

**Test**

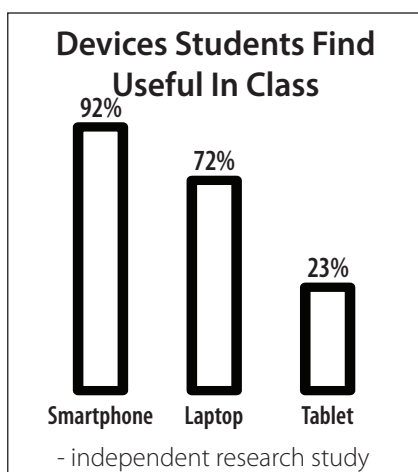
**1**

# WRITING

## Writing Instructions

- Choose either Task 1 (Article/Proposal) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for “Article/Proposal” or “Essay” on your writing answer document.
- You will have 45 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 two pages.
- 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.

## Writing Prompt



**50% of schools report that tablet programs improve academic performance; 40% say it makes no difference**

- government study

“I’m easily distracted when I have my tablet in class.”

- Ike Taylor, Student

### Task 1: Article

Your school is introducing a new tablet program. Every student will be given a tablet computer for use in and out of the classroom. Write an **article** for a school blog explaining the impact of this policy and your opinion of it. Include at least one piece of information given above to support your response.

### Task 2: Essay

In many countries, schools are providing laptops and tablet computers for students to use in school. These serve to replace paper-based assignments and exams. Write an **essay** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of this trend. Include at least one piece of information given above to support your response.

### Remember

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

# LISTENING

## Listening Section Instructions

This section of the test has three 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.

### Part 1

In this part, you will hear 20 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet. 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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1. What is the woman's concern?
  - A. whether the photos are high quality
  - B. whether it is legal to use the website's photos
  - C. whether the photos accurately illustrate the past
  - D. whether people will want to use the photos in school
2. What did the man do for the woman?
  - A. gave her a medical exam
  - B. supplied her with vitamins
  - C. recommended she see a doctor
  - D. suggested a unique treatment method
3. What is the woman probably going to do?
  - A. give a public talk
  - B. quickly write some notes
  - C. go home and get her notes
  - D. have a meeting with people she does not know
4. What did the woman probably do?
  - A. purchased the wrong product
  - B. had an accident involving chemicals
  - C. put the wrong products in the cabinet
  - D. failed to inform the man about a danger
5. What can be inferred about the man?
  - A. He borrowed a book from the woman.
  - B. He is helping the woman study for a test.
  - C. He and the woman are in the same class.
  - D. He loaned the woman something for school.
6. What are the speakers discussing?
  - A. student social problems
  - B. how to keep students safe
  - C. positive effects of social media
  - D. an incident that occurred in school
7. What does the woman imply?
  - A. Her career counselor did not give her useful advice.
  - B. She is not ready to start thinking about her future career.
  - C. She was advised to pursue a career in computer programming.
  - D. The computer program gave her an answer she disagreed with.
8. What does the man ask the woman to do?
  - A. write her name on a form
  - B. send a message to Alex Vogel
  - C. send a package out for delivery
  - D. deliver a package to Alex Vogel's office
9. Why does the man mention his roommate?
  - A. to justify his restaurant suggestion
  - B. to explain how he learned about Lucille's
  - C. to suggest a dish the woman's parents should try
  - D. to recommend a person for the woman to talk to

# LISTENING

10. What does the woman say about most people her age?
- A. They should try to avoid leaving university in debt.
  - B. They need to balance their interests with making money.
  - C. They do not know what they want to do with their careers.
  - D. They choose careers based on what they are passionate about.
11. What do the speakers imply?
- A. Fares need to be raised to improve quality.
  - B. Subways provide better service than buses.
  - C. Public transportation has been getting worse.
  - D. They disagree with the decision to raise prices.
12. What are the speakers discussing?
- A. where the woman works out
  - B. the woman's exercise routine
  - C. the best local gym for fitness classes
  - D. where the woman teaches a spin class
13. What does the man suggest?
- A. Many salespeople have difficulty handling rejection.
  - B. Most people misunderstand the key to success in sales.
  - C. Most salespeople understand that sales is an emotional business.
  - D. Successful salespeople know how to appeal to customers' emotions.
14. What can be inferred about the woman?
- A. She is trying to avoid meeting with the man.
  - B. She has more experience in her field than the man.
  - C. She wishes to discuss a job opportunity with the man.
  - D. She has cancelled several planned meetings with the man.
15. What does the woman explain?
- A. the benefits of using makeup
  - B. how to apply a makeup product
  - C. the purpose of a makeup product
  - D. what her friends said about a makeup product
16. What does the woman imply?
- A. The phone is not worth the price.
  - B. The man does not need a new phone.
  - C. They should check out a different phone.
  - D. She knows someone who has the same phone.
17. What do the speakers say about the project?
- A. The deadline for the project keeps changing.
  - B. They plan to talk with their client about the deadlines.
  - C. The clients are making them work faster than they want.
  - D. They disagree on whether the requirements are reasonable.
18. What can be inferred about the woman?
- A. She wants to change her career focus.
  - B. She has not yet graduated from school.
  - C. She has been working in a large corporation.
  - D. She is a lawyer who specializes in writing contracts.
19. What can be inferred about the woman?
- A. She is a musician.
  - B. She lives in Atlanta.
  - C. She is a famous actress.
  - D. She met the man once before.
20. What kind of work does the man probably do?
- A. writing
  - B. accounting
  - C. graphic design
  - D. event planning

# LISTENING

## Part 2

In this part, you will hear three short talks. After each talk, you will hear six 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 and 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 someone leading a conference call.


21. What is probably true about the participants?
  - A. They have never met each other before.
  - B. They usually meet face to face.
  - C. They work for different companies.
  - D. They are usually late for meetings.
  
22. What does the speaker imply about the meeting?
  - A. It is being recorded.
  - B. It is starting behind schedule.
  - C. It is required for all attendees.
  - D. It is expected to last most of the day.
  
23. What can be inferred about some members of the speaker's audience?
  - A. They did not receive a copy of the agenda.
  - B. They had trouble logging into the meeting.
  - C. They are not confident using computer technology.
  - D. They have never used the videoconferencing software.
  
24. What instructions does the speaker give participants?
  - A. how to download a file
  - B. how to start and stop the video
  - C. how to mute their microphones
  - D. how to politely interrupt the meeting
  
25. What does the speaker say will happen later?
  - A. There will be a short break at 11:00 a.m.
  - B. Time will be set aside for participants to ask questions.
  - C. Attendees will be asked to participate in an online survey.
  - D. A person from outside the company will give a presentation.
  
26. Why does the speaker say: 
  - A. People will wait for late attendees to arrive.
  - B. Participants will briefly introduce themselves.
  - C. The speaker will review all the items on the agenda.
  - D. Control of the meeting will be passed to a work colleague.

### Notes

# LISTENING

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

**Listen to a scientist discuss a method of cleaning the environment.**

27. How does the speaker introduce his talk?
- A. by highlighting several benefits of plants
  - B. by demonstrating how phytoremediation works
  - C. by emphasizing the importance of a clean environment
  - D. by listing several environmental problems caused by pollution
28. What can be inferred about the history of phytoremediation?
- A. A researcher proposed a theory that was rejected.
  - B. An accidental discovery led to testing by scientists.
  - C. A farmer invented a method for cleaning his property.
  - D. A government study was stopped due to lack of funding.
29. What is claimed about phytoremediation?
- A. It is ineffective in removing certain types of toxins.
  - B. It takes advantage of a natural tendency of plants.
  - C. It requires that plants be bred specifically for the purpose.
  - D. It works faster than other methods to decontaminate the environment.
30. Why are poplars used for phytoremediation?
- A. because they grow naturally in many polluted areas
  - B. because they are not harmed when they absorb toxins
  - C. because they grow faster than most other species of trees
  - D. because they produce special chemicals that counteract pollution
31. What does the speaker imply about bacteria?
- A. They are not effective in breaking down toxic compounds.
  - B. They are very beneficial to some varieties of trees.
  - C. Scientists have identified several species that assist phytoremediation.
  - D. They contain toxins that poplars are able to remove from polluted sites.
32. Why does the speaker say: 
- A. to emphasize the long-term benefits of phytoremediation
  - B. to show the types of toxins phytoremediation can remove
  - C. to give an example of how phytoremediation is being used
  - D. to offer technical details about how poplars clean the environment

Notes

# LISTENING

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

## Listen to a podcast about a scholastic health program.

## Notes

33. What does the speaker imply about the Mile-A-Day program in the past?
- A. It failed to show significant benefits in past studies.
  - B. It was supported by government without proof that it worked.
  - C. It was controversial in many of the places where it was adopted.
  - D. It made claims about its benefits that were contradicted by research.
34. What information is given about the Mile-A-Day program?
- A. the number of years it has been in use
  - B. the number of schools using the program
  - C. the number of US states that use the program
  - D. the number of students participating in the program
35. What was a feature of the Frew University research?
- A. comparing children in different schools
  - B. tracking children's academic performance
  - C. conducting two separate rounds of studies
  - D. examining children's diets and exercise routines
36. What does the speaker say often happens to girls as they move toward adolescence?
- A. Their physical activity declines.
  - B. They begin to worry about their health.
  - C. They are more likely than boys to become obese.
  - D. They participate in fewer scholastic sports programs.
37. What does the speaker say the Frew University study was unable to prove?
- A. how the Mile-A-Day program physically affected girls and boys
  - B. why girls benefitted more from the Mile-A-Day program than boys
  - C. if more girls become healthier from the Mile-A-Day program than boys
  - D. which factors were most significant in improving the health of girls and boys
38. How does the speaker conclude her talk?
- A. by suggesting directions for further research into childhood obesity
  - B. by implying that physical exercise is only one factor affecting childhood obesity
  - C. by recommending that the Mile-A-Day program be implemented in all schools
  - D. by questioning whether childhood obesity can be adequately addressed by schools

# LISTENING

## Part 3

In this part, you will hear two segments from a radio program. After each segment, you will hear six questions about it. Before each segment begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each segment 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, or C.

Do you have any questions?

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Look at the questions. Then, listen to the first segment.

39. How do the speakers describe the sick sea lions?
  - A. like they are injured
  - B. like they are experiencing pain
  - C. like they have been deprived of food
  
40. How do the sea lions become ill?
  - A. by eating contaminated fish
  - B. by eating toxic marine algae
  - C. by coming into contact with pollution
  
41. What does Dr. Lorentz say he did with the sea lions?
  - A. He scanned their brains.
  - B. He studied their feeding habits.
  - C. He treated them with domoic acid.
  
42. What does domoic acid affect in sea lions?
  - A. their sense of sight
  - B. their spatial memory
  - C. their swimming ability
  
43. How does perseveration affect sea lions?
  - A. by preventing them from mating
  - B. by changing their usual hunting behavior
  - C. by interfering with their food metabolism
  
44. What can be inferred about Dr. Lorentz's research?
  - A. It utilizes innovative new technology.
  - B. It solves a longstanding scientific mystery.
  - C. It needs to be validated by further research.

**Notes**



# LISTENING

Look at the questions. Then, listen to the second segment.

45. What does Derek Turnbull's job involve?
- A. training new employees
  - B. creating cross-functional teams
  - C. matching employers and job seekers
46. Why was Lydia Hayes surprised?
- A. She did not anticipate Derek Turnbull's question.
  - B. She did not realize Derek Turnbull had changed jobs.
  - C. She did not expect an answer Derek Turnbull gave her.
47. What does Derek Turnbull say is important for employees to be able to do?
- A. take directions from bosses and supervisors
  - B. understand how their companies are organized
  - C. work with people both in and out of the company
48. What is noted about cross-functional teams?
- A. They can be difficult to lead.
  - B. They are made up of people from different teams.
  - C. They are becoming increasingly important to many businesses.
49. What does Derek Turnbull say about the term "collaboration"?
- A. It is often misunderstood.
  - B. It covers many different skills.
  - C. It describes a large part of his job.
50. What does Derek Turnbull imply about people who are good collaborators?
- A. They have excellent writing skills.
  - B. They are likely to advance in their careers.
  - C. They are able to work well with a variety of people.

Notes



End of the listening test

## READING: GRAMMAR

51. She \_\_\_\_\_ on campus for even a year before the noise in her dormitory forced her to move.
- A. is not
  - B. has not been
  - C. had not been
  - D. was not being
52. Our sustainable development goals require \_\_\_\_\_ differently about every facet of building construction.
- A. do we think
  - B. that we think
  - C. we are thinking
  - D. what we have thought
53. \_\_\_\_\_ finished studying for my English test, but I've also finished writing my history essay.
- A. I am only not
  - B. Only am I not
  - C. Not only am I
  - D. Not that I am only
54. The characteristics we are born with have more influence on our personalities than any experiences \_\_\_\_\_ in our lives.
- A. we may have
  - B. we ought to have
  - C. could we be having
  - D. should we have had
55. By the time we get to the airport, Bob's plane \_\_\_\_\_ and he'll be wondering where we are.
- A. is arriving
  - B. had arrived
  - C. having arrived
  - D. will have arrived
56. \_\_\_\_\_ much of their adult lives at work, job satisfaction is an important element of individual well-being.
- A. As most people spend
  - B. Had most people spent
  - C. For people mostly spend
  - D. Most people are spending
57. A major change brought about by the automobile was \_\_\_\_\_ suburbs connected to cities by superhighways.
- A. to develop the
  - B. of the developing
  - C. developing of the
  - D. the development of
58. Atsuko's bonsai is lovely, but it's not nearly as impressive \_\_\_\_\_ grown by Kumiko.
- A. the one is
  - B. as the one
  - C. not as the one
  - D. as the one that

# READING: GRAMMAR

59. Erik and his family love the holidays; there is \_\_\_\_\_ than spend them together.
- A. nothing they rather would do
  - B. they would rather do nothing
  - C. rather they would do nothing
  - D. nothing they would rather do
60. Universities ought to provide graduates with the knowledge and skills \_\_\_\_\_ in the workplace.
- A. need
  - B. to need
  - C. needed
  - D. needing
61. Sylvia asked that she \_\_\_\_\_ alone to finish her work without disruption.
- A. be left
  - B. is to leave
  - C. will be left
  - D. was leaving herself
62. John couldn't decide whether to study finance or design; his father strongly supported \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
- A. former
  - B. formerly
  - C. the former
  - D. formerly the
63. When his alarm went off this morning, he shut it off, rolled over, and slept \_\_\_\_\_ another twenty minutes.
- A. by
  - B. till
  - C. for
  - D. from
64. \_\_\_\_\_ Edwards is the head coach, he needs to take full responsibility for the behavior of his players on and off the field.
- A. Not only but
  - B. On behalf of
  - C. Inasmuch as
  - D. In order that
65. The new law passed by the city council requires that the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ a budget for approval, no later than April 1.
- A. submit
  - B. to submit
  - C. submitting
  - D. who submits
66. "There seems to be some tension between John and Janet."  
"I know. Did you notice how, when he came into the room, she got up and left \_\_\_\_\_ hello to him?"
- A. before to say
  - B. without saying
  - C. outside of saying
  - D. other than to say

# READING: CLOZE

**This passage is about a new animal species.**

Amphipods are an order of crustaceans, similar to shrimp, that are found in saltwater and freshwater environments. There are nearly 10,000 species of amphipods in the world, (67) in size from 1 to 340 mm in length.

Now, a new species of amphipod can be added to the (68). Measuring about 50mm (two inches) in length, the new amphipod, *Epimeria quasimodo*, is named for the main character in Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, (69) its somewhat humped back. It was discovered by researchers in the frigid waters (70) Antarctica.

The genus *Epimeria* is (71) in the glacial waters surrounding the southern continent. There are 26 known species, (72) by vivid colors and a variety of wild morphological structures, that evoke (73) with dragons and other mythological creatures.

(74) their morphological variety, researchers have long assumed they knew most of what they needed to about the genus. In 2007, however, a comprehensive (75) of the genus was published by a pair of Belgian researchers. Using DNA evidence, the researchers demonstrated that much remained (76) about these spectacular invertebrates, sparking newfound interest in the genus.

- |     |                  |                         |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------|
| 67. | A. altering      | C. containing           |
|     | B. ranging       | D. comprising           |
| 68. | A. list          | C. species              |
|     | B. sum           | D. discovery            |
| 69. | A. due to        | C. as well as           |
|     | B. made of       | D. according to         |
| 70. | A. to            | C. into                 |
|     | B. off           | D. besides              |
| 71. | A. lively        | C. fertile              |
|     | B. plush         | D. abundant             |
| 72. | A. portrayed     | C. characterized        |
|     | B. constituted   | D. demonstrated         |
| 73. | A. examples      | C. comparisons          |
|     | B. differences   | D. observations         |
| 74. | A. Despite       | C. Although             |
|     | B. Because       | D. Throughout           |
| 75. | A. analysis      | C. expedition           |
|     | B. research      | D. information          |
| 76. | A. of learning   | C. should be learned    |
|     | B. to be learned | D. had not been learned |

# READING: CLOZE

**This passage is about English literature.**

The roots of English literature can be (77) to Germanic tribes who invaded Britain in the 5th century. These people had no written language but learned the Latin alphabet from Romans on the British Isles. Using this (78), they were able to document epic poems; previously only memorized, recited, and passed down (79) generations.

In 1066, England was conquered by the Normans from France, and elements of French and Latin (80) the English language. Nearly 300 years (81), Geoffrey Chaucer emerged. Chaucer is considered the “Father of English Literature.” His most famous work, a collection of stories called *The Canterbury Tales*, helped (82) vernacular English – English as it was spoken – (83) the French and Latin that were used by the royal court.

The 16th century saw the rise of lyric poetry, which is poetry that (84) personal feelings and emotions. Lyric poetry reached its (85) with the work of William Shakespeare, who, in addition to writing poetry, also wrote plays that (86) today.

- |     |                        |                         |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 77. | A. found               | C. located              |
|     | B. traced              | D. followed             |
| 78. | A. sign                | C. system               |
|     | B. symbol              | D. character            |
| 79. | A. via                 | C. into                 |
|     | B. past                | D. through              |
| 80. | A. spoke               | C. entered              |
|     | B. arrived             | D. intruded             |
| 81. | A. next                | C. more                 |
|     | B. later               | D. again                |
| 82. | A. popularizing        | C. to popularize        |
|     | B. popularity of       | D. the popularity       |
| 83. | A. as for              | C. besides which        |
|     | B. even though         | D. as opposed to        |
| 84. | A. speaks              | C. signifies            |
|     | B. phrases             | D. expresses            |
| 85. | A. rise                | C. top                  |
|     | B. height              | D. importance           |
| 86. | A. still perform       | C. still are performing |
|     | B. are still performed | D. have still performed |

# READING: VOCABULARY

87. Research shows that \_\_\_\_ lack of sleep is linked to colds, migraines, and other health problems.
- A. typical
  - B. chronic
  - C. established
  - D. conventional
88. People's lives are changing \_\_\_\_ automation and new technologies.
- A. now that
  - B. as long as
  - C. as a result of
  - D. provided that
89. Newly single, Helen wanted to establish a life that was \_\_\_\_ from her recent past.
- A. unlike
  - B. distinct
  - C. specific
  - D. obscure
90. There were a number of \_\_\_\_ that made editors question whether Jorgensen had faked the events he reported in his article.
- A. factions
  - B. opposites
  - C. alternatives
  - D. irregularities
91. Recent studies indicate that the ability in chimpanzees to exert self-control is strongly \_\_\_\_ to intelligence.
- A. alike
  - B. allied
  - C. related
  - D. controlled
92. Despite advances in machine learning, computers are not yet able to draw \_\_\_\_ from pictures.
- A. inferences
  - B. indications
  - C. innuendoes
  - D. interpretations
93. Many of the icebergs endangering vessels in the North Atlantic Ocean \_\_\_\_ in western Greenland.
- A. create
  - B. proceed
  - C. originate
  - D. introduce
94. The World Snooker Championship gets \_\_\_\_ in Bangkok, Thailand, next Saturday.
- A. in force
  - B. on hand
  - C. underway
  - D. on the road

# READING: VOCABULARY

95. Students who attend schools with culturally \_\_\_\_\_ populations learn at a young age how to get along with people from different backgrounds.
- A. diverse
  - B. various
  - C. assorted
  - D. miscellaneous
96. "Simpson and I never agree on anything."  
"I think you should both work harder to understand each other's \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. respects
  - B. relations
  - C. appraisals
  - D. perspectives
97. Regardless of what one thinks of him, Brady has been \_\_\_\_\_ writer, publishing more than forty novels in his career.
- A. a prolific
  - B. an ample
  - C. a plentiful
  - D. an opulent
98. The governor, \_\_\_\_\_ public health concerns, tried to raise taxes on sugary drinks.
- A. citing
  - B. urging
  - C. referring
  - D. summoning
99. One third of the earth's soil is said to be contaminated, and sustained efforts are necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ further pollution.
- A. refrain
  - B. prevent
  - C. protect
  - D. struggle
100. While the technology is evolving, the basic \_\_\_\_\_ of magnetic recording have remained.
- A. reasons
  - B. principles
  - C. vibrations
  - D. backgrounds
101. Once the bear is sedated, it needs to be examined quickly before the effects of the drug \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wear off
  - B. drop out
  - C. turn away
  - D. touch down
102. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ as to whether or not a space belongs between a number and a percent sign in written English.
- A. context
  - B. consent
  - C. consensus
  - D. concurrence

# READING

## This passage is about a medical condition.

Tinnitus is the perception of ringing or buzzing, in the ears. Affecting up to a third of the population in the US at some point, tinnitus is often a symptom of an underlying condition, such as ear injury, circulatory system disease, or age-related hearing loss. While tinnitus is not usually harmful in and of itself, chronic tinnitus can be extremely difficult to bear.

Until recently, tinnitus sufferers had little reason to believe doctors would ever find a cure. Drug therapies consistently failed, as did more invasive procedures like surgeries to remove the auditory nerve that transmits sound from the ear to the brain. The most common treatment today, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), doesn't even attempt to cure the condition; it only provides patients with strategies for living with it.

New treatments, however, are offering hope that a cure may be possible. One such treatment is Vagus Nerve Stimulation. This treatment involves implanting a small electrode into the neck near the vagus nerve, sending short electric pulses into the nerve while a short audio tone simultaneously stimulates the brain's auditory cortex – the part of the brain that processes sound. When it works, it "tones down" the tinnitus. The difficult part is getting the brain to maintain attention. Normally, when a signal is repeatedly sent to the brain, the brain eventually learns to ignore it. Not unlike the suppressed sensation of our clothes touching our skin.

Like Vagus Nerve Stimulation, Auditory-Somatosensory Stimulation also involves pairing auditory stimulation with timed electric impulses aimed at the brain. In fact, most current experimental treatments involve stimulating or altering the brain's activity in some way. In clinical trials, all these treatments work in about 50 percent of patients – a far cry from a cure, but a significant improvement over simply learning to live with it.

103. What is learned about tinnitus?
  - A. It is a common affliction.
  - B. Its severity depends on age.
  - C. It may cause other health problems.
  - D. It is centered in the brain and not the ears.
104. What does the author suggest about people suffering tinnitus?
  - A. They are frequently unable to sleep.
  - B. They have historically had little hope of relief.
  - C. They first experience symptoms as children.
  - D. They often suffer from depression and anxiety.
105. What is CBT given as an example of?
  - A. an ineffective treatment
  - B. an alternative drug therapy
  - C. an invasive surgical treatment
  - D. an unpopular treatment
106. According to the passage, what limits the effectiveness of Vagus Nerve Stimulation?
  - A. danger of damaging the auditory cortex
  - B. the brain's natural over-sensitivity to sound
  - C. maintaining the sensitivity of the brain to stimuli
  - D. finding touch-sensitive nerves to target with electrodes
107. Why is clothing mentioned in the third paragraph?
  - A. to demonstrate the effects of tinnitus on the brain
  - B. to explain the theory underlying Vagus Nerve Stimulation
  - C. to emphasize the ineffectiveness of traditional treatments
  - D. to illustrate a problem with one modern treatment option
108. What do the new treatments mentioned in the article have in common?
  - A. using electrical pulses to monitor the brain's activity
  - B. simultaneously stimulating multiple parts of the body
  - C. implanting electrodes into the patient's auditory cortex
  - D. targeting the brain with sounds that are louder than tinnitus



# READING

## This passage is about an American artist.

We widely assume that photographs capture reality, but through the lens of an artist, they can also serve to make statements. This is precisely what American artist Cindy Sherman has been doing her entire career: using photography to express her views on gender, media, and society.

Sherman burst onto the art world in the 1970s, with an iconic series of black-and-white photographs entitled "Untitled Film Stills." As the title suggests, the photographs represent images from 1950s and 60s Hollywood movies, often reflecting a single female protagonist played by the artist herself. It was a brilliant concept: grainy images from movies that never existed; created with such verve that they appeared authentic. In each still, Sherman photographed herself in a role that was ambiguously alluring, and the images surreptitiously critiqued conventional standards of female attractiveness. She became an instant favorite of cultural critics the world over. Feminists, postmodernists, and structuralists each claimed her as their own.

These early works established the motif in which Sherman has spent her entire career: elaborately styled "self-portraits" that reflect and comment upon social mores, stereotypes, and values. Sherman's elaborate tableaux always feature her in wigs and costumes that evoke images reflecting advertising, television, film, and fashion; challenging the cultural stereotypes proffered by these media. During the 1980s, Sherman began using color film and lighting intended to highlight facial expressions. In the 90s, she introduced stark photographs featuring mannequins and dolls, thus becoming less ambiguous and more strident in her critique of social conventions.

Still going strong in her sixties, few artists have embraced their contradictions so easily as Sherman. She takes photos of herself that are anything but self-portraits, all the while thumbing her nose at the widespread assumption that the camera never lies.

109. What does the author imply about most people who view photographs?
- A. They uncritically accept that images depict reality.
  - B. Their perceptions are influenced by their experiences.
  - C. Their reactions reflect cultural norms and social standards.
  - D. They are unaware of how their perceptions are manipulated.
110. Why does the author mention Sherman's "Untitled Film Stills"?
- A. to emphasize Sherman's camera techniques
  - B. to show how Sherman's style has evolved over time
  - C. to argue that Sherman's first works were uninteresting
  - D. to establish themes Sherman has focused on her entire career
111. What can be inferred about reactions to Sherman's early work?
- A. It immediately achieved commercial success.
  - B. It was instantly recognized as culturally significant.
  - C. It provoked opposing opinions among cultural experts.
  - D. It was criticized by feminists for its depictions of women.
112. What can be inferred is a feature of Cindy Sherman's work?
- A. imitation of landscape imagery
  - B. self-portrayal in various costumes and roles
  - C. refusal to use advanced photographic technology
  - D. use of un-stereotypically beautiful female models
113. How does Sherman's later style differ from her earliest works?
- A. It is more direct in its criticism of cultural norms.
  - B. It increasingly focuses on issues other than gender roles.
  - C. It incorporates color images of male models.
  - D. It is more ambiguous in its representations of female beauty.
114. In the last paragraph, what does the author mean by **thumbing her nose**?
- A. glorifying
  - B. ridiculing
  - C. portraying
  - D. acknowledging

# READING

## This passage is about Colony Collapse Disorder.

The world's bee population has been in decline for nearly two decades, due to what is called Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD).

CCD is a catastrophic event in which the worker bees of a beehive rapidly disappear, leaving behind an abandoned hive. This is disastrous for the bee colony and financially ruinous for beekeepers.

Colonies suffering from CCD are characterized by three simultaneous conditions. The first is that the abandoned hives contain unhatched honeybee eggs. Ordinarily, healthy bees will not abandon a hive with unhatched eggs. The second is that the abandoned hives have significant quantities of stored food, including honey and pollen. Normally, such unguarded food sources are robbed by bees from other colonies, or immediately raided by other hive pests. The last condition is that the queen bee is still present.

Although, what causes CCD is still not well understood, there are several leading theories. Possible culprits include pesticides, parasites, or pathogens. Mounting evidence suggests, however, that CCD is most likely caused by complex interactions among these factors.

Beekeepers around the world lose an estimated 30 percent of their bee colonies each year to CCD. This is significant, because more than one-third of the world's crop production is heavily dependent on pollination by bees. Certain crops are particularly threatened by the loss of bees. The state of California, in the United States, produces 80 percent of the world's almonds. When California's almond trees bloom – from February to March – nearly 60 percent of America's bee colonies are brought in to pollinate the crop. Because CCD poses such an imminent threat to California's almonds, many growers are exploring alternatives to bee pollination, including pollinating crops by hand, spraying pollen from crop-dusting aircraft, using insects other than bees, and even the use of so-called robotic bees.

115. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- A. to show how CCD affects crops
  - B. to describe a problem affecting bees
  - C. to discuss an important finding regarding CCD
  - D. to explain how bees adapt to environmental threats
116. According to the passage, what is the leading indication that a hive is suffering from CCD?
- A. that the hive is full of food
  - B. that the hive is free of pests
  - C. that the queen bee is present
  - D. that the worker bees have left the hive
117. According to the passage, what is implied about the cause of CCD?
- A. It could be due in part to climate change.
  - B. It is probably due to a combination of several factors.
  - C. It is currently thought to be due primarily to pesticides.
  - D. It seems increasingly likely to be due to human activity.
118. What is noted about the majority of US bee colonies during February and March?
- A. They produce very little honey.
  - B. They become more susceptible to CCD.
  - C. They have large numbers of unhatched eggs.
  - D. They are used to pollinate almonds in California.
119. Why does the author mention crop-dusting aircraft?
- A. to compare them to insects
  - B. to suggest a possible cause of CCD
  - C. to give an example of an alternative pollinator
  - D. to identify a problem associated with growing almonds
120. What statistic is provided?
- A. the number of almond trees grown in California
  - B. the financial impact of CCD on the honey industry
  - C. the total number of beekeepers impacted by CCD each year
  - D. the amount of global crops dependent on bee pollination

— End of the test —

# TEST 1 VOCABULARY REVIEW

## COLLOCATIONS: VERB + OBJECT

1 Choose a verb in list A and a word or phrase from list B to complete the sentences below with the correct collocation or phrase.

List A	Answer
1 assemble	_____
2 trace	_____
3 address	_____
4 pursue	_____
5 raise	_____
6 stimulate	_____
7 process	_____
8 draw	_____

List B
a conclusions
b people's spirits
c an immune response
d new information
e a team
f a key issue
g a career
h the origins

- 9 During the dark days of the war, cheerful songs \_\_\_\_\_ and made them forget about their problems, if only for a short while.
- 10 As we read, our brains are continually \_\_\_\_\_ and making connections between the various statements.
- 11 A vaccine works by introducing a small amount of the virus into the body, in order to \_\_\_\_\_ and cause the body to build its natural defenses.
- 12 There is not enough data about this phenomenon for scientists to \_\_\_\_\_ as to its causes.
- 13 The government has \_\_\_\_\_ of expert economic advisors to design a new policy for economic recovery.
- 14 Although the article covers most aspects of the topic, it fails to \_\_\_\_\_: namely, how to persuade people to act in the public interest, not just in their own interests.
- 15 This documentary aims to \_\_\_\_\_ of current social problems, by showing how the roots of these problems lie in changes that occurred two centuries ago.
- 16 At the age of twenty-three, Daniel quit his law studies to \_\_\_\_\_ as a professional musician.

## COLLOCATIONS: SUBJECT + VERB

2 Replace the words in *italics* with more suitable verbs from the box.

• mount • proliferate • thrive • nod • consent • decline • emerge • hatch • bloom • evolve

- 1 **Plants** do not *succeed* in the right kind of climate. They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 **Technology** does not *grow* from simple to more complex forms. It \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 When a company keeps borrowing money, it **debts** do not *ascend*. They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 **Flowers** do not *mature in the spring*. They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 **Bird eggs** do not *burst* when the baby birds come out. They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 When many people move out of an area, the local **population** doesn't *weaken*. It \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 When a **new style of music** appears as a result of developments in older styles, it doesn't *rise*. It \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 When **animals** of a certain species grow rapidly in number, they don't *duplicate*. They \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 If a friend wants to show that he agrees with you, he doesn't *bow*. He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 If you visit a website and a message asks whether you agree to let that website use cookies, you don't *conform*. You \_\_\_\_\_.

## PHRASAL VERBS

### 3 Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs in the box.

• drop out • set aside • tone down • build up • set up • hand over  
• come down to • flare up • wear off • drop off

- 1 The music sounds very heavy, so maybe we should \_\_\_\_\_ the bass a bit.
- 2 The pain seemed to return as soon as the painkillers \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 These stories about people \_\_\_\_\_ of college or university, in order to follow their dreams, seem to suggest that success is possible without academic achievement.
- 4 Poisonous chemicals \_\_\_\_\_ in the soil over time, until levels are too high for plants to grow.
- 5 The students \_\_\_\_\_ a group whose aim was to raise awareness about inequality.
- 6 Profits continued rising higher and higher then suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ about the middle of the decade.
- 7 All these arguments between you and your parents basically \_\_\_\_\_ the same simple fact: you feel that they are controlling your life.
- 8 I thought the injury to my ankle had healed fully, but the pain \_\_\_\_\_ again as soon as I returned to jogging.
- 9 I appreciate that you are very busy at the moment, but I'd be very grateful if you could \_\_\_\_\_ just ten minutes so that we can discuss this matter.
- 10 Professor Jones will give a brief introduction to the debate before \_\_\_\_\_ to the first speaker.

## NOUNS

### 4 Circle the correct noun, based on the definitions given.

- |                                                                        |                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 the action of polluting or poisoning something                       | disruption / contamination   |
| 2 a difference or dissimilarity between things that should be the same | discrepancy / determinant    |
| 3 an animal that does not have a backbone, e.g. a spider               | automaton / invertebrate     |
| 4 energy and enthusiasm                                                | verve / affliction           |
| 5 somebody or something that is to blame for a problem                 | subordinate / culprit        |
| 6 an inconvenience that makes things difficult                         | hassle / pest                |
| 7 something you take in order to get enough nutrition in your diet     | supplement / abundance       |
| 8 the willingness or ability to change as required                     | sustainability / flexibility |

## NOUNS IN PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

### 5 Use the nouns in the box to complete the sentences.

• hand • ball • cry • domain • satisfaction • nose • hazard • index • part • force • behalf • ground

- 1 Though Hannah's anxiety is due **in** \_\_\_\_\_ to work stress, this is not the only cause.
- 2 The world we see today is **a far** \_\_\_\_\_ **from** the future visions of people in the past, who imagined that the 21<sup>st</sup> century would be some kind of space-age dream world.
- 3 There are always sales assistants **on** \_\_\_\_\_ to answer customers' questions about the products on display.
- 4 The new rules, which are now fully **in** \_\_\_\_\_, prevent people from using the internet as they did in the past.
- 5 Smoking is not allowed near the laboratories, as lit cigarettes represent a **fire** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 There was a growing sense that politicians did not act **on** \_\_\_\_\_ **of** the whole community, but only to help those who were already in positions of power.
- 7 Beth may not earn very much from her gardening work but at least her **job** \_\_\_\_\_ is high, as she is doing what she loves most.
- 8 According to your **body mass** \_\_\_\_\_, you are currently at a healthy weight for your age and gender.

- 9 If we are going to share an apartment, we need to set some \_\_\_\_\_ **rules**, such as no playing loud music after midnight and no leaving dirty plates in the kitchen.
- 10 Songs that were written over fifty years ago become part of the **public** \_\_\_\_\_ and you can use these songs however you wish.
- 11 Brando refused to attend the awards ceremony, as a way of **thumbing his** \_\_\_\_\_ **at** those in the movie industry whom he saw as hypocrites.
- 12 The boss didn't punish Steven for missing the deadline, whereas anyone else on our team who had **dropped the** \_\_\_\_\_ like that would have faced a severe reprimand.

## ADJECTIVES

### 6 Choose the correct adjective from the box to complete each sentence.

• vernacular • newfound • vivid • frigid  
• potential • innovative • disoriented • spatial • solitary • longstanding

- 1 The novel is written in \_\_\_\_\_ Scottish English, so that the narrator sounds like a Scottish person might actually speak.
- 2 Michael's career successes gave him a \_\_\_\_\_ sense of confidence which he had never possessed before.
- 3 Some of the paintings are in black and white, others in \_\_\_\_\_ colors that seem to jump off the canvas.
- 4 Two birds were perched on a tree branch, shivering in the \_\_\_\_\_ wind blowing in from the lake.
- 5 The charity sent out letters to thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ donors.
- 6 Using this \_\_\_\_\_ new technology, greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced to almost zero.
- 7 The travelers felt \_\_\_\_\_ from lack of sleep and hardly knew where they were anymore.
- 8 By asking subjects to imagine what a shape will look like if turned in a certain direction, the traditional IQ test measures \_\_\_\_\_ awareness, a basic mental ability.
- 9 The shark is a \_\_\_\_\_ creature that hunts and lives alone, as opposed to in a group.
- 10 Over the centuries, many great minds have tried to answer this \_\_\_\_\_ philosophical question.

### 7 Read the words in the box below. Then, cover the box, so that you cannot see the words, and fill in the gaps in the text from memory. (Remember to change the form of the words where necessary, so that they fit the text.)

• harbor • stigmatize • chronic • strong • susceptible  
• remedy • ruinous • hassle • dehydration • world • habituate • rid

Many people suffer a persistent ringing noise in their ears, the medical name for which is 'tinnitus'. For some people, a brief period of tinnitus may be a minor (1) \_\_\_\_\_, caused by a single event (e.g. a loud rock concert), which soon disappears. For one in eight people, however, the ringing is a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ condition that continues for years and years.

Up until recently, many medical professionals (3) \_\_\_\_\_ negative attitudes towards tinnitus sufferers who worked in the live music industry. The view was that rock musicians, dance music producers, and others whose jobs involved being around loud music, had made themselves (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to hearing damage through their choice of profession. This view has some truth to it, in that musicians the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ over have developed tinnitus symptoms. However, the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the condition is thankfully a thing of the past, as is the belief that tinnitus can be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for those pursuing a career in music.

In actual fact, many people in the live music industry are still going (8) \_\_\_\_\_ despite having developed tinnitus. Many have simply become (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to the constant ringing, so that they hardly notice it anymore. Others seem to have practically (10) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves of the condition's worst effects by using simple (11) \_\_\_\_\_, such as drinking plenty of water (tinnitus can be made worse by (12) \_\_\_\_\_), and meditating. A famous bass guitarist even described the ringing in his ears as "kind of beautiful", saying that it helped him fall asleep at night!

