

E P T – Pusat Bahasa



Pusat Bahasa
Universitas Widyatama

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Property of



Section one: Listening Comprehension

In this section of the test, you will demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section, with different directions for each part. Answer all the questions according to what the speakers *say* or *imply*. When you take the actual TOEFL test, you will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

PART A:

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

Listen to an example:

On the recording, you hear:

What does the man say?

In your book, you read:

- (A) He is too tired to walk in the park.
- (B) He agrees to go walking in the park with her.
- (C) He is not Jim. His name is Pete.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that the man is *beat*, an idiomatic expression meaning *very tired*. Therefore, the best answer to the question, "what does the man say?" is (A).

1. (A) The faculty committee meets at one.
(B) Most of the requests were approved.
(C) The committee acted on one request.
(D) Several of the requests were rejected.
2. (A) She doesn't want to eat yet.
(B) She can't find a restaurant either.
(C) She'd like to eat at the mall.
(D) She found the restaurant sloppy.
3. (A) It is just before Easter.
(B) He wants to go east with her.
(C) The break is for two weeks.
(D) The break is two weeks after exams.
4. (A) if the man saw a bug
(B) how the man dug the hole
(C) if the man wants a small hug
(D) what size mug the man wants
5. (A) herd sheep
(B) fry some chicken
(C) tell a joke
(D) lose her head
6. (A) 15
(B) 9
(C) 50
(D) 90
7. (A) eat at the office
(B) go to a restaurant for lunch
(C) have lunch inside
(D) look at the clock
8. (A) She has a head for science.
(B) She may be going to the science building
(C) He cannot believe where she is headed
(D) She's near the sign for the mall.
9. (A) He's finished with the assignment.
(B) He's going fishing tomorrow.
(C) He's tired.
(D) He should repeat.
10. (A) The man should take some time off.
(B) The man should not take physical education.
(C) The man should take her out.
(D) The man should take a physical education course.
11. (A) She went to breakfast early.
(B) She had a good day.
(C) She didn't have time to eat.
(D) She ate breakfast quickly.
12. (A) She studies the games.
(B) The games are steamy.
(C) Doctors can play video games.
(D) Games help her relax.

13. (A) a large beach
(B) the hot sun
(C) the cool wind
(D) the hot weather
14. (A) hostile
(B) Neutral
(C) Happy
(D) Anxious
15. (A) following the directions closely
(B) going downstairs to ask for directions
(C) asking someone for instructions
(D) taking a course on how to build it
16. (A) She'll tell him what she wants.
(B) She'd like to tell him later.
(C) She'd really like to see the game.
(D) Yes, the later, the better.
17. (A) He doesn't know the way.
(B) The route to the theater is blocked.
(C) He thinks the show will start late.
(D) They'll be late for the performance.
18. (A) drive him to work
(B) rush every morning
(C) have more time to eat
(D) eat very quickly
19. (A) He thought it was a lie.
(B) He didn't understand the joke.
(C) He thought it was funny.
(D) He tried to write it down.
20. (A) a movie star
(B) a crazy woman
(C) a film critic
(D) an astronomer
21. (A) He doesn't want her help.
(B) He likes talking to the woman.
(C) He wants to fail his class.
(D) He hasn't been able to call.
22. (A) give her a paper
(B) call her later
(C) speak louder
(D) keep his voice down
23. (A) She is sure the professor is joking.
(B) Next semester is not good for her.
(C) It would not be of interest to her.
(D) She'd like to become his assistant.
24. (A) She doesn't think it's hot.
(B) She thinks yesterday was hotter.
(C) She agrees with him.
(D) She's sure it has been hotter.

25. (A) It was an accident.
(B) She meant what she said.
(C) She is mean.
(D) She watched what she did.
26. (A) He is a good musician.
(B) He is an excellent physician.
(C) He isn't very talented musically.
(D) He is an accomplished magician.
27. (A) The science quad has an excellent view.
(B) The area is much better than before.
(C) The science quad has done excellent work.
(D) There is a need still for more work.
28. (A) It is too late to protest his grade.
(B) The economics professor won't hear his complaint.
(C) He is happy with his quiz grade.
(D) He doesn't want to tell the woman his score.
29. (A) He shouldn't work on the papers at night.
(B) He should work on the papers separately.
(C) She wonders what his plans are.
(D) The man may have to work nonstop.
30. (A) She thinks he is correct.
(B) There are more passes now.
(C) It hasn't changed much.
(D) She thinks he is funny.

Part B

Directions: This part of the test consists of extended conversations between two speakers. After each of these conversations, there are a number of questions. You will hear each conversation and question only once, and the questions are *not* written out. When you have heard the questions, read the four answer choices and select the *one*—(A), (B), (C), or (D)—that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred.

31. (A) Student and advisor
(B) Museum curator and visitor.
(C) Manager and job applicant.
(D) Professor and teaching assistant.
32. (A) In a few weeks.
(B) Next year.
(C) In three years.
(D) In four years.
33. (A) Change her major.
(B) Make a quick decision.
(C) Take elective courses in art history.
(D) Work full time at a museum.
34. (A) She couldn't get airline reservations.
(B) She can't find an important book.
(C) She's been studying too much.
(D) She doesn't have a car.
35. (A) Amounts of money.
(B) Names of riders.
(C) Types of cars.
(D) Regions of the United States.
36. (A) Information about places to visit.
(B) Help with expenses and driving.
(C) Plane reservations.
(D) A used car.
37. (A) In the campus cinema.
(B) Next door to the Student Union building.
(C) In a travel agent's office.
(D) On the second floor of the Student Union building.

Part C

Directions: This part of the test consists of several talks, each given by a single speaker. After each of these talks, there are a number of questions. You will hear each talk and question only once, and the questions are *not* written out.

When you have heard each question, read the four answer choices and select the *one* (A), (B), (C), or (D)-that best answers the question based on what is directly stated or on what can be inferred. Then **fill** in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

Now here is a sample question.

You will read:

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Meteorology.
- (C) Astronomy.
- (D) Photography.

The lecture concerns a lunar eclipse, a topic that would typically be discussed in an astronomy class. The choice that best answers the question, "In what course is this lecture probably being given?" is (C), "Astronomy." You should **fill** in (C) on your answer sheet.

- 38. (A) Tourists.
 - (B) Professional dancers.
 - (C) Students.
 - (D) Traditional musicians.
39. (A) It will be different from the ones performed in Hawaii today.
- (B) It will involve women wearing grass skirts.
 - (C) It will involve only male dancers.
 - (D) It was once performed for great Hawaiian leaders.
40. (A) They prohibited it.
- (B) They sponsored it.
 - (C) They proposed some small changes in it.
 - (D) They exported it to other islands.

41. (A) Attend a live performance.
(B) Go on a tour.
(C) Perform a dance.
(D) Watch a DVD.
42. (A) To discuss a weather phenomenon.
(B) To explain how to drive during storms.
(C) To describe super-cooled water.
(D) To warn gardeners of the danger of hail.
43. (A) Because of its size.
(B) Because of its color.
(C) Because of its layers.
(D) Because of its weight.
44. (A) As a drop of super-cooled water.
(B) As a snowflake.
(C) As a particle of dust.
(D) As a ball of ice.
45. (A) In the spring.
(B) In the summer.
(C) In the fall.
(D) In the winter.
46. (A) New theories about the origin of language.
(B) How to teach grammar to children.
(C) Mistakes children sometimes make.
(D) The stages of children's language learning.
47. (A) "Koo, Koo."
(B) "Da-da."
(C) "More milk!"
(D) "Na-na."
48. (A) Between four and eight months.
(B) Between one year and eighteen months.
(C) Between two and three years.
(D) Between three and four years.
49. (A) They are the same in all languages.
(B) They are often misinterpreted.
(C) They are learned by imitation.
(D) They are quite logical.
50. (A) They are too complicated.
(B) She doesn't have time to talk about them today.
(C) The class didn't have a chance to read about them.
(D) She doesn't agree with them.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1

Section two: Structure And Written Expression

Directions: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the *one* word or phrase- (A), (B), (C), or (D)-that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Example I:

Pepsin _____ an enzyme used in digestion.

- (A) that
- (B) is
- (C) of
- (D) being

Sample Answer:

This sentence should properly read "Pepsin is an enzyme used in digestion." You should fill in (B) on your answer sheet.

Example II:

_____ large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina.

- (A) There are no
- (B) Not the
- (C) It is not
- (D) No

This sentence should properly read "No large natural lakes are found in the state of South Carolina." You should fill in (D) on your answer sheet.

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on this part.

7. The doctors have not been able to determine when _____ to lose her mental capacity.
- A. did the woman begin
 - B. the woman began
 - C. began the woman
 - D. the woman was begun
8. The rain forest, _____ large trees that provide shade to the vegetation below, is home to unique flora and fauna.
- A. has
 - B. with its
 - C. and
 - D. although has
9. Despite the polar bear's tremendous weight and height, _____ of sprinting at tremendous speed.
- A. it is capable
 - B. is capable
 - C. it is able
 - D. ability
10. Patients on Interferon are advised _____, so that they can sleep through the night without noticing the flu-like symptoms that are characteristic of the drug.
- A. just before going to sleep to inject themselves
 - B. to inject themselves just before going to sleep
 - C. to inject just before going to sleep themselves
 - D. injecting themselves just before going to sleep
11. The leaders of the two countries _____ an agreement to avoid future conflicts.
- A. have recently reach
 - B. recently reach
 - C. have reached recently
 - D. have recently reached

Section three: Reading Comprehension

This section of the test measures your ability to comprehend written materials.

Directions: This section contains several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the *one* best answer-(A), (B), (C), or (D)-based on what is stated in the passage or on what can be inferred from the passage. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of the answer that you have selected.

Read the following passage:

Like mammals, birds claim their own territories. A bird's territory may be small or large. Some birds claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas. Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, but even in the biggest colonies, each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases, a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave peacefully.

Example I:

What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) Birds'mating habits
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

The passage mainly concerns the territories of birds. You should fill in **(D)** on your answer sheet.

Example II:

According to the passage, male birds defend their territory

- primarily against
- (A) female birds
- (B) birds of other species
- (C) males of their own species
- (D) mammals

The passage states that "Male birds defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species." You should fill in **(C)** on your answer sheet.

Passage 1 (Questions 1-11)

Cholera, a highly infectious disease, has resulted in millions of deaths time after time over centuries. It is caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*, first isolated by Robert Koch in 1883.

Line 5 The organism enters the body through the digestive tract when contaminated food or water is ingested. The bacteria multiply in the digestive tract and establish infection. As they die, they release a potent toxin that leads to severe diarrhea and vomiting. This results in extreme dehydration, muscle cramps, kidney failure, collapse, and sometimes death. If the disease is treated promptly, death is less likely.

Line 10 In many countries, a common source of the organism is raw or poorly cooked seafood taken from contaminated waters. The disease is especially *prevalent* after a natural disaster or other destruction that results in a lack of fresh water. Sewer systems fail, and waste travels into rivers or streams; piped water is not available so people must take their drinking and cooking water from rivers or streams. Because people frequently develop communities along waterways, the disease can be spread easily from one community to the next community downstream, resulting in serious epidemics.

1. The word *infectious* in the first sentence is closest in meaning to
 - A. communicable
 - B. severe
 - C. isolated
 - D. common
2. According to the passage, cholera is caused by
 - A. a virus.
 - B. a bacterium.
 - C. kidney failure.
 - D. dehydration.
3. All of the following are probable causes of infection except
 - A. eating food cooked with contaminated water.
 - B. eating undercooked seafood.
 - C. eating overcooked pork.
 - D. eating raw oysters.

4. What is the logical order of the events leading to the illness?
- A. Sanitary system fails, so fresh water is unavailable; disaster occurs; people drink the water; contaminated water flows into waterways.
 - B. Disaster occurs; sanitary system fails, so fresh water is unavailable; people drink the water; contaminated water flows into waterways.
 - C. Disaster occurs; contaminated water flows into waterways; sanitary system fails, so fresh water is unavailable; people drink the water.
 - D. Contaminated water flows into waterways; disaster occurs; sanitary system fails, so fresh water is unavailable; people drink the water.
5. According to the passage, what is a symptom of the infection?
- A. Release of a toxin by the bacteria
 - B. Regurgitation
 - C. Overeating
 - D. Epidemics
6. Which of the following would be an appropriate title for this passage?
- A. Dysentery and Its Effects
 - B. Water Purification Systems and Their Importance
 - C. Results of War and Natural Disasters
 - D. The Causes and Effects of Cholera
7. The word *prevalent* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. dangerous.
 - B. commonplace.
 - C. unusual.
 - D. organized
8. The word *lack* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. contamination.
 - B. multitude.
 - C. shortage.
 - D. well.

9. According to the passage, cholera
- A. is easily passed from one person to another.
 - B. is not a real threat.
 - C. is no more dangerous than the common cold.
 - D. cannot be passed from one to another by casual contact.
10. What can you infer from the passage?
- A. Careful cooking and hygiene practices can reduce the chance of getting the disease.
 - B. Water mixed with other substances will not pass the disease.
 - C. The respiratory system is the most common area of entrance.
 - D. Kidney disease is the most common cause of the illness.
11. The word *epidemics* at the end of the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. studies.
 - B. vaccines.
 - C. bacteria.
 - D. plagues.

Passage 2 (Questions 12-21)

The ubiquitous bar code, developed more than twenty years ago, is not a stagnant product. On the contrary, the technology has been improved so that it can be used more efficiently. Much less expensive than a computer chip, the bar code can hold more information than it has in the past by adding a second dimension to the structure.

The bar code consists of a series of parallel vertical bars or lines of two different widths, although sometimes four widths are used, printed in black on a white background. Barcodes are used for entering data into a computer system. The bars represent the binary digits 0 and 1, just like basic computer language, and sequences of these digits can indicate the numbers from 0 to 9, which can then be read by an optical laser scanner and processed by a digital computer. Arabic numbers appear below the code.

The traditional bar code has been used to monitor skiers at ski lifts and to determine price and perform inventory control on groceries, drugs, medical supplies, manufactured parts, and library books to name a few.

Line 20

The bar code used on grocery products, introduced in the 1970s, is called a universal product code (or UPC) and assigns each type of food or grocery product a unique code. The five digits on the left are assigned to a particular manufacturer or maker and the five digits on the right are used by that manufacturer to identify a specific type or make of product. Traditional single dimension bar codes are not readily customizable because there is little extra space.

Line 25

The two-dimensional bar code, with an information density of 1,100 bytes, allows a considerably greater amount of information to be coded than does the traditional bar code, including customized information. It also has built-in redundancy, meaning that the identical information is duplicated on the same code. Therefore, if the code is damaged, it can still be read. The technology even allows pictures or text to be contained within the code, as well as barcode encryption. The new technology dramatically reduces the errors of the single dimensional bar code and reduces the enormous costs that some companies have reported in the past.

Line 30

Line 35

12. The word *ubiquitous* in the first sentence is closest in meaning to
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. outdated. | C. new. |
| B. ever-present. | D. complicated. |
13. The word *stagnant* in the first sentence is closest in meaning to
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A. ever-changing. | C. stale. |
| B. useful. | D. useless. |

14. The author implies that the bar code
- A. has only recently become popular.
 - B. will never change.
 - C. is not useful.
 - D. has existed in one-dimensional form for years.
15. The author's main purpose is to describe
- A. the current technology and newest innovation of bar codes.
 - B. problems with the bar code.
 - C. the UPC used in grocery stores.
 - D. why the bar code is no longer viable.
16. Which of the following can be a UPC symbol?
- A. A code with five digits on the left, five on the right, two different widths, and one number under each
 - B. A code with six digits on the left, four on the right, two different widths, and one roman numeral under each
 - C. A code with five digits on the left, five digits on the right, five or six different widths, and one number under each
 - D. A code with five digits on the left, five digits on the right, reverse form (white text on black background), and no numbers under
17. A *UPC* is a type of
- A. computer program.
 - B. bar code.
 - C. grocery item.
 - D. scanner.
18. The word *widths* in the second paragraph refers to
- A. its size.
 - B. its direction.
 - C. its location.
 - D. its content.
19. The word *traditional* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. conventional.
 - B. new.
 - C. logical.
 - D. technological.

20. In the past, a common use of the barcode was
- A. to encrypt pictures.
 - B. to keep track of products stocked and sold.
 - C. to act as a computer.
 - D. to hide text.
21. The word *considerably* in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. slightly.
 - B. technologically.
 - C. interestingly.
 - D. far.

Passage 3 (Questions 22-32)

The technology of the North American colonies did not differ *strikingly* from that of Europe, but in one respect, the colonists enjoyed a great advantage. Especially by comparison with Britain, Americans had a wonderfully plentiful supply of wood.

Line 5

The first colonists did not, as many people imagine, find an entire continent covered by a climax forest. Even along the Atlantic seaboard, the forest was broken at many points.

Nevertheless, all sorts of fine trees *abounded*, and through the early colonial period, those who pushed westward encountered new forests. By the end of the colonial era, the price of wood had risen slightly in eastern cities, but wood was still extremely abundant.

Line 10

The availability of wood brought advantages that have seldom been appreciated. Wood was a foundation of the economy. Houses and all manner of buildings were made of wood to a degree unknown in Britain. Secondly, wood was used as a fuel for heating and cooking. Thirdly, it was used as the source of important industrial compounds, such as potash, an industrial alkali; charcoal, a component of *gunpowder*; and tannic acid, used for tanning leather.

Line 15

Line 20

The supply of wood *conferred* advantages but had some negative aspects as well. Iron at that time was produced by heating iron ore with charcoal. Because Britain was so stripped of trees, she was unable to exploit her rich iron mines. But the American colonies had both iron ore and wood; iron production was encouraged and became successful. However, when Britain developed coke smelting, the colonies did not *follow suit* because they had plenty of wood and besides, charcoal iron was stronger than coke iron. Coke smelting led to technological innovations and was linked to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution. In the early nineteenth century, the former colonies lagged behind Britain in industrial development because their supply of wood led them to *cling to* charcoal iron.

- Line 25
- Line 30
- Line 35
22. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The advantages of using wood in the colonies
 - B. The effects of an abundance of wood on the colonies
 - C. The roots of the Industrial Revolution
 - D. The difference between charcoal iron and coke iron
23. The word "strikingly" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- A. realistically
 - B. dramatically
 - C. completely
 - D. immediately
24. Which of the following is a common assumption about the forests of North America during the colonial period?
- A. They contained only a few types of trees.
 - B. They existed only along the Atlantic seaboard.
 - C. They had little or no economic value.
 - D. They covered the entire continent.
25. The use of the word "abounded" in line 10 indicates that the trees were
- A. present in large numbers
 - B. restricted to certain areas
 - C. cut down
 - D. cultivated

26. According to the passage, by the end of the colonial period, the price of wood in eastern cities
- A. rose quickly because wood was becoming so scarce
 - B. was much higher than it was in Britain
 - C. was slightly higher than in previous years
 - D. decreased rapidly because of lower demand for wood
27. What can be inferred about houses in Britain during the period written about in the passage?
- A. They were more expensive than American houses.
 - B. They were generally built with imported materials.
 - C. They were typically smaller than homes in North America.
 - D. They were usually built from materials other than wood.
28. Why does the author mention gunpowder in line 21?
- A. To illustrate the negative aspects of some industrial processes
 - B. To give an example of a product made with wood
 - C. To remind readers that the Colonial era ended in warfare
 - D. To suggest that wood was not the only important product of the Colonies
29. The word "conferred" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- A. consulted
 - B. gathered
 - C. provided
 - D. restricted
30. The phrase "follow suit" in line 30 means
- A. do the same thing
 - B. make an attempt
 - C. have the opportunity
 - D. take a risk
31. According to the passage, why was the use of coke smelting advantageous?
- A. It led to advances in technology.
 - B. It was less expensive than wood smelting.
 - C. It produced a stronger type of iron than wood smelting.
 - D. It stimulated the demand for wood.

32. The phrase "cling to" in line 37 is closest in meaning to
- A. try to develop
 - B. avoid
 - C. continue to use
 - D. reconsider

Passage 4 (Questions 33-40)

The Peales were a distinguished family of American artists. Charles Willson Peale is best remembered for his portraits of leading figures of the American Revolution. He painted portraits of Franklin and Jefferson, and over a dozen of George Washington. His life-size portrait of his sons Raphaele and Titian was so realistic that George Washington reportedly once tipped his hat to the figures in the painting.

Line 5

Charles Willson Peale gave up painting in his middle age and devoted his life to the Peale Museum, which he founded in Philadelphia. The world's first popular museum of art and natural science, it featured paintings by Peale and his family as well as displays of animals in their natural settings. Peale found the animals himself and devised a method of taxidermy to make the exhibits more lifelike. The museum's most popular display was the skeleton of a mastodon—a huge, extinct elephant—which Peale unearthed on a New York farm in 1801.

Line 10

Line 15

Three of Peale's seventeen children were also famous artists. Raphaele Peale often painted still lifes of flowers, fruit, and cheese. His works show the same luminosity and attention to detail that the works of the Dutch masters show. In the late eighteenth century, however, portraiture was the rage, and so Raphaele Peale found few buyers for his still lifes at the time. His brother Rembrandt studied under his father and painted portraits of many noted people, including one of

Line 20

Line 25

George Washington. Another brother, Rubens Peale, painted mostly landscapes and portraits.

Line James Peale, the brother of Charles Willson Peale,
30 specialized in miniatures. His daughter Sarah Miriam Peale was probably the first professional female portrait painter in America.

33. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. The life of Charles Willson Peale
 - B. Portraiture in the 18th century
 - C. The Peale Museum
 - D. A family of artists
34. The author probably mentions that Washington "tipped his hat to the figures in the painting" (lines 8) to indicate that
- A. Charles Willson Peale's painting was very lifelike
 - B. Washington respected Charles Willson Peale's work
 - C. Washington was friendly with Raphaele and Titian Peale
 - D. the painting of the two brothers was extremely large
35. The word "settings" in line 14 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Environments
 - B. Categories
 - C. Positions
 - D. Requirements
36. For which of the following terms does the author give a definition in the second paragraph?
- A. Natural science
 - B. Skeleton
 - C. Taxidermy
 - D. Mastodon
37. Which of the following questions about the Peale Museum does the passage NOT supply enough information to answer?
- A. Who found and prepared its animal exhibits?
 - B. In what city was it located?
 - C. Where did its most popular exhibit come from?
 - D. In what year was it founded?

38. The word *unearthed* in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- A. Displayed
 - B. Dug up
 - C. Located
 - D. Looked over
39. Which of the following words could best be substituted for the word *rage* in line 21?
- A. Fashion
 - B. Anger
 - C. Conflict
 - D. Desire
40. According to the passage, Rembrandt Peale and his father both painted
- A. Miniatures
 - B. Portraits of George Washington
 - C. Painting of flowers, fruit and cheese
 - D. Pictures of animals

Passage 5 (Questions 41-50)

Line 5 Even a muddy pond contributes to the ecosystem that affects the environment. A *vernal* or springtime pool is only a few feet deep and lasts only from March until midsummer but *yields* a considerable number of *diverse* life forms. Like all of nature, there are predators and victims, and a particular living being may be one or the other, depending on *its* age and characteristics. One may find masses of spotted salamander eggs floating just under the surface of the pond, left behind by adults who

Line 10 entered the pond early in the season before predators arrived. Other amphibians and reptiles return to the *recurrent* pond year after year to reproduce, as their ancestors have done for years.

Line 15 Various forms of algae grow well in the *murky* water, if there is sufficient sunlight. *They* in turn produce and transmit oxygen to the salamander embryos and other young that are not yet able to survive outside of water. Diving beetles feast on eggs and larvae deposited in the pond by the salamanders and other amphibians

Line 20 that have called it home. Tadpoles are born in the late spring and feed on the algae.

The pond also invites wood frogs staking their territory and courting potential mates, calling as loud as quacking ducks.

Line 25 By the end of the short season, the pond dries to spongy mud and then dries further, *it* is becoming covered with leaves and debris, until the following spring when the process repeats itself.

41. The word *vernal* in the second sentence means most nearly the same as
- A. Spring time.
 - B. pool.
 - C. deep.
 - D. transitory.
42. What is the author's purpose stated in the first sentence: *Even a muddy pond contributes to the ecosystem that affects the environment?*
- A. To explain that a vernal pool is very muddy
 - B. To describe how the vernal pool fits into the larger environmental picture
 - C. To explain that mud is important to the environment
 - D. To show how algae grows
43. The word *yields* in the fourth sentence means most nearly the same as
- A. produces.
 - B. contributes to.
 - C. kills.
 - D. harms.
44. The word *diverse* in the fourth sentence means most nearly the same as
- A. distinct.
 - B. living.
 - C. numerous.
 - D. primitive.
45. The word *its* in the seventh sentence refers to
- A. predator.
 - B. pond.
 - C. living being.
 - D. nature.

46. The word *murky* in the first sentence of the second paragraph means most nearly the same as
- A. clear.
 - B. cloudy.
 - C. cold.
 - D. life-producing.
47. The word *they* in the second sentence of paragraph two refers to
- A. salamander
 - B. young.
 - C. forms of algae.
 - D. sunlight.
48. Which of the following does the author imply in the first two sentences of paragraph two?
- A. The life forms in the pool live in water their entire lives.
 - B. Some of the life forms live in water first and later on land.
 - C. The life forms found in the pool do not require oxygen to live.
 - D. Algae is strictly a food source.
49. The word *recurrent* in the last sentence of paragraph one means most nearly the same as
- A. moving.
 - B. recurring.
 - C. stagnant.
 - D. warm.
50. The word *it* in line 26 refers to
- A. Debris
 - B. Algae
 - C. Pond
 - D. Frogs

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3