circle “M” (male) or “F” (female).
- **LANG. (LANGUAGE)**: print the 2-digit code number for your native language (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **CENTER NO.**: print the 3-digit test center number (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **REG. NO.**: print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number. Darken the circles.
- **FORM**: Darken the circle for the form letter of this test. Make sure the letter you darken matches the form letter on the cover of this test booklet.

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

- Do not bend or fold your answer sheet.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Answers marked in the booklet will not be scored.

The example below shows the correct way for Joao Costa Almeida dos Santos, born April 3, 1991, tested at center no. 001, and whose personal registration number is 100265, to fill out the information section.

When instructed to, look through the rest of the test booklet to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 25 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.

Use a number 2 (soft) pencil.
Your mark must be dark enough to be read by the scanning machine. The scanner cannot see very light marks.
Do not make any other marks on your answer sheet.
If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely.
Fill in only one circle for each question.
Any question with more than one answer marked will be counted wrong.
If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

In this section of the test, you will show your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts in this section, with special directions for each part.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

PART 1

In this part of the test, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

There are 22 questions in Part 1. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. Please listen carefully.

STOP

DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
1. What will the woman probably do?
   a. go to another store
   b. order the book
   c. send a book to the man
   d. drop the class

2. What problem does the woman have?
   a. She isn’t sure what the sweater costs.
   b. She ordered the wrong item.
   c. The website isn’t working.
   d. The catalog she has isn’t current.

3. What can be inferred about the man?
   a. He is looking for a job.
   b. He will be gone for a long time.
   c. He wants a new apartment.
   d. He pays a lot for rent.

4. How does the man feel?
   a. anxious
   b. tired
   c. excited
   d. disappointed

5. Why did the man talk to the professor?
   a. He does not know her office hours.
   b. He did not understand the lecture.
   c. He wants to get some class material.
   d. He wants help preparing for an exam.

6. What will the man probably do?
   a. leave work earlier than usual
   b. schedule a conference call
   c. meet with the woman in the morning
   d. make a doctor’s appointment

7. What does the man suggest the woman do?
   a. arrange for her bills to be paid automatically
   b. mail in her payment immediately
   c. refuse to pay the late fee
   d. change the bank that she uses

8. Why is the woman meeting the dean?
   a. to choose a student government representative
   b. to ask for funding for the sports club
   c. to present more information about a program
   d. to arrange a tour for new students

9. What will the woman probably do?
   a. ask why prices have been raised
   b. request an OfficePro catalog
   c. contact Taylor Office Supply
   d. send payment for an order

10. What can be inferred about the woman?
    a. She doesn’t think the movie is funny.
    b. She’ll watch the movie today.
    c. She’ll try to buy a ticket later.
    d. She doesn’t want to see the movie.

11. What does the man suggest the woman do?
    a. refuse to discuss the job with her boss
    b. accept a new job
    c. tell her boss about the job offer
    d. stay in her current job

12. How has the man helped the woman?
    a. by recommending her for a job
    b. by advising her to consult an association
    c. by suggesting a different newspaper
    d. by encouraging her to change her career

13. What does the man want to know?
    a. what to buy for the course
    b. what the course focuses on
    c. when the course begins
    d. what the woman learned

14. What does the woman suggest the man do?
    a. wear different glasses for reading
    b. clean his glasses
    c. buy an extra pair of glasses
    d. return the glasses

15. What was John’s concern?
    a. He might not get a well-paid job.
    b. He might have to get a second job.
    c. He might not get the job he wanted.
    d. He might not like his new job.

16. Why did the woman talk to the man?
    a. to encourage him to talk in class
    b. to motivate him to attend class
    c. to warn him about the exams
    d. to give him a new discussion topic
17. What does the woman want to know?
   a. what the man’s qualifications are
   b. who forced the mayor to quit
   c. who will replace the mayor
   d. what the man thinks about the situation

18. What will the woman probably do?
   a. attend college with her boss
   b. create a department website
   c. pay for the class by herself
   d. move to another department

19. Why is the man upset?
   a. He decided not to sell the house.
   b. He has to negotiate with the couple.
   c. He accepted a low price for the house.
   d. He has to look for another buyer.

20. What are the woman’s expectations for the race?
   a. She’ll be faster than last time.
   b. She won’t finish it.
   c. She won’t win it.
   d. She thinks it will take too long.

21. What will the man probably do?
   a. resign from his job
   b. work the assigned shift
   c. change the schedule
   d. ask to work nights

22. What does the woman say about the figures?
   a. She thinks they’re incomplete.
   b. She doubts their accuracy.
   c. She wants the man to check them.
   d. She thinks they are correct.
PART 2
In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will answer some questions about it. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

There are 21 questions in Part 2. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Please listen carefully.
23. Why is the man visiting the woman?
   a. to find out what the rent costs
   b. to help her pack her boxes
   c. to look at her apartment
   d. to help her clean up the apartment

24. What does the man describe as a cave?
   a. an apartment he saw earlier
   b. the woman's apartment
   c. the subway he took to get there
   d. the stack of boxes

25. What is not included in the monthly rent?
   a. water
   b. trash collection
   c. gas
   d. electric

26. According to the woman, what will happen soon?
   a. She will move in to the apartment.
   b. The apartment will be cleaned.
   c. The apartment will be painted.
   d. New carpet will be installed.

27. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
   a. the man's paycheck
   b. the woman's salary
   c. a company policy
   d. a job interview

28. What did the man tell the company about his salary?
   a. He is willing to negotiate.
   b. He does not want to discuss it.
   c. He is making more money now.
   d. He cannot accept their offer.

29. What will the man probably do?
   a. ask the woman what to say
   b. meet with the company again
   c. discuss the problem with his manager
   d. ask his company for a higher salary

30. What does the woman mean when she says: 🎨
    a. The man is in a difficult situation.
    b. The man should try harder.
    c. The man should give up.
    d. The man may lose his job.
31. What does the woman want?
   a. to pick up her package tomorrow
   b. to have the man pick up her package tomorrow
   c. to have a package delivered the next day
   d. to deliver a package to the man tonight

32. What does the man tell the woman about the delivery?
   a. He will contact a driver to deliver the package tonight.
   b. She will get a refund if the package is delivered late.
   c. She must bring the package to an office for next-day delivery.
   d. Her package will be delivered before noon.

33. Why does the woman say: ☹
   a. She wants the man to continue speaking.
   b. She agrees with the man.
   c. She does not understand what the man said.
   d. She is surprised by what the man told her.

34. What is the student discussing with the professor?
   a. how to organize her notes
   b. an upcoming exam
   c. a homework problem
   d. topics for a project

35. What does the professor say about the course content?
   a. It is unusually difficult.
   b. It is not the same every year.
   c. It is unfamiliar to many students.
   d. It is based on the textbook.

36. What does the professor suggest that the student do?
   a. review the syllabus
   b. take a different class
   c. buy a different textbook
   d. take better notes
LISTENING

37. What does the woman recommend that the man do?
   a. ask someone for advice
   b. read about laptop computers
   c. buy a warranty
   d. pay extra for a larger hard drive

38. What happened to the woman's computer?
   a. She had to replace it.
   b. The hard drive failed.
   c. She had to find another one.
   d. It was stolen.

39. How does the man feel about buying a computer?
   a. excited
   b. surprised
   c. disappointed
   d. overwhelmed

40. What does the woman mean when she says: 🎉
   a. The computer repairs will not cost money.
   b. The computer will not have problems.
   c. The man can fix the computer himself.
   d. The woman will fix the man's computer.

41. What are the speakers talking about?
   a. training a new staff member
   b. replacing a retiring coworker
   c. interviewing a newspaper reporter
   d. writing their job descriptions

42. Why will the woman talk to human resources?
   a. to learn how to advertise the position
   b. to find out when she can start holding interviews
   c. to learn what her new responsibilities are
   d. to ask how long the training should last

43. What does the man say he wants to do?
   a. talk to Stuart about what his job duties are
   b. ask Mary to train Stuart
   c. interview Mary before meeting Stuart
   d. have Stuart start the new job soon
PART 3
In this part, you will hear some short talks. After each talk, you will answer some questions about it. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

There are 17 questions in Part 3. The talks and questions will not be repeated. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Please listen carefully.
44. What was the research study about?
   a. how often teenagers use a computer
   b. where teenagers buy their CDs
   c. what kind of music teenagers like
   d. how teenagers use the Internet

45. How was the information for the study collected?
   a. e-mail questionnaires
   b. telephone surveys
   c. live interviews
   d. website forms

46. What does the speaker say about teenage girls who spend a lot of time online?
   a. They often use the Internet to buy their music.
   b. They spend lots of money on music magazines.
   c. They like buying music at the store.
   d. They attend a lot of live concerts.

47. What kind of people tend to be music influencers?
   a. teens who watch a lot of music videos
   b. teenage boys who spend a lot of money on music
   c. teenage boys who download music from the Internet
   d. teenage girls who often listen to music

48. What will the ID cards be used for?
   a. accessing the employee lounge
   b. turning off the alarm system
   c. recording hours worked
   d. logging on to company computers

49. When will the employees swipe their cards?
   a. when receiving their paychecks
   b. when entering or exiting the building
   c. when paying for their lunches
   d. when locking the office doors

50. After the talk was finished, what did the speaker expect the audience to do?
   a. ask her some questions
   b. come pick up their card from her
   c. start practicing how to use the system
   d. try to lock and unlock the door

51. Why does the woman say: 
   a. to demonstrate the new card reader for the employees
   b. to check that the employees have the new work manual
   c. to show the employees a picture of the new ID cards
   d. to make sure the employees understand the new system
52. What is the speaker’s main purpose?
   a. to explain how to take part in a tour
   b. to convince people to join a tour
   c. to thank people for taking a tour
   d. to prepare people for a tour

53. What is the main focus of the tour?
   a. villas built after 1871
   b. a modern architectural style
   c. several older buildings
   d. homes with simple interiors

54. Why does the speaker mention Chicago’s Great Fire?
   a. to explain the origins of Italianate architecture
   b. to emphasize two different architectural periods
   c. to describe when the population of Chicago grew
   d. to show when the first buildings were erected

55. According to the speaker, what will the people do on the tour?
   a. stop at the city’s tallest building
   b. meet some local architects
   c. see a building under construction
   d. visit homes of a certain style

56. What does the speaker mean when she says: "The roofs come in several different styles."
   a. The roofs come in several different styles.
   b. The roofs are very distinctive.
   c. The roofs are inexpensive to maintain.
   d. The roofs are very colorful.
57. What is the speaker's main purpose?
   a. to help students understand climate change
   b. to prepare students for tomorrow's class
   c. to encourage students to attend a lecture
   d. to explain an article the students have read

58. Why does the speaker think the event will interest the students?
   a. Dr. Willis will meet with them individually.
   b. They will write a paper on climate change.
   c. Dr. Willis is a famous philosopher.
   d. They will study ethics later.

59. What does the speaker say about future generations of human beings?
   a. People today have responsibilities toward them.
   b. They will have the same problems as people today.
   c. Their lives may be more difficult than people's today.
   d. They will find a solution to climate change.

60. What can be inferred about the speaker and Dr. Willis?
   a. They know each other personally.
   b. They hold some similar opinions.
   c. They have degrees in philosophy.
   d. They have written about climate change.
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 75 questions in this part of the test. They are numbered 61 to 135.

You will have 90 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 test booklet, and mark your answer on side 2 of the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

You may begin now.
61. When you go to the supermarket, can you ______ paper towels for me?
   a. pick on some
   b. pick up some
   c. pick at those
   d. pick off those

62. Houses in rural areas generally cost 10 percent less ______ the state.
   a. than in the rest of
   b. than for the rest
   c. with the rest of
   d. of the rest

63. To remain competitive ______ did we lower prices, but we also extended the store’s hours.
   a. still never
   b. if simply
   c. not only
   d. even though

64. Karen ______ from Austin to San Antonio even though it was only seventy-five miles.
   a. flown
   b. fly
   c. flew
   d. flies

65. The deadline ______ term papers is Friday, next week.
   a. submitting
   b. for to submit
   c. for submitting
   d. to be submitted

66. When we next meet, I’d like to ask you ______ you think about the ending of the novel.
   a. which
   b. what
   c. why will
   d. how would

67. I sent the wrong file with my last email; please use ______ this message instead.
   a. one attached at
   b. one of the attached
   c. the attached one
   d. the one attached to

68. The board of directors decided that this year’s profits ______ back into the company.
   a. will be reinvested
   b. are reinvesting
   c. should be reinvesting
   d. have to reinvest

69. Every small business needs to have a system in place ______ expenses.
   a. keeping track
   b. keep track of
   c. to keep track of
   d. for keeping track

70. To cut costs, many businesses are now charging customers a fee ______ paper copies of their bills.
   a. to be mailed them
   b. mailing to them
   c. to mail them
   d. mailing for them

71. After he started cycling, Mike soon became as fit as he ______ in his life.
   a. had to
   b. always has been
   c. will ever have
   d. had ever been

72. If our company offered higher salaries, we ______ more applicants.
   a. would attract
   b. have attracted
   c. will be attracting
   d. should have attracted

73. ______ I take two extra classes this semester, I will not be able to graduate this year.
   a. Except that
   b. Unless
   c. In case
   d. In the event
74. The sales meeting ______ by the time your next client arrives.
   a. should finish being
   b. might have been finishing
   c. will be finished
   d. had to have finished

75. Brazilian soccer fans ______ more than $16 billion annually on soccer-related merchandise.
   a. reportedly spending
   b. are reportedly spent
   c. reportedly spend
   d. reportedly has spent

76. The quality of the singing ______ people of all ages enjoyed the concert.
   a. was that
   b. was such
   c. was such that
   d. so that

77. I did not trust his plans for developing the new product, nor ______ at first.
   a. our boss had
   b. did our boss
   c. our boss trusted
   d. did our boss trust

78. This student’s research is important ______ proves our previous findings were not correct.
   a. so that it
   b. that it
   c. in that it
   d. such as that

79. Melissa is ______ tall as her sister Beth.
   a. not quite as
   b. as quite as
   c. not quite
   d. as quite

80. When you buy a car, there are many things to consider ______ just the price.
   a. without
   b. apart
   c. besides
   d. other

81. Even if I had agreed to help you with your essay, I ______ finished it by tomorrow.
   a. cannot have
   b. could not
   c. could not have
   d. cannot

82. Building a new factory was expensive but it is ______ worthwhile.
   a. proved to be
   b. proved being
   c. proving to have been
   d. proven to being

83. Unfortunately, he has made ______ progress on his project over the past year.
   a. none at all
   b. no or less
   c. little to no
   d. little less

84. I’m worried ______ the fact that she’s traveling to a foreign country all by herself.
   a. as
   b. for
   c. because
   d. about

85. Carla is someone ______ to get up early in the morning.
   a. she doesn’t like
   b. who doesn’t like
   c. isn’t she liking
   d. that isn’t liking
A

Eagle Chocolate’s Ultimate Decadence Bar

You are invited to try a free sample of the Ultimate Decadence Bar. It’s the chocolate lover’s new bar of choice.

To create the world’s most delicious chocolate bar, we use only the finest chocolate and other ingredients. South American cocoa and Caribbean sugar are blended to create the highest quality dark chocolate bar available.

Go ahead, indulge in the Ultimate Decadence – you deserve it!

Stop by the Eagle Chocolate Store and try one today!

B

Good News for Chocolate Lovers!

Recent research shows that eating moderate amounts of chocolate may be good for you.

Several studies published in the last few months point to the health benefits in cocoa and other chocolates. These include keeping hearts healthy by lowering high blood pressure and maintaining healthy blood flow.

Cocoa contains a substance that seems to help the body regulate nitric oxide levels, which are crucial to controlling blood flow and blood pressure. Cocoa beans also contain large amounts of compounds called flavanols. These plant compounds offer strong antioxidant properties and can prevent fats in the bloodstream from oxidizing. This helps reduce the potential for clogged arteries—a major contributor to heart disease.

Dark chocolate contains more flavanols than milk chocolate or other kinds of processed chocolate, such as chocolate syrups or cocoa powder. This is because flavanols are destroyed or removed in processing. Dark chocolate is a less-refined product, therefore retaining more flavanols than other kinds of chocolates.

C

Can an Industry be Trusted to Research Itself?

Over the past few years, much research has been focused on the purported health benefits of eating chocolate. Many studies have indicated that cocoa, the principal component of all chocolate, has many health benefits, especially regarding cardiovascular health.

One major problem with the research is that most of it comes from the Cocoa Research Institute (CRI), a research institute funded almost entirely by cocoa producers and candy manufacturers. The obvious question is: Why should we trust the data about a product that has been funded by the industry that produces it?

“That’s an excellent question, and one we hear all the time,” said Dr. Lyle Stemple, director of research at the CRI. “But if the industry hadn’t backed the research, then it probably never would have been done. The fact that the industry paid for the research doesn’t automatically invalidate it. Almost every study we’ve put out has been later replicated by other independent research groups. Generally they’ve obtained similar results.”

Dr. Stemple compared the situation to that of the oat industry funding research showing how oats lower cholesterol. Another example is soy farmers who funded early studies that indicated proteins and antioxidants in soy products might help heart disease. Independent research done by labs around the world confirmed these conclusions, and led to further research that has greatly expanded upon the early work.
Questions 86–87 refer to section A on page 18.

86. What is the purpose of the advertisement?
   a. to explain how to buy a new product
   b. to describe where a new product is made
   c. to offer customers a discount on a new product
   d. to encourage people to taste a new product

87. What features of the product are described in the advertisement?
   a. the excellent ingredients
   b. the low cost
   c. the health benefits
   d. the beautiful packaging

Questions 88–91 refer to section B on page 18.

88. What is the main purpose of the article?
   a. to advertise a new chocolate-flavored product
   b. to explain possible health benefits of chocolate
   c. to compare dark chocolate to milk chocolate
   d. to explain how much chocolate people should eat

89. In the first sentence of paragraph 3, which word can replace regulate?
   a. digest
   b. produce
   c. remove
   d. adjust

90. According to the article, what is one health benefit of flavanols?
   a. They help the body absorb vitamins and minerals.
   b. They reduce nitric oxide levels in the blood.
   c. They help reduce the risk of heart disease.
   d. They aid in eliminating harmful substances from the body.

91. What is implied about milk chocolate?
   a. It contains less nitric oxide than dark chocolate.
   b. The milk helps boost its health benefits.
   c. It is less refined than chocolate syrups or cocoa powder.
   d. The process that creates it lowers its flavanol content.

Questions 92–96 refer to section C on page 18.

92. In the first sentence, why does the author refer to the health benefits of eating chocolate as purported?
   a. There is strong evidence to support them.
   b. They are short term.
   c. They are not commonly known.
   d. There is doubt about them.

93. According to the article, what problem is associated with research on cocoa?
   a. Much of the research is not done independently.
   b. The research is very expensive to conduct.
   c. Food product research is not respected by scientists.
   d. Much of the research has not yet been replicated.

94. In the last line of paragraph 2, what does it refer to?
   a. a question
   b. the industry
   c. a product
   d. an institute

95. Why are soy farmers mentioned in the article?
   a. to illustrate how an industry funded its own research
   b. to explain when research on the health benefits of food began
   c. to contrast soy farmers with chocolate manufacturers
   d. to describe how antioxidants in soy products have increased

96. In the last sentence, which phrase is closest in meaning to confirmed?
   a. showed up
   b. backed out
   c. supported by
   d. agreed with

Question 97 refers to sections A, B, and C.

97. What can be inferred about the studies on flavanols in cocoa?
   a. They are based on studies of flavanols in soy and oats.
   b. They were probably done by the CRI.
   c. They did not include Eagle Chocolate products.
   d. They have been challenged by independent research groups.
Get to Know the Gecko!

Buy one adult ticket and get two free children’s tickets* for admission to see the brand new World of Geckos exhibit at the West Town Zoo.

Open to the public for the first time ever on June 1!
Not valid on holidays. No cash value.
Valid June 1 – July 31
*children aged 12 and under
Limit one per person.
Not valid with any other offer.

West Town Zoo
1515 South Parkwood Drive, West Town, NY 10044

“Gecko Tape” One Step Closer to Reality

Have you ever watched a gecko run across a ceiling and wished you could do the same? You might soon get your wish. Researchers are now reporting that they are coming close to replicating the animal’s adhesive mechanism with an invention that they are calling “gecko tape.” A one-square-centimeter patch of the tape can hold about three kilograms. Though that is still only a third as strong as the same area of a gecko’s foot, it comes closer to the lizard’s sticking power than previous attempts at imitating the gecko’s natural adhesive.

In this month’s issue of Natural Design Journal, researchers from Blackstone University claim that the tape can be scaled to human dimensions. This means that by wearing “gecko gloves,” a person could hang from the ceiling. An eventual goal is for the tape to be used by stuntmen working on movie sets or rescue workers trying to reach difficult locations. The gecko tape must undergo additional testing before becoming commercially available, but researchers are optimistic that they will soon have a viable product to meet a variety of needs.

Walking on Walls

The clue to the mystery of how the gecko, a type of nocturnal lizard, sticks to surfaces lies in the design of its feet. Millions of microscopic hairs, called setae, grow on the bottoms of gecko feet. Each hair splits into 1,000 strands tipped with pads that are tiny enough to take advantage of weak electrodynamic attractions between individual molecules that operate over small distances. The adhesion force is so great that an individual seta could lift an ant, and the combined power of all the setae could lift an adult weighing more than 200 pounds.

The angle that the hair shaft makes with the surface is critical to its ability to adhere. If the angle reaches 30 degrees, the hair pops off the surface, allowing the gecko to move quickly across walls and ceilings. A gecko can stick its toes to any smooth surface in less than 1/8000th of a second and can unstick them in half that time by curling its toes and peeling its hairs off like a piece of tape.

Earlier studies of geckos explained their sticking ability as the capillary effects of tiny amounts of water that create suction, or as the result of the secretion of a gluelike substance from their feet. Scientists discovered, however, that because geckos can adhere to surfaces in a vacuum, suction does not explain their sticking ability. Nor does secretion, because geckos leave no footprints. Friction, another possible theory, does not explain why geckos can stick to ceilings.

In the future, gecko research could lead to the development of synthetic adhesives that can be used underwater or in space. Climbers might eventually be able to purchase “gecko gloves” and be able to scale rocks with greater ease.
Questions 98–99 refer to section A on page 20.

98. What does the coupon say about the exhibit?
   a. It travels from zoo to zoo.
   b. It was recently built.
   c. It is world famous.
   d. It is free.

99. What does the word valid mean as used in the coupon?
   a. formal
   b. reasonable
   c. convincing
   d. accepted

Questions 100–103 refer to section B on page 20.

100. What is the purpose of the article?
   a. to invite people to test a new product
   b. to warn people about a dangerous new product
   c. to advertise a new product
   d. to provide an update about a new product

101. Why did the author begin the article with a question?
   a. to show disagreement with the researchers
   b. to show how little is known about research
   c. to demonstrate how complex the topic is
   d. to try to connect readers to the topic

102. According to the article, how does gecko tape differ from natural gecko adhesive?
   a. Gecko tape is smaller.
   b. Gecko tape is not as strong.
   c. Gecko tape is sold in stores.
   d. Gecko tape is not difficult to use.

103. In the first sentence of paragraph 2, what does scaled mean?
   a. to make the right size
   b. to reach the top of
   c. to make weaker
   d. to create more of

Questions 104–108 refer to section C on page 20.

104. In the third sentence of paragraph 1, what does tipped mean?
   a. to give money to someone
   b. to have one end covered
   c. to knock something over
   d. to give information

105. What do scientists now believe produces adhesion force?
   a. forces of suction
   b. gluelike substances
   c. small forces of friction
   d. tiny electrodynamic forces

106. What kind of evidence in gecko research would be needed to support a secretion theory?
   a. footprints
   b. rapid movement
   c. an increase in friction
   d. electrodynamic attraction

107. What were the limitations with the friction and suction theories?
   a. They didn’t consider capillary effects.
   b. They didn’t apply to geckos without setae.
   c. They didn’t fully explain a gecko’s ability.
   d. They didn’t consider gluelike substances.

108. According to the article, why is research about geckos useful?
   a. It could lead to the development of new products.
   b. It is important to know the unique characteristics of a species.
   c. It is necessary to compare the adhesion forces of different materials.
   d. It would explain exactly how geckos use suction.

Question 109 refers to sections A, B, and C.

109. The articles mention people who might use “gecko gloves.” How are these people similar?
   a. They do dangerous things.
   b. They are involved in research.
   c. They work with animals.
   d. They try to help people.
Jane,

Last week when we discussed purchasing a new copier, you asked me to look into them and to give you my recommendation. I’ve looked at about ten different models so far. Here’s one that I think will be perfect for our office: CopyPro. It has all the features that we discussed, and it is within the budget you mentioned.

I looked online and found some product reviews. Most of the reviews for the CopyPro have been favorable—indeed, several computing websites have named it their top pick. Even though it’s aimed at the home-user market (people who want to print photos, for example), its print speed, scan resolution, and copying capabilities are all things that we would take advantage of here in the office.

Look at the attached product description and let me know what you think. If you like this, I’ll be happy to take care of ordering one. If you don’t, I’ll continue looking at other models.

Alan

CopyPro claims its ink is both water resistant and smudgeproof. I tested these claims by putting some color pages under running water; the ink did not run, and when the pages dried, the ink did not come off, even with rough handling, which supports CopyPro’s claims. This is important for business users who make mailing labels and are concerned about exposure to the weather, and for home users worried about the durability of the photos they print.

The CopyPro comes with four separate ink cartridges, meaning users can replace the colors as they run out. This is convenient, and it is cheaper in the long run than using a single cartridge for all colors that has to be replaced more often.

The CopyPro has two memory card slots that can accommodate most types of camera memory cards. I find this to be very convenient—I can plug in my camera’s card and print, without connecting my computer. However, the CopyPro Instant Photo Expert software was disappointing. It has minimal features and is not a replacement for full-featured photo editing software—the software that came with my digital camera is much better. Still, CopyPro Instant Photo Expert does let you resize your photos, rotate them, do basic color correcting, and some other things.

In short, I think this is a good machine, and the low price makes it a good value.
Questions 110–111 refer to section A on page 22.

110. What is the purpose of the advertisement?
   a. to explain how a product works
   b. to announce a sale on a popular product
   c. to introduce a new product
   d. to evaluate a popular product

111. According to the advertisement, what is the advantage of the CopyPro’s ink cartridge system?
   a. It can be used with other copiers.
   b. Each cartridge contains four colors.
   c. Cartridges can be replaced one at a time.
   d. It is easy to install.

Questions 112–115 refer to section B on page 22.

112. According to the memo, what has Alan done?
   a. tested the CopyPro
   b. researched several copiers
   c. placed an order for a CopyPro
   d. arranged for a copier demonstration

113. What does Alan think about the CopyPro?
   a. It will not fit their budget.
   b. It will meet their needs.
   c. It will need a lot of maintenance.
   d. It will not work with their computers.

114. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace resolution?
   a. ease
   b. ability
   c. clarity
   d. determination

115. What does Alan ask Jane to do?
   a. give him more details about the problem
   b. arrange for the order to be paid
   c. advise him about what to do next
   d. let him know when she would like to meet

Questions 116–121 refer to section C on page 22.

116. What did the reviewer like about the CopyPro?
   a. its print quality
   b. its ease of installation
   c. its small size
   d. its extra ink cartridges

117. Why did the reviewer put his copies under water?
   a. to explain how to make CopyPro ink permanent
   b. to compare CopyPro copies to another product’s
   c. to determine if CopyPro’s claims are true
   d. to explore another use for CopyPro copies

118. Why does the reviewer mention mailing labels?
   a. to show when to use CopyPro’s draft mode
   b. to give an example of the importance of water-resistant ink
   c. to explain a problem with claims made about CopyPro inks
   d. to describe how he typically uses the CopyPro

119. What does the reviewer imply about printers that use single multiple-color ink cartridges?
   a. The copies they make are not good.
   b. They are easy to maintain.
   c. They are expensive to own.
   d. The copies they make smudge easily.

120. In the first sentence of paragraph 4, which word can best replace the word accommodate?
   a. achieve
   b. return
   c. replace
   d. accept

121. Which CopyPro feature does the reviewer complain about?
   a. the photo editing software
   b. the printing speed
   c. the cost of the machine
   d. the size of the ink cartridges

Questions 122 and 123 refer to sections A, B, and C.

122. What do the authors of the memo and the review agree on about CopyPro?
   a. It should not replace a full-sized machine.
   b. It should not be used in draft mode.
   c. It should be used for photographs only.
   d. It is suitable for both home and business use.

123. Which phrase is closest to smudgeproof as it is used in the review and the advertisement?
   a. will not change color
   b. will not rub off
   c. will not be permanent
   d. will not dry on some kinds of paper
**A**

**Queenstown Balloon Festival at Bennett Airport**

**Schedule of Events**

**Friday, September 19**
6:00 p.m. ..........Launch of 40 hot air balloons, including some special-shape balloons

**Saturday, September 20**
9:30 a.m. ..........Flight of 50 balloons
12:30–4:30 p.m. Balloon Festival Art Show, kite flying, & military aircraft display
6:00 p.m. ..........Launch of 75 hot air balloons, including some special shapes
8:30 p.m. ..........Fireworks display

**Sunday, September 21**
11:30 a.m. ........Launch of 90 balloons
4:00 p.m. ..........Launch of 25 hot air balloons, including some special shapes

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**B**

**Crossing the Atlantic in a Hot Air Balloon**

Hot air balloons have been around since the late 18th century, but no one crossed the Atlantic Ocean in one until 1987.

Two balloonists, Richard Branson of England and Per Lindstrand of Sweden, set off from Maine in the United States on July 2, 1987. Their destination was Scotland, 3,400 miles away. Their balloon was as tall as a 22-story building and could hold 2.3 million cubic feet of air. It was the largest balloon ever flown up to that point. The large capacity allowed them to travel extremely fast; in under 32 hours they crossed the ocean and were over Northern Ireland.

The balloon experienced rough weather over Northern Ireland and accidentally touched ground, but just for a few seconds. The men managed to get the craft back up and were heading towards Scotland again when the weather worsened. They had to abandon the balloon over the North Channel, the body of water separating Northern Ireland and Scotland. Both men jumped out and were rescued by the Royal Navy.

It was later decided that even though they did not make it to their final destination, since they did “land” in Northern Ireland, their voyage was a successful Atlantic balloon crossing.

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**C**

**Using Balloons to Collect Data on the Stratosphere**

Balloons launched into the stratosphere in effect put a laboratory in the sky, allowing active chemical substances to reveal themselves in situ. These atoms and molecules—species, as we shall call them—are mostly of types so active that they cannot be touched without disappearing. One cannot open a bottle at high altitude and bring these unstable gases back to the lab for analysis because they would instantly combine with the bottle wall. One must instead take the lab to the gases—and take care as well that the lab itself not interfere with the species’ normal activities.

For example, in a test for ClO⁻ (chlorine and oxygen atoms joined in unstable pairs that attack oxygen atoms, which are the raw material of ozone), a balloon is launched, and as it falls, ink traces appear on four paper tapes at a monitoring site on the ground. These provide rough profiles of the incoming data, which are also being displayed in digital form on nearby monitors. The data are generated as test devices on the balloon count molecules by means of a technique called resonance fluorescence. The two pods of test instruments are sniffing by two different methods for molecules of ClO⁻. Because ClO⁻ is present only at a level of about 100 parts per trillion, accuracy of instruments is critical and redundancy of readings is desirable. The two methods of arriving at one kind of information will, it is hoped, confirm one another and lend confidence in the remotely gathered data.
Questions 124–125 refer to section A on page 24.

124. What is the purpose of the schedule?
   a. to let people know when flights arrive at the airport
   b. to encourage people to sign up for ballooning classes
   c. to let people know when festival events happen
   d. to show deadlines for entering the festival

125. What warning is included in the schedule?
   a. There is a charge to attend the events.
   b. The event location is subject to change.
   c. Weather conditions could affect the events.
   d. Many visitors will bring their dogs.


126. Where did the men want to land their balloon?
   a. in Northern Ireland
   b. in Scotland
   c. in England
   d. in the United States

127. Why does the writer compare the balloon to a building?
   a. to explain how it was designed
   b. to show how big it was
   c. to explain why it crashed
   d. to show how far it had to travel

128. How did the men’s trip end?
   a. They landed on a navy ship.
   b. They disembarked in Northern Ireland.
   c. They were pulled from the water by rescuers.
   d. Their craft fell apart over Scotland.

129. Based on the information in the passage, how could the men be described?
   a. as sailors
   b. as tourists
   c. as adventurers
   d. as inventors

Questions 130–134 refer to section C on page 24.

130. What does the author say the balloons in the passage are like?
   a. laboratories
   b. monitors
   c. unstable chemicals
   d. workers

131. Why are the data collected in the stratosphere?
   a. The species involved are unstable.
   b. The species involved are rare.
   c. The species involved cannot be made in a lab.
   d. The species involved combine with gases there.

132. According to the passage, what should be avoided in these kinds of experiments?
   a. redundancy of readings
   b. attacking oxygen atoms
   c. destroying the ozone
   d. disturbing the species’ behavior

133. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, which word is closest in meaning to generated?
   a. affected
   b. experimented
   c. produced
   d. noticed

134. What is resonance fluorescence used for?
   a. to count molecules
   b. to collect molecules
   c. to combine chemicals
   d. to correct for inaccurate data

Question 135 refers to sections A, B, and C.

135. What can be inferred from the three passages?
   a. Balloons have increased in popularity over the last two hundred years.
   b. People traveling in balloons should not conduct experiments.
   c. Many experiments are conducted at balloon festivals.
   d. Balloons have both recreational and scientific uses.