

EPT – 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) who came by
(B) how the man got there
(C) what was said
(D) where Joe is now
2. (A) why people held a certain belief
(B) why those days are over
(C) how the sun revolved
(D) how people changed their beliefs
3. (A) How much did he donate?
(B) Why is he telling her?
(C) Is she still there?
(D) Which woman?
4. (A) She thinks it wasn't that great.
(B) It was free.
(C) He thinks it was expensive.
(D) Her friend paid for it.
5. (A) She must prove the set is broken.
(B) It receives several channels.
(C) He cannot receive a refund.
(D) She must follow official policy.
6. (A) He thought the woman bought them.
(B) He forgot to get them yesterday.
(C) He wants the woman to get them tomorrow.
(D) He thinks they will get them tomorrow.
7. (A) view the work she has done
(B) go to a movie when she is finished
(C) visit the art exhibit at school
(D) help her protect her new work
8. (A) Don't go swimming after eating.
(B) Think about eating.
(C) Don't swim and eat at the same time.
(D) Don't think while you swim.
9. (A) last night
(B) yesterday evening
(C) tonight
(D) two days from now
10. (A) Friday
(B) Saturday
(C) Sunday
(D) Monday
11. (A) ate lunch with the man
(B) worked during lunch
(C) passed the man his lunch
(D) worked in the park

12. (A) He used to know Jill.
(B) He can't accept the monitor.
(C) He didn't know that the woman was giving the monitor away.
(D) He is going to help Jill weigh the monitor.
13. (A) It would not be such a long vacation.
(B) They didn't have enough money for it.
(C) The man couldn't get time off.
(D) They had more money than they thought.
14. (A) to take a taxicab
(B) to go home later
(C) to take the subway
(D) to take him home
15. (A) at a warehouse
(B) at a toy store
(C) at a department store
(D) at a florist
16. (A) He drank coffee during the drive.
(B) He would like a cup of coffee.
(C) He needs to fill the gas tank.
(D) He used to drink coffee.
17. (A) in a theater
(B) at the movies
(C) near the ocean
(D) at a soccer game
18. (A) Take this bus all the way to the airport.
(B) Get off now, and take the number 63 bus.
(C) Find some other way to the airport.
(D) Ride downtown, and then get a different bus.
19. (A) missed the sale
(B) fell down last Friday
(C) bought several sweaters
(D) sold her sweaters
20. (A) rain
(B) a snowstorm
(C) wind
(D) thunder
21. (A) Bill and Sue got them together.
(B) Sue will get them soon.
(C) Bill gave them to Sue.
(D) Sue ran the errand for him.

22. (A) The woman is as beautiful as the car.
(B) The car should have cost more.
(C) It was a very expensive car.
(D) The car's as shiny as a new coin.
23. (A) The picnic wasn't very well attended.
(B) Half the people went to the theater instead.
(C) Too many people showed up.
(D) Only half the food actually arrived.
24. (A) that he was taking the test with her.
(B) that she wasn't very nervous
(C) that she was not taking the test
(D) that they were both doing the paper
25. (A) Both courses are easy.
(B) For her, math is difficult.
(C) She thinks physics is hard.
(D) Both courses are difficult.
26. (A) He gets more exercise than she does.
(B) They agree on the amount of exercise.
(C) He worked out just the other day.
(D) He gets the least amount of exercise.
27. (A) The woman is more worried than the man.
(B) The woman is not as worried as the man.
(C) The woman is as worried as the man.
(D) The woman was worried once before.
28. (A) Larry
(B) Larry's sister
(C) the man's sister
(D) the woman's sister
29. (A) the man's son
(B) Alice and her class
(C) Alice and the man
(D) the woman and the man
30. (A) the man
(B) Hugo
(C) Eli
(D) the woman

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) on a street corner
(B) at a restaurant
(C) at an office
(D) on the phone
32. (A) near the man
(B) in New York
(C) close to the railway station
(D) near the high school
33. (A) at the office
(B) at the railway station
(C) at the high school
(D) at home after work
34. (A) to the high school
(B) to his office
(C) to New York
(D) to the woman's house
35. (A) take a walk
(B) cook a meal
(C) go to Chicago
(D) read the paper with the man
36. (A) the man's friendship with Joan
(B) the woman's desire to go for a walk
(C) buying imported beer
(D) growing up in Florida
37. (A) reading the paper
(B) the cold weather in Florida
(C) not getting a chill in the autumn weather
(D) the chili in Chicago
38. (A) enthusiastic
(B) dispassionate
(C) reluctant
(D) furious

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.

- 39. (A) An airplane.
(B) A satellite.
(C) A fireworks display.
(D) A flying saucer.
- 40. (A) To change tires.
(B) To avoid the danger.
(C) To get a hotel room.
(D) To change drivers.
- 41. (A) From the news on the radio.
(B) From a newspaper.
(C) From his mother.
(D) From the news on television.
- 42. (A) It burned up in the upper atmosphere.
(B) It injured a woman as she was sleeping.
(C) It caused damage to a parked car.
(D) It broke into pieces before striking the ground.

43. (A) On board a bus.
(B) At the top of the Washington Monument.
(C) On an elevator.
(D) At the Lincoln Memorial.
44. (A) Four years.
(B) Thirty-six years.
(C) Forty years.
(D) Forty-eight years.
45. (A) Walk up 898 steps.
(B) Take the elevator to the top.
(C) Come down on the elevator.
(D) Walk down the stairs.
46. (A) They jumped over it.
(B) They took pictures of it.
(C) They wrote their names on it.
(D) They touched it.
47. (A) Music appreciation.
(B) American history.
(C) Dance.
(D) Geography.
48. (A) They were an important part of the daily lives of the people of the frontier.
(B) They were all extremely old.
(C) They were all written as theme songs for political campaigns.
(D) They were primarily written as dance music.
49. (A) They weren't as enduring.
(B) They were harder to sing and play.
(C) They were livelier.
(D) They weren't concerned with politics.
50. (A) Sing songs.
(B) Look at some sheet music.
(C) Go to a dance.
(D) Listen to a recording.

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.

1. Martha Graham, _____ of the pioneers of modern dance, didn't begin dancing until she was twenty-one.
 - (A) who, as one
 - (B) she was
 - (C) one
 - (D) was one
2. Tiger moths _____ wings marked with stripes or spots.
 - (A) have
 - (B) with
 - (C) their
 - (D) whose

3. Platinum is harder than copper and is almost as pliable _____
(A) gold
(B) than gold
(C) as gold
(D) gold is
4. Most of Annie Jump Cannon's career as an astronomer involved the observation, classification, and _____
(A) she analyzed stars
(B) the stars' analysis
(C) stars were analyzed
(D) analysis of stars
5. Many communities are dependent on groundwater _____ from wells for their water supply.
(A) that obtained
(B) obtained
(C) is obtained
(D) obtain it
6. _____ experimental studies of the aging process, psychologist Ross McFarland determined that people could work productively much longer than had previously been thought.
(A) In that
(B) Through
(C) Since
(D) Into
7. _____ often raise funds from the sale of stock.
(A) For corporations to operate
(B) The operations of corporations
(C) Corporations operate by
(D) To operate, corporations
8. While all birds are alike in that they have feathers and lay eggs, _____ great differences among them in terms of size, structure, and color.
(A) there are
(B) but are
(C) if there are
(D) to be
9. There were _____ federal laws regulating mining practices until 1872.
(A) none
(B) not
(C) no
(D) nor
10. The Masters, one of the most important of all golf tournaments, _____ every year in Augusta, Georgia.
(A) has held
(B) being held
(C) is held
(D) holding

16. Having multiple sclerosis has diminished Mr. Wilson's physical condition, but his ability to maintain a positive attitude and continue working an inspiration.
 A B
 C D
17. The huge increase in popularity of specialty coffees contribution to the success of Starbucks, Barney's and other coffee purveyors.
 A B
 C D
18. After it had conclude work on the budget, the legislature adjourned until the next session.
 A B C D
19. Even when awarded a scholarship, a student generally must still paying for books, living expenses, and other costs.
 A B
 C D
20. The teachers are expecting to call tomorrow a meeting in order to review the disciplinary problems.
 A B C
 C
21. If the man had transported to the hospital sooner than he was, he could have survived the electrocution.
 A B C
 D
22. Florida's timberlands suffered considerable damage from the wildfires of 1998, resulted from insufficient rainfall.
 A B
 C D
23. The results must have already be received by the examining committee because the members seem to be continuing their determinations.
 A B
 C D

33. Wild plants were of considerable important to early settlers, and many are still
 A B C
 used medicinally and as foods.
 D
34. One important branch of linguistics is semantics, which analysis the meaning
 A B C D
 of words.
35. Unlike folk dancers, which are the product of a single culture, ballet is an
 A B C
international art form.
 D
36. The Earth's out shell is divided into sections called plates, which are constantly
 A B C
 in motion.
 D
37. Black bears can move rapidly when necessary and are skillful tree-climbers for
 A B C
 their size and weigh.
 D
38. In an arboretum, trees are cultivated for scientific and educational purpose.
 A B C D
39. In most Western states, the first major industry was mining, which was
 A
gradually supplemented by ranches.
 B C D
40. Peach trees grow good in a variety of soil types, but do best in sandy loam.
 A B C D

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2

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)

San Francisco, America's romantic city by the bay, has always been a haven for the artists, writers, and lovers who have left at least part of their hearts there. One of the great American romantics who wrote in San Francisco was Jack Kerouac. Kerouac rewrote the history of an *entire* postwar generation of youth, forcing them out of their postwar confines and leading them out "on the road."

Line
5

Born on March 12, 1922 in Lowell, Massachusetts, to a working-class Catholic, French-Canadian family, Kerouac had a typically all-American childhood. He played sandlot baseball, read pulp fiction, and became a high school football star. He entered Columbia University on a football scholarship, but when a leg injury put him out of action on the *gridiron*, he chose the literary field of work. American literature would never be the same. His romanticized autobiographical novels and wayward travels, which were often the basis of his work, made him the unquestioned king of the Beat Generation writers.

Line
15

Line
20

Line
25

Before becoming the father of the San Francisco—based Beat Generation, Kerouac was writing in the bars and basement apartments of New York' City's Lower East and Lower West sides. Here he met and worked with William S. Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg before they all took their restless spirits west and started a literary and cultural revolution.

Line
30

Kerouac first landed in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1947, hoping to get a berth on a merchant marine ship. Here he soon met his kindred spirit, Neal Cassady, whose frenetic letters and cross-country travels spurred Jack to write *On the Road*, perhaps his preeminent work, in one long paragraph during the month of April 1951.

Line 35 Since the book was written as a simple personal testament "in search of his writing soul," Kerouac had no idea that *On the Road* would spur a generation onto the highways and into the tumultuous activism of the Vietnam era a decade later.

Line 40 Almost overnight, Kerouac became a media superstar and even a mythical figure himself. But in the end, he could not live with the myth he created. He split from the ranks of his fellow beat writers, like Ginsberg, and actually voiced support for America's war effort in Vietnam. Later in his life, he moved back in with his

Line 45 mother at the place he was born, drank too much, and became more and more reactionary. His later years were an ironic turn on the life of freedom he wrote about and lived to a great extent. Still, the stories he created live on within the souls of American youth, the lingering American romantics.

1. Jack Kerouac was born
 - (A) to a working-class family in Massachusetts
 - (B) to a Canadian family
 - (C) to Irish Catholic parents
 - (D) in a sandlot
2. Jack Kerouac relocated to San Francisco in
 - (A) 1922
 - (B) 1951
 - (C) 1947
 - (D) the midst of the Vietnam War
3. The word *entire* in line 6 refers to
 - (A) Partial
 - (B) Overcome
 - (C) Whole
 - (D) Novelty
4. Kerouac met Neal Cassady in
 - (A) French-Canadian Massachusetts
 - (B) San Francisco
 - (C) New York
 - (D) Vietnam

5. On the Road was
(A) not important to the youth of America
(B) one long paragraph
(C) Alan Ginsberg's poem
(D) Kerouac's autobiography
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about Kerouac's life?
(A) his support for the U.S. war effort in Vietnam
(B) his French-Canadian upbringing
(C) his leading role in the beat generation
(D) his unsuccessful marriage
7. The best title for this passage would be
(A) Postwar Literature and a New Beginning
(B) Kerouac: King of the Beats Opens a New Road
(C) San Francisco Writers
(D) Vietnam Protests: The Early Years
8. The word *gridiron* in line 15 refers to
(A) Satellite
(B) Incomplete
(C) Football field
(D) Common place
9. The word *tumultuous* in line 37 refers to
(A) Chaos
(B) Dangerous
(C) Joyful
(D) Adamantine
10. According to passage, Kerouac turned to be well-known as a folkloric figure was stated in line
(A) Line 21-25
(B) Line 39-41
(C) Line 11-13
(D) Line 44-46
11. In the last lines, Kerouac decided to live in
(A) Vietnam
(B) Canada
(C) Massachusetts
(D) Ireland

Passage 2 (Questions 12-21)

Line 5 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.

Line 10 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.

Line 20 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 25 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 30 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.

Line 35 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.

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. (C) grocery item.
(B) bar code. (D) scanner.
18. The word *widths* in the second paragraph refers to
(A) its size. (C) its location.
(B) its direction. (D) its content.
19. The word *traditional* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
(A) conventional. (C) logical.
(B) new. (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. (C) interestingly.
(B) technologically. (D) far.

Passage 3 (Questions 22-30)

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 Raphaelle 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,

Line 10

Line 15 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 20 Three of Peale's seventeen children were also famous artists. Raphaelle 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 Raphaelle Peale found few buyers for his still lifes at the time.

Line 30 His brother Rembrandt studied under his father and painted portraits of many noted people, including one of George Washington. Another brother, Rubens Peale, painted mostly landscapes and portraits.

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

22. 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
23. 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 Raphaelle and Titian Peale
 - D. the painting of the two brothers was extremely large

24. The word "settings" in line 14 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Environments
 - B. Categories
 - C. Positions
 - D. Requirements
25. 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
26. 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?
27. The word *unearthed* in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- A. Displayed
 - B. Dug up
 - C. Located
 - D. Looked over
28. Which of the following words could best be substituted for the word *rage* in line 21?
- A. Fashion
 - B. Anger
 - C. Conflict
 - D. Desire
29. 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
30. The word *miniature* in line 32 has the closest meaning with
- A. Large
 - B. Enormous
 - C. Small
 - D. Reproduce

Passage 4 (Questions 31-40)

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 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.

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 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.

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.

31. The word *vernal* in the second sentence means most nearly the same as
- A. Spring time.
 - B. pool.
 - C. deep.
 - D. transitory.

32. 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
33. The word *yields* in the fourth sentence means most nearly the same as
- A. produces.
 - B. contributes to.
 - C. kills.
 - D. harms.
34. The word *diverse* in the fourth sentence means most nearly the same as
- A. distinct.
 - B. living.
 - C. numerous.
 - D. primitive.
35. The word *its* in the seventh sentence refers to
- A. predator.
 - B. pond.
 - C. living being.
 - D. nature.
36. 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.
37. The word *they* in the second sentence of paragraph two refers to
- A. salamander embryos.
 - B. young.
 - C. forms of algae.
 - D. sunlight.

38. 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.
39. The word *recurrent* in the last sentence of paragraph one means most nearly the same as
- A. moving.
 - B. recurring.
 - C. stagnant.
 - D. warm.
40. The word *it* in line 26 refers to
- A. Debris
 - B. Algae
 - C. Pond
 - D. Frogs

Passage 5 (Questions 41-50)

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
Line 10 extreme dehydration, muscle cramps, kidney failure, collapse, and sometimes death. If the disease is treated promptly, death is less likely.

Line 15 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

Line from rivers or streams. Because people frequently
20 develop communities along waterways, the disease can
be spread easily from one community to the next
community downstream, resulting in serious epidemics.

41. The word *infectious* in the first sentence is closest in meaning to
- A. communicable
 - B. Severe
 - C. Isolated
 - D. Common
42. According to the passage, cholera is caused by
- A. a virus.
 - B. a bacterium.
 - C. kidney failure.
 - D. dehydration.
43. 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.
44. 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.
45. According to the passage, what is a symptom of the infection?
- A. Release of a toxin
 - B. Regurgitation
 - C. Overeating
 - D. Epidemics

46. 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
47. The word *prevalent* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. dangerous.
 - B. commonplace.
 - C. unusual.
 - D. organized.
48. The word *lack* in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. contamination.
 - B. multitude.
 - C. shortage.
 - D. well.
49. 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.
50. 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.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3