Keep your eyes on your own test. Examinees giving or receiving answers or using notes or other aids will be disqualified, and they will fail. Examination fees will not be refunded. Examinees with cell phones should check them in with the proctor now.

Look at the TOP RIGHT of your answer sheet. Fill in the following information on the lines:
- **FULL NAME:** print your full name in this order: family name, then first name, then middle initial (MI). Use capital letters.
- **YOUR SIGNATURE:** sign your name.
- **TEST CENTER:** print the name of the test center.
- **NATIVE LANGUAGE:** print your native language.
- **TODAY’S DATE:** print the month, day, and year.

Look at the TOP LEFT of your answer sheet. Use capital letters to fill in the following information in the blocks. Use the same spelling you used on your registration form:
- **LAST NAME:** print your main family name in the blocks, one letter per block. There are 12 blocks. If your last name is longer than 12 letters, print only the first 12 letters.
- **FIRST:** print the first 7 letters of your first name.
- **MI:** print the initial of your middle name.

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:
- Find the letter that is the same as the letter you have printed in the block above.
- Darken the circle completely so that you cannot see the letter inside.
- Do this for all the letters of your last name, first name, and your middle initial.
- Darken only one circle in each of the columns.

Look at the BOTTOM LEFT of your answer sheet.
- **BIRTHDATE:** find the month you were born and darken the circle next to it.
- **DAY:** print the day you were born. If it is a one-digit day, write zero first. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **YEAR:** print the last two digits of the year you were born. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **SEX:** darken the circle “M” (male) or “F” (female).
- **LANG. (LANGUAGE):** print the code number for your native language (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **CENTER NO.:** print the test center number (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **REG. NO.:** print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number. Darken the circles.
- **FORM:** Darken the circle corresponding to the number of the form listed on your test booklet.

This test may be machine scored, so you must follow instructions carefully:
- Do not bend or fold your answer sheet.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet.
- Use a number 2 (soft) pencil.
- Your mark must be dark enough to be picked up by the scanning machine. The scanner cannot see very light marks.
- Do not make any other marks on your answer sheet.
- If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Fill in only one circle for each problem.
- Any problem with more than one answer marked will be counted wrong.
- If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

When instructed to, open your test booklet and check to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 5 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand, and a proctor will give you a replacement.
This Preliminary Test was designed by the English Language Institute, University of Michigan, to screen applicants for the Examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in English (ECPE). It contains examples of the grammar, cloze, vocabulary, and reading comprehension sections of the ECPE. It does not contain examples of the writing, listening, or interactive oral communication sections of the ECPE.
INSTRUCTIONS
There are 35 multiple choice problems in this test: 10 grammar, 10 cloze, 10 vocabulary, and 5 questions about a reading passage. You will have 30 minutes to answer all 35 problems. Do not begin this test until you have read the instructions and examples below and the test administrator has answered any questions you may have.

In each example below, the correct answer is underlined. For the actual problems, fill in the circle on your answer sheet that corresponds to your answer choice. For each problem, there are 4 possible answer choices. Only one is correct. Fill in only ONE circle for each problem. Any problem with more than one answer marked will be counted wrong. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess. Answer all problems. Unanswered problems will be counted wrong. Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. Do NOT mark your answers in this test booklet. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet.

GRAMMAR
Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

“What is that thing?”
“That _____ a spider.”
   a. to call  
   b. calls
   c. called
   d. is called

CLOZE
Read the passage, then select the word that best fills the blank in both grammar and meaning.

Long ago roads were only trails for people and animals to walk on, but today roads must be made for cars, trucks, and buses. The most modern _____ is often called a superhighway.

VOCABULARY
Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

The first things we study in school are very _____.
   a. sturdy
   b. shifty
   c. trusty
   d. elementary

READING
Read the passage, then answer the questions following it according to the information given in the passage.

Viruses may be considered as regular chemical molecules, since they have a strictly defined atomic structure, but on the other hand we must also consider them as being alive, since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

The writer says that viruses are alive because they …
   a. have a complex atomic structure.
   b. move.
   c. multiply.
   d. have a regular molecular structure.

Please observe silence. Do not leave before the end of the time period. Please remain in your seat until the test administrator dismisses the group. Remember, you have 30 minutes to complete all 35 problems. If you have any questions during the test, you should raise your hand, and a proctor will help you.
1. _____ you hear the news? Sarah won the contest!
   a. Wouldn’t
   b. Haven’t
   c. Didn’t
   d. Don’t

2. I’ve tried all day _____ I can’t undo the mess that she made.
   a. so
   b. unless
   c. instead
   d. yet

3. Many people are used to _____ groceries from the same store each week.
   a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. have bought

4. The committee changed its recommendations because _____ the previous ones were too difficult for most people to follow.
   a. that felt that
   b. it felt that
   c. they felt it
   d. felt that

5. Things happened differently _____ I had expected.
   a. as
   b. than
   c. like
   d. so

6. Now that he has started law school, Eric _____ give up his volunteer work.
   a. has had
   b. was to
   c. has been
   d. has had to

7. Attending every class is important _____ in college.
   a. for the success
   b. succeeding
   c. for success
   d. to be succeeding

8. _____ at night, there isn’t much traffic in the city.
   a. When late
   b. It’s late
   c. From late
   d. Late

9. Hey John, _____ what time the baseball game starts, do you?
   a. you don’t know
   b. you do know
   c. do you know
   d. don’t you know

10. Learning is a lifelong process through _____ must go.
    a. it everyone
    b. everyone
    c. which everyone
    d. that everyone
It is common knowledge that rainfall in the mountains directly influences nearby river levels. __(11)__ recent research has revealed that some efforts are not seen until fifty years after the rain has fallen. A study by a civil engineering professor investigated the __(12)__ it takes for precipitation to travel from mountains to valleys __(13)__ underground aquifers, or water passages.

Using a computer model, this scientist __(14)__ on the water levels of a major river in the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico. His model showed that a drought that occurred in the 1950s could be partly to __(15)__ for current low water levels. The model assumed a fifty-year wet climate cycle followed by an abrupt change in which precipitation was cut in half. For decades, there was no change in the base flow of the Rio Grande, __(16)__ after fifty years that dry cycle __(17)__ up in the river.

Previously, __(18)__ such as how much water to store and __(19)__ from reservoirs have been based on a conservative view, because it has been hard to predict streamflows years __(20)__ . However, if additional research supports this study, the much-delayed impact of droughts on underground water levels would have significant implications for water management.
21. Mark is so _____. One minute he's happy and the next minute he's sad.
   a. uneven
   b. moody
   c. diverse
   d. disrupted

22. The house sold for a large _____.
   a. size
   b. cost
   c. quantity
   d. amount

23. My teacher asked me to _____ on the topic I chose for the report.
   a. explain
   b. elaborate
   c. advance
   d. develop

24. Her excellent performance in the movie _____ her as a star.
   a. reviewed
   b. recognized
   c. established
   d. originated

25. Mary was _____ by the painting's beauty and happily gazed at it for an hour.
   a. stranded
   b. dismayed
   c. paralyzed
   d. stunned

26. Neither of them is at home during the day because their work schedules _____.
   a. overlap
   b. overcome
   c. overrun
   d. overwhelm

27. There were a number of _____ errors in Bob's report.
   a. glimmering
   b. burning
   c. glaring
   d. shimmering

28. The little girl was on her best _____ at the expensive restaurant.
   a. style
   b. actions
   c. attitude
   d. behavior

29. Our _____ on the train was so small that the trip was very uncomfortable.
   a. compartment
   b. component
   c. caravan
   d. cabinet

30. She spent the small _____ that she got from her aunt very carefully.
   a. inheritance
   b. legitimacy
   c. heirloom
   d. heritage
This passage about the blanket octopus comes from science magazines and radio broadcasts.

A tiny bird trying to mate with a fighter jet may be the most accurate way to describe the suicidal sex life of the male blanket octopus. Until recently, little was known about this species except that there is an extreme size difference between the male and female. The adult male is the size of a peanut, but the female can grow up to about the size of a football. Similar to other octopus species, the blanket octopus has a round body equipped with gills for breathing, two large eyes, and long arms lined with suction disks. Although the males are small, they are not harmless. Only recently have scientists observed poisonous tentacles apparently stolen from jellyfish hanging from their suction disks. The male octopus compensates for his small size by using these tentacles to fend off predators.

Male blanket octopi, unlike the females, never spend time on the sea floor, making it difficult for them to find a female. They spend most of their lives hovering in the water. If a male does meet a female, his special reproductive arm breaks off and crawls into the female’s gill cavity. The arm can exist there for months until the female’s eggs have matured. The male, however, dies shortly after separation.

The type of size dimorphism observed in the blanket octopus can also be found in several barnacle and fish species. In these cases, however, the males tend to live as tiny parasites reduced to little more than sperm generators. It is unclear why the blanket octopus has developed as it has. One theory suggests that the male’s small size allowed it to mature faster, giving it a competitive edge. Others believe that were it to increase in size, it would no longer be able to use the jellyfish stingers as a defense.

31. What has previously been known about the blanket octopus?
   a. its reproductive processes
   b. the size proportion of male to female
   c. its defense mechanisms
   d. its parasitic qualities

32. What is the source of the poisonous tentacles?
   a. jellyfish
   b. the octopus gill cavity
   c. the sea floor
   d. suction disks

33. How does a male blanket octopus use the tentacles?
   a. to attract females
   b. to fertilize females
   c. to protect himself
   d. to find food

34. How does the male blanket octopus reproduce?
   a. The reproductive arm fertilizes the mature eggs on the sea floor.
   b. His reproductive arm separates and enters the female.
   c. The reproductive arm hovers in the water until it finds a mature female.
   d. He crawls into the female’s gill cavity.

35. What is unusual about the male blanket octopus’s reproductive arm?
   a. It has a gill cavity.
   b. It helps the male to find a female.
   c. It is extremely small compared to the other arms.
   d. It separates from the male’s body.