SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION
Time—25 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I
The president _____ the election by a landslide.
(A) won
(B) he won
(C) yesterday
(D) fortunately

The sentence should read, "The president won the election by a landslide." Therefore, you should choose (A).

Example II
When _____ the conference?
(A) the doctor attended
(B) did the doctor attend
(C) the doctor will attend
(D) the doctor's attendance

The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.
1. ____, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.
   (A) It is the epidermis
   (B) In the epidermis
   (C) The epidermis
   (D) The epidermis

2. Sam Spade in The Maltese Falcon and Rick Blaine in Casablanca _____ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.
   (A) they are two
   (B) two of them are
   (C) two of them
   (D) are two

3. The compound microscope has not one _____ two lenses.
   (A) and also
   (B) but
   (C) and there are
   (D) but there are

4. During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life _____ in the seas.
   (A) first appeared
   (B) first to appear
   (C) is first appearing
   (D) appearing

5. The hard palate forms a partition _____ and nasal passages.
   (A) the mouth
   (B) between the mouth
   (C) is between the mouth
   (D) it is between the mouth

6. Conditions required for seed germination include abundant water, an adequate supply of oxygen, and _____
   (A) the temperatures must be appropriate
   (B) having appropriate temperatures
   (C) appropriate temperatures
   (D) appropriately temperate

7. When fluid accumulates against the eardrum, a second more insidious type of _____
   (A) otitis media may develop
   (B) developing otitis media
   (C) the development of otitis media
   (D) to develop otitis media

8. Some general theories of motivation _____ of central motives, from which other motives develop.
   (A) identify a limited number
   (B) identification of a limited amount
   (C) identify a limited amount
   (D) identifying a limited number

9. Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where _____ placed after its arrival.
   (A) should the statue be
   (B) the statue being
   (C) it should be the statue
   (D) the statue should be

10. Hydroelectric power can be produced by _____ and using tidal flow to run turbines.
    (A) water basins are dammed
    (B) damming water basins
    (C) to dam water basins
    (D) dams in water basins

11. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, _____ of the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War, were both born in Kentucky.
    (A) they were opposing presidents
    (B) were opposing presidents
    (C) opposing presidents
    (D) presidents opposed
12. A stock _____ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
(A) issued
(B) is issued
(C) it is issued
(D) which issued

13. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, _____ silk fabrics are woven.
(A) whose cocoons
(B) from cocoons
(C) whose cocoons are from
(D) from whose cocoons

14. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
(A) a nuclear breeder reactor
(B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
(C) does a nuclear breeder reactor
(D) is a nuclear breeder reactor

15. D.W. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques _____ as the Hollywood standard.
(A) that established
(B) that became established
(C) what established
(D) what became established
Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16–40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The four string on a violin are tuned
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
A & (A) \\
B & (B) \\
C & (C) \\
D & (D)
\end{array}
\]
in fifths.

The sentence should read, "The four strings on a violin are tuned in fifths." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II

The research for the book Roots taking
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
A & (A) \\
B & (B) \\
C & (C) \\
D & (D)
\end{array}
\]
Alex Haley twelve years.

The sentence should read, "The research for the book Roots took Alex Haley twelve years." Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.
16. Mosquitoes will accept the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite’s complex life cycle.

17. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.

18. The ankle joint occurs where the lower ends of the tibia and fibula slot neatly around the talar.

19. In the United States and Canada, motor vehicle laws affect the operation of motorcycles as well as automobiles.

20. The neocortex is, in evolutionary terms, the most recent layer of the brain.

21. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History’s collection of biological, geological, archeological, and anthropology treasures.

22. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple came to reside at Mount Vernon.

23. At this stage in their development, rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as cutting edge.

24. Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shy similar to those in humans.

25. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly.

26. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be reached only by boat or plane.
27. A zoom lens produces an inverted real image, either on the film in a camera and on the light-sensitive tube of a television camera.

28. Supersonic flight is flight that is faster the speed of sound.

29. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.

30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials but not through other.

31. The number of wild horses on Assateague are increasing lately, resulting in overgrazed marsh and dune grasses.

32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offer an unique record of the events of the 1930s.

33. Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.

34. Born in Massachusetts in the 1850s, Albert Farbanks began making banjos in Boston in the late 1870s.

35. Dwight David Eisenhower, military officer and thirty-fourth president of the United States, lived in the White House and of least thirty-seven other residences.

36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consumes organic plant matter.

37. Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the disease that today bears his name.
38. Edward MacDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial favorites as "To a Wild Rose" and "To a Water Lily."

39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks, and wind are alive and have feelings.

40. Newtonian physics accounts for the observing orbits of the planets and the moons.

This is the end of Section 2.
If you finish before 25 minutes has ended, check your work on Section 2 only.

At the end of 25 minutes, go on to Section 3.
Use exactly 55 minutes to work on Section 3.
SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION
Time—55 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

(A) Improving his personal life
(B) Serving the public
(C) Increasing his fortune
(D) Working on his private business

Sample Answer

A

Example II

In line 4, the word "unswerving" is closest in meaning to

(A) moveable
(B) insignificant
(C) unchanging
(D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

A

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief "throughout his career." This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.
The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean "river horse." The long name of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term "hippo."

The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of the water; instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

1. The topic of this passage is
   (A) the largest land animals
   (B) the derivations of animal names
   (C) the characteristics of the hippo
   (D) the relation between the hippo and the whale

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the rhinoceros is
   (A) smaller than the hippo
   (B) equal in size to the elephant
   (C) a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant
   (D) one of the two largest types of land animals

3. The possessive "Its" in line 2 refers to
   (A) hippopotamus
   (B) elephant
   (C) rhinoceros
   (D) horse

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the hippopotamus is commonly called a hippo because the word "hippo" is
   (A) simpler to pronounce
   (B) scientifically more accurate
   (C) the original name
   (D) easier for the animal to recognize

5. The word "float" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
   (A) sink
   (B) drift
   (C) eat
   (D) flap

6. According to the passage, what is the maximum time that hippos have been known to stay underwater?
   (A) Three minutes
   (B) Five minutes
   (C) Thirty minutes
   (D) Ninety minutes

7. The expression "has relatively little in common" in line 7 could best be replaced by
   (A) has few interactions
   (B) is not normally found
   (C) has minimal experience
   (D) shares few similarities

8. The passage states that one way in which a hippo is similar to a whale is that
   (A) they both live on the bottoms of rivers
   (B) they both have blowholes
   (C) they are both named after horses
   (D) they both breathe underwater

9. The word "blubber" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
   (A) fat
   (B) metal
   (C) water
   (D) skin

10. The passage states that the hippo does not
    (A) like water
    (B) resemble the whale
    (C) have a protective coating
    (D) have much hair
Questions 11-19

John James Audubon, nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds. Born in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on his father’s Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to study and paint birds.

In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises, generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a lumber and grist mill, a taxidermy business, and a school. His general mode of operating a business was to leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His business career came to end in 1819 when he was jailed for debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.

It was at that time that Audubon began seriously to pursue the dream of publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a teacher to support the family. His Birds of America, which included engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike water colors, was published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

11. This passage is mainly about
(A) North American birds
(B) Audubon’s route to success as a painter of birds
(C) the works that Audubon published
(D) Audubon’s preference for travel in natural habitats

12. The word “foremost” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) prior
(B) leading
(C) first
(D) largest

13. In the second paragraph, the author mainly discusses
(A) how Audubon developed his painting style
(B) Audubon’s involvement in a mercantile business
(C) where Audubon went on his excursions
(D) Audubon’s unsuccessful business practices

14. The word “mode” in line 7 could best be replaced by
(A) method
(B) vogue
(C) average
(D) trend

15. Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when
(A) he was injured in an accident at a grist mill
(B) he decided to study art in France
(C) he was put in prison because he owed money
(D) he made enough money from his paintings

16. The word “pursue” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) imagine
(B) share
(C) follow
(D) deny
17. According to the passage, Audubon's paintings
   (A) were realistic portrayals
   (B) used only black, white, and gray
   (C) were done in oils
   (D) depicted birds in cages

18. The word "support" in line 13 could best be replaced by
   (A) tolerate
   (B) provide for
   (C) side with
   (D) fight for

19. It can be inferred from the passage that after 1839 Audubon
   (A) unsuccessfully tried to develop new businesses
   (B) continued to be supported by his wife
   (C) traveled to Europe
   (D) became wealthy
Schizophrenia is often confused with multiple personality disorder yet is quite distinct from it. Schizophrenia is one of the more common mental disorders, considerably more common than multiple personality disorder. The term "schizophrenia" is composed of roots which mean "a splitting of the mind," but it does not refer to a division into separate and distinct personalities, as occurs in multiple personality disorder. Instead, schizophrenic behavior is generally characterized by illogical thought patterns and withdrawal from reality. Schizophrenics often live in a fantasy world where they hear voices that others cannot hear, often voices of famous people. Schizophrenics tend to withdraw from families and friends and communicate mainly with the "voices" that they hear in their minds.

It is common for the symptoms of schizophrenia to develop during the late teen years or early twenties, but the causes of schizophrenia are not well understood. It is believed that heredity may play a part in the onset of schizophrenia. In addition, abnormal brain chemistry also seems to have a role; certain brain chemicals, called neurotransmitters, have been found to be at abnormal levels in some schizophrenics.

20. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses
(A) the causes of schizophrenia
(B) multiple personality disorder
(C) the most common mental disorder
(D) possible cures for schizophrenia

21. Which of the following is true about schizophrenia and multiple personality disorder?
(A) They are relatively similar.
(B) One is a psychological disorder, while the other is not.
(C) Many people mistake one for the other.
(D) Multiple personality disorder occurs more often than schizophrenia.

22. "Disorder" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Disruption
(B) Untidiness
(C) Misalignment
(D) Disease

23. It can be inferred from the passage that a "schism" is
(A) a division into factions
(B) a mental disease
(C) a personality trait
(D) a part of the brain

24. What is NOT true about schizophrenia, according to the passage?
(A) It is characterized by separate and distinct personalities.
(B) It often causes withdrawal from reality.
(C) Its symptoms include illogical thought patterns.
(D) Its victims tend to hear voices in their minds.

25. According to the passage, how do schizophrenics generally relate to their families?
(A) They are quite friendly with their families.
(B) They become remote from their families.
(C) They have an enhanced ability to understand their families.
(D) They communicate openly with their families.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that it would be least common for schizophrenia to develop at the age of
(A) fifteen
(B) twenty
(C) twenty-five
(D) thirty
27. The word "onset" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
   (A) start
   (B) medication
   (C) effect
   (D) age

28. The word "abnormal" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
   (A) unstable
   (B) unregulated
   (C) uncharted
   (D) unusual

29. Where in the passage does the author explain the derivation of the term "schizophrenia"?
   (A) Lines 3–5
   (B) Lines 5–6
   (C) Lines 9–10
   (D) Lines 11–13
People are often surprised to learn just how long some varieties of trees can live. If asked to estimate the age of the oldest living trees on Earth, they often come up with guesses in the neighborhood of two or perhaps three hundred years. The real answer is considerably larger than that, more than five thousand years.

The tree that wins the prize for its considerable maturity is the bristlecone pine of California. This venerable pine predates wonders of the ancient world such as the pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Colossus of Rhodes. It is not nearly as tall as the giant redwood that is also found in California, and, in fact, it is actually not very tall compared with many other trees, often little more than five meters in height. This relatively short height may be one of the factors that aid the bristlecone pine in living to a ripe old age—high winds and inclement weather cannot easily reach the shorter trees and cause damage. An additional factor that contributes to the long life of the bristlecone pine is that this type of tree has a high percentage of resin, which prevents rot from developing in the tree trunk and branches.

30. The best title for this passage would be
   (A) The Size of the Bristlecone Pine
   (B) Three-Hundred-Year-Old Forests
   (C) The Wonders of the Ancient World
   (D) An Amazingly Enduring Tree

31. The word "estimate" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
    (A) measure
    (B) approximate
    (C) evaluate
    (D) view

32. The expression "in the neighborhood of" in lines 2-3 could best be replaced by
    (A) of approximately
    (B) on the same block as
    (C) with the friendliness of
    (D) located close to

33. It can be inferred from the passage that most people
    (A) are quite accurate in their estimates of the ages of trees
    (B) have two to three hundred trees in their neighborhoods
    (C) do not really have any idea how old the oldest trees on Earth are
    (D) can name some three-hundred-year-old trees

34. According to the passage, approximately how old are the oldest trees on Earth?
    (A) Two hundred years old
    (B) Three hundred years old
    (C) Five hundred years old
    (D) Five thousand years old

35. The word "venerable" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
    (A) Ancient
    (B) Incredible
    (C) Towering
    (D) Unrecognizable
36. The author mentions the Egyptian pyramids as an example of something that is
(A) far away
(B) believed to be strong
(C) extremely tall
(D) known to be old

37. Which of the following is true about the bristlecone pine?
(A) It is as tall as the great pyramids.
(B) It is never more than five meters in height.
(C) It is short in comparison to many other trees.
(D) It can be two to three hundred feet tall.

38. The word "inclement" in line 10 could best be replaced by
(A) sunny
(B) bad
(C) unusual
(D) strong

39. The passage states that resin
(A) assists the tree trunks to develop
(B) is found only in the bristlecone pine
(C) flows from the branches to the tree trunk
(D) helps stop rot from starting
The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American A.P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a renovated saloon in San Francisco’s Italian community of North Beach under the name Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its development, Giannini’s bank survived major crises in the form of a natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks were able to overcome.

One major test for Giannini’s bank occurred on April 18, 1906, when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco, followed by a raging fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank’s reserves, mostly in the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges, and escaped from the chaos of the city with his clients’ funds protected. In the aftermath of the disaster, Giannini’s bank was the first to resume operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting, Giannini opened up shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.

In the period following the 1906 fire, the Bank of Italy continued to prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930 he consolidated all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had formed in California into the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.

A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of sixty-two. Under Giannini’s leadership, the bank weathered the storm of the Depression and subsequently moved into a phase of overseas development.

40. According to the passage, Giannini
(A) opened the Bank of America in 1904
(B) worked in a bank in Italy
(C) set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy
(D) later changed the name of the Bank of Italy

41. Where did Giannini open his first bank?
(A) In New York City
(B) In what used to be a bar
(C) On Washington Street Wharf
(D) On a makeshift desk

42. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the San Francisco earthquake?
(A) It happened in 1906.
(B) It occurred in the aftermath of a fire.
(C) It caused problems for Giannini’s bank.
(D) It was a tremendous earthquake.

43. The word “raging” in line 8 could best be replaced by
(A) angered
(B) localized
(C) intense
(D) feeble

44. It can be inferred from the passage that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake
(A) to hide the gold
(B) to fill up the wagons
(C) to provide nourishment for his customers
(D) to protect the gold from the fire

45. The word “chaos” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
(A) legal system
(B) extreme heat
(C) overdevelopment
(D) total confusion
46. The word "consolidated" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
   (A) hardened
   (B) merged
   (C) moved
   (D) sold

47. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini
   (A) began selling off banks
   (B) caused economic misfortune to occur
   (C) supported the bank's new management
   (D) returned to work

48. The expression “weathered the storm of” in line 23 could best be replaced by
   (A) found a cure for
   (B) rained on the parade of
   (C) survived the ordeal of
   (D) blew its stack at

49. Where in the passage does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?
   (A) Lines 2-5
   (B) Lines 7-8
   (C) Lines 12-13
   (D) Lines 14-16

50. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
   (A) bank failures during the Great Depression
   (B) a third major crisis of the Bank of America
   (C) the international development of the Bank of America
   (D) how Giannini spent his retirement

This is the end of Section 3.

STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP

If you finish in less than 55 minutes, check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.