Sample Test C
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

• **FULL NAME**: print your full name in this order: family name, then first name, then middle initial (MI). Use all capital letters.
• **YOUR SIGNATURE**: sign your name.
• **TEST CENTER**: print the name of the test center.
• **NATIVE LANGUAGE**: print your native language.
• **TODAY’S DATE**: print the month, day, and year.
• Darken the circle that best describes your main purpose for obtaining this certificate.

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

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

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:

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

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

• **BIRTHDATE**: find the month you were born and darken the circle next to it.
• **DAY**: print the day you were born. If it is a 1-digit day, write zero first. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
• **YEAR**: print the last 2 digits of the year you were born. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
• **SEX**: darken the circle “M” (male) or “F” (female).

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

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

When instructed to, look through the rest of the test booklet to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 31 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.
Listening Section Instructions
Do not begin this section until the examiner has played the recording of these instructions and example.

Listening Test, Part 1
This is a test of your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear short conversations. After you hear each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. The answer choices in your test booklet are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet.

Here is an example:

A
B
C

The correct answer is A.

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

There are 30 questions in Part 1.

Do you have any questions before you begin?
LISTENING

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B

Mexican Fiesta

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B

A B C
In the 1970s, the scientist Linus Pauling theorized that consuming vitamin C would prevent a person from catching a cold. However, the latest extensive review of almost 30 controlled studies of over 11,000 individuals, who popped 200 milligrams or more of vitamin C daily, suggests that the regular ingestion of a supplement doesn't prevent healthy individuals from getting a cold. However, research did show that individuals who are involved in short periods of heavy physical stress such as marathon runners and skiers, may gain some protection against the common cold when routinely taking a supplement.

FACT: Vitamin C May Help Reduce the Duration and Severity of a Cold
Research does suggest that regularly consuming vitamin C may reduce the severity of symptoms and decrease the duration of a cold should you catch it. While it is very individualized, the reduction is only about a day annually, and the jury is still out on the amount needed to reap this small benefit. The good news is that Americans, on average, are not only meeting their daily need of 75 to 90 milligrams but you can easily rack up more than this amount through your diet. A cup of OJ contains 124 milligrams, a red pepper slices up 226 milligrams, and a cup of broccoli provides 100 milligrams of vitamin C. Supplement users beware: taking too much vitamin C can cause diarrhea, nausea, and kidney stones in those with a history of kidney disease.
Listening Test, Part 2

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

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

There are a total of 20 questions about the four short talks.
Questions 31–35

Look at the questions.

Listen to a teacher in a history class.

31. What has the class recently studied?
   A. the family life of ancient Romans
   B. the language of ancient Romans
   C. the cities built by ancient Romans
   D. the government of ancient Romans

32. What will the students see during their trip?
   A. weapons made by ancient Romans
   B. buildings designed by ancient Romans
   C. roads that were built by ancient Romans
   D. art and documents created by ancient Romans

33. What is each student supposed to do before the trip?
   A. attend a special lecture
   B. write a paper about ancient Roman life
   C. collect information from online sources
   D. interview an expert on Roman history

34. How does the teacher end the class?
   A. by giving the students a task
   B. by showing the students a video
   C. by inviting questions from students
   D. by asking students for their homework

35. Why are the students taking a trip?
   A. to travel to a famous city
   B. to help learn a foreign language
   C. to tour an ancient Roman building
   D. to learn more about Roman history
Questions 36–39

Look at the questions.

Listen to a manager speaking to employees.

36. According to the manager, what will happen in summer?
   A. The restaurant will be closed.
   B. They will be busy.
   C. He will go on vacation.
   D. Fewer servers will be needed.

37. What do most customers probably order at the restaurant?
   A. salads
   B. sandwiches
   C. desserts
   D. fish

38. What will the employees probably do after training today?
   A. practice taking orders
   B. taste some desserts
   C. look at the menu
   D. take a tour of the city

39. What is the main purpose of the talk?
   A. to mention a new rule to employees
   B. to describe the history of a restaurant
   C. to explain to employees how to make food
   D. to prepare new employees for a job
LISTENING

Questions 40–45

Look at the questions.

Listen to a talk in a library.

40. Why does the speaker distribute papers to the students?
   A. to provide contact information
   B. to provide a list of resources
   C. to give them a copy of the rules
   D. to give them a map of the library

41. What does the speaker encourage students to bring with them to the library?
   A. books
   B. money for making copies
   C. their ID cards
   D. their computers

42. What is special about the room in the back of the library?
   A. It is quiet.
   B. It is only for students.
   C. It is private.
   D. It is difficult to find.

43. How does the speaker organize her talk?
   A. by order of importance
   B. by numbering items
   C. by asking questions
   D. by describing pros and cons

44. Why are the students in the library?
   A. for a guided tour
   B. for help with research
   C. to take a class
   D. to borrow books

45. What does the speaker mean when she says: [signal sound]
   A. Students shouldn’t stay at the library too long.
   B. Students should use the library in between classes.
   C. Students should always check the library’s hours.
   D. Students will need to visit the library often.
Questions 46–50
Look at the questions.

Listen to part of a talk at a zoo.

46. What was the original purpose of zoos?
   A. business
   B. research
   C. rescuing animals
   D. teaching children

47. Why does the speaker mention invitations?
   A. to describe a special event at the zoo
   B. to compare two different events
   C. to explain how something was done in the past
   D. to introduce a special offer

48. Why does the speaker think most of the audience came to the zoo?
   A. because they were invited
   B. because they want to volunteer
   C. to do research
   D. to be entertained by animals

49. What is the purpose of the talk?
   A. to explain how Centerville Zoo differs from others
   B. to discuss research done at zoos
   C. to welcome visitors to Centerville Zoo
   D. to teach listeners about animals

50. What does the speaker mean when he says:
   A. The animals will perform for the visitors.
   B. There will be several animals to look at.
   C. They want to add more species of animals.
   D. They want to increase the number of animals.
Grammar, Vocabulary, and Reading Section Instructions

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

1. There are 100 questions in this section of the examination. There are grammar, vocabulary, and reading questions. They are numbered 51 through 150. Examples of each kind of question are given below.

2. You will have 90 minutes to finish the entire grammar, vocabulary, reading (GVR) section. Try to answer all the questions. Do not spend too much time on any one question or you will not have time to finish this section. You may answer the questions in any order you wish.

3. Each question in this section has only one correct answer. Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. Any question with more than one answer marked will be counted as wrong. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

4. Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer has been underlined. For the actual questions, fill in the circle with the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. Do not mark your answers in this test booklet.

**Grammar**

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

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

A. finishes  
B. **to finish**  
C. finish  
D. finished

**Vocabulary**

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

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

A. increase  
B. growth  
C. development  
D. **addition**

**Reading**

There are two types of reading tasks:

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

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

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

Begin now.
51. “Wow! This place is like paradise!”
   “I agree. There are _______ places I would rather spend my vacation.”
   A. too few
   B. few
   C. few of
   D. a few

52. _______ a new client, you may get promoted.
   A. When to find
   B. If you can find
   C. That you are finding
   D. Is finding

53. The art gallery has so many beautiful paintings that choosing _______ the new entrance hall was difficult.
   A. just the one of
   B. only one as
   C. just one for
   D. the only one to

54. _______ she wouldn’t be able to pay the rent, Marcie started looking for a second job.
   A. To worry
   B. Worried
   C. Worry
   D. Worries

55. “When _______ to study biology?”
    “Just three months ago.”
   A. did you start
   B. you were starting
   C. have you started
   D. it started you

56. “I don’t want to cook dinner.”
    “Okay, let’s _______.”
   A. eat away
   B. eat out
   C. eating at
   D. eaten up

57. Workers at the construction site must wear safety equipment _______.
   A. at all times
   B. at the time
   C. any time
   D. sometime

58. The purpose of this study is _______ energy content in foods.
   A. improvement for
   B. the improving
   C. improves
   D. the improvement of

59. The report _______ tomorrow explains next year’s budget.
   A. which presents
   B. to be presented
   C. will be presented
   D. presenting

60. The flight to London has been canceled _______ severe weather conditions.
   A. due on
   B. due for
   C. due to
   D. due in

61. “Why are investors so excited?”
    “That was the _______ close for the stock market in some time.”
   A. highest
   B. the height of
   C. high
   D. most high

62. _______ the long distance that she had run, Lucy was not tired.
   A. In spite
   B. Even
   C. Despite
   D. Regardless
63. In the state of Michigan there are _______ 11,000 lakes.
   A. over than
   B. greater
   C. more than
   D. much more

64. _______ the office party for our clients?
   A. When is
   B. Is when
   C. When is it
   D. It is when

65. You can keep your pet _______ you take good care of it.
   A. although
   B. until
   C. just as
   D. as long as

66. In his final essay, Ahmed completed all of the revisions asked _______.
   A. to him do
   B. him
   C. him to do
   D. of him

67. _______ I be late for the meeting, please start without me.
   A. Might
   B. Must
   C. Would
   D. Should

68. Mary _______ by what she read.
   A. was bothered
   B. is a bother
   C. is bothering
   D. bothers

69. Figure skating is a beautiful _______ dangerous sport.
   A. without
   B. however
   C. yet
   D. besides

70. I think my social studies teacher spends too much time _______ current events.
   A. by
   B. on
   C. to
   D. for

71. _______ is very important if you want to succeed in life.
   A. To hard work
   B. Hard working
   C. Work hard
   D. Working hard

72. “Should we open the gifts now?”
   “That’s _______ my sister wants to do.”
   A. that
   B. how
   C. it
   D. what

73. A brochure _______ the conference will be available at the meeting.
   A. is announcing
   B. announced
   C. which announced
   D. announcing

74. “Do you believe her story about the accident?”
   “I’ll give her the benefit _______.”
   A. of the doubt
   B. of doubting
   C. to doubt
   D. to be doubted
75. They often _______ popcorn and other snacks at American movie theaters.
   A. are sold
   B. to sell
   C. sell
   D. for sale

76. I asked _______ wear to school that day.
   A. myself what I should
   B. to myself what should I
   C. to myself that I
   D. myself about that to

77. “_______ hungry, are you?”
   “Actually, I am. I didn’t eat any lunch today.”
   A. Still have to be
   B. Aren’t you
   C. You haven’t been
   D. You’re not still

78. _______ I think Mr. Hanson is the best candidate for company president.
   A. Happily speaking
   B. Strongly speaking
   C. Frankly speaking
   D. Barely speaking

79. Ralph _______ that Janie had moved to another country.
   A. had shocked
   B. was shocking
   C. shocked
   D. was shocked

80. If you ever need _______ just call me.
   A. that a babysitter
   B. someone to babysit
   C. some babysitter
   D. babysitting someone

81. Many safety experts agree that driving for six hours is too long to drive without _______.
   A. to stop resting
   B. to stop to rest
   C. stopping to rest
   D. stop to rest

82. “The chairman of this department has been here for many years.”
   “Yes, he has _______ than any other professor at the university.”
   A. been long taught
   B. taught longer
   C. been teaching the longest
   D. taught longest

83. “I really don’t like this song.”
   “I know. _______ on the radio is quite surprising.”
   A. Why is still it
   B. Why still it’s
   C. Why it’s still
   D. Why is it still

84. The local mayor created the Community Task Force, a group which consists _______ representatives from many community groups.
   A. of
   B. from
   C. with
   D. by

85. If students participate in class often, they _______ a high grade.
   A. will receive
   B. will be receiving
   C. would receive
   D. would have received
86. If you work more hours, you will _______ more money.
   A. win
   B. account
   C. create
   D. earn

87. Kim had to walk carefully because yesterday's rain on the path had _______ into ice during the cold night.
   A. frozen
   B. vanished
   C. disappeared
   D. declined

88. Professor Roper's _______ of the new animal species is a source of great pride for his university.
   A. discovery
   B. characteristic
   C. exposure
   D. inspiration

89. The Johnsons' neighborhood was _______ one of the best in the area to live in.
   A. rated
   B. compared
   C. weighed
   D. admired

90. It took the company six months to find _______ location for the new building.
   A. an occasional
   B. an acceptable
   C. a maximum
   D. a constant

91. Robert made his _______ by publishing an influential paper that challenged previously-held beliefs.
   A. mark
   B. wish
   C. headline
   D. opinion

92. The firm's _______ estimated that demand for its products would be strong for another year.
   A. investor
   B. economist
   C. principal
   D. physician

93. Mike has a unique _______ of life; he doesn't feel the need to follow the usual social customs.
   A. judgment
   B. logic
   C. wisdom
   D. philosophy

94. It usually takes the university six to eight weeks to _______ an application.
   A. appoint
   B. fulfill
   C. process
   D. qualify

95. The _______ of the company's sales team changed when several people left to work in another company.
   A. constitution
   B. establishment
   C. composition
   D. formation

96. The new textbook contains _______ by several famous artists.
   A. implementations
   B. illustrations
   C. indications
   D. instances

97. The new law _______ how much pollution factories can produce.
   A. orders
   B. rules
   C. dominates
   D. regulates
98. Saving money _______ making a detailed budget and following it.
   A. drops down from
   B. comes down to
   C. results in
   D. corresponds to

99. The president _______ Kristie to be in charge of financial planning.
   A. adopted
   B. employed
   C. rented
   D. delegated

100. He could speak Arabic, but had a very _______ vocabulary.
    A. tight
    B. seldom
    C. limited
    D. defined

101. The university library built a new wing to _______ its rare books collection.
    A. supply
    B. occupy
    C. house
    D. bind

102. After my retirement, I would really like to _______ a hobby such as fishing.
    A. take up
    B. set up
    C. belong to
    D. get in

103. Edward said that the meeting would begin _______ at 3:00, but he was late himself.
    A. clearly
    B. precisely
    C. accurately
    D. surely

104. The amount on the receipts didn’t _______ to the amount Amanda felt like she had spent on groceries.
    A. sign up
    B. hold up
    C. add up
    D. open up

105. The bank opened a new _______ in Tokyo.
    A. branch
    B. arm
    C. window
    D. share

106. In addition to giving them a grade, Professor Lee asked his students to write _______ of their own projects.
    A. an evaluation
    B. an estimate
    C. an assumption
    D. a notion

107. The levels of the video game _______ from easy to intermediate depending on the settings.
    A. ranged
    B. stretched
    C. differed
    D. reached

108. It is important to eat a healthy _______ every morning so you don’t get sick.
    A. breakfast
    B. medication
    C. fiber
    D. dessert

109. George _______ the community section of our local newspaper.
    A. directs
    B. confirms
    C. edits
    D. restores
110. The team didn’t play ________, but they have improved greatly since their first game.
   A. deeply
   B. significantly
   C. highly
   D. perfectly

111. Anne ________ her desk to make room for her new computer.
   A. swept
   B. cleared
   C. arranged for
   D. piled up

112. A new survey suggests a major ________ in the number of people who work from home.
   A. step
   B. transfer
   C. shift
   D. action

113. Josh hoped to ________ his new idea to the company’s president.
   A. scheme
   B. launch
   C. pitch
   D. project

114. Andrew decided to ________ a cake to take to the party.
   A. burn
   B. melt
   C. bake
   D. warm

115. Kathy’s hard work at school was ________ in her excellent grades.
   A. instructed
   B. pointed
   C. regarded
   D. reflected

116. The new store sells televisions, stereos, and other ________.
   A. models
   B. powers
   C. electronics
   D. operations

117. Bill did not know that his new job would have so many ________ responsibilities.
   A. fortunate
   B. representative
   C. certain
   D. administrative

118. Gwen was happy to hear that she had finally ________ all of the requirements for her physics degree.
   A. calculated
   B. satisfied
   C. indicated
   D. prepared

119. If you can ________ a few minutes, I want to show you something.
   A. spare
   B. extend
   C. release
   D. mind

120. The theater was ________ with people waiting to see the new movie.
   A. composed
   B. inflated
   C. packed
   D. pressed
This passage is about inventing.

Doing successful research in chemistry usually takes careful planning and attention to detail. So why do many inventions seem to be the result of luck? Artificial sweeteners, X-rays, and microwave ovens all came from discoveries made by chance. In fact, one of the most notable products of the twentieth century—plastic—was actually the result of failed experiments.

In the 1800s, scientists started trying to create replacements for expensive materials like wood and ivory. Chemist Leo Baekeland, however, was researching a different topic. He tried—and failed—to find a way to use chemicals to strengthen and protect wood. But he noticed that under high heat and pressure, the chemicals he had been using created a new material. This was the first artificial plastic, which he named Bakelite. It was first used in manufacturing, since it didn’t conduct heat or electricity, and soon it was being used in radios, buttons, and even jewelry. The development of Bakelite led to the invention of the plastics we use today.

Baekeland’s story shows why so many inventions come from accidents and science lab disasters. It’s not that some inventors are just lucky with their experiments. It’s that they are better at seeing opportunities in their failures. Baekeland’s experiments with wood didn’t succeed, but he kept an open mind. This helped him find something he wasn’t looking for, and recognize the importance of his accidental invention.

121. What is the passage mainly about?
A. how scientific discoveries have been made by accident
B. why scientific research is important for society
C. scientists whose inventions have changed history
D. problems caused by the failure of scientific experiments

122. What does the passage say about Leo Baekeland’s original research?
A. His later experiments were less successful.
B. It did not focus on creating plastic.
C. It did not use man-made chemicals.
D. The manufacturing industry paid for it.

123. Why was Bakelite used in manufacturing?
A. It did not break as easily as other plastics.
B. It was not expensive to produce.
C. It could be formed into different shapes.
D. It could resist certain physical conditions.

124. Why does the passage mention jewelry?
A. to state an application of Baekeland’s discovery
B. to point out why plastics were expensive
C. to identify what researchers tried to make plastics from
D. to describe the characteristics of the first plastics

125. What does the author imply is the reason Baekeland was able to create Bakelite?
A. He took risks other scientists were afraid of.
B. He performed more experiments than other scientists.
C. He studied something that was unusual at the time.
D. He recognized the positive aspects of his failures.
This passage is about a species of rat.

Most living organisms have some way of protecting themselves from natural predators. Some mammals, like the platypus, carry internal toxins to transmit to predators via biting or other means, and some plants protect themselves by being poisonous. The African crested rat was originally thought to be poisonous because predators that tried to eat it often became paralyzed. But scientists have recently learned that's not actually the case.

The crested rat chews on the poisonous bark of a certain tree, and then smears the chewed-up substance onto its fur, where a strip of special quill-like hairs soaks up the poisonous mixture. Though similar to a porcupine’s, the quills do differ: whereas the porcupine defends itself by poking predators, the African rat uses its quill-like hairs to deliver poison to them. When a predator comes after it, instead of running away, the rat stays put and parts its hair to reveal the strip of fur on its back where the poison is being stored. That raised strip is the first thing that receives a bite, and the poison inside disables the predator. These hair tubes are unusual. In fact, scientists do not know of another animal that uses plant poison in this way.

Scientists are puzzled that the rat doesn’t appear to be affected by the poison. Because it affects heartbeat regulation, understanding how the rat can keep its heart rate regulated effectively while using the poison could help scientists develop new medicines for people with heart trouble.

126. What is the main purpose of the passage?
A. to show how animals can affect plant life
B. to compare one animal to other similar ones
C. to emphasize the dangers of researching animals
D. to discuss an unusual animal defense technique

127. In the first paragraph, why does the author mention the platypus?
A. to illustrate that mammals may eat poisonous plants
B. to give an example of a mammal that uses poison
C. to show how it differs from the crested rat
D. to explain that the platypus is at risk

128. In the second sentence of paragraph 2, what does the word them refer to?
A. predators
B. porcupines
C. crested rats
D. quill-like hairs

129. What are scientists surprised by?
A. how toxic plant poison can be
B. how useful plant toxins can be
C. how quickly rats learn new behavior
D. that the rats are protected from the poison

130. What would scientists like to investigate further?
A. medicine used to counteract poison
B. other animals like the crested rat
C. health effects of a chemical
D. rats with unhealthy hearts
A  

Narwhals:  
The Unicorn of the Sea  
Explore and experience the Arctic through the life of a narwhal! This rare whale has a single spiral horn, making it the “unicorn of the sea.” This 90-minute documentary features:

- Exciting footage of groups containing hundreds of narwhals
- Close-up shots of the horn that makes the narwhal so unique
- Breathtaking scenes of Arctic coastal waters
- Rich narration by expert marine biologists

In theaters soon! 
To preview, watch the trailer at www.ljpdoc.com.

B  

The Narwhal’s Arctic Home  
by Andrew Carter  

The narwhal is a medium-sized mammal related to dolphins, belugas, and orcas.

Narwhals live year-round in the Arctic, traveling in groups ranging from fifteen to up to several thousand. Being migratory, they move closer to shore in summer and out to sea in winter to live under the ice.

Narwhals have created a sophisticated system of sounds to survive in their environment and locate food—fish, shrimp, and other marine species.

These rare whales have two teeth. In the males, the more prominent one grows through the upper lip to become a horn. Its purpose is not clear. It may serve to attract females, battle rival suitors, or help maintain social rank.

C  

Frank Anderson’s Blog:  
Arctic Adventure!  
June 21  

Hello from the top of the world! I’m very excited to be in the Arctic starting a 10-day trip with my colleagues to research marine species and their environment. Up here at the northernmost part of the Earth, it’s summer and the sun is out 24 hours a day, but there’s ice as far as the eye can see and no trees.

We’ll be studying creatures that live both below and above the ice—fish and sea mammals, land animals, and even birds. It won’t be all work and no play, though. I’ve brought my photography equipment and I should be able to get some amazing shots, especially with such superb light. Check back for pictures!

D  

Ecotourism: The New Travel Ethic  
by Emily Lewis

Modern technology has given us a gift. Remote, faraway corners of the world are now easier to reach than ever. Because appreciation of the environment is growing, nature tourism is becoming more popular.

Yet if we don’t plan and manage correctly, travel to sensitive ecosystems can threaten the area. It can also disturb the balance of nature and hurt local people’s ability to make a living.

And so, ecotourism—a new travel ethic—has been created to make sure that both adventurer and resident have a positive experience. Done properly, it makes visiting the world’s ecosystems the most rewarding type of travel.

Ecotourism encourages travelers to be sensitive to local people and cultures. It also teaches them to be responsible and respectful of natural places. It demonstrates a focus on conservation by providing necessary funds to protect the areas visited. The local population feels more powerful and their lives are improved. And, the traveler’s level of awareness is raised.

The goal of ecotourism is to create an enriching experience and consideration for the environment. The hope for the future is to increase travelers’ commitment to and passion for our beloved planet Earth.

Emily Lewis is a professor of marine biology at State University and a frequent lecturer on ecotourism.
The following question refers to section A.

131. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does rare mean?
   A. very large
   B. not common
   C. white
   D. well known

The following questions refer to section B.

132. What is section B mainly about?
   A. Arctic seasons
   B. food in the ocean
   C. a marine mammal
   D. animals’ teeth

133. What does the passage say about sound?
   A. It helps narwhals find food.
   B. It travels farther underwater.
   C. It is used to warn Arctic travelers.
   D. It is made by mammals in battle.

The following questions refer to section C.

134. Why did the author write this passage?
   A. to explain Arctic research
   B. to describe his favorite hobby
   C. to discuss geography
   D. to discuss his travels

135. According to section C, why is Frank Anderson in the Arctic?
   A. to meet local people
   B. to take pictures
   C. to study animals
   D. to study trees

The following questions refer to section D.

136. What is the author’s opinion of ecotourism?
   A. She thinks it is more appropriate in faraway locations.
   B. She thinks its overall influence is positive.
   C. She thinks it has caused problems for local people.
   D. She is worried about its effects on the economy.

137. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does remote mean?
   A. popular
   B. reachable
   C. remarkable
   D. distant

138. What result of ecotourism does the author mention?
   A. technology spreading to more remote areas
   B. travelers spending less money on a trip
   C. the tourism industry employing more people
   D. natural habitats receiving financial assistance

139. Which place is the author of section D most likely to visit?
   A. a large city
   B. a nearby community
   C. a beach resort
   D. a nature destination

The following question refers to two or more sections.

140. Where should the author of section C go to see a narwhal?
   A. far out in the ocean
   B. near land
   C. where other species live
   D. where it is dark
**A**

Central Public Library
Poetry Writing Workshop

Join our new poetry writing workshop! Be creative and learn to express yourself through poetry in a warm, positive environment.

- Gain insight into the writing process
- Study forms and techniques
- Read selected works of poetry
- Receive helpful feedback in a small-group setting

Martha Lewis, well-known poet and instructor, will lead the group.

*No experience necessary!* Register early at www.centpublib.org or by calling 1-800-555-0156.

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**B**

Central Public Library
Poetry Competition

**Deadline:** March 15  
**Entry fee:** none  
**Website:** www.centpublib.org  
**Email address:** contest@centpublib.org  
**Telephone:** 1-800-555-0156

**Requirements:**  
Please submit five poems through the library’s website. All topics and styles are accepted. Each poem can be no more than 32 lines.

**Judge:**  
Kenneth Nelson, award-winning poet, will choose one winner.

**Prizes:**  
The winner will:

- Receive two hardcover books of poetry
- Have two poems published in the library’s newsletter
- Read three poems to the audience at the awards ceremony
- Receive a personal introduction to a poetry editor from a national publishing house

We look forward to receiving your poems.  
**Best of luck!**

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**C**

The Father of Free Verse  
by Martha Lewis

Walt Whitman, 1819–1892, was an influential American poet, essay writer, and journalist. He is often referred to as “the father of free verse.”

At age 12, Whitman worked in a print shop and developed a love of literature. He eagerly read the works of many significant English authors, such as William Shakespeare.

His first major work, *Leaves of Grass*, was published in 1855. In this collection of 12 poems, Whitman broke boundaries, abandoning regular poetic patterns and their mathematical approach to lines and meter. He introduced a new poetic form called free verse; this was more like prose (ordinary written language) than poetry.

Walt Whitman inspired many prominent writers, including D. H. Lawrence and William Carlos Williams.

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**D**

Central Public Library  
Spring Newsletter

*“And the winner is . . .”*

by Kenneth Nelson

We are very pleased to announce that Barbara Carter has won our poetry contest!

Barbara, a local resident and graduate of State University, has been writing poetry for about two years. She writes free verse poetry, much of it dealing with the theme of the future.

Her work is creative, fresh, and quite unusual. Using metaphors of living things, including flowers, trees, and animals, she paints a picture of the future that is inviting and ideal! With her informal and light tone, Barbara creates an optimistic mood in readers, who engage with her work and feel encouraged to keep reading her poetry.

Barbara plans to continue reading, studying, and writing poetry as much as possible over the next few years, and would ultimately like to teach poetry appreciation and composition to adults.

Two of Barbara’s very impressive poems are included in this newsletter. She will present three more at our awards ceremony, where we look forward to honoring our winner.

Congratulations, Barbara! You have a very bright future ahead!
The following questions refer to section A.

141. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   A. to advertise a class
   B. to promote a new writing style
   C. to find poetry instructors
   D. to attract people to the library

142. In the first sentence under Requirements, what word could best replace submit?
   A. enter
   B. yield
   C. write
   D. select

143. Why does the passage mention a poetry editor?
   A. to give a recommendation to participants
   B. to state who will judge a competition
   C. as part of an award
   D. as a potential career choice

The following questions refer to section B.

144. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   A. to compare writers who lived in the 1800s
   B. to describe a new form of writing
   C. to explain how to write poetry
   D. to introduce a famous poet

145. In the third sentence of paragraph 3, what does this refer to?
   A. a pattern
   B. free verse
   C. a famous writer
   D. written language

The following questions refer to section C.

146. What is the main purpose of section D?
   A. to explain how to become a poet
   B. to invite readers to an awards ceremony
   C. to encourage people to write about the future
   D. to announce the results of a competition

147. In the second sentence of paragraph 2, what does it refer to?
   A. a contest
   B. Barbara's poetry
   C. a theme
   D. the future

148. According to the passage, what will Barbara do at a ceremony?
   A. receive some money
   B. read some poetry
   C. meet someone famous
   D. describe her future plans

The following question refers to two or more sections.

149. Why would Barbara Carter be interested in the content of section A?
   A. She may want to teach the class someday.
   B. It would help with her studies at State University.
   C. It would introduce her to free verse.
   D. She needs the library's contact information.

150. Which poet did Barbara Carter most likely read?
   A. Kenneth Nelson
   B. Walt Whitman
   C. William Shakespeare
   D. Martha Lewis
Writing Section Instructions

30-minute time limit

- The examiner will have already provided you a writing answer document on which to write your essay. Make sure you have filled in your name and your signature exactly as you did on your registration form and answer sheet, as well as your birthdate and your registration number.

- Do NOT write your essay in this test booklet. Write your essay on the writing answer document you have been provided.

- Use a #2 (soft) pencil only.

- For the writing section you will first read a short article. After you read the article, you can choose either Task 1 or Task 2. For Task 1 you will write a letter. For Task 2 you will write an essay. Do only ONE of these tasks. If you do not write on one of these topics, your paper will not be scored.

- You will have 30 minutes to write your letter or essay. You should write about one page.

- You may make an outline or notes if you wish, but your outline will not count toward your score.

- Write inside the boxes on pages 3 and 4 of your writing answer document.

- Extra sheets of paper or scratch paper will not be scored. Please use ONLY the space provided on the writing answer document to complete the writing section.

- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable. You may change or correct your writing, but you should not recopy the entire task.

- Use your own words as much as possible. Do not copy a lot from the article given below.

- Your essay will be judged on how clearly you express your ideas. Use the appropriate format for a letter or essay.

The City Times

Team’s Success Results in Higher Prices
The city’s professional soccer team has decided to increase the cost of tickets. This is due to the team’s recent success and the current high demand for tickets. Fans who have attended the team’s games for many years are upset about this decision. The team’s owner says that this is necessary to improve the stadium’s facilities.

Task 1: Letter
Write a letter to the team’s owner explaining what you think about this decision. Do you think ticket prices should be increased? Why or why not? Begin your letter, “Dear Team Owner.”

Task 2: Essay
Some people are happy to spend public tax money to improve professional sports teams’ stadiums. Others think that only team owners should pay for stadium improvements. What do you think? Explain your opinion, giving specific reasons to support your view.

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