

# Test 1

## Test 1

# WRITING

## Writing Instructions

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for “Email/Letter” or “Essay” on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in this booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

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## Writing Prompt

### Task 1: Email

A high school principal wants to offer a mandatory new class where students visit hospitals and clinics once a week to learn about medicine and the healthcare system. The principal wants to know what students and the public think about her idea.

- Write an **email** to the principal expressing your own opinions about the her idea. Give reasons to support your opinion.
- Start your email “Dear Principal Lee,”

### Task 2: Essay

Many jobs that have traditionally been done by humans are now being done by computers or machines. Some jobs, however, should probably be done only by humans.

- Write an **essay** describing some of the jobs you think should be done only by humans, rather than by machines or computers.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

**Remember**

Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for “Email/Letter” or “Essay” on your writing answer document.

# LISTENING

## Listening Section Instructions

This section of the test has two parts. 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.

## Listening Test, Part 1

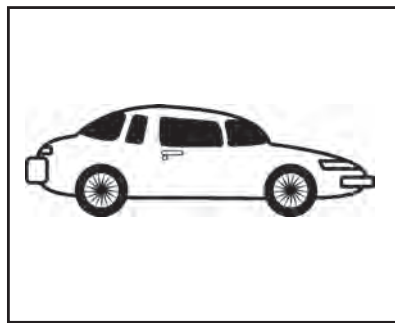
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Here is an example:

A



B



C



The correct answer is B.

Do you have any questions?

# LISTENING

A

B

C

1.



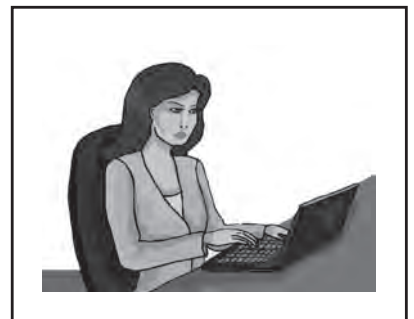
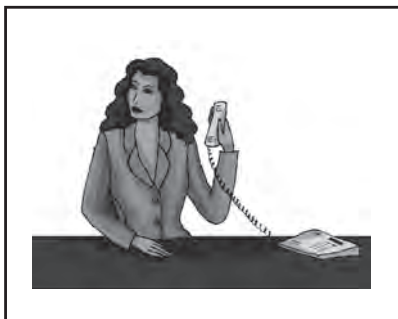
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3.



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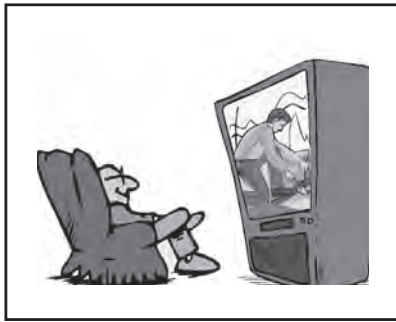
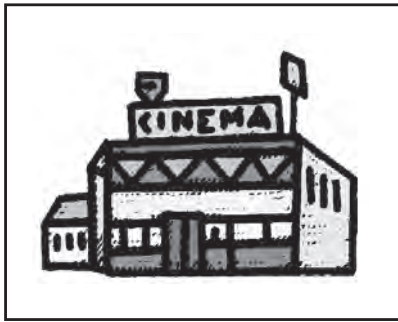
# LISTENING

A

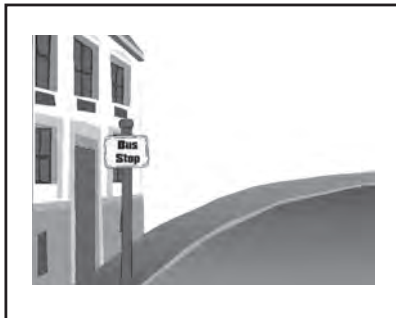
B

C

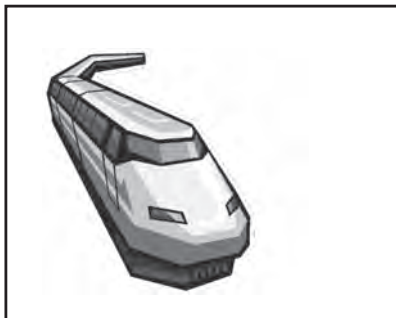
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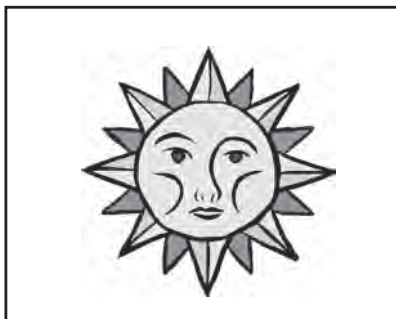
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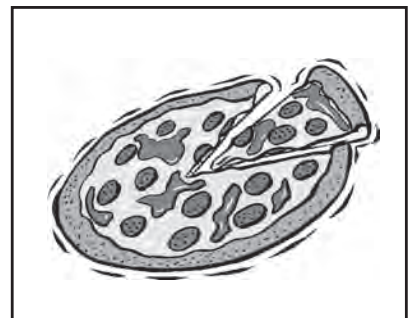
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9.



10.



# LISTENING

A

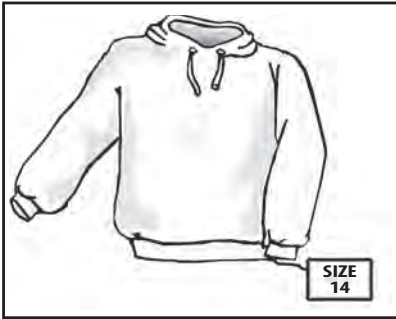
B

C

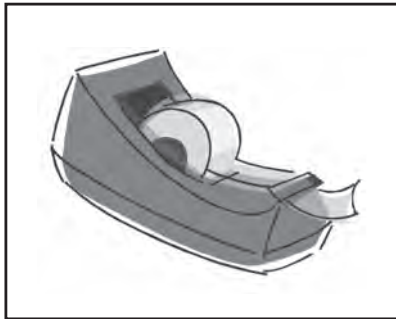
11.



12.



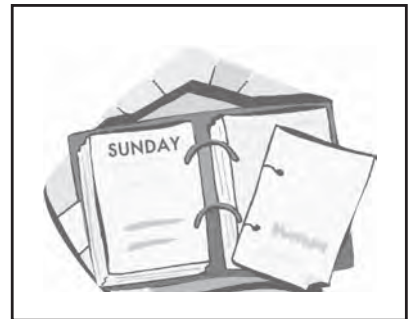
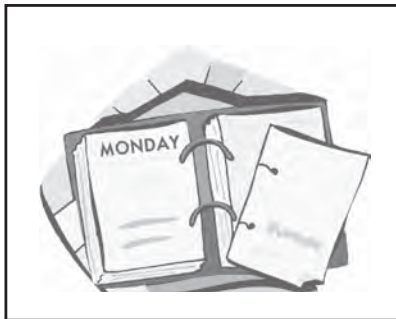
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14.



15.





# LISTENING

A

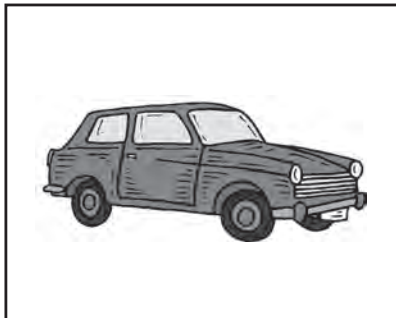
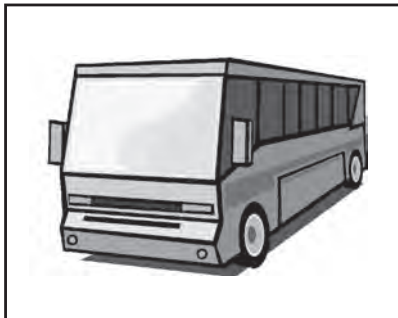
B

C

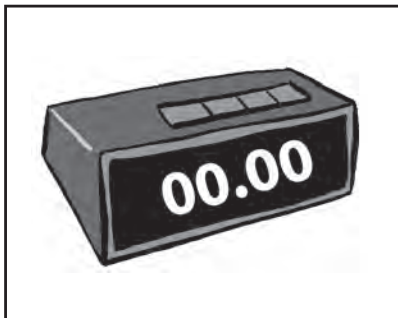
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18.



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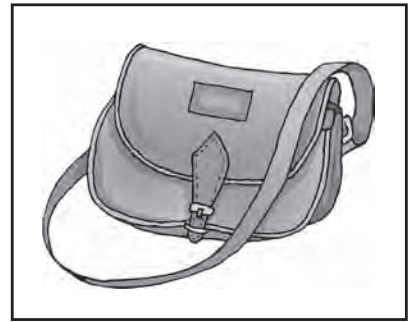
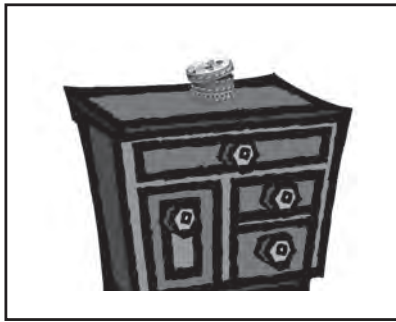
# LISTENING

A

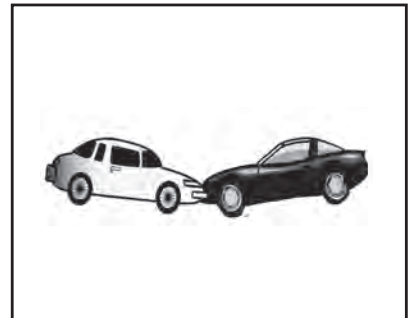
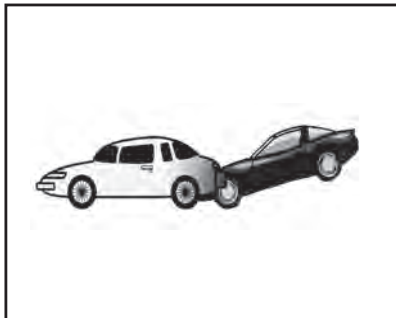
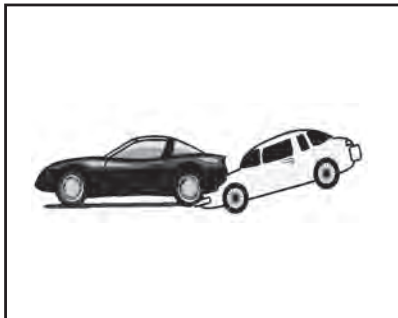
B

C

21.



22.



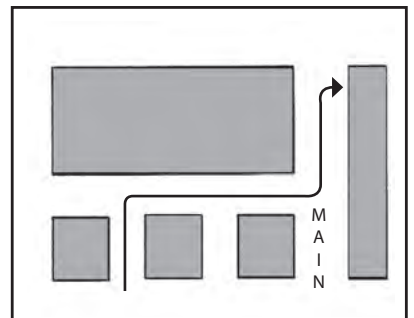
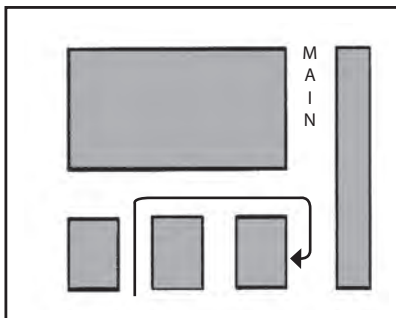
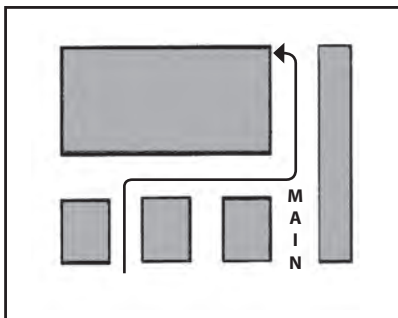
23.



24.



25.





# LISTENING

## Listening Test, Part 2

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


You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

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Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

### Listen to a bus driver talking to passengers.

26. What are passengers informed about?
- A. that the bus will be full
  - B. that the bus could be late
  - C. that the driver will check tickets
  - D. that the driver does not make change
27. What are passengers asked to do?
- A. be patient
  - B. have their tickets ready
  - C. keep their cell phones off
  - D. be careful getting on and off the bus
28. What are passengers asked NOT to do while they are on the bus?
- A. play loud music
  - B. talk to the driver
  - C. get out of their seats
  - D. keep things on the seats
29. What should passengers do if they lose something?
- A. fill out a form
  - B. call the driver
  - C. send an e mail
  - D. report it at the airport
30. What does the driver mean when he says: 
- A. Large items can be stored separately.
  - B. Personal items must not block the aisles.
  - C. A fee will be charged for over-sized luggage.
  - D. Lost luggage claims can be made at the airport.


### Notes

# LISTENING

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

**Listen to a summer camp director talking to newly arrived campers.**


**Notes**

31. When does the breakfast service begin?
- A. 7:00 a.m.
  - B. 7:30 a.m.
  - C. 8:00 a.m.
  - D. 8:15 a.m.
32. What does the speaker say about breakfast at the camp?
- A. Most campers enjoy it.
  - B. Campers help prepare it.
  - C. The menu changes every day.
  - D. Campers have many choices.
33. What will campers do after breakfast?
- A. take a tour of the camp
  - B. help clean up the dining hall
  - C. meet their new cabin mates
  - D. learn about the camp's activities
34. What are campers encouraged to do?
- A. go to bed early
  - B. relax until dinner
  - C. take part in many activities
  - D. introduce themselves to counselors
35. What does the speaker mean when she says: 
- A. She will finish talking soon.
  - B. She will be leaving the camp soon.
  - C. She is going to hand out some information.
  - D. She is going to go over the camp schedule.

# LISTENING

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

**Listen to a radio talk show host discussing healthy eating.**


36. What does the speaker suggest about healthy diets?
- A. They can be boring.
  - B. They can be confusing.
  - C. They can be inexpensive.
  - D. They can be easy to start.
37. What is implied about milk chocolate?
- A. It can help fight cancer.
  - B. It has few antioxidants.
  - C. It can be part of a healthy diet.
  - D. It is healthier than people think.
38. What affects the health benefits of chocolate?
- A. the amount eaten
  - B. the cocoa content
  - C. the consumer's age
  - D. the consumer's health
39. What will probably happen next?
- A. The speaker will try some chocolate.
  - B. The show will break for a commercial.
  - C. A guest will discuss the topic further.
  - D. The speaker will take questions from callers.
40. What does the speaker mean when she says: 
- A. Chocolate's popularity is increasing.
  - B. Eating too much chocolate is unhealthy.
  - C. Chocolate contains many antioxidants.
  - D. Chocolate should be part of a healthy diet.

**Notes**

# LISTENING

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

## Listen to part of a speech at a high school graduation ceremony.

41. What does the speaker imply about the speech he is giving?
- A. It is not traditional.
  - B. It is shorter than he had planned.
  - C. It is like one given at his own graduation.
  - D. It will encourage students to follow their dreams.
42. According to the speaker, what is the purpose of some questions asked by adults?
- A. to measure learning
  - B. to make students think
  - C. to start conversations
  - D. to help students succeed
43. What does the speaker say about future plans?
- A. It is best to be flexible about them.
  - B. It is not important to make them now.
  - C. It is never too early to begin making them.
  - D. It is important to realize that they may change.
44. What does the speaker encourage students to do?
- A. get advice from adults
  - B. try their best to be successful
  - C. discover their interests
  - D. have a broad range of personal interests
45. What does the speaker mean when he says: 
- A. He is not sure what to say next.
  - B. He will say something unusual.
  - C. He said something earlier that was not true.
  - D. He wants to hear what students have to say.

## Notes



End of the listening test

# READING

## Reading Section Instructions

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

### Grammar

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Don't leave for tomorrow \_\_\_\_ .

- A. what can you do today
- B. if you can do today
- C. what you can do today**
- D. can you do today

### Vocabulary

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

We all enjoyed trying the new \_\_\_\_ .

- A. dish**
- B. plate
- C. taste
- D. serving

### Reading

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

Research has found that social networking helps teenagers learn the social and technical skills they need to be knowledgeable citizens in the digital age.

According to the text, what is one benefit of social networking?

- A. It alleviates depression in young people.
- B. It can increase political awareness of teenagers.
- C. It helps young people develop important skills.**
- D. It increases teenagers' self- esteem.

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.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?



# READING: GRAMMAR

46. "What are your plans for tonight?"  
"We \_\_\_\_ some friends of ours."  
A. are visiting  
B. visit  
C. were visiting  
D. going to visit
47. "You \_\_\_\_ never have bought that ring. It was a waste of money."  
A. may  
B. must  
C. should  
D. would
48. "We'll need to leave a bit earlier."  
"Right. \_\_\_\_ we may not get there on time."  
A. Despite  
B. Instead  
C. Otherwise  
D. Unless
49. "Why won't you tell me where Peter's going?"  
"Because he asked \_\_\_\_ anyone!"  
A. me not to tell  
B. me to not tell  
C. not tell  
D. not telling
50. "Bob, have you given up smoking?"  
"Not really! Though I \_\_\_\_ for some time now!"  
A. am trying to  
B. have been trying to  
C. tried  
D. try
51. She's the only woman \_\_\_\_ to have held the post of Prime Minister.  
A. always  
B. at all  
C. before  
D. ever
52. \_\_\_\_ hard I try, I can't seem to get the kids to help out around the house.  
A. However  
B. How  
C. No matter  
D. Whatever
53. "Shouldn't you have gotten your father's permission first?"  
"I know I should've, but he \_\_\_\_ anyway!"  
A. can't mind  
B. couldn't mind  
C. shouldn't have minded  
D. wouldn't have minded

## READING: GRAMMAR

54. Paul, please put on your coat. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to go out without a coat.
- A. cold
  - B. enough cold
  - C. too cold
  - D. as cold
55. I think \_\_\_\_\_ better to take the rest of the day off.
- A. is
  - B. it would be
  - C. maybe
  - D. you had
56. "Has he cleaned his room?"  
"He \_\_\_\_\_ the washing up yet."
- A. already does
  - B. must be doing
  - C. still has to do
  - D. hasn't even done
57. It appears \_\_\_\_\_ mistaken about this.
- A. for us to be
  - B. our being
  - C. that we may be
  - D. to be
58. You must finish all your work before you \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. are leaving
  - B. leave
  - C. left
  - D. will leave
59. \_\_\_\_\_ all the exercises in this book, I think this one is the most difficult.
- A. At
  - B. In
  - C. Of
  - D. Over
60. I can't recall his name \_\_\_\_\_ I've met him twice before.
- A. although
  - B. in spite
  - C. even
  - D. despite

# READING: VOCABULARY

61. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me off at the supermarket?  
A. drop  
B. go  
C. stop  
D. take
62. The dentist \_\_\_\_\_ that I have my teeth whitened.  
A. told  
B. debated  
C. encouraged  
D. recommended
63. We have run out of stationery \_\_\_\_\_. We need to place a new order.  
A. goods  
B. provisions  
C. supplies  
D. equipment
64. She \_\_\_\_\_ on taking the books to the library herself.  
A. demanded  
B. insisted  
C. ordered  
D. persisted
65. This painting must be \_\_\_\_\_ a fortune!  
A. costly  
B. pricey  
C. valued  
D. worth
66. He was filled with \_\_\_\_\_ at the thought of having to face his father.  
A. anxiety  
B. nerves  
C. trouble  
D. upset
67. Ted's really \_\_\_\_\_ in languages. He speaks French, Italian, Spanish and Greek.  
A. gifted  
B. skilled  
C. qualified  
D. trained
68. The unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ has increased recently.  
A. degree  
B. pace  
C. percent  
D. rate

# READING: VOCABULARY

69. We will need to keep a very tight \_\_\_\_\_ of all our activities.
- A. proof
  - B. record
  - C. register
  - D. trace
70. Unfortunately, our proposal was \_\_\_\_\_ by the board of directors.
- A. retrenched
  - B. recounted
  - C. reduced
  - D. rejected
71. Lenny attends class much more \_\_\_\_\_ than expected.
- A. commonly
  - B. habitually
  - C. regularly
  - D. repeatedly
72. Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ her head and said no.
- A. shook
  - B. waved
  - C. slid
  - D. rolled
73. I'm going to the library to do some \_\_\_\_\_ for my project on pollution.
- A. exploration
  - B. inquiry
  - C. research
  - D. study
74. We must be extremely careful so that we do not \_\_\_\_\_ our reputation.
- A. collapse
  - B. damage
  - C. injure
  - D. wound

# READING

## This passage is about air conditioning.

In ancient Rome, the wealthy cooled their homes by circulating water from aqueducts through pipes in the walls. In China, during the 2nd century, an inventor named Ding Huan built an enormous human-powered rotary cooling fan designed to keep an entire palace comfortable. In the year 747, during the Tang Dynasty, Emperor Xuanzong's imperial palace had a so-called Cool Hall, which used water-powered fans to moderate the temperature. The medieval Persians used wind towers and indoor pools to cool their buildings: large openings in the wind towers caught the wind and directed it down onto pools of collected rainwater. As the water evaporated, it cooled the air in the building.

The focus of the earliest modern commercial applications of air conditioning was on cooling air for industrial processes, rather than personal comfort in homes or workplaces. In 1902, American inventor Willis Carrier built what is considered the first modern electric-powered air conditioner – though it was not yet called an air conditioner. Carrier's invention was originally designed to help regulate the temperature and humidity of a printing plant at a publishing company. The term "air conditioning" was coined in 1906 by another American, Stuart Cramer, an inventor and cotton-mill owner who built what he called an Automatic Regulator to "condition" the air in his cotton mills by controlling the humidity and temperature; Carrier subsequently adopted the term and named his company the Carrier Air Conditioning Company. In time, the use of air conditioners in factories, offices, homes, and automobiles became commonplace, and sales of home air conditioners rose considerably in the 1950s.

Air conditioning technology today continues to evolve, with particular emphasis on improving energy efficiency and enhancing overall indoor air quality.

75. How does the technology used by Ding Huan differ from that of the medieval Persians?
  - A. Ding Huan used a fan.
  - B. Ding Huan used wind towers.
  - C. The Persians used human power.
  - D. The Persians used pipes in the walls.
76. In the third sentence of the first paragraph, what does the word **moderate** mean?
  - A. operate
  - B. control
  - C. average
  - D. improve
77. What is implied about the first modern electric air conditioner?
  - A. It was not a commercial success.
  - B. It was built to solve an industrial problem.
  - C. It was designed to replace the Automatic Regulator.
  - D. It used technological ideas developed centuries earlier.
78. What is Stuart Cramer said to be the first to do?
  - A. use the term "air conditioning"
  - B. buy Willis Carrier's invention
  - C. make an air conditioned automobile
  - D. install an electric air conditioner in a factory
79. What does the final sentence of the second paragraph suggest about air conditioning?
  - A. It had become a part of daily life by the 1950s.
  - B. Its use in homes was uncommon until after the 1950s.
  - C. Its use was limited to factories and offices until the 1950s.
  - D. It remained unaffordable for most people until the late 1950s.
80. What is said to be a focus of modern air conditioning technology?
  - A. making safer products
  - B. reducing energy usage
  - C. lowering manufacturing costs
  - D. cooling air for industrial processes



# READING

## This passage is about wind power.

Most experts agree on the need for alternative and renewable sources of energy. Since it is free, limitless and non-polluting, wind power would seem to be an ideal solution. To generate maximum energy, many turbines are gathered together into what are known as wind farms. The Roscoe Wind Farm in Texas is typical of the huge projects that are beginning to appear. Covering an area of 400 square kilometers, with over 600 turbines, the farm produces electricity for a quarter of a million homes.

There are, however, many objections to wind farms. First among these is that people feel they spoil the appearance of the countryside. At a height of around 100 meters, the turbines are visible from many kilometers away and, according to some, destroy the landscape. Choosing a site for a wind farm is therefore a difficult task and is often met with resistance from groups wishing to preserve the unique natural beauty of the area. Obviously, this opposition is heightened when they are placed close to a residential area, where complaints about noise are also frequent.

Sometimes it seems that there are as many groups of objectors as there are problems. Walkers complain about paths and trails being blocked or diverted, local businesses report a drop in tourism, and subsequently in profits, and in areas where there are historic buildings, campaigners say that their value is reduced. The list continues with complaints ranging from the distraction for car drivers, dangers to light aircraft, interference to radio and cell phone signals, and birds getting killed in the blades of the turbines.

81. What is the purpose of the article?
  - A. to describe the Roscoe Wind Farm in Texas
  - B. to discuss the benefits of wind power
  - C. to present some of the criticisms that wind farms face
  - D. to show that wind farms are the way of the future
82. What does the author suggest about the Roscoe Wind Farm?
  - A. It has a unique turbine design.
  - B. It is the largest wind farm in Texas.
  - C. It was the first facility to use multiple turbines.
  - D. It is representative of large wind farms in general.
83. What does the first paragraph imply about traditional methods of generating electricity?
  - A. They are not as expensive as they were in the past.
  - B. They should be used in conjunction with alternative sources of energy.
  - C. They pollute the atmosphere and rely on limited resource supplies.
  - D. They are responsible for many health problems.
84. What is one of the main difficulties encountered when building wind farms?
  - A. finding the right place to build them
  - B. reducing the noise they make
  - C. getting approval from political groups
  - D. keeping costs down
85. In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what does **their** refer to?
  - A. campaigners
  - B. historic buildings
  - C. wind farms
  - D. profits
86. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
  - A. There are too many wind farms in certain places.
  - B. Wind farms are dangerous.
  - C. People object to the cost of building wind farms.
  - D. People have complaints about many aspects of wind farms.

# READING

**A**

## Eco Carpet and Rug Cleaners

### Why "Green" Carpet Cleaning?



Because it's better for the environment, your family, your pets, and your carpet!

Most carpet cleaning companies use harsh chemicals that are dangerous for children, pets, and people with allergies. At Eco Carpet and Rug, we use only organic treatments. Our non-toxic treatments dry within two hours, so there's no chance for harmful mold or mildew, which could cause respiratory problems, to grow.

We are so confident that you'll love our service that we're offering every customer a 100% satisfaction guarantee - in writing! If you're not satisfied with our service, you pay nothing!

For more information, please visit our website:  
[www.ecocarpetandrug.com](http://www.ecocarpetandrug.com)

**C**A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows a search engine. The page title is 'Healthy Home Blog > Cleaning Tips > Carpets'. The main content area features an illustration of a person using a steam cleaner on a carpet. To the right of the illustration is text about steam cleaning. Below the illustration is more text about mold and mildew prevention.

**Healthy Home Blog > Cleaning Tips > Carpets**

When steam cleaning your carpet, don't bother using shampoos or detergents: just use plain hot water. Hot water cleans your carpet, even without detergent.

For stubborn dirt, add a cup of white vinegar to 2 1/2 gallons of hot water. (Add more vinegar for an even stronger solution.) This is a great way to remove shampoo residue and other chemicals from earlier cleanings.

To prevent the growth of mold and mildew, common causes of allergic reactions, keep your house well-ventilated, both during and after steam-cleaning your carpets. Avoid steam cleaning when you can't open windows, such as in the winter, or on damp or humid days.

**B**A screenshot of an email client interface. The email header shows the sender as 'dmcnichols@juniper.net', the date as 'April 3, 20— 11:07:24 a.m.', the recipient as 'tom\_strauss@uptown\_realty.com', and the subject as 'Re: Carpet Cleaning'. The body of the email is a letter from Dan McNichols to Tom, discussing the need for green carpet cleaning.

Send Chat Attach Address Fonts Colors Save As Draft

From: [dmcnichols@juniper.net](mailto:dmcnichols@juniper.net)  
Sent: April 3, 20— 11:07:24 a.m.  
To: [tom\\_strauss@uptown\\_realty.com](mailto:tom_strauss@uptown_realty.com)  
Subject: Re: Carpet Cleaning

Dear Tom,

Thanks for agreeing to make the arrangements for our carpets to be cleaned at your expense.

As you noted, the previous tenants should have taken care of this before moving out. But we're glad that you're going to book the cleaners for us. There's just one thing, though. Our son is only 18 months old, and he spends a lot of time on the floor, playing, rolling around, and so on. Because he'll have so much direct physical contact with the carpet, we're concerned about the chemicals used in carpet cleaners. We've heard that there are companies specializing in so-called green carpet cleaning - meaning that they use only environmentally-safe cleaning products. We'd prefer to have our carpets cleaned by such a company, and wonder if this is something you could arrange.

Yours,  
Dan McNichols  
Tenant, Apt. 2B

**D**

## Danger Underfoot



It's a fact: All carpets eventually need cleaning. And like many other kinds of cleaners, carpet cleaners may contain toxic chemicals - some of which might not even be listed as ingredients on the label

because they are considered "trade secrets."

Liquid carpet shampoos can leave a sticky coating on carpets. It can be hard to see or feel, though you may be able to smell it. This toxic film not only attracts and holds dirt, but children who play on carpets can inhale it or get it on their hands, which often go into their mouths.

Dry cleaners, such as powders, are applied to the carpet and vacuumed up after a specific period of time. These products contain powerful chemicals called solvents, which may also leave toxic traces behind, especially if your vacuum cleaner is not particularly powerful, or if the carpet is deep. The resulting residue can be easily inhaled, and can irritate your eyes or skin.

Steam cleaning, or any kind of wet cleaning, can dampen the carpet and the pad beneath it, creating ideal conditions for mold and mildew. Adequate ventilation is critical to ensure that wet carpet dries as quickly as possible. In addition to destroying the the carpet, mold and mildew can cause serious breathing-related health problems.

# READING

Refer to page 34 when answering the questions below.

## The following question refers to section A.

87. What is the main purpose of section A?
- A. to advertise a service
  - B. to inform about a danger
  - C. to announce a policy change
  - D. to give advice about a problem

## The following questions refer to section B.

88. What is implied about the people who used to live in Apt. 2B?
- A. They had young children.
  - B. They were irresponsible.
  - C. They left some of their books.
  - D. They lived there for a long time.
89. What does Dan McNichols hope to avoid?
- A. changing his apartment
  - B. arranging for the move
  - C. paying for damage to the carpet
  - D. exposing his child to chemicals
90. What would Dan McNichols like Tom Strauss to do?
- A. hire a specialist cleaning company
  - B. provide a cost estimate for the cleaning
  - C. arrange for the carpets to be cleaned sooner
  - D. have the carpet cleaning company contact him directly

## The following questions refer to section C.

91. What does the author imply about detergent?
- A. It cleans as well as shampoo does.
  - B. It is unnecessary for steam cleaning carpets.
  - C. It can cause allergic reactions in some people.
  - D. It should not be used on certain kinds of carpets.
92. What does **This** in the third sentence of the second paragraph refer to?
- A. the carpet
  - B. stubborn dirt
  - C. shampoo residue
  - D. a cleaning solution

93. What does the author recommend when cleaning carpets?
- A. using detergent
  - B. avoiding steam cleaning
  - C. keeping windows open
  - D. adding shampoo to hot water

## The following questions refer to section D.

94. What is implied about carpet cleaners in the first paragraph?
- A. Most clean about equally well.
  - B. They are often ineffective at cleaning.
  - C. They contain many similar ingredients.
  - D. It is difficult to know what is in them.
95. What does the word **film** in the third sentence of the second paragraph mean?
- A. layer
  - B. trace
  - C. movie
  - D. chemical
96. What is suggested about dry carpet cleaners?
- A. They have a strong smell.
  - B. They can cause health problems.
  - C. They can prevent mold and mildew.
  - D. They clean better than liquid cleaners do.

## The following questions refer to two or more sections.

97. Which sections refer to health problems associated with wet carpeting?
- A. sections A, B, and C
  - B. sections A, B, and D
  - C. sections A, C, and D
  - D. sections B, C, and D
98. Given Dan McNichols' concerns, what might Tom Strauss consider doing?
- A. changing detergents
  - B. purchasing new carpets
  - C. contacting the former tenants
  - D. contacting Eco Carpet and Rug

**A**



## Host families

Host families on the Cultural Exchange Homestay Program enjoy learning about other cultures. They have the opportunity to share their lifestyle with others from diverse cultures, while providing accommodation.

Some of the advantages of being a host family include:

- making new friends from other countries
- introducing your family and community to a newcomer
- helping students speak better English

Our Homestay payments range from \$500 to \$800 per month depending on your facilities and location. To find out more about the rewards of hosting a foreign student, please contact us at: [info@cehp.org](mailto:info@cehp.org).

**C**

## CEHP Home Page

The Cultural Exchange Homestay Program (CEHP) matches international students with American families around the country. All host families are carefully selected and play a central role in the learning experience.

A homestay family provides so much more than room and board. Apart from the chance to speak English daily, the family provides a warm and caring environment. Optional English courses at a local language school are also available. Homestay guests are included in family activities on a regular basis, and are introduced to their friends and neighbors.

Homestay guests are expected to be courteous and respectful. Guests must keep their rooms clean and are responsible for their own laundry. Guests are also expected to help around the house with small chores, like other family members, although they are not expected to do heavy housework or make repairs. Two meals are provided daily. Guests are responsible for their own lunch and snacks.

Since 1979, CEHP has been assisting international students find suitable homestay families. To be matched with a family, simply fill out the application form.

**B**

From: Cultural Exchange Homestay Program  
 Sent: April 30th, 20– 11:09:27 a.m.  
 To: Carla Silva <c\_silva@openmail.com>  
 Subject: Re: Homestay in the United States

Dear Ms. Silva,

Thank you for your interest in the Cultural Exchange Homestay Program. We would be delighted to place you in a nice home in Chicago, as you've requested.

Your homestay program would include:

- a private bedroom
- breakfast and dinner with your host family
- convenient access to your university

The rate for accommodation is \$800 for the full semester, including the \$200 placement fee. Optional English lessons (24 hours per week) are an additional \$300.

To confirm your interest in staying with us, please complete the attached application.

Tamara Gold, Director

**D**

## Culture Shock



Students studying abroad often experience what's called culture shock. While you cannot necessarily prevent culture shock, being aware that it exists, and understanding that it is quite normal, may help to minimize its effects.

### What is culture shock?

Culture shock refers to the stress of moving from a familiar culture to an unfamiliar one. It results from being in a new and unfamiliar environment, meeting new people, dealing with new – and often strange – customs, traditions, and food; it comes from being apart from the important people in your life – family, friends, mentors, and others who might support or guide you during a stressful time.

While no two individuals will experience culture shock in the same way, experts agree that there are generally five stages. Some people pass through some stages more quickly than others, while others may get stuck in one stage.

### The five stages

1. "The honeymoon"  
Excitement and curiosity about the new culture
2. "Distress"  
Differences in culture resulting in confusion
3. "Re-integration"  
Negative reactions to differences in the new culture
4. "Autonomy"  
Acceptance of differences and similarities between cultures
5. "Independence"  
Enjoyment of the cultural differences and similarities and being comfortable in most situations



# READING

Refer to page 36 when answering the questions below.

## The following question refers to section A.

99. Who is the advertisement for?
- A. families wanting to become hosts
  - B. students looking for English lessons
  - C. foreign students looking for host families
  - D. individuals hoping to make foreign friends

## The following questions refer to section B.

100. Why has Tamara Gold written to Carla Silva?
- A. to clarify a policy
  - B. to arrange for an interview
  - C. to respond to her earlier request
  - D. to tell her about a schedule change
101. Which of the following is NOT a cost covered by the fees described in the e-mail?
- A. meals
  - B. transportation
  - C. accommodation
  - D. English lessons
102. What is Carla Silva asked to do?
- A. fill out a form
  - B. send a payment
  - C. register for a class
  - D. confirm her account details

## The following questions refer to section C.

103. What is noted about the families participating in the CEHP?
- A. They are participating voluntarily.
  - B. They have received special training.
  - C. They are located throughout the country.
  - D. They offer tutoring in English and other subjects.
104. What does **their** in the last sentence of the second paragraph refer to?
- A. guests
  - B. families
  - C. activities
  - D. friends and neighbors

105. What chore must homestay guests do?

- A. wash their own clothes
- B. work in the garden
- C. help cook family meals
- D. assist with household repairs

## The following questions refer to section D.

106. What is implied about culture shock?
- A. It is not serious.
  - B. It passes quickly.
  - C. It can be prevented easily.
  - D. It is a common experience.
107. In the last sentence of the third paragraph, what does the author mean by "stuck in one stage"?
- A. staying long in one of the stages
  - B. skipping over one of the stages
  - C. experiencing only the first stage
  - D. passing quickly out of stage one
108. What are people said to experience when they first move to a foreign country?
- A. comfort
  - B. negativity
  - C. confusion
  - D. excitement

## The following questions refer to two or more sections.

109. What will Carla Silva probably do?
- A. arrive in April
  - B. find part-time work
  - C. meet the host family's neighbors
  - D. stay with a family from her own country
110. What is true about the family Carla Silva will stay with?
- A. They have lived abroad.
  - B. They contacted her directly.
  - C. They will be paid for her stay.
  - D. They have hosted guests before.



## EXTRA PRACTICE: GRAMMAR

1. "Do you understand the problem?"  
"Not really. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_?"
  - A. explaining it to me
  - B. explain it to me
  - C. for explaining it
  - D. to explain me it
2. "I haven't cooked lunch yet!"  
"Neither \_\_\_\_\_!"
  - A. have I
  - B. haven't I
  - C. I have
  - D. I haven't
3. I'm wondering \_\_\_\_\_ the beef or the fish.
  - A. should have
  - B. having
  - C. if having
  - D. whether to have
4. There was \_\_\_\_\_ traffic we thought we'd never get here on time.
  - A. too many
  - B. a lot
  - C. such
  - D. so much
5. I was impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ he showed at work.
  - A. professionalism
  - B. professional
  - C. profession
  - D. professionally
6. The doctors explained what they wanted \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. at home the patient to do
  - B. at home to do the patient
  - C. the patient to do at home
  - D. to do the patient at home
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to me earlier, I would have been able to help you!
  - A. came
  - B. had come
  - C. have come
  - D. would have come
8. You should not take more than the \_\_\_\_\_ dosage.
  - A. recommend
  - B. recommendation
  - C. recommended
  - D. recommending
9. Never \_\_\_\_\_ to him again! He's so rude!
  - A. do I speak
  - B. I speak
  - C. I will speak
  - D. will I speak
10. John and Paula \_\_\_\_\_ to a masquerade party next week.
  - A. have been invited
  - B. are inviting
  - C. will have been invited
  - D. invited
11. "I don't think Mary will pass any of her subjects."  
"I know. She \_\_\_\_\_ does any homework."
  - A. doesn't ever
  - B. hardly ever
  - C. hardly never
  - D. not ever
12. It's boring \_\_\_\_\_ much to do at work. I wish I had more responsibilities.
  - A. not have
  - B. not having
  - C. that not have
  - D. to not having

13. Please remember \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights before you leave.
- A. switching
  - B. to switch
  - C. to switching
  - D. having switched
14. "How was the wedding reception?"  
"It was excellent! I had \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful time!"
- A. so
  - B. such
  - C. such a
  - D. too
15. Put the \_\_\_\_\_ flyers in that filing cabinet over there.
- A. remain
  - B. remainder
  - C. remained
  - D. remaining
16. I did not expect \_\_\_\_\_ so sympathetic to our cause.
- A. she is
  - B. her being
  - C. she being
  - D. her to be
17. Could you be quiet? \_\_\_\_\_ happens to be an exam going on.
- A. It
  - B. That
  - C. There
  - D. This
18. "When did Robert say \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy?"  
"In a couple of days."
- A. did he return
  - B. he returns
  - C. he is returning
  - D. will he return
19. "Did Susan explain the problem to you?"  
"Yeah, she explained it to me \_\_\_\_\_ ."
- A. good
  - B. very well
  - C. most well
  - D. good enough
20. The most important reason \_\_\_\_\_ children to watch TV on their own is that some programs are inappropriate.
- A. are not allowed
  - B. not to allow
  - C. not be allowed
  - D. is not allowed

## EXTRA PRACTICE: VOCABULARY

- Anna is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it's difficult for her to make friends.  
A. controlled  
B. shy  
C. sensible  
D. subtle
- I have a \_\_\_\_\_ headache. Do you have any aspirin?  
A. little  
B. slight  
C. slim  
D. small
- Internet shopping allows you to shop in the \_\_\_\_\_ of your own home.  
A. refuge  
B. security  
C. comfort  
D. shade
- Our hotel room has a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ of the sea.  
A. outlook  
B. scene  
C. sight  
D. view
- It's a well-known \_\_\_\_\_ that too much sun is not good for you.  
A. fact  
B. knowledge  
C. point  
D. opinion
- Let's take a \_\_\_\_\_ to think about how we will proceed.  
A. gap  
B. period  
C. phase  
D. moment
- Barbara had to stay home today because she had a \_\_\_\_\_ throat.  
A. bruised  
B. hurt  
C. sore  
D. tender
- This morning I went to the supermarket to do some \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.  
A. grocery  
B. product  
C. stock  
D. supply
- The kids had a marvelous time at the \_\_\_\_\_ park.  
A. amusement  
B. distraction  
C. entertainment  
D. pleasure
- I'm sorry to \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I need to speak to you about something really urgent.  
A. annoy  
B. concern  
C. disturb  
D. irritate
- Joanna \_\_\_\_\_ the entire day looking for a gift for her niece.  
A. lost  
B. occupied  
C. spent  
D. used
- Susan \_\_\_\_\_ from college last year and she started working right away.  
A. attended  
B. enrolled  
C. entered  
D. graduated

13. I do not think this course would be \_\_\_\_\_ for you.
- A. appropriate
  - B. reasonable
  - C. related
  - D. applicable
14. It's amazing how you \_\_\_\_\_ at that conclusion!
- A. arrived
  - B. achieved
  - C. captured
  - D. reached
15. I'm applying for a job and I need a \_\_\_\_\_ letter from you.
- A. character
  - B. recognition
  - C. reference
  - D. review
16. You should have apologized to her. Your behavior was \_\_\_\_\_ unacceptable!
- A. honestly
  - B. precisely
  - C. specifically
  - D. totally
17. Spending too many hours playing computer games is \_\_\_\_\_ to your health.
- A. unsafe
  - B. destructive
  - C. damaging
  - D. harmful
18. He could not hear me above the noise and I had to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. yell
  - B. whisper
  - C. mumble
  - D. howl
19. Please put everything back in \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave!
- A. order
  - B. position
  - C. rank
  - D. spot
20. The car \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly to avoid the pedestrian.
- A. skidded
  - B. slipped
  - C. swerved
  - D. swung

