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.

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

- **FULL NAME**: print your full name in this order: first name, then middle initial (MI), then family name. Use all capital letters.
- **SIGNATURE**: sign your name.
- **TODAY’S DATE**: print the month, day, and year.

Look at the BOTTOM LEFT of PAGE ONE of your answer sheet. Fill in the blocks according to the following:

- **REGISTRATION**: print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number.
- **CENTER**: print the 3-digit test center number (the examiner will tell you the number).
- **LAN (Language)**: print the 2-digit code number for your native language (the examiner will tell you the number).

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:

- Find the number that is the same as the number you have printed in the block above.
- Darken the circle completely so that you cannot see the number inside.
- Do this for all the numbers of your registration number, center number and native language.
- Darken only one circle in each of the columns.

Look at the BOTTOM RIGHT of PAGE ONE of your answer sheet:

- **GENDER**: darken the circle “M” next to MALE or “F” next to FEMALE.
- **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.

Look at the TOP MIDDLE of PAGE TWO of your answer sheet:

- **REGISTRATION**: print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number.
- **FULL NAME**: print your full name in this order: first name, then middle initial (MI), then family name. Use all capital letters.

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.**
- **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.**

When instructed to, look through the rest of the test booklet to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 23 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.
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 19 questions in Part 1. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. Please listen carefully.
1. What does the woman say about the bus?
   A. It is late.
   B. It stops in a different place.
   C. It has broken down.
   D. It already came.

2. What will the woman probably do the following day?
   A. drive to the city
   B. watch the parade on television
   C. give the man’s family a ride
   D. take the train to the city

3. What does the woman hope to do?
   A. learn to cook
   B. bring lunch from home
   C. avoid bad weather
   D. try some new restaurants

4. What will the students do tomorrow?
   A. call the professor for their grades
   B. turn in their papers
   C. make appointments to see the professor
   D. pick up their quizzes

5. What does the woman most likely want to do?
   A. compare different phone models
   B. have her phone repaired
   C. receive a refund
   D. explain her problem

6. How did the man feel when he heard the news?
   A. happy
   B. surprised
   C. embarrassed
   D. angry

7. What does the woman imply about the man?
   A. He should continue down the street.
   B. He’s going to be late.
   C. He’s going in the wrong direction.
   D. He should take a bus.

8. How does the man feel?
   A. nervous
   B. confident
   C. confused
   D. excited

9. What is probably true about the company?
   A. It has new owners.
   B. It is expanding rapidly.
   C. It has lost many staff recently.
   D. It is having financial problems.

10. What happened when the man went to university?
    A. He took his instrument with him.
    B. He stopped playing the piano.
    C. He began playing a new instrument.
    D. He signed up for music classes.

11. What does the woman say about the article?
    A. She read part of it earlier.
    B. She doesn’t remember what it was about.
    C. She looked it over very quickly.
    D. She won’t read it for another few days.

12. What kind of toy does the man want to buy?
    A. something simple
    B. something that plays music
    C. something cheap
    D. something educational

13. What are the speakers discussing?
    A. their math exam
    B. their group project
    C. their homework
    D. their favorite class

14. Why will the professor contact the class?
    A. to cancel a class
    B. to give them materials for homework
    C. to explain a recent lecture
    D. to complain about the bookstore
15. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. an athlete they like
B. a team they play for
C. a game they watched
D. a sports team's potential

16. What does the man describe as annoying?
A. airports
B. waiting for relatives
C. snowy weather
D. travel delays

17. When should the man probably feel better?
A. in about a week
B. by this evening
C. in two or three days
D. on Friday

18. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. moving to a new apartment
B. their plans for the summer
C. how hot the weather is
D. fixing the air conditioner

19. How does the man feel about the new policy?
A. He thinks it benefits all students.
B. He thinks it is a good idea.
C. He believes it will affect him negatively.
D. He believes it will make little difference.
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 14 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.

STOP

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.
20. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
   A. the state of the man’s business
   B. the woman’s new company
   C. a seminar the man will attend
   D. an event for business owners

21. Why does the man mention next year?
   A. He will start a new business then.
   B. He will miss the conference then.
   C. He thinks the economy will be better then.
   D. He thinks his business may be closed then.

22. What is the man likely to do next?
   A. call his office
   B. attend a seminar
   C. ask the woman to lunch
   D. drive back to his office

23. What does the man mean when he says: 📈
   A. His business will close soon.
   B. His business suffered some damage.
   C. His business isn’t yet ready to open.
   D. His business may not make money.

24. Why does the man tell the woman she’s lucky?
   A. The item she wants is on sale.
   B. The store is open late today.
   C. He has what she is looking for.
   D. She is getting married.

25. What problem does the woman have?
   A. The store doesn’t have her size.
   B. Someone else bought what she wanted.
   C. She doesn’t like anything in the store.
   D. She doesn’t have enough money.

26. What does the man mean when he says: 📈
   A. He will close the store early.
   B. He will recommend another suit.
   C. He will sell the suit to someone else.
   D. He will reserve the suit temporarily.
27. What are the speakers discussing?
   A. a course textbook the woman is returning
   B. a course textbook the woman needs
   C. a book the woman had reserved online
   D. a book the woman’s friend recommended

28. Why does the man ask about the woman’s research?
   A. to send her to the correct building
   B. to suggest a topic for a project
   C. to help her find what she needs
   D. to learn more about her interests

29. What will the woman probably do?
   A. get the electronic version of the book
   B. borrow the book from her friend
   C. check the book out from the library
   D. come back later to get the book

30. What does the woman mean when she says: 🎨
   A. The book didn’t contain useful information.
   B. The book wasn’t available online.
   C. She didn’t know what to do.
   D. She didn’t find the name of the book.

31. What did the woman do the previous semester?
   A. started to use technology while teaching
   B. trained her assistant to teach her course
   C. asked students about how they used laptops
   D. gathered evidence about students’ use of laptops

32. Why does the woman talk about research studies?
   A. to explain how she got her idea
   B. to argue against the man’s opinion
   C. to describe the type of work she enjoys
   D. to explain what she’ll discuss with her students

33. What does the man think about the woman’s idea?
   A. It is better than his idea.
   B. It might influence others.
   C. It is already accepted at their school.
   D. It might be rejected by the administration.
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.
34. What is the talk mainly about?
   A. the different types of birds in a park
   B. the eating habits of a type of bird
   C. the speaker’s research on endangered species
   D. the characteristics of a type of bird

35. What does the speaker suggest the listeners do?
   A. use equipment to help them see better
   B. use equipment to climb a tree
   C. try to catch some fish
   D. try to take a photo of the bird

36. What does the speaker think the bird standing on the nest is doing?
   A. waiting for its mate
   B. protecting eggs
   C. looking for food
   D. watching the tour group

37. Why does the speaker mention fish?
   A. to tell the listeners what they’ll do next
   B. to compare the behavior of different animals
   C. to explain what one bird is doing
   D. to describe what lives in the lake

38. What is the speaker mainly discussing?
   A. the schedule for a project
   B. principles of design
   C. different construction materials
   D. plans for a new building

39. Why does the speaker mention a home appliance store?
   A. to suggest an interesting storage method
   B. to criticize a common sales strategy
   C. to describe inexpensive display ideas
   D. to compare different types of shoppers

40. What will the meeting participants most likely do next?
   A. discuss the project’s budget
   B. visit a store
   C. view some drawings
   D. sign a contract

41. What does the speaker suggest about his team when he says: ☐?
   A. They had difficulty making a decision.
   B. They were confused about the instructions.
   C. They did not want to change their minds.
   D. They had concerns about an idea.
42. What is the talk mainly about?
   A. student activities at a high school
   B. academic programs at a high school
   C. teaching staff at a high school
   D. an upcoming sporting event at a high school

43. What does the speaker say about other teachers?
   A. They help with the sports programs.
   B. They teach a variety of subjects.
   C. They will also talk to the parents.
   D. They will take the parents on a tour.

44. Why does the speaker mention some equipment?
   A. to explain what parents will need to buy
   B. to explain how students play sports safely
   C. to explain a benefit of two sports teams
   D. to explain a disadvantage of a sports team

45. What does the speaker say about participating in a sport?
   A. It can be dangerous.
   B. It is required at this school.
   C. It is not appropriate for all students.
   D. It is a valuable experience.

46. What will the audience probably do next?
   A. hear about music and art
   B. watch a basketball game
   C. listen to some students speak
   D. ask the speaker some questions
47. What will the students be doing?
   A. making copies of ancient objects
   B. looking for artifacts in Greece
   C. selling some of the pottery they make
   D. volunteering at a local museum

48. What does the speaker wish he could do?
   A. be a student at City College
   B. touch museum objects
   C. meet a famous artist
   D. own an ancient Greek bowl

49. What is mentioned about the oven?
   A. It is very old.
   B. It was made in Greece.
   C. It was made for this project.
   D. It was designed by the students.

50. What will happen in May at the museum?
   A. There will be an exhibit of student pottery.
   B. Students will teach a pottery class.
   C. The museum will be temporarily closed.
   D. Art scholars will give lectures about Greek pottery.

End of the listening test.
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 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.
51. Next month, you _______ in this department.
   A. will start working
   B. started working
   C. have started work
   D. had started to work

52. _______ chemistry that we must study today, but also physics.
   A. Not only is
   B. Only it is
   C. It is not only
   D. It only is

53. Artists _______ will show their work at the festival next week.
   A. of all kinds
   B. from all kinds
   C. all the kinds
   D. kind of all

54. The natural history museum _______ most popular attraction in the area.
   A. it remains
   B. is remaining a
   C. remained in the
   D. has remained the

55. Ms. Simpson was _______ in the neighborhood improvement project.
   A. involved as much
   B. as much involving
   C. very much involved
   D. very much involving

56. It is required that students’ grades _______ in digital format, rather than on paper.
   A. be submitted
   B. are submitting
   C. submitting
   D. submit

57. _______ the market analysts nor the public know if stocks will recover next year.
   A. Nor
   B. None
   C. Neither
   D. Either

58. Lisa put _______ pressure on herself to succeed in her classes.
   A. tremendous amount
   B. tremendous amount of
   C. a tremendous amount of
   D. a tremendous amount

59. As _______ in this report, our company’s future looks strong.
   A. pointed it out
   B. pointed out
   C. it pointed to
   D. to be pointed

60. When Rebecca first moved to Atlanta, she knew almost no one there _______ than Susan.
   A. more
   B. other
   C. rather
   D. else
61. To see who had finished the reading, the teacher asked for _______.
   A. a hand to show
   B. a show of hands
   C. their hands showed
   D. showing their hands

62. There is an entire engineering field dedicated to workplace _______.
   A. efficient
   B. efficiently
   C. efficiency
   D. efficacious

63. Jeff couldn’t decide whether _______ to go out with friends.
   A. to stay home or
   B. to stay home either
   C. staying home unless
   D. staying home and

64. _______ for a scholarship this year?
   A. She does apply
   B. She applies herself
   C. Is she applying
   D. Is she applying herself

65. My brother _______ extra income from his new part-time job.
   A. brings on
   B. brings into
   C. is bringing in
   D. is bringing by

66. Roger said he _______ to the party at Sally’s place this coming Saturday.
   A. has been going
   B. goes
   C. was going
   D. had gone

67. The other day, I heard an interesting _______ on the radio.
   A. piece of news
   B. piece of new
   C. news
   D. new

68. Help yourself _______ of the soup in the kitchen.
   A. from a little
   B. for a bit
   C. out much
   D. to some

69. Generally speaking, the more funding a university receives _______ its facilities will be.
   A. best
   B. better
   C. the better
   D. the best

70. _______ raining, we would have visited the zoo.
   A. It had not been
   B. It has not been
   C. Having not been
   D. Had it not been
This passage is about a new type of health care service.

What if the next time you need to visit the doctor, you could just turn on your computer instead of driving to the doctor's office for your appointment? Right before your appointment, you go online to complete a questionnaire about your medical needs, and then, when you are ready, you speak to a medical professional by phone or video chat. The doctor writes up a plan for your treatment and sends it to you by email. A prescription for medication, if needed, goes directly to the pharmacy of your choice. If your pharmacy provides a home delivery service, you may never need to leave your own home during your illness.

This idea of telemedicine has been gaining popularity in the United States over the last several years as it offers benefits to both consumers and health care providers. For people who live in isolated, rural areas, a trip to the nearest doctor may take hours, so telemedicine is not only convenient, but perhaps the only reasonably available medical care in their community. Even for those who have ready access to medical services, the availability of online consultations may lead patients to seek medical help earlier and more frequently, instead of waiting and eventually needing emergency care, which is much more expensive to both patients and insurance companies.

Of course, there are limits to virtual medicine. Many diagnoses require lab tests or X-rays that cannot be done remotely. More than that, many doctors feel that face-to-face communication with their patients is essential. During online consultations, doctors might easily miss subtle signals that would help them better understand their patients' problems. Even so, virtual medicine is likely to become more prevalent in the medical care of tomorrow, as patients continue to look for easy access and convenience, and insurers identify ways to reduce their expenses.

71. Why does the passage begin with a question?
A. to show how little is known about telemedicine
B. to suggest the possibility of telemedicine
C. to question the effectiveness of telemedicine
D. to criticize the current research on telemedicine

72. According to the passage, why could pharmacy delivery service be important?
A. It lets people stay at home when sick.
B. It is helpful for people who are very ill.
C. Pharmacy employees can check on patients.
D. Patients can get their medications faster.

73. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, which word is closest in meaning to ready?
A. completed
B. quick
C. willing
D. prepared

74. What claim does the author make to support the belief that telemedicine can reduce costs?
A. Doctors do not need to pay for office space.
B. Fewer lab tests will be conducted.
C. Patients will need less emergency care.
D. There are no transportation expenses.

75. In the third sentence of paragraph 3, what does the word that refer to?
A. the importance of face-to-face communication with patients
B. the inability to perform certain tests remotely
C. the limits of virtual medicine
D. the fact that some doctors dislike telemedicine
This passage is about changes in language.

It is commonly accepted that languages change over time, with new words added and older terms dropped from common use. Charles Darwin, more famously associated with biological evolution, claimed that languages were also evolving over time, but this was only a speculative account of linguistic evolution. Modern research now suggests that Darwin’s assertion was right and that words used most commonly in everyday language evolve at the slowest rate, while rarer words are more likely to change.

Researchers in the United Kingdom investigated the evolution of language by studying cognates, words that sound similar in different languages and express the same meaning, to identify how much variation now exists in Indo-European languages after 6,000 to 10,000 years of evolution. They discovered that frequently used words are more likely to have cognates, while less common words are more likely to be unrelated in different languages. The findings allowed a “mutation rate” to be calculated, based on frequency of use, which showed that the most common vocabulary exhibited almost no variation in 10,000 years. Vocabulary used less often was replaced in as few as 750 years.

A second study, in the United States, examined the roots of English from over 1,200 years ago to compile a list of 177 irregular old English verbs. Researchers discovered that of the original irregular verbs only 98 remain irregular today, suggesting that verbs tend to become “regularized” over time. The rarest verbs in the list were the most likely to have been regularized. A statistical analysis of these verbs indicated that if one was used 100 times less frequently than another, it would evolve 10 times faster than the more commonly used verb. Both studies support the notion that languages evolve much like natural species do.

76. According to the passage, why was Darwin’s theory of linguistic evolution unproven?
A. He did not consider Indo-European languages.
B. He never published his finding.
C. His theory did not account for how verbs evolved.
D. His theory was not based on experimental evidence.

77. How did researchers in the United Kingdom study linguistic evolution?
A. by identifying the most important words in Indo-European languages
B. by determining how long it has taken Indo-European languages to evolve
C. by comparing cognates found in Indo-European languages
D. by examining how different European languages define cognates

78. What did the “mutation rate” allow researchers to understand?
A. that rarely used words took 10,000 years to change
B. whether or not a word was related to other words
C. how much variation occurred in words of certain frequencies
D. if a word was evolving quickly enough

79. Which irregular verbs are most likely to become regularized?
A. those that are the least irregular
B. those that are most commonly used
C. those that have cognates in other languages
D. those that are used infrequently

80. What do the two studies reported in the passage have in common?
A. Both investigate the relationship between word frequency and rate of change.
B. Both identify the most commonly used words in a variety of European languages.
C. Both challenge Charles Darwin’s theory that languages will evolve over time.
D. Both analyze languages to determine the reasons for important words being replaced.
Midvillage’s Fifth Annual International Film Festival
April 1–8

Come check out our film festival. It's bigger and better than ever!

• Over 50 films representing 25 countries
• A wide selection of award-winning entries—dramas, comedies, documentaries, and animation
• Screenings featuring introductions and panel discussions with the films’ stars
• Post-festival events including workshops with leading producers, directors, screenwriters, and actors

Reserve your tickets early at midvillagefilmfest.com or by calling 1-800-555-0000. Films will be shown at 10 different theaters around Midvillage at conveniently scheduled afternoon and evening times.

Midvillage’s Daily News staff reporter Gary Davis interviews film critic Sophie Allen.

Q: In your opinion, who was the most influential film director of the 20th century?
A: Oh, without a doubt, Federico Fellini! He was an award-winning, highly respected Italian filmmaker who lived from 1920–1993.

Q: Tell us about his early life.
A: Fellini was born in the small town of Rimini, Italy. In 1926, he saw his first film. It had a strong effect on him and sparked his lifelong love of cinema.

Q: How did he start his career in the film business?
A: He went to Rome in 1939 and began writing newspaper and magazine articles. This put him in contact with screenwriters and he soon received his first screenwriting credit. In 1942, Fellini went to Africa, where he transitioned from writing to being a filmmaker.

Q: What was his most significant contribution to the world of cinema?
A: I would say that it was his unique, very personal style, which combined memory, dreams, and fantasy. Fellini’s approach can be seen in many of today’s most renowned films.

Value of Using Movies as a Teaching Tool
by Dr. Hannah Peters

Using film in the classroom has a positive effect on both young children and adolescent learners.

Movies, when used appropriately, can be an effective teaching tool for children. This is because, in addition to being attention-grabbing, they have the potential to teach life skills and promote values needed in today's world. The vivid images evoked by film bring about strong emotions and can spark a child’s interest and imagination. By providing a picture of people, places, and moral dilemmas, many of which may be new to children, films raise awareness of social issues and promote social responsibility. In turn, children become introspective and reflect on their own lives, seeing them more clearly and, perhaps, differently. They learn to think more deeply and critically about the world, and develop feelings of compassion for others. Thus, their lives are enriched.

Movies are very much a part of today’s world, and older students have become quite used to this fact. When film is brought into the classroom, these students can connect with concepts in ways that are comfortable and familiar to them. Movie topics are generally current and relevant, and therefore more likely to generate interest and hold students’ attention. By engaging with the visuals, students can learn and retain more.

As an added bonus to teachers, those who use film in class are generally seen as friendlier and more human, generating a stronger teacher-student relationship. As students feel more comfortable with the media and the instructor, they learn and remember more.

Dr. Hannah Peters is a movie producer and a professor of film studies at Midvillage College.
The following questions refer to section A.

81. What can participants do after the festival?
   A. watch a special screening of foreign films
   B. attend sessions with professionals in the field
   C. lead a panel discussion
   D. try out for a part in a movie

82. In the first sentence of the final paragraph, what does Reserve mean?
   A. remember
   B. sell
   C. trade
   D. secure

The following questions refer to section B.

83. What is the main purpose of section B?
   A. to explain the work of a film critic
   B. to describe life in Italy
   C. to tell about a movie director
   D. to promote Italian movies

84. In the first question, what does influential mean?
   A. being popular around the world
   B. having the power to cause change
   C. creating the most movies
   D. being the best writer

85. How did Fellini begin his career?
   A. as a movie script writer
   B. as a travel writer in Africa
   C. as a film critic
   D. as a journalist

86. In the last answer, why does Sophie Allen mention dreams?
   A. to talk about a popular movie topic
   B. to tell about her hopes for the future
   C. to describe a method of an important director
   D. to promote a current film

The following questions refer to section C.

87. In the second paragraph, why does the author mention imagination?
   A. to state something that can be positively affected by films
   B. to describe something that parents try to encourage
   C. to refer to something that is harmed by watching movies
   D. to illustrate how teachers must plan lessons using films

88. According to the author, what is one reason older children can connect to film?
   A. They are used to its presence in their lives.
   B. They spend a lot of time playing video games.
   C. They often need to watch movies for homework.
   D. They prefer movies to books.

89. In the second sentence of paragraph 4, what does they refer to?
   A. teachers
   B. media
   C. students
   D. films

The following question refers to two or more sections.

90. Who is most likely to lead a workshop after the Midvillage Film Festival?
   A. Hannah Peters
   B. Gary Davis
   C. Sophie Allen
   D. Federico Fellini
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**History 287/English Literature 242**

**The Victorian Era: An Overview**
Professor Donald Wilson

The United Kingdom’s Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 until 1901. Characterized by a rapidly growing middle class, this crucial period saw dramatic changes to British society.

Through lectures, discussions, and readings, learn about the Victorian era by exploring three time periods:

**Early (1830–1848)**
Britain’s first railroad opened, allowing the middle class to travel, resulting in the development of a tourist infrastructure.

**Middle (1848–1870)**
The Great Exhibition of 1851, the first world’s fair, presented views of modern architecture. Private homes went from being part of the workplace to separate, self-contained structures.

**Late (1870–1901)**
This period saw the beginning of the decline of Britain as a world power.

The second half of the course will focus on the publishing industry of the Victorian era. With the increase in literacy, the public’s appetite for books and magazines grew. Novels and works of nonfiction were presented to the public as a series, in monthly parts over a period of time. Several such selections will be included on the course reading list.

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**Charles Dickens: His Life and Work**
by Donald Wilson

Charles Dickens (1812–1870) was a renowned British writer whose many Victorian era works are considered literary classics.

The second of eight children, Dickens was born into poverty. Due to unfortunate circumstances, he spent a good portion of his youth working to help support his family. His loneliness and feelings of abandonment and betrayal by the adults who were supposed to take care of him became common themes in his work.

At age 15, for the second time in his childhood, he was forced to leave school and contribute to his family’s income. He began an office job that became the starting point of his career as an author. Dickens was later employed as a reporter, then a magazine publisher.

One of his early novels, *Oliver Twist*, was based on his experiences as a child, supporting himself and figuring out life on his own. The book was published chapter by chapter, and readers eagerly looked forward to the next monthly installment. Dickens’s success continued with *David Copperfield*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, and *Great Expectations*.

Charles Dickens’s large body of work went beyond the novel to include autobiography, travel books, and plays. In 1851, he even took part in a theater production that was performed before Queen Victoria.

 Sadly, he was involved in a railroad accident in 1865 and suffered injuries from which he never fully recovered. Fortunately, Dickens’s lengthy stories, with their unforgettable characters, live on.

Donald Wilson is a biographer of Charles Dickens and an expert on Victorian life and literature.
The following question refers to section A.

91. In the third sentence of the paragraph, what does **architecture** mean?
   A. building design
   B. garden layout
   C. traditional homes
   D. old-fashioned hotels

The following questions refer to section B.

92. What is the main purpose of section B?
   A. to tell about the life of Queen Victoria
   B. to describe a university class
   C. to give details about British society
   D. to encourage reading about history

93. According to the passage, what important event took place during the early Victorian era?
   A. An international convention was held.
   B. A new form of transportation was developed.
   C. More workplaces were built.
   D. Britain started to become less important.

94. Why does the author mention private homes in the middle Victorian period?
   A. to describe housing prices of the Victorian era
   B. to tell about a new British industry
   C. to report on changes in family structure
   D. to give an example of how British society changed

95. In the second sentence of the last paragraph, what does **literacy** mean?
   A. reading ability
   B. publications
   C. education
   D. culture

The following questions refer to section C.

96. According to the passage, what did Dickens do for much of his youth?
   A. He studied at school.
   B. He worked to earn money.
   C. He wrote novels and plays.
   D. He traveled across Great Britain.

97. How did the young Dickens feel about the adults in his life?
   A. They frightened him.
   B. They took good care of him.
   C. They disappointed him.
   D. They appreciated his hard work.

98. In the last sentence of paragraph 4, why does the author mention *David Copperfield*?
   A. to describe Dickens’s most famous novel
   B. to give an example of another Dickens novel
   C. to name a magazine that Dickens published
   D. to tell about an unsuccessful Dickens work

99. What was Dickens’s relationship to Queen Victoria?
   A. He wrote a book for her.
   B. He worked for her.
   C. He never met her.
   D. He acted in a play for her.

The following question refers to two or more sections.

100. How are Dickens’s novels typical of Victorian literature?
    A. They have children as the main characters.
    B. They often used architecture for their subject matter.
    C. They were published in sections over time.
    D. They tried to help those who lived in poverty.