

Test 4

LISTENING

LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

In this section of the test, you will show your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts in this section, with special directions for each part.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

Part 1

In this part of the test, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

There are 20 questions in Part 1. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. Please listen carefully.

1. What problem does the man have with his writing assignment?
 - a. It contains too many spelling errors.
 - b. It doesn't contain enough information.
 - c. It needs to be shortened.
 - d. He missed the deadline.
2. What does the man suggest the woman do?
 - a. ask some locals about places for rent in the city
 - b. share an apartment with some of his friends
 - c. rent an expensive apartment now and move later
 - d. try consulting a new web site to find an apartment
3. How does the man feel?
 - a. pleased
 - b. annoyed
 - c. excited
 - d. nervous
4. What does the woman say about the performance review?
 - a. She is concerned about its development.
 - b. She is working on it by herself.
 - c. She is sure it will be finished on time.
 - d. She is experienced at doing such work.
5. What can be inferred about Ian?
 - a. He lacks commitment to his job.
 - b. He is older than his co-workers expected.
 - c. He didn't complete a university degree.
 - d. He has just got a position of responsibility.
6. What does the man suggest the woman do?
 - a. get advice from other learners
 - b. complete the driving course
 - c. find a new driving instructor
 - d. complain to her driving instructor
7. How has the woman helped the man?
 - a. by helping him improve the accuracy of his work
 - b. by offering to find dictionary entries for him
 - c. by explaining how he can save time
 - d. by suggesting a good web site for translators
8. What does the woman imply about her co-workers?
 - a. They deserve the rewards the company is giving them.
 - b. They probably get too much vacation time already.
 - c. They understand the reason for taking less vacation time.
 - d. They will be angry about losing vacation allowance.
9. Why is the man upset?
 - a. He disagrees with the choice of DJ.
 - b. He feels he has wasted his time.
 - c. He can't attend the party.
 - d. He is dissatisfied with his playlist.
10. What can be inferred about Paul?
 - a. He didn't enjoy himself at the party.
 - b. He didn't attend the New Year's party.
 - c. He doesn't usually do things for people.
 - d. He didn't arrive on time for the party.

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11. What does the woman say about her new apartment?
- There are parks nearby.
 - It has a lot of room.
 - The location is convenient.
 - She regrets moving there.
12. What does the woman advise the man to do?
- buy the book for his son
 - ask for a reduced price
 - choose a different book
 - read the book himself first
13. Why did the woman speak to the man?
- to give him some extra materials to study
 - to encourage him to do more homework
 - to give him his exam results for the module
 - to caution him about his poor attendance
14. What can be inferred about the woman?
- She has never been to St. James Park.
 - She thinks the new park facilities are inadequate.
 - She has not been to the park since it reopened.
 - She is one of the designers of the new park.
15. Why is the man speaking to the woman?
- to resign from his job
 - to request a promotion
 - to ask for a raise
 - to offer to work overtime
16. What does the woman think the man should do?
- do business with a different realtor
 - ask his realtor for a better price
 - move into the new house quickly
 - keep looking for a house to buy
17. What can be inferred about the woman?
- She gets on extremely well with Ben.
 - She disagrees with the man's opinion of Ben.
 - She hasn't had a conversation with Ben yet.
 - She wasn't aware that Ben has a new job.
18. How does the man feel about tidying his desk?
- stressed
 - enthusiastic
 - unconcerned
 - overwhelmed
19. What does the man want to know?
- how long a subscription to the languages web site lasts
 - what languages he can study on the web site
 - how much time he will need to learn a new language
 - what web site features are available to subscribers
20. How has the man helped the woman?
- by lending the woman his study notes
 - by recommending a new kind of book
 - by offering to study with the woman
 - by drawing a diagram to explain something

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Part 2

In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will answer some questions about it. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.



There are 20 questions in Part 2. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Please listen carefully.

21. What is the man's main complaint?
- a. The parking lot is closed.
 - b. The bus schedule has changed.
 - c. The price of parking has increased.
 - d. The cost of a monthly bus pass has gone up.
22. What is learned about the woman?
- a. She usually drives to work.
 - b. She uses the bus to get to her job.
 - c. She lives farther from work than the man does.
 - d. She has to walk a long way to the nearest bus stop.
23. What does the woman say about the monthly bus pass?
- a. It costs \$50.
 - b. It has gone up by \$10.
 - c. It is available at a discount.
 - d. It can be purchased using a cell phone.
24. What does the woman mean when she says: 
- a. The bus stop is not far away.
 - b. The bus is convenient for her.
 - c. The bus schedule has changed.
 - d. The bus system is not complicated.
-

Notes


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25. What is the student unsure about?
- why he received a grade of “W”
 - how to get a course grade changed
 - whether to withdraw from a class
 - where to get information about a class
26. What happens after January 31st?
- registration begins
 - late fees are charged
 - grades are sent to students
 - courses cannot be dropped
27. What is learned about grades of “W”?
- They are given to students who are failing.
 - They can only be assigned by the professor.
 - They do not count towards grade-point averages.
 - They cannot be changed without the professor’s permission.
28. Why does the administrator say: 
- to show that the student is correct
 - to remind the student about a deadline
 - to get more information from the student
 - to indicate that she understands the student
-
29. What does the woman find impressive about the man’s company?
- the price of its products
 - the size of its warehouse
 - the volume of orders it ships
 - the number of customers it has
30. How does the man’s company seem to differ from its competitors?
- It sells superior products.
 - It keeps a larger inventory.
 - It manufactures what it sells.
 - It uses more modern technology.
31. What does the man claim is an advantage his company has?
- It offers a variety of products.
 - It produces products at a low cost.
 - It has been in business for a long time.
 - It can ship products to customers quickly.
32. What does the woman imply about the man’s company when she says: 
- It has a small inventory.
 - Its sales should be increasing.
 - It is following a business trend.
 - Its business practice is surprising.
-

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33. What is learned about the man's passport?
- a. It expires soon.
 - b. Its pages are full.
 - c. It has become damaged.
 - d. It has the wrong kind of visa.
34. How long does the man plan to travel?
- a. one week
 - b. two weeks
 - c. two months
 - d. six months
35. What does the man say he regrets?
- a. waiting to take a trip
 - b. not checking a web site
 - c. arranging his travel online
 - d. not buying his tickets earlier
36. What does the man say he will do?
- a. delay his trip
 - b. pay a service fee
 - c. renew his passport
 - d. return to the consulate
-
37. What does the woman learn about the man?
- a. He does not like to exercise.
 - b. He has recently lost a lot of weight.
 - c. He is making changes to his lifestyle.
 - d. He will meet with his doctor that afternoon.
38. What does the man say about his doctor?
- a. She has been treating him for months.
 - b. She feels he is making good progress.
 - c. She recommended drugs to treat his condition.
 - d. She warned him that his condition was serious.
39. What will the woman probably do next?
- a. get the man's prescription
 - b. take the man to his doctor
 - c. go with the man to the gym
 - d. bring the man something to eat
40. What does the woman imply when she says: 
- a. She disagrees with the man.
 - b. She finds the man's plan surprising.
 - c. She misunderstood what the man said.
 - d. She thinks the man should see a new doctor.
-

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Part 3

In this part, you will hear some short talks. After each talk, you will answer some questions about it. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.


There are 20 questions in Part 3. The talks and questions will not be repeated. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Please listen carefully.

41. What aspect of black-tailed prairie dog life does the lecture focus on?
- a. how they get food
 - b. how they communicate
 - c. how they build tunnels
 - d. how they defend themselves
42. What is noted about black-tailed prairie dog tunnels?
- a. They need constant maintenance.
 - b. They are often hundreds of years old.
 - c. They form large connected networks.
 - d. They are the largest created by animals.
43. What did a team of researchers claim about black-tailed prairie dogs they were watching?
- a. They were all members of one large family.
 - b. They allowed the researchers to touch them.
 - c. They formed groups to defend against predators.
 - d. They made different sounds for each researcher.
44. What can be inferred about black-tailed prairie dogs?
- a. They are decreasing in number.
 - b. They can live for dozens of years.
 - c. They have complex social interactions.
 - d. They spend much of their time searching for food.
45. Why does the professor say: 
- a. to describe how prairie dogs look for food
 - b. to explain why prairie dogs guard their tunnels
 - c. to give an example of how prairie dogs find mates
 - d. to provide details about how prairie dogs use sounds
-
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46. Why does the speaker mention laws and regulations?
- to explain how businesses are controlled
 - to illustrate how location affects businesses
 - to give examples of challenges to businesses
 - to show a relationship between business and government
47. What aspect of a business does the speaker note can change over time?
- who runs it
 - who it sells to
 - how large it becomes
 - how many workers it requires
48. What does the speaker use as an example of a reaction to changing conditions?
- opening a new market
 - replacing an unpopular product
 - adjusting the size of the work force
 - upgrading to more modern technology
49. According to the speaker, what is a mistake many businesses make?
- selling goods and services that are of poor quality
 - reacting too slowly to changes in customer behavior
 - spending too much on changes that are not actually needed
 - failing to consider how changes to the business affect customers
50. What does the speaker imply when he says: 
- what he said earlier is helpful
 - what he said earlier is valuable
 - what he said earlier is obvious
 - what he said earlier is controversial
-
51. What is learned about Michael Davenport?
- He was an artist.
 - He was a biologist.
 - He was a wildlife photographer.
 - He was the museum's first director.
52. What is claimed about the museum?
- It is more than 100 years old.
 - It has won awards for its collection.
 - It was the world's first wildlife art museum.
 - It has the world's largest wildlife art collection.
53. What will the day's tour feature?
- work by local artists
 - paintings of wildlife
 - photographs of birds
 - art by Michael Davenport

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54. What should people on the tour do next?
- pause the recording
 - meet at the entrance
 - proceed to the final exhibit
 - look at the photographs to their right
55. Why does the speaker say: 
- to inform people about the time limit on the tour
 - to let people know that the exhibit has many pieces
 - to encourage people to ask questions about the exhibit
 - to suggest that people take the tour at their own speed
-
56. What is noted about the condition discussed in the report?
- It affects mainly older people.
 - It seems to be occurring more frequently.
 - It has been treated successfully for the first time.
 - It has been reported in only a small number of people.
57. What is learned about the two patients mentioned in the report?
- They were musicians in their youth.
 - They acquired new tastes in music.
 - They become ill when they hear music.
 - They suddenly developed musical talent.
58. What is said about the front part of the brain?
- It can be difficult to repair if it becomes damaged.
 - Its relationship to behavior is not fully understood.
 - It is involved in controlling reactions to new things.
 - It plays an important role in creating and recalling memories.
59. What will probably happen next?
- Dr. Phillips will be interviewed.
 - Another radio show will come on.
 - One of Dr. Phillips's patients will speak.
 - The speaker will take calls from the audience.
60. What does the speaker mean when he says: 
- Many older people do not like pop music.
 - Pop music may be a new thing for some older people.
 - Older people are becoming increasingly interested in pop music.
 - Pop music is often similar to music older people are familiar with.

GRAMMAR

READING AND GRAMMAR SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test focuses on your ability to use English grammar and to understand written English. There are 75 questions in this part of the test. They are numbered 61 to 135.

You will have 90 minutes to complete the entire section. Try to answer all questions. You may answer the questions in any order you wish.

Each question has only one correct answer. Choose the best answer to the question from the choices printed in the test booklet, and mark your answer on side 2 of the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

You may begin now.

61. Bill spends a lot of time _____ his car.
- on taking care
 - to take care
 - taking care of
 - taking care
62. It was a really tough job but _____ did we think of giving up.
- not once
 - however
 - as much as
 - ever since
63. Consult your careers advisor if you're not sure _____ to choose as a career.
- that
 - how
 - whether
 - what
64. The children's teacher had a clever idea _____ reading for pleasure.
- and get them
 - to get them
 - getting their
 - to get their
65. _____ you adjust the screen brightness properly, you won't damage your eyes.
- Unless
 - As if
 - Provided
 - In case
66. If you find the subject of your article interesting, so _____.
- your readers too
 - your readers can
 - will your readers
 - as your readers
67. I found the test quite easy, _____ from the last part.
- except
 - without
 - but not
 - apart
68. Only _____ students signed up for the extra classes.
- a few of the
 - few of
 - some of
 - not many
69. Many of the bridges _____ before the 1950s are in need of repairs.
- built
 - building
 - that built
 - were built
70. If you _____ handouts, you can get some more from the main office.
- run into
 - run out of
 - run for
 - run off

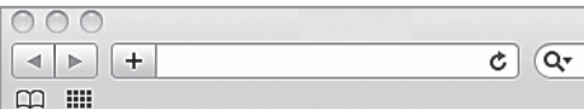
GRAMMAR

71. _____ of the articles about the project mentioned Sarah's contribution.
- No one
 - Even none
 - Just no one
 - Not even one
72. There are several bookstores in the city, _____ near the university campus.
- which mostly locating
 - the most locating
 - most of them located
 - the most of location
73. The idea of replacing the school's computers was rejected, as it _____ too much.
- has costed
 - was cost
 - is costing
 - would cost
74. I found combining work and study difficult at first but now I _____ .
- am used to it slowly
 - slowly get used to it
 - am slowly getting used to it
 - get slowly used to it
75. Of all the candidates for promotion, Sal is surely _____ .
- mostly suited
 - the most suitable
 - most suiting
 - one most suited
76. We sometimes avoid telling friends uncomfortable truths _____ .
- so they don't upset
 - so as not to upset them
 - so they are not upsetting
 - so to not upset them
77. The company's success _____ its clever advertising campaigns.
- has to do a lot with
 - is doing lots with
 - has a lot to do with
 - is having done with
78. I _____ the course just yet, if I were you.
- wouldn't drop out of
 - hadn't dropped
 - shouldn't drop out
 - am not dropping
79. All the players are in top shape and the team stands a good chance _____ the tournament.
- of winning
 - for to win
 - to win
 - at winning
80. Working with young children has taught me _____ things simply.
- how can I explain
 - why not explain
 - how to explain
 - about to explain
81. Paul doesn't have time to work on the spreadsheet and _____ .
- nor I have
 - neither me
 - nor me
 - neither do I
82. The lecturer warned the students in the back row, but they went on _____ .
- to talk regardless
 - talking regardless
 - regardless talking
 - regardless of talk
83. _____ for this exam, you are unlikely to pass.
- Not to study
 - Haven't studied
 - Not having studied
 - No studying
84. Carla has achieved a lot in her career, _____ her young age.
- considering
 - to consider
 - consideration of
 - consider that
85. We won't know who is responsible for these errors _____ sufficient information.
- that we have
 - so to have
 - unless having
 - until we have

A

Metro Cable Service		
Statement date:	June 1, 20 --	
Customer name:	Marilyn Parsons	
Customer account #:	02124754607	
Previous balance:	\$112.96 <i>Payment received – thank you!</i>	
Past due:	\$0.00	
Current Charges for June, 20--		
TV	Description	Charge
Ultra TV	Premium cable TV service – monthly charge	\$49.99
Movie World	Premium movie package – monthly charge	\$12.99
Internet	Description	Charge
Extreme Connect	High-speed Internet service – monthly charge	\$39.99
Internet Modem	Cable Internet equipment lease – monthly charge	\$9.99
Total due:		\$112.96
<i>Payment due July 1, 20--</i>		

B



Ditch Your ISPs Cable Modem and Get Your Own



If you have a high-speed Internet connection in your home, you're probably paying too much for it. Why? Because you're leasing your cable modem from your Internet service provider.

Most Internet service providers (ISPs) offer to lease to their customers Internet cable modems for a modest fee, which is typically \$8 to \$10 a month. On the one hand, this arrangement is convenient for customers. But on the other hand, over the course of a year, you're going to be paying between \$96 and \$120 simply to use your ISPs equipment. Many people happily lease their cable modems for years. But think about this: If you lease a modem for five years, you will have paid somewhere around \$500 for the privilege. The secret your ISP doesn't want you to know is that you can purchase your own cable modem for about \$50.

So, how do you go about getting rid of your leased modem, and installing your own? The process is so simple that you'll wonder why you didn't do it years ago.

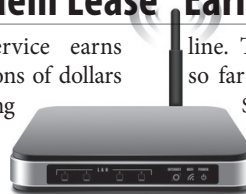
For a complete tutorial on how to return your leased cable modem, and how to purchase, and install your own cable modem, click on the link below.

[<Tutorial: Ditch Your ISPs Cable Modem and Get Your Own>](#)

C

Metro Cable Service Cable Modem Lease Earnings Down

Metro Cable Service earns hundreds of millions of dollars so far this year is at least a year from leasing \$10 million, and cable modems expectations are to its customers. that the final year-end figure will be It charges each substantially higher.



of its estimated five million customers about ten dollars a month, or about \$120 per year, to lease the cable modem required to connect their computers and other devices to the Internet service that is delivered via cables into their homes.

However, all that is changing rapidly. Metro has seen a steady stream of customers opting to provide their own cable modems rather than lease one from the company. Robin Sayer, a company spokesperson, said that so far this year, nearly 100,000 customers have returned their cable modems and installed their own, and that the number of people making the switch is rising each month. This is bad news for the company's bottom

line. The loss in revenue so far this year is at least \$10 million, and expectations are that the final year-end figure will be substantially higher. In addition to these losses, and perhaps even more significantly, Metro, like almost every other cable TV and Internet service provider in the nation, is losing customers in general. Nationally, customers are looking for ways to save money on their monthly bills. Many customers are reducing their service – downgrading from premium services – or abandoning service all together. Cable TV service is particularly hard-hit. So-called cord cutters are finding that there are many online alternatives to cable TV; many popular cable programs and TV shows are available on the Internet, either free, or for less than what cable service providers are charging.

READING

Questions 86-87 refer to section A on page 86.

86. Which item does Marilyn Parsons pay the most for?
- Ultra TV
 - Movie World
 - Extreme Connect
 - Internet Modem
87. What does Marilyn Parsons' billing statement include?
- a local tax
 - a fee for late payment
 - a fee for equipment use
 - a charge for a service call

Questions 88-91 refer to section B on page 86.

88. What is the blog post mainly about?
- saving money
 - new technology
 - using the Internet
 - an Internet service provider
89. In the first sentence of paragraph 2, what does the word **modest** mean?
- easy to use
 - not very large
 - paid one time
 - hidden from view
90. In the second sentence of paragraph 2, what does **this arrangement** refer to?
- changing ISPs
 - leasing equipment
 - installing a cable modem
 - receiving Internet service
91. What will people learn by clicking the link?
- how to contact the author
 - how to get faster Internet speeds
 - how to install their own equipment
 - how to upgrade their Internet service

Questions 92-97 refer to section C on page 86.

92. What is noted about Metro Cable?
- It plans to offer customers free cable modems.
 - It makes a lot of money from leasing modems.
 - It charges less for modems than many other ISPs.
 - Its customers are billed an average of \$120 per month.

93. What does Robin Sayer say is increasing?
- Metro Cable's annual revenues
 - Metro Cable's fee for leasing cable modems
 - the number of TV channels Metro Cable is offering
 - the number of people supplying their own modems
94. In the last sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace **substantially**?
- much
 - great
 - slightly
 - moderately
95. What does Metro Cable expect for the end of the year?
- It will reduce many of its fees.
 - It will lose more than \$10 million.
 - It will add more than 100,000 customers.
 - It will make changes to the services it provides.
96. What is implied to be a trend nationally?
- watching fewer hours of TV
 - switching to a lower level of cable service
 - lowering fees for cable and Internet services
 - using mobile devices for accessing the Internet
97. What does the author suggest about many popular cable TV shows?
- They actually have small audiences.
 - People are becoming bored with them.
 - They are becoming more expensive to produce.
 - People are watching them free on the Internet.

Question 98 refers to sections A and B.

98. How much could the information in the tutorial have helped Marilyn Parsons to save on her current bill?
- \$9.99
 - \$39.99
 - \$49.99
 - \$112.96

Question 99 refers to sections B and C.

99. How does section C relate to the advice given in section B?
- It offers alternatives.
 - It points out the benefits.
 - It argues against the idea.
 - It discusses the consequences.

A

Bananas — \$0.29/lb every day low price

Bananas are a fantastic year-round snack. For best flavor, select ones that are fully yellow with just a few brown spots. Try them sliced into cereal or pancakes, in fruit salad, blended into smoothies, and baked into muffins. Try baking, broiling, or sautéing them with butter and sugar for a delicious dessert.

ORIGIN: COSTA RICA

Nutrition Facts	Amt per Serving	%DV*	Amt per Serving	%DV*
Serving size: 1 medium banana (118g) Calories 110 Calories from Fat 0 *Percent Daily Values (%DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.	Total Fat 0g	1%	Total Carbohydrate 30g	10%
	Cholesterol 0mg	0%	Dietary Fiber 3g	12%
	Sodium 0mg	0%	Sugars 19g	
	Potassium 450mg	13%	Protein 1g	2%
	Vitamin A	2%	Calcium 5.9 mg	1%
	Vitamin C	15%	Iron 0.3 mg	2%

B

Bananas

Bananas are among the most widely consumed fruits on the planet. There are hundreds of edible varieties that fall into two distinct groups: sweet bananas and plantain bananas (often referred to simply as bananas and plantains, respectively). Sweet bananas are the familiar yellow bananas found in supermarkets everywhere, which are usually eaten raw, while plantain bananas are typically green, and are usually cooked.

Bananas have a range of colors, flavors and textures, depending on the variety. Although yellow bananas are the most common, ripe banana skins can be red, pink, purple, or black. Some varieties are sweet with a soft texture, while others are bland and have a stiffer texture.

In the United States, most commercial bananas today are the Cavendish variety. The Cavendish is a close relative of the Gros Michel variety, which was nearly wiped out entirely by a fungus epidemic in the 1950s. Prior to the epidemic, the Gros Michel was the most popular sweet banana. The Cavendish is resistant to the fungus, and has largely replaced the Gros Michel as the world's best-selling banana.



C

BANANAS ONCE AGAIN UNDER THREAT

Up until 1965, the world was eating better bananas than it is today. They had superior taste, they remained fresh longer, and were less easily damaged in shipping and handling. Those bananas were a variety known as Gros Michel. They were the most common banana in the world. So what happened?

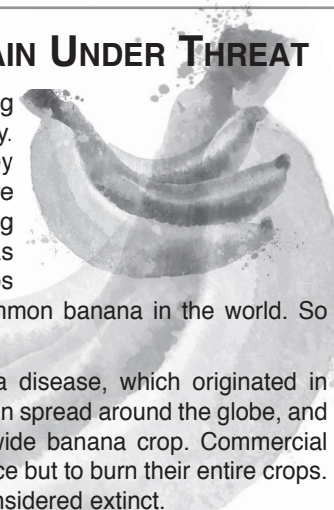
A fungal disease called Panama disease, which originated in Central America in the 1950s, soon spread around the globe, and infected nearly the entire worldwide banana crop. Commercial banana plantations had little choice but to burn their entire crops. In 1965, the Gros Michel was considered extinct.

With the loss of the Gros Michel, the banana industry needed a replacement. Commercial growers soon turned to the Cavendish variety. It had long been considered an inferior banana, particularly when compared to the Gros Michel, but it had the advantage of being immune to Panama disease. Within a few years, the Cavendish became the world's most common banana. These are the ordinary yellow bananas most people will find at their local supermarket or produce store.

But the Cavendish has a major problem: It has no genetic diversity. The Cavendish variety is infertile, meaning it cannot be planted from seeds. All Cavendish plants arise from cuttings from another Cavendish plant. They are thus identical in their genetic makeup, meaning that should a new disease come along, every single Cavendish plant is at risk of being killed off.

In 1990, a fungal disease that is very similar to Panama disease emerged in Malaysia. The disease, called TP4, is highly infectious, and affects not only the Cavendish variety, but others as well. TP4 is spreading slowly around the world, and has been found so far in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Australia, and Africa.

To date, there are no known banana varieties that are resistant to TP4.



READING

Questions 100-101 refer to section A on page 88.

100. What is noted about the bananas being sold?
- They are fully ripe.
 - They are from Costa Rica.
 - They are sold by the dozen.
 - They are offered at a special price.
101. What do bananas have the highest Percent Daily Value of?
- sugars
 - vitamin C
 - potassium
 - dietary fiber

Questions 102-105 refer to section B on page 88.

102. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does the word **distinct** mean?
- flavorful
 - related
 - common
 - different
103. What is one way in which bananas are said to differ from plantains?
- bananas are smaller
 - bananas ripen more quickly
 - bananas have a softer texture
 - bananas are not usually cooked
104. What can be inferred about bananas up until the 1950s?
- They had a wider variety of colors.
 - They were likely to be Gros Michel.
 - They were less popular than they are today.
 - They were less flavorful than the Cavendish.
105. What is noted about Cavendish bananas?
- They are larger than Gros Michel bananas.
 - They are related to Gros Michel bananas.
 - They are sweeter than Gros Michel bananas.
 - They are more popular than Gros Michel bananas.

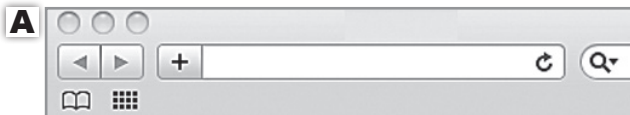
Questions 106-110 refer to section C on page 88.

106. According to the article, how were Gros Michel bananas better than Cavendish bananas?
- They grew faster.
 - They cost less to produce.
 - They produced more fruit.
 - They could be kept longer.
107. In the third sentence of paragraph 3, what does **it** refer to?
- Panama disease
 - the banana industry
 - the Cavendish variety
 - the Gros Michel variety
108. What is noted about bananas found in supermarkets today?
- They are likely to be the Cavendish variety.
 - They are no longer immune to Panama disease.
 - They are more similar to the Gros Michel variety.
 - They are considered inferior to the Cavendish variety.
109. What is said to be a problem with the Cavendish variety?
- its lack of biological diversity
 - its unpopularity with consumers
 - its difficulty in planting from seeds
 - its susceptibility to Panama disease
110. What can be inferred about TP4?
- It does not affect the Cavendish variety.
 - It could wipe out the Cavendish variety.
 - It is a serious threat to the Gros Michel variety.
 - It is restricted to Asia.

Question 111 refers to sections A and C.

111. What can be inferred about the advertised bananas?
- They may be infected with TP4.
 - They are at risk from Panama disease.
 - They were probably not planted from seeds.
 - They are more nutritious than those from before 1965.

A




Top-Selling DSLRs

Looking for a Digital Single Lens Reflex Camera (DSLR), for yourself or as a gift? Then you've come to the right place!

To help you find exactly what you're looking for, we've put together a list of the Top 10 Best-Selling DSLRs.

Our searchable list is updated daily, and is based on data from hundreds of camera dealers across the country, as well as the top online retailers. You'll always have the current rank for each camera, as well as up-to-date product reviews from real customers, current prices, and links for direct purchases from popular online retail sites.



Click here to see the list:
<Top-selling DSLRs>

B

REVIEW: EMPIRE 100

Bottom line:

The Empire 100 is the most popular entry-level DSLR. It has an impressive list of specifications, including a 24 megapixel sensor and 1080/60p High Definition (HD) video recording. It provides the perfect amount of control for beginning photographers, offers basic in-camera photo editing options, and has an excellent battery life.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image sensor is very good Light, yet rugged Ability to shoot still photos in Auto mode or complete Manual mode Excellent battery life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual settings buried in camera menus Limited controls for shooting video Auto mode uses very slow shutter speeds when flash is off Slow auto focus
Recommended for	Not recommended for
A beginning amateur photographer who wants a DSLR and plans to shoot mainly in Auto mode, with only occasional need to take manual control over basic settings.	Photographers who need high-end in-camera editing features, fast shutter speeds and focusing in Auto mode, and those who want to regularly take manual control over camera settings.

C

SPOTLIGHT ON THE PROS

Interview with David Stoecker

Professional sports photographer David Stoecker is well known for his iconic images of extreme rock climbers. We caught up with David last week and talked to him about what he shoots in his spare time, and what gear he uses.



Spotlight on the Pros: You're known for photographing rock climbers. Is there anything else you like to photograph?

David Stoecker: I actually started out as a street photographer, and that's something I still like to keep up with. I carry a camera with me everywhere, and I take pictures of whatever strikes me as interesting. That could be people, or an unusual place, or maybe just an odd shape or some colors that go well together. I'm always looking for things to photograph. So, while I make my living photographing climbers, it's not the only thing that interests me, as an artist.

SOTP: Many of our readers are interested in gear. You say you carry a camera with you everywhere. I don't imagine that's the same camera you use when you're photographing something like rock climbers.

DS: Actually, it is. People assume that because I'm a professional, I use high-end gear. And I do have some really nice cameras. But when I'm working, I'm usually in some pretty unforgiving environments. For example, when I'm shooting climbers, I'm up there with them; I'm hanging from a rope, and banging into rocks, and all that. Not the kind of environment you want to bring expensive gear to. So I mainly use an Empire 100, both when I'm working, and when I'm just walking around.

SOTP: Really? That's surprising. The Empire 100 is known more as a budget camera.

DS: Exactly. They're cheap, which means if I drop one 100 meters down a mountain – which I've done more than once – I'm not out thousands of dollars. They're lightweight, which is key for me, and they can take a fair amount of abuse. And you know what? They take pretty good pictures.

SOTP: Well, like they always say, it's the photographer who takes the pictures, not the camera.

DS: True.

READING

Questions 112-113 refer to section A on page 90.

112. In the second sentence of paragraph 3, what does the word **rank** refer to?
- what features a camera has
 - where a camera is on a list
 - where a camera can be purchased
 - what the retail price of a camera is
113. What can visitors to the site do?
- sell their used DSLRs
 - learn how to use DSLRs
 - click a link to purchase a camera
 - leave comments about their favorite cameras

Questions 114-117 refer to section B on page 90.

114. What is praised about the Empire 100?
- its low price
 - it battery life
 - its auto focus
 - its shutter speed
115. What is implied about the manual settings?
- They are limited.
 - They are hard to find.
 - They are difficult to use.
 - They are easy to understand.
116. What can be inferred about the Empire 100?
- It is not yet sold in stores.
 - It is used mainly for video.
 - It is available at a discount.
 - It is not intended for professional use.
117. What does the word **rugged** mean, as it is used in the review?
- strong
 - elegant
 - portable
 - inexpensive

Questions 118-122 refer to section C on page 90.

118. Which word could best replace **iconic** as it is used in the passage?
- action
 - famous
 - published
 - photographic
119. Why does David Stoecker mention an unusual place?
- to suggest something he might photograph
 - to describe what he likes about rock climbing
 - to give details about a well-known photograph he took
 - to point out a difficulty in photographing rock climbers
120. What does David Stoecker say people assume about him?
- He is not a rock climber.
 - He is an environmentalist.
 - He started as a sports photographer.
 - He uses professional camera equipment.
121. What does David Stoecker claim he has done?
- taken thousands of photographs
 - climbed hundreds of mountains
 - owned dozens of different cameras
 - dropped his camera several times
122. What feature does David Stoecker suggest is important to him when choosing a camera?
- its lens
 - its style
 - its speed
 - its weight

Question 123 refers to sections A and B.

123. How are section A and section B similar?
- They get their data from the same sources.
 - Their purpose is to help people make decisions.
 - Their focus is on serving professional photographers.
 - They reached the same conclusions about the Empire 100.

A

GermGuard Antibacterial Soap

Every day, your hands pick up literally millions of germs that could cause sickness. GermGuard Antibacterial Soap uses a special formula to eliminate 99% of the bacteria on your skin while moisturizing and leaving your hands feeling soft, smooth, clean, and refreshed.

Features & Benefits:

- Washes away dirt
- Eliminates 99% of bacteria on skin
- Moisturizer promotes healthy skin
- Recommended for everyday use
- Frequent use keeps your family safe from germs

For external use only. Keep out of reach of children. If irritation or sensitivity occurs, discontinue use.



B



GermGuard Antibacterial Soap

I work in a hospital, an environment that is notoriously high in germs and bacteria. To lessen the chances that I'll bring something harmful home to my family, I use GermGuard Antibacterial Soap. So do all my co-workers. The active ingredient in GermGuard is triclosan, which lab tests have shown is highly effective in killing bacteria.

GermGuard is primarily a hand soap, but my family (husband and two teen daughters) also uses it for general bathing. It gets us all clean, and it has a fresh, pleasant smell to it. But most importantly, it is gentle on our skin. My family has very sensitive skin, and it's difficult to find a soap that we can all use. In the past, we have each had to use our own soap, because there was no single soap that did not leave one of us with dry or itchy skin after using it. GermGuard leaves all our skin soft and smooth.

I highly recommend GermGuard.

Joyce C.,
Seattle, Washington



C

ANTIBACTERIAL SOAP VERSUS ORDINARY SOAP

Doctors and healthcare professionals will tell you that frequently washing your hands with soap and water is one of the easiest and most effective ways of keeping yourself and your family healthy. And many people feel that using so-called antibacterial soap will give them even more protection. After all, isn't the point of all this washing to kill germs?



As it turns out, antibacterial soaps do not kill any more germs than regular soap does. While it's true that triclosan, the active ingredient in most antibacterial soaps, does indeed kill bacteria under laboratory conditions, it requires up to nine hours of exposure to see results. What's more, triclosan may actually do more harm than good.

Triclosan was originally developed for use as an antibacterial agent for use in hospital settings. It eventually began to be used by manufacturers of soap and other consumer products during the 1990s. Today, the chemical is found in a wide array of products, including hand wipes and hand sanitizers, cutting boards for food, and even mattress pads.

Although triclosan is widely used, its effectiveness and safety have been called into question. In fact, there is emerging evidence that triclosan is being overused, which is leading to antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria – in effect, creating germs that are even more dangerous than the ones that currently exist. Studies have shown that several bacteria that threaten human health have acquired resistance to many drugs that were once effective in treating them. Further research is required to determine what role triclosan plays in fueling antibiotic resistance, but early studies have hinted that triclosan may be a large part of the problem.

For most people, simply washing with plain soap and water offers ample protection from germs likely to be encountered in daily life.

READING

Questions 124-125 refer to section A on page 92.

124. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word **eliminate** as it is used in the advertisement?
- end up
 - sort out
 - get rid of
 - throw away
125. What does the advertisement imply that the product can do?
- relieve pain
 - reduce stress
 - protect health
 - heal skin problems

Questions 126-129 refer to section B on page 92.

126. In the last sentence of paragraph 1, which word could best replace **effective**?
- helpful
 - valuable
 - practical
 - successful
127. What does Joyce C. imply she worries about doing?
- bathing with GermGuard
 - harming the environment
 - using products that contain triclosan
 - bringing germs home from the hospital
128. What does Joyce C. say has been difficult for her family to find?
- soap that smells good
 - a replacement for GermGuard
 - an antibacterial soap without triclosan
 - soap that does not cause skin problems
129. In the fifth sentence of paragraph 2, what does **it** refer to?
- soap
 - a smell
 - dry skin
 - sensitive skin

Questions 130-134 refer to section C on page 92.

130. What do tests in laboratories imply about triclosan?
- It does not kill bacteria right away.
 - It should not be used outside of hospitals.
 - It is not effective against many kinds of bacteria.
 - It fails to kill some bacteria found in hospital settings.
131. What are hand sanitizers an example of?
- a product that protects health
 - a product containing triclosan
 - a product many people use daily
 - a product doctors recommend using
132. What is noted about some drugs that treat bacteria?
- They are found in nature.
 - They have become ineffective.
 - They were developed in the 1990s.
 - They are not available in some hospitals.
133. In the third sentence of paragraph 4, what does **them** refer to?
- drugs
 - studies
 - bacteria
 - chemicals
134. What can be inferred about antibacterial soap?
- It is no longer made with triclosan.
 - It contains dangerous levels of triclosan.
 - It is not more effective than ordinary soap.
 - It kills significantly more germs than ordinary soap.

Questions 135 refers to sections A, B and C.

135. How does section C differ from sections A and B?
- It offers mainly opinions.
 - It points out the benefits of triclosan.
 - It recommends a different brand of antibacterial soap.
 - It does not support claims about antibacterial soap.

