

How to Master Skills for the

TOEFL[®] iBT ACTUAL TEST

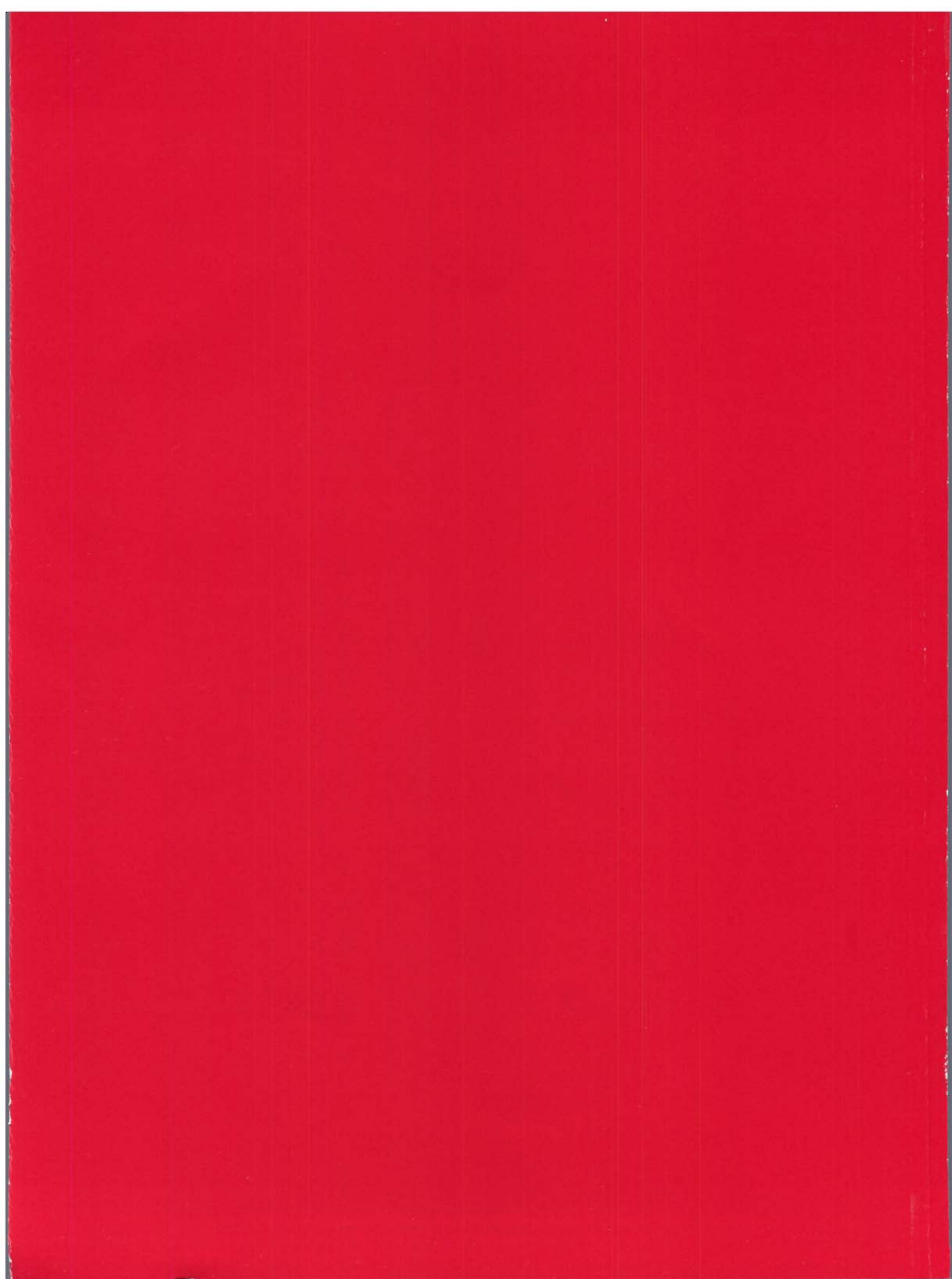
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READING
TEST BOOK



How to Master Skills for the

TOEFL[®] iBT ACTUAL TEST

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READING
TEST BOOK

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How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

Actual Test

01

Reading Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand academic passages in English.

The Reading section is divided into 2 separately timed parts.

Most questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

Some passages include a word or phrase that is underlined in blue. Click on the word or phrase to see a definition or an explanation.

Within each part, you can go to the next questions by clicking **Next**. You may skip questions and go back to them later. If you want to return to previous questions, click on **Back**. You can click on **Review** at any time and the review screen will show you which questions you have answered and which you have not answered. From this review screen, you may go directly to any question you have already seen in the Reading section.

You may now begin the Reading section. In this part you will read 1 passage. You will have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

Part 1 Ecology

TOEFL iBT Reading

REVIEW

HELP

BACK

NEXT

1. The word **innate** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) intrinsic
 - (B) relevant
 - (C) found
 - (D) inborn
2. According to paragraph 1, chimpanzees are unique because
 - (A) the primatologist Jane Goodall was able to dedicate her life to their study
 - (B) they display many abilities reminiscent of certain traits of human beings
 - (C) their genetic makeup is a perfect match to that of *Homo sapiens*
 - (D) they have been able to avoid extinction, unlike many of their cousin primates
3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about habitats?
 - (A) Chimpanzees are very adaptable to different habitats depending on their needs.
 - (B) The tree canopy in the jungle is the basis of the chimpanzee's habitat.
 - (C) They do not change but force animal species to adapt to them.
 - (D) They will disappear once the animals living in them become extinct.
4. The author discusses **trees** in paragraph 2 in order to
 - (A) emphasize the dire need to reform timber-clearing tactics threatening the chimpanzee
 - (B) show how violent flooding will increase with the further reduction of trees in the wild
 - (C) tell how many trees are being cut down in the chimpanzee's habitat in Africa
 - (D) point out that because of clear-cutting tactics, chimpanzee will become more isolated isolated

The Chimpanzee

The groundbreaking work of primatologists Louis Leakey and Jane Goodall has shown that the chimpanzee is not just another monkey. On the contrary, their astonishing research reveals that these primates exhibit numerous highly developed physical as well as mental characteristics that were previously thought only to be **innate** in humans. Goodall herself was one of the first people to recognize or realize the chimpanzee's ability to use tools, which, at the time, caused near **pandemonium** in the scientific world because experts believed only humans were able to do this. It is also now known due to recent hi-tech research that the chimpanzee's DNA makeup mirrors the genetic mapping of *Homo sapiens* to within a few chromosomes or so of being exactly identical. Regardless of their similarities, the chimpanzee's entire existence is being seriously threatened by its more complex peer: man.

Critical and fundamental to any living organisms on the planet is their habitats, and chimpanzees are no exception. When it comes to the chimpanzee, **trees** are key, and without them, they are, for the most part, headed for sure extinction. Chimpanzees are indigenous to Africa, where the tree canopy provides them with shelter, food, and protection. For example, chimpanzees are omnivorous, which means that they rely on meat, plant life, and fruit for subsistence. They also take refuge in trees when they feel threatened by predators or violent storms and flooding. Without trees, chimpanzees will become vulnerable to nature's forces and will lack the necessary food sources to keep **them** viable. What is so worrisome is that acre upon acre of the chimpanzee's habitat is being hacked to the ground every single day.

The deforestation of the jungle in Africa for profit and space is the single biggest threat



5. The word **them** in the passage refers to
- (A) trees
 - (B) chimpanzees
 - (C) forces
 - (D) sources
6. The word **paucity** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) surplus
 - (B) insufficiency
 - (C) development
 - (D) boom
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The isolation of chimpanzees reduces diversity in their genetic pool, which can be detrimental.
 - (B) As chimpanzees become fragmented from one another, they begin to lose their genetic identity.
 - (C) Genetic information is passed on to isolated groups of chimpanzees from roaming individuals.
 - (D) Jeopardizing genetics will result in chimpanzees becoming more isolated and fragmented.
8. According to paragraph 4, disease is affecting chimpanzees because
- (A) their immune systems are suffering from an unhealthy diet
 - (B) their natural immunities against diseases are being compromised
 - (C) their habitats are getting occupied by various groups of people
 - (D) the AIDS virus is fatal to them as much as it is for human beings

to the chimpanzee's immediate and future livelihood. Because of skyrocketing populations and the **paucity** of housing in many regions of Africa, developers are cutting back the jungle to make room for new communities while simultaneously uprooting and displacing the chimpanzee. It seems that they have no regard at all for their primate neighbors, who eventually become isolated from one another in separate, tiny patchworks of trees. **When groups of chimpanzees become fragmented and isolated from each other, their own genetic makeup is placed in jeopardy because they are not able to share genetic information.** This isolation can have a very profound effect on future generations of chimpanzees if they even make it that far. Some experts are even predicting that, within twenty years, over eighty percent of the chimpanzee's habitat could be lost to development and brutal clear-cutting tactics.

The domino effect continues from the threat of deforestation to that of disease. As human populations begin to tread on the chimpanzee's habitat, man and primate come into closer contact with one another, exposing the chimpanzee to all kinds of human diseases ranging from the common cold to pneumonia to AIDS. The problem is that chimpanzees have no natural immunity against human-born diseases, so what may be just a sore throat and cough to a human could prove fatal for the chimpanzee. As populations in Africa explode and **encroach on** chimpanzee societies, they begin to become infected with disease, suffer, and die. If something is not done to protect the chimpanzee's habitat and separate chimpanzees from human populations, their fate is all but sealed.

One final factor which threatens the existence of the chimpanzee is the thriving live animal trade in Africa as well as demand for them throughout the world. To many people, chimpanzees are simply

9. The phrase **encroach on** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) invade
 - (B) dominate
 - (C) tempt
 - (D) surround
10. According to paragraph 5, the live animal trade of the chimpanzee occurs because
- (A) the temperaments of baby chimpanzees makes them become excellent pets
 - (B) buying and selling chimpanzees is more lucrative than the trade of other animals
 - (C) there is a high demand for chimpanzees by certain ignorant and careless people
 - (D) there are large populations of baby chimpanzees taken from their mothers
11. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
- Furthermore, once these young chimpanzees get older and the novelty of owning them wears off, they are abandoned by their owners.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

cute, furry, exotic animals—the perfect addition to a home. Infant chimpanzees are taken from their mothers and sold on the black market, which further decreases their numbers in the wild. **A** The truth is that while chimpanzees should never be stripped from the jungle, they are, after all, wild animals and do not make obedient, domesticated pets. **B** The live animal trade only puts money in the pockets of senseless individuals interested in nothing more than their own gains. **C** Without continual pressure of governmental and environmental groups and the implementation of stricter guidelines, which regulate and thwart the destruction of the chimpanzee's habitat, they may soon be another animal lost for eternity to human greed. **D**

Glossary

pandemonium: a situation in which there is a lot of noise and confusion

12. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The livelihood of the chimpanzee is being placed in jeopardy for a number of important reasons.

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Answer Choices

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> (A) Trees are the main source of food as well as a form of protection for the chimpanzee. | <input type="radio"/> (D) Because they are favored as pets, the population of chimpanzees is being compromised. |
| <input type="radio"/> (B) Chimpanzees are cute and furry and are considered by many to be exotic animals. | <input type="radio"/> (E) Chimpanzees are the only animal other than humans that are known to use tools. |
| <input type="radio"/> (C) The chimpanzee is native to many different areas on the African continent. | <input type="radio"/> (F) The development of industry is destroying chimpanzees' habitats at an alarming rate. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

13. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of space settlements?
- (A) They should have already been instigated by NASA many years ago.
 - (B) They must first incorporate the moon as a practice arena for Mars exploration.
 - (C) They could prove to be a last resort for gaining life-sustaining supplies.
 - (D) Their danger cannot be justified due to the risk to human life and high cost.
14. The word **looming** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) expanding
 - (B) competing
 - (C) waiting
 - (D) emerging
15. The author discusses **environments** in paragraph 2 in order to
- (A) justify why the moon is a more practical place than Mars for human settlement
 - (B) express the notion that Mars poses less life-threatening hazards than the moon
 - (C) propose that cosmic radiation would have little effect on the lunar colonists
 - (D) indicate that lunar settlements are futile because the moon has no atmosphere
16. The word **it** in the passage refers to
- (A) atmosphere
 - (B) life
 - (C) bombardment
 - (D) radiation

Space Settlements

The United States government is currently taking a serious look at the moon and Mars as potential places for future human settlement for a number of reasons. First, they could be a future source of natural resources desperately needed on Earth. Second, the moon could serve as a training ground or a kind of stepping stone for later journeys to Mars. Therefore, the moon is already on NASA's **docket** for further exploration within the next couple of decades, which, at least to some experts, is completely unnecessary mainly due to the needless risks involved. With Mars **looming** as the eventual long-term goal, serious questions exist as to whether the dangers and difficulties of a lunar settlement are too extreme and unnecessary. The moon's relatively harsh environment and the greater potential of natural resources on Mars are major reasons that make lunar settlements too great a liability and why the moon should be bypassed.

One major reason a lunar settlement is too hazardous is the contrast between the **environments** of the moon and the red planet. Numerous scientists believe the moon is too difficult for human settlement as compared to Mars. The fact that the moon has no atmosphere poses the greatest threat to human beings. Atmosphere is crucial because it protects humans and all other life from continuous bombardment of cosmic radiation caused by sources such as the sun. This radiation is especially dangerous to humans because it increases the risk of cancer and can negatively alter and mutate DNA. On the other hand, while Mars's atmosphere is significantly thinner than Earth's, at least it has one and would create some sort of protective barrier for humans.

Another important characteristic necessary for **sustainable** human settlement is water, of which the moon is believed to have none. **A** If



17. According to paragraph 2, the atmosphere on Mars would
- (A) change the genetic makeup of humans and cause their DNA to change and mutate
 - (B) protect humans completely from harmful cosmic radiation coming from space
 - (C) cause humans to be more openly exposed to potentially fatal illnesses
 - (D) give human colonists a safety shield against dangerous cosmic effects
18. The word **sustainable** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) verifiable
 - (B) enduring
 - (C) insatiable
 - (D) unexceptional
19. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
- If supplies are delayed for one reason or another, the entire project and the livelihood of the colonists could be in serious jeopardy.**
- Where would the sentence best fit?
- Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.
20. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The moon is easier to adapt to because of advances in technology and self-sufficiency.
 - (B) Having settlers staying on Mars is more appealing because of its potential as a colony.
 - (C) Mars may be a better long-term option than the moon because of the most recent technology.
 - (D) Conversion capabilities will enable settlers to make traveling to the moon a more viable goal.

lunar settlements are to be successful, water will be a key component and must be brought with the colonists and continually supplied by further expeditions from Earth, which means they will have a limited capacity of it. **B** Conversely, Mars contains vast quantities of water ice, dry ice, and also snow. **C** There is also ample evidence that water once existed at the surface of Mars and might return in the future if the planet warms. **D** With increased technological advances in conversion capabilities, the potential for settlers to remain on Mars indefinitely by being increasingly self-sufficient makes Mars a much more attractive goal as a space colony than the moon.

Future colonists will not only benefit from potential water sources on Mars; the planet is also rich in other basic elements vital to sustained life. These resources include nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen. Mars also contains many minerals that contain iron, silicon, and magnesium, which can be used in productive ways. For example, silicon can be used to make solar cells to store energy and create electricity. Hydrogen can be extracted from water sources and used as fuel. Moreover, it can be combined with nitrogen to form **fertilizing** materials necessary to a sustainable colony. Due to these factors, Mars would be a more successful candidate for exploration and settlement because it contains the basic resources necessary for humans to survive more independently of aid from Earth than they would on the moon.

Clearly, any future settlements on Mars or the moon will be monumental efforts for the space agencies and astronauts involved. The expenses incurred will be extreme and are a further reason why plans and implementation should focus on the project, which has the greater potential of long-term success. While the moon may serve as a temporary training ground for Mars, it could end up becoming a major diversion from Mars and place humans in too great a risk with too little

21. What can be inferred about water sources on Mars?
- (A) They exist in liquid form below the surface and ice at the immediate surface.
 - (B) They are not present at the moment though they probably once were.
 - (C) They will be easily converted into liquid forms necessary for life.
 - (D) They are not known to be present in a fluid state above or below the surface.
22. According to paragraph 4, what is true about the mineral content of Mars?
- (A) The planet lacks the fundamental elements of carbon and nitrogen.
 - (B) Most are in their rawest forms and cannot be utilized completely.
 - (C) Some will help future colonists create their own sources of energy.
 - (D) Their levels do not reach the magnitude of those found on the moon.
23. The word **fertilizing** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) nourishing
 - (B) exhausting
 - (C) suffocating
 - (D) saturating
24. The author of the passage implies that future space exploration
- (A) will look past Mars and include other planets within its parameters
 - (B) needs to move ahead to new frontiers instead of going back to old ones
 - (C) is in its infancy and will require a fresh vision from scientists for it to succeed
 - (D) does not make sense if humans only wish to search for alien life forms

benefit. Because the environment of Mars is more similar to that of Earth and it contains important resources necessary to sustain life, it should be the one and only option for any kind of long-term human settlement. Furthermore, the moon has been eclipsed by mankind, and it is only natural that Mars be the next step for space exploration. Finally, the habitation of Mars would not only be a milestone in space but also an excellent opportunity for mankind to redeem itself from past exploits on Earth and preserve and make the best use of the natural resources Mars has to offer.

Glossary

docket: a list of things to be done; an agenda

25. According to paragraph 5, what is another factor against moon settlements?

- ☐ Ⓐ Astronauts must be able to multitask and will be far away from life-saving aid.
- ☐ Ⓑ Since the moon contains no trace of water, it must be brought from Earth.
- ☐ Ⓒ Funding for them will take away from the resources appropriated to Mars missions.
- ☐ Ⓓ The lack of weather and gravity will have a negative effect on the future colonists.

26. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Settlements on Mars would be challenging like the moon, yet they would be able to sustain life much better than Earth's satellite.

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Answer Choices

- ☐ Ⓐ The moon would provide an excellent training ground for future expeditions to Mars.
- ☐ Ⓑ The environment of Mars would be more receptive to humans than that of the moon.
- ☐ Ⓒ Rich in nitrogen and hydrogen, the moon can sustain life more easily than Mars.
- ☐ Ⓓ Potential sources of water on Mars make it a better long-term option.
- ☐ Ⓔ Long-term exposure to radiation on an atmosphere-less Mars could prove fatal.
- ☐ Ⓕ Minerals found on Mars can help colonists create independent energy sources.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

27. According to paragraph 1, ants are one of the most successful species because

- (A) they are proven to be irrepressible, having survived great environmental changes
- (B) their numbers are vast despite their relatively small size as compared to other species
- (C) they have similar characteristics and traits to those of the human race
- (D) their nests have provided them with excellent protection against climactic shifts

28. The word **driven** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) fragmented
- (B) populous
- (C) efficient
- (D) energetic

29. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Therefore, new species are literally being found and cataloged by scientists all the time.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

30. The author discusses **male ants** in paragraph 2 in order to

- (A) reveal how they serve various important functions in an ant society
- (B) contrast their minor role in the ant colony with that of the female ants
- (C) question their relevance by showing how they are not needed at all
- (D) indicate their place in the ant colony was usurped by female worker ants

Ant Interaction

Most experts agree that the common, tiny ant could perhaps be one of the most successful and marvelous species ever witnessed due to its unrivaled resilience. The ant has survived everything nature has thrown at it, including massive climactic shifts that threatened ant populations yet were eventually overcome. **A** Today, ants have been for millions of years, they continue to occupy and develop their own complex and **driven** societies on virtually every single land mass on the face of Earth, and, so far, humans have still only discovered about half of all the various species of ants in what will certainly be a search with no end. **B** When taking a closer look at the social aspects of ants, it is tempting to make some connections with certain traits or practices in human society. **C** A breakdown of ants' social **tiers** is the first step to understanding them more completely. **D**

When it comes to the ant colony, certain kinds of ants are divided into highly specialized positions. Typically, a colony will consist of the queen, sterile female workers, and males. **The queen is the head of the colony, though there may be more than one, and her sole responsibility as the only fertile female is basically to become pregnant and make more babies to ensure the perpetuation of the colony.** The duties of the other worker female ants include any necessary job at a given moment, such as collecting food, increasing the network of tunnels in the nest, or protecting the colony from threats. In contrast, the male ants serve one purpose only: to fertilize the eggs of the queen. Clearly, **male ants** are at the bottom of the barrel when it comes to status.

Taking a closer look at the ant nest, which is typically underground, under large rocks, or in rotten logs, it seems to mirror the human household in many ways. First, there are numerous networks of tunnels, like hallways,



31. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) The survival of the ant colony rests on the shoulders of the fertile queen leader.
- (B) The queen has many responsibilities, including maintaining the colony.
- (C) The only fertile female of the colony is the queen, though more than one may exist.
- (D) The fact that more queens occupy a colony gives it a better chance for proliferation.

32. According to paragraph 3, in what way does an ant colony resemble a human household?

- (A) It is usually located in protective areas underground or beneath large rocks.
- (B) It is made mostly of tunnels that ants use to move around in their nest.
- (C) It contains rooms that are delegated for certain kinds of use and storage.
- (D) It allows ants to socialize much in the same way humans do at home.

33. The word **stashed** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) concealed
- (B) placed
- (C) limited
- (D) collected

34. The author's description of ants mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) They affect the ecosystem in a positive way, unlike human beings.
- (B) The services of male ants are not required all the year round.
- (C) They sacrifice themselves for the benefit and proliferation of the colony.
- (D) Their main concern is to avoid being destroyed by their natural predators.

which link all the different chambers together. Most of these chambers, like the rooms of the human household, have special purposes as some are used for storing food and others for sleeping while still others are used for interaction between the ants. Furthermore, the ant colony contains all of their important possessions, such as the queen and their **stashed** food reserves, which the female soldiers are prepared to defend and protect at any given moment.

Another curious observation is that ants, much like human beings, are kings, or rather, queens of their environment. Conversely, as humans have become experts at destroying the world and ecosystems in which they live, ants are the major manipulators and controllers of theirs in a more positive manner since they exist as the major predators as well as scavengers of **their** environment. Though they are tiny, their numbers are vast, which allows them both to dominate and maintain a **healthy** balance within their environs. Without ants, certain ecosystems throughout the world would certainly be thrown out of whack as a vital part would be missing; however, if humans were absent, it is clear that the world in general would be much better off.

While the previous observations might require a good stretch of the imagination, a couple of major contrasts between ant and human societies are perhaps easier to grasp. In most human cultures, the male has traditionally been the dominant figure and the one tapped to ensure the survival of the family. In ant colonies, they are, for the most part, slaves to the queen and serve one purpose only and then for merely a portion of the year. Also, the ant colony relies on what is called a physical caste system to delegate the roles of both female and male ants while most human societies are constructed around the abilities of either gender as they are very flexible in their roles and duties. Still, interestingly, there is no question

35. The word **their** in the passage refers to

- (A) queens
- (B) humans
- (C) ecosystems
- (D) ants

36. According to paragraph 5, what is a major difference between ant and human societies?

- (A) Ants follow a queen while most monarchies in the world have already been dissolved.
- (B) The roles of males and females in human societies are more elastic, unlike ants.
- (C) The physical caste system in human societies is more structured than the ant's system.
- (D) Most human societies are unable to display truly altruistic behavior, but ants are.

37. The word **proliferate** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) dominate
- (B) enlarge
- (C) multiply
- (D) dwindle

38. The author of the passage implies that humans

- (A) will probably outlive most species of ants because of their adaptability
- (B) usually exhibit more altruistic behavior in general compared to ants
- (C) have created mainly male-dominated societies, unlike ants
- (D) are the only reason why the world is in its present condition

that the success of how ants interact with one another will ensure that their species will continue to expand and **proliferate** in most regions of the world, with altruistic behavior at the center of their existence.

Glossary

tiers: ranks or classes

39. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The social structure of ants will more than likely ensure their long-term survival as well as keep ecosystems healthy.

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Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> (A) The complexity of the ant's social system has changed dramatically over millions of years. | <input type="radio"/> (D) Queen ants are able to become pregnant and lay eggs numerous times over the course of a year. |
| <input type="radio"/> (B) The rigid roles of ants in a colony ensure that they work together in a very efficient manner. | <input type="radio"/> (E) Ant nests tend to mirror the living methods of humans due to their tunnels and special chambers. |
| <input type="radio"/> (C) Without ants, the planet's ecosystems would lack an important custodian that plays many roles. | <input type="radio"/> (F) Because the duties of ants are flexible, they are able to perform numerous tasks very quickly. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
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How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

Actual Test

02

Reading Section Directions

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You may now begin the Reading section. In this part you will read 1 passage. You will have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

1. According to paragraph 1, most humans have funeral ceremonies because they
 - (A) create a sense of finality for the families and friends involved in the event
 - (B) give loved ones an opportunity to spend more time with distant family members
 - (C) follow a strict code which will successfully send the deceased into the afterlife
 - (D) are necessary to cultures that have followed animist beliefs for centuries
2. The author's description of the Toraja funeral tradition mentions all of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) The ceremonies often take months or even years to prepare for.
 - (B) The bodies of the deceased are placed in vaults in the sides of cliffs.
 - (C) Water buffaloes play an important role in the funeral ceremonies.
 - (D) They are not influenced by any Western traditions of religion.
3. Why does the author mention Christianity in paragraph 1?
 - (A) To indicate a shift in belief from ancient and modern Toraja
 - (B) To contrast both Christian and animist funeral traditions
 - (C) To reveal how the Toraja have adapted it to their own culture
 - (D) To question if it is appropriate for western influence to affect the Toraja
4. The word elaborate in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) beautiful
 - (B) involved
 - (C) long
 - (D) stark

The Toraja

Funeral rites have always played important roles in human history. They typically symbolize a kind of closure of an individual's life on Earth and give family and friends the opportunity to pay their respects and say goodbye. There are many different kinds of funeral ceremonies throughout the world, depending on culture, religion, and beliefs. The funeral tradition of the Toraja people on the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia is like no other as it blends the Toraja's ancient animist beliefs with the western influences of Christianity. To the Toraja, death is a new beginning, as the deceased passes from the restrictions of this life into the afterlife, where they will oversee and conduct the lives of the people they have left behind. But, before this can occur, an elaborate funeral celebration must take place. This celebration, as well as the treatment of their dead, separates the traditions of the Toraja from most modern cultures.

The first noticeable difference between Torajan funerals and modern western ones is the way in which they prepare for one. The Toraja will often begin preparing for their family members' funerals well before they actually die. **A** Sometimes, they will even start preparations before the member falls ill. **B** In most western cultures, this would be unheard of since most funeral preparations are made immediately after death. **C** This is not so for the Toraja. **D** The reason is mainly due to cost since the family will incur heavy expenses when they attempt to send their family member into the afterlife in the most celebrative, festive, and prepared manner possible.

Interestingly, the Toraja do not relate to death in its physical form. That is, if a family member dies, only his physical form has ceased to function. The essence of the individual is eternal and will continue to exist in this world until a proper funeral ceremony has been performed to send the



5. According to paragraph 2, Torajan funerals are unique because
- (A) the Toraja prepare for the funeral only months after someone dies
 - (B) preparations begin while the individual it is for is still alive and well
 - (C) the Toraja organizes the funeral immediately after an individual passes away
 - (D) everyone in the society contributes to the financing of the funeral

6. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Furthermore, it would probably be considered a bad omen by most people were a person to engage in this kind of behavior.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

7. The word **incur** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) spare
 - (B) extract
 - (C) sustain
 - (D) withstand
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The funeral is the vehicle that allows the deceased individual to enter the next stage of his life.
 - (B) The deceased individual will linger in this world until he is prepared to enter the next one.
 - (C) After a proper ceremony is performed, the individual becomes immortal and enters the afterlife.
 - (D) The afterlife is attained only after an individual has given up his worldly ties with a funeral.

person off to the next stage of existence. Because of this, the deceased are simply wrapped up and kept in the house, called a *tongkonan*, until the time of celebration. During this in-between period, the deceased is treated as if he were still alive. The rest of the family holds conversations with him and even feeds him, just like a living being. Death, then, is not an end, but the beginning of the passage into the afterlife. Dying also does not take an individual away for the Toraja. They believe they are in complete control of that aspect, and only through celebration and feast are they able to break the limbo of their family member.

An elaborate funeral celebration is also important to impress the gods with the individual's worldly importance and wealth. Water buffalo are **crucial** to Torajan culture, representing both financial success and status in society. During the funeral celebration, a number of water buffalo are sacrificed in accordance with the person's level in the Torajan hierarchy. But, water buffaloes are not cheap, especially for the Toraja, who are mainly subsistence farmers. Therefore, the family must work months, or sometimes years, to save enough money in order to purchase a satisfactory number of water buffaloes and other animals, such as pigs, for the funeral ceremony. Once all is in order, a date for the celebration will be set so that friends and members of the community can visit bearing gifts. Large quantities of food and **libations** are consumed during the festivities of sport, dance, and storytelling, which usually continue for a week.

With the cycle in full force, the climax occurs at the end of the feast, when the body is placed in a coffin and carried to its final resting place, which is not in the ground but high up above it. Traditional Toraja cemeteries are located in the side of a cliff, where hollowed-out sections are made for families and individuals. The body is

9. The word **crucial** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) favorable
 - (B) expensive
 - (C) important
 - (D) useful
10. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the funeral celebration?
- (A) It is a welcomed time for the family that is involved in it.
 - (B) The families are under great pressure to raise money for it.
 - (C) The Toraja believe their gods are only pleased by sacrificing buffaloes.
 - (D) Many of the Toraja are boycotting funerals because of the slaughter.
11. The author's description of Toraja cemeteries in paragraph 5 mentions all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) *Tau tau* are the guardians of the tomb.
 - (B) They are located in the sides of hills or mountains.
 - (C) The body is entombed at the end of the feast.
 - (D) The deceased are always buried in individual tombs.
12. According to paragraph 5, the Toraja place *tau tau* at the entrance of the tomb to
- (A) speak to family members when they visit the deceased
 - (B) bring fortune to the entire society of the Toraja
 - (C) keep other deceased family members company
 - (D) remind visitors what the deceased looked like in their prime

placed in a horizontal vault and enclosed with stone or wood. This, however, does not mean they are sealed off from their homeland. A wooden **effigy** of the individual, called a *tau tau*, is placed at the entrance of the tomb to guard it and protect living family members. *Tau tau* are also thought to bestow prosperity on the Toraja in general as well as connect them with deceased family members and gods beyond.

Glossary

libations: alcoholic drinks

effigy: a crude figure or statue of a person

13. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The lengthy funeral ceremony of the Toraja releases the deceased to the next level of their existence.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> (A) The number of cows slaughtered at the celebration depends on the person's wealth. | <input type="radio"/> (D) The funeral celebration of the Toraja represents the person's success in life. |
| <input type="radio"/> (B) The Toraja view death as a new beginning rather than an end for the individual. | <input type="radio"/> (E) Friends and family bring gifts to the funeral celebration as a condolence. |
| <input type="radio"/> (C) Funeral preparations are made days in advance of a family member's impending death. | <input type="radio"/> (F) Toraja funerals are festive times of eating and games and can last as long as a week. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

14. The word **crux** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) application
 - (B) relief
 - (C) symptom
 - (D) basis
15. According to paragraph 1, alternative forms of health care are becoming more popular because
- (A) acupuncture is rooted in ancient Chinese medicine
 - (B) they are able to cure patients much more quickly
 - (C) medical costs are on the upswing in many First World societies
 - (D) they are able to get rid of the symptoms better than other ways
16. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about acupuncture?
- (A) It has been in constant use by herbalists for hundreds of years in the Orient.
 - (B) Its focus is more intrinsic as opposed to the extrinsic methods of western medicine.
 - (C) Its benefits accrue over a longer period of time than those of other therapies.
 - (D) It attempts to treat both the symptoms and the source of the patient's illness.
17. The author discusses **headaches** in paragraph 1 in order to
- (A) show how they are one of the most common ailments for humans
 - (B) question whether they can be cured with traditional medicine
 - (C) note that they reveal a deeper problem inside the human body
 - (D) indicate aspirin is still the best remedy for this type of problem

Alternative Therapy

As health care costs continually rise in most developed countries, many people are looking to alternative forms of health therapy both to prevent and cure them from various illnesses and problems. Two of the most popular forms of alternative therapies in the West today are acupuncture and herbal medicine, both of which have been used for centuries in Asia and are rooted in ancient Chinese medicine. In essence, they attempt to treat the source of the health problem rather than simply get rid of the symptoms, which is something that many argue is the flawed **crux** of western medicinal techniques. For this reason, many individuals are taking a more holistic approach to their bodies and health rather than simply looking for a quick cure. For example, instead of taking aspirin whenever they get **headaches**, some people will go to an acupuncturist to find out what causes the problem and begin treatments for that specific cause, which will prevent the headaches from returning in the future. In this way, alternative medicines such as acupuncture and herbal therapy have wonderful preventative potential many modern medicines do not.

Acupuncture is based on ancient Chinese medicine and the importance of *ki*, a kind of life force that **puisates** through every human's body. *Ki* runs through various pathways in the body and is fundamental in giving humans strength and energy as well as bolstering the immune system. But, at times, these pathways might suffer blockage or be disrupted for various reasons, so *ki* is unable to flow smoothly through the body. When this occurs, the body becomes vulnerable to illness and pain. This is where acupuncture comes in. **Acupuncturists are well versed in the mapping of the *ki* pathways throughout the body and are able to locate and stimulate certain areas on the surface of the body in order to relieve the**



18. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of *ki*?
- (A) It constantly runs through the various blood vessels of the body.
 - (B) It is the basis upon which the method of acupuncture was devised.
 - (C) It is an invisible force that blocks the pathways of the body.
 - (D) It stimulates certain pathways in the body and relieves pain.
19. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) *Ki* paths are opened when they stimulate parts of the body and relieve pressure on painful areas with the assistance of professional acupuncturists.
 - (B) Acupuncturists are knowledgeable in the pathways of *ki*, so they make use of this knowledge to find out what areas of the body to place needles in.
 - (C) The expertise of acupuncturists allows them to free up *ki* pathways in the body and help the patient recover from his sickness.
 - (D) Illnesses and pain are relieved once the acupuncturist is able to map the pathways of *ki* and discover the source of the pressure.
20. The word **solely** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) exclusively
 - (B) barely
 - (C) safely
 - (D) intentionally

pressure and allow *ki* once more to flow freely, eliminating pains and illnesses in the process.

One of the most common and successful methods of acupuncture is described as ear acupuncture. As its name implies, this technique is involved **solely** with the ear and its numerous activation points. The ear is considered a highly sensitive area of the human body because it contains a strong, healthy flow of blood as well as numerous nerve points that connect it with the rest of the human body. Acupuncturists place tiny needles in the surface of the skin at certain points, depending on the desired result. In general, ear acupuncture is considered an excellent therapy, especially for treating individuals with psychological or physical dependency issues such as eating disorders and drug or alcohol abuse.

A second form of alternative therapy based on Chinese traditional medicine is herbal therapy, in which special herbs are prescribed by the doctor to be taken in a hot liquid form, usually tea. Traditionally, herbal teas are **imbibed** to boost the immune system and prevent illnesses from being able to enter the body. Herbs also have a more direct influence than acupuncture on the body's physical systems, such as the circulatory system, as they can aid in normalizing blood pressure. One excellent example of an herbal remedy is mushroom tea, which is an excellent antioxidant. Other benefits attributed to the use of traditional Chinese herbs are that they build stamina and are good for digestive purposes. Sometimes, herbal medicines are used in conjunction with acupuncture to magnify its effects.

When it comes to diseases and preventative measures, people should realize that there are many proven alternatives simply to visiting a local western doctor or hospital to be evaluated and sent home with some prescriptions. **A** In many cases, this type of medicine will only mask

21. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of the ear?
- (A) It contains a small number of the body's special activation points.
 - (B) It has a healthy blood supply, which relieves the pain from needles.
 - (C) It is a beneficial acupuncture area because it contains a myriad of nerves.
 - (D) It is the source of dependency issues such as alcoholism and drug use.
22. The word **it** in the passage refers to
- (A) activation points
 - (B) ear
 - (C) flow of blood
 - (D) nerve points
23. The author's description of herbal therapy mentions all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Herbs are an excellent way of increasing a person's endurance.
 - (B) It is used as a preventative form of therapy for healthy people.
 - (C) The reaction time is faster for acupuncture than for herbal therapy.
 - (D) It is beneficial to the circulatory system and blood pressure problems.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about western doctor's prescriptions?
- (A) They are too expensive for many people to afford.
 - (B) They may only address one level of various illnesses.
 - (C) They are fundamental to most alternative therapies.
 - (D) They enable patients to get back on their feet rapidly.

the essence of the problem while traditional Chinese therapy such as acupuncture and herbal medicine addresses it from the **onset**. **B** As the popularity of alternative therapies such as these grows, hopefully more and more individuals will seek them out and benefit from their holistic approaches. **C** Ultimately, alternative therapies such as herbs or acupuncture can work wonders as preventative methods for physiological as well as psychological problems before they are able to manifest symptoms and cause pain and suffering.

D

Glossary

pulsates: expands and contracts rhythmically
imbibed: drunk or taken in

25. The word **onset** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) essence
- (B) symptom
- (C) result
- (D) beginning

26. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Additionally, some illnesses require much more investigation than this.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

27. **Directions:** Complete the table below to summarize the information about alternative therapies. Match the appropriate statements to the type of therapy they apply to. *This question is worth 3 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Acupuncture

Select 3

-
-
-

Herbal

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) It interacts with *ki* energy and allows it to run freely.
- (B) It masks the symptoms and resolves the internal issues.
- (C) It would be good for someone who is suffering from obesity.
- (D) It is an excellent therapy for digestive ailments.
- (E) It is better for patients who are prone to abuse substances.
- (F) It is an excellent remedy for the circadian system.
- (G) It is the more immediate form of the two therapies.

Part 2 World History

TOEFL iBT Reading



28. The word **lethal** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) harmful
 - (B) inadvertent
 - (C) fatal
 - (D) direct
29. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the nuclear blast at Chernobyl?
- (A) It immediately injured and killed numerous people in the surrounding area.
 - (B) It was instantly contained and cleaned up by brave liquidators.
 - (C) It was the greatest manmade explosion in the history of the world.
 - (D) It resulted from an atomic bomb test at a nearby military installation.
30. The author discusses the **emergency system** in paragraph 2 in order to
- (A) note how the damage could have been much more devastating
 - (B) argue that the disaster might have been dealt with better
 - (C) indicate how such systems have improved since Chernobyl
 - (D) support the action taken by work crews after the initial blast
31. The word **cognizant** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) skilled
 - (B) recognized
 - (C) aware
 - (D) focused

Chernobyl

In late April of 1986, during routine testing, the number four reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in present-day Russia exploded in a fury four hundred times more powerful than an atomic bomb. The result was the most catastrophic nuclear disaster ever, as radioactive levels spiked in the surrounding areas, causing **lethal** exposure to numerous people in the immediate vicinity as well as neighboring countries as the fallout from the blast was carried away by prevailing winds. Today, the threat from Chernobyl is far from over, as the nuclear chamber continues to **smolder** and emit harmful radiation into the air and water. If the area is not safely contained and cleaned up soon, another potential blast just as deadly, if not more, as the initial one could arise. There are a number of reasons why Chernobyl continues to be a major threat.

First, immediately following the meltdown, the initial response was one of haste and poor planning. Obviously, there was no definitive **emergency system** in place in case the reactor began to go out of control. Emergency workers, called liquidators, were quickly recruited and bused in to help with cleaning up waste and debris and putting out the fire. They were not trained in the least in the handling or proper containment of nuclear waste, nor were they **cognizant** or even told by the government of the lethal levels of radioactivity they were exposing their bodies to. Luckily, most of them were able to recover. Desperate, the liquidators dumped sand and lead into the reactor and buried the reactor fuel and other waste from the blast in random, shallow ditches around the plant.

After two full weeks of working around the clock, the fire from the explosion was finally extinguished, and it was now the job of the liquidators to attempt to close off and contain the reactor site to prevent the least amount of

32. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the government?
- (A) It did everything in its power to minimize the impact of the incident.
 - (B) It could have implemented better safety procedures in the reactor.
 - (C) It did not seek out international aid to help it contain the explosion.
 - (D) It tried to hide the truth about the incident from the public.
33. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) If the sarcophagus had been welded, there would be no issue with it.
 - (B) The weak sarcophagus was a result of marginal construction work.
 - (C) Speed was essential in creating the wobbly structure called the sarcophagus.
 - (D) Issues continue with the design and construction of the sarcophagus.
34. According to paragraph 4, the greatest risk involving the Chernobyl disaster today is
- (A) the multitudinous effects precipitation can have on the vulnerable reactor
 - (B) radioactive waste seeping into the water supply and harming people
 - (C) the potential for a fresh blast to occur from the number four reactor
 - (D) nuclear fallout putting many more people in harm's way of radioactivity

radiation from leaking into the environment. It took them another six months to construct a metal containment structure, called the sarcophagus, over the plant. **The main issue with the sarcophagus is that, again, it was merely thrown together as fast as possible, resulting in a fragile, rickety structure with many of its supporting beams not even welded together.** In many ways, it is simply a band-aid, which can only provide minimal and short-lived containment of the radioactivity and which could also collapse, even today, twenty years later, at any given moment. If it were to do so, the two hundred plus tons of nuclear waste, uranium, and plutonium could once again be directly exposed to the open air and atmosphere.

A Today, as it has been for two decades, the major threat is water due to the poor construction of the sarcophagus, which has numerous holes and cracks within its structure. **B** Because of these, precipitation such as rain and water can enter directly into the pool of nuclear waste, mix with it, and ooze out into the environment, including the water aquifer. **C** The other effect precipitation has on the nuclear waste is much more immediate and **ominous**. **D** Water can aid in and speed up a nuclear reaction, which means that, if the recipe is just right, an entirely new explosion could occur all over again, causing major nuclear fallout and putting millions of people at risk of dangerous radioactive exposure in the surrounding areas.

Due to poor preparation and the implementation of containment measures, Chernobyl has remained, since its initial explosion, a ticking time bomb with the full potential and fuel for a fresh explosion at any given moment. In 2006, new teams entered the reactor zone to attempt to clean up what they could and dispose of it properly, and construction began on a new protective building to replace the old, bulging

35. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

As a result, the ecosystem could become contaminated with even more deadly radiation.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

36. The word **ominous** in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) threatening
(B) harmful
(C) disastrous
(D) disparate

37. The word **it** in the passage refers to

(A) reactor zone
(B) construction
(C) building
(D) sarcophagus

38. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true of the new, protective building?

(A) It will be built directly on top of the old sarcophagus that was first erected.
(B) It will be a pioneering effort both by the engineers and the architects.
(C) It will be attached to the remaining shell to serve as a protective barrier.
(D) It will be constructed slowly because of the condition of the sarcophagus.

sarcophagus. It is being built at a safe distance from the reactor area and, once completed, will slide over the old sarcophagus and reactor pit. The new shell, still, will take at least five years to build, which will be another very tense time due to the condition of the sarcophagus. It will become another first in history for Chernobyl; it will be the largest moveable structure ever created.

Glossary

smolder: burn slowly, producing smoke

39. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The Chernobyl reactor still poses a threat today to humans and the surrounding ecosystem.

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-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Water could mix with nuclear fuel and cause another explosion. | (D) Liquidators buried the reactor fuel in shallow ditches near the facility. |
| (B) The new protective building will take five years to construct. | (E) The environment could be contaminated by nuclear waste mixed with rain. |
| (C) The number three reactor exploded in a force of more than four hundred atom bombs. | (F) A new sarcophagus is mandatory to reduce the risks of another disaster. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

Actual Test

03

Reading Section **Directions**

This section measures your ability to understand academic passages in English.

The Reading section is divided into 3 separately timed parts.

Most questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

Some passages include a word or phrase that is underlined in blue. Click on the word or phrase to see a definition or an explanation.

Within each part, you can go to the next questions by clicking **Next**. You may skip questions and go back to them later. If you want to return to previous questions, click on **Back**. You can click on **Review** at any time and the review screen will show you which questions you have answered and which you have not answered. From this review screen, you may go directly to any question you have already seen in the Reading section.

You may now begin the Reading section. In this part you will read 1 passage. You will have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

- The word **exclusively** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - extensively
 - approximately
 - entirely
 - usually
- The word **they** in the passage refers to
 - abolitionists
 - Southerners
 - justifications
 - slaves
- According to paragraph 2, the South provided some benefits to the United States' economy through
 - its industrial output of manufactured goods
 - agricultural products grown by free land owners
 - its providing protection for millions of Africans
 - high income earning crops grown with slave labor
- It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the South
 - had absolutely no centers of industrial manufacturing in its states
 - was equal to the North in terms of the industrial output of its factories
 - had some centers of industry, but fewer than there were in the North
 - had an economy that was totally based on agricultural exporting
- The word **reciprocal** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - common
 - mutual
 - unequal
 - beneficial

Slavery in the American South

The institution of slavery has been a part of human history for thousands of years. That Europeans imported it to the New World in both South and North America is not surprising; that the institution lasted so long in the southern United States is. While governments abolished or abandoned slavery through much of the world, humans, **exclusively** Africans, were kept in bondage in one of the world's great democracies. This institution was eventually a cause of a great civil war breaking out in 1861. By this point, the system had been in place for more than two hundred years and was the natural state of affairs for Southerners. In the face of increasing criticism from abolitionists, Southerners vehemently provided three main justifications for holding slaves: slavery was necessary to improve the American economy; **they** were, in fact, protecting Africans from lives of misery; and, finally, slavery was simply natural.

The first point only has some basis in fact since the South did provide great financial **windfalls** with its agricultural produce, the cash crops of cotton, tobacco, and rice, all of which flourished in the hot, muggy climate of the South. Slave owners asserted that these crops were a great benefit to the American economy and the slaves were needed to work the land. Northerners countered that free men working for wages would do just as well. As far as the Southerners were concerned, the so-called free men of the North were also nothing more than slaves, slaves to the necessity of earning a wage or being homeless and starving to death. In fact, the northern industrial centers produced far more income for the country than the mainly agricultural South. The North also had great agricultural lands, which were not worked by slaves, but by free landowners.

The second point was one made time and again by Southerners. Slaves were dependent



6. According to paragraph 3, slavery was economically worse than employing free wage earners because
- (A) the wage earners had to pay for their own food and housing
 - (B) the wage earners worked harder and longer than the slaves
 - (C) slaves had no incentive to work hard or to help their masters
 - (D) masters had to care for their slaves even if they could not work

7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In addition, many slaves were abused, tortured, or murdered, and plantation owners kept large packs of bloodhounds for chasing runaway slaves.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

8. The author describes the condition in which the Northern soldiers found the Southern slaves in paragraph 3 in order to
- (A) indicate that many slave owners were not terribly concerned with their slaves' welfare
 - (B) show that slavery was an evil institution that had to be ended by any possible means
 - (C) relate the economic backwardness of the South, which could not take good care of its slaves
 - (D) explain that the war had destroyed the Southern economy and their ability to care for their slaves

on their masters for food, clothing, and shelter, which the master provided in return for their labor. This reciprocal relationship ensured that all would have a means of survival. If slavery was abandoned, then all the slaves, some four million by the 1860s, would be at the mercy of the cruel fates of life. A Slavery was good for the African blacks because the masters cared for them from cradle to grave. B In fact, when Northern soldiers invaded the South during the Civil War, they discovered that most Africans were kept in the meanest conditions possible, living in hovels and wearing threadbare clothing. C Economically, the slaves were more of a drain than wage earners would have been since the master was obliged to care for the nonproductive Africans, which included the young, aged, and infirm. D

Finally, the slave owners justified slavery by saying it was the natural order of events and that the Africans' place in the world was as a slave. For thousands of years, with few exceptions, who was or was not a slave had not depended on race but on the misfortune of the individual. In ancient Greece and Rome, anyone could become a slave in the right circumstances. This bothered philosophers for ages, being unable to explain why one man should be a slave and another a master. In the Africans, Southerners found a reason: race. By nature, according to the pseudo-science of racial classification, Africans were deemed inferior, unintelligent, and unable to care for themselves, and they therefore needed the white race's help.

Of course, all this was nonsense, as proven by the great number of free Africans living in the North, many well-educated and well-off in the hustle and bustle of the world Southerners tried to save them from. Many Southerners knew it was nonsense, but their whole world depended on the institution. It is estimated that fewer than 10,000 Southerners actually owned slaves in the



9. The word **deemed** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) considered
- (B) proven
- (C) created
- (D) established

10. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) Free Africans in the North did not fare as well as free whites, thereby proving the Southerners' ideas true.
- (B) Free Africans in the North proved the Southerners' ideas false by being both learned and successful.
- (C) Only in the North could Africans get an education and be saved from the Southerners.
- (D) The Southerners believed that no African could become educated or achieve any status except that of a slave.

11. According to the passage, Southerners justified having slaves for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- (A) They did not have anyone else to work the land.
- (B) They provided welfare for the enslaved Africans.
- (C) Slavery was the way that things were supposed to be.
- (D) The United States' economy benefited from slavery.

pre-Civil War period. They were the richest and most politically powerful, and, when the time came to defend their rights against the North, they dragged the rest of the South into a war that lasted four long years and killed more Americans than all of its other wars combined. Eventually, the slaves were free, but, for the Africans, it would take another hundred years for them to be the equals of the whites in not only the South but all of America.

Glossary

windfalls: amounts of money that someone receives unexpectedly

12. According to paragraph 5, in the American Civil War, the number of the dead was

- (A) very few compared to other American wars
- (B) the greatest ever experienced in American history
- (C) equal to all of the other wars of American history
- (D) greater than all of the wars of history combined

13. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The South's justifications for slavery as a benefit to the American economy, as a protection for millions of Africans, and as the natural order of things, have many contradictions when examined closely.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) African slaves were supposedly protected by their masters but were in fact often kept in miserable conditions and were often punished.
- (B) The Civil War was mainly caused by the powerful slave-owning class, who refused to give up their way of life.
- (C) Despite having some benefits to the American economy, the institution of slavery was unsound economically when compared with the labor of free wage earners and farmers.
- (D) Although they were freed by the Civil War, the former slaves and their descendants had to wage a hundred-year battle to earn their rights as equals in America.
- (E) Slavery as an institution had disappeared in much of the world by 1861, but, in the American South, it was still deemed necessary for mainly economic reasons.
- (F) Some former slaves in the North proved their equality with whites by acquiring education and success in many different fields.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Part 2 Astronomy

TOEFL iBT Reading

REVIEW

HELP

BACK

NEXT

14. The word **delicate** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) subtle
- (B) fragile
- (C) considerate
- (D) graceful

15. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about the habitable zone?

- (A) It can vary in size depending on the intensity of the star a planet orbits.
- (B) It is the area of the solar system outside the orbits of Venus and Mars.
- (C) It is where any type of planet can sustain life for a significant amount of time.
- (D) It fluctuates in size if there is a gravitational pull nearby to affect it.

16. According to paragraph 2, all of the following factors influence climate on Earth EXCEPT:

- (A) Earth's nearly symmetrical orbit around the sun
- (B) the angle of Earth's axis as it rotates
- (C) Earth's position between two other planets
- (D) Earth's average distance from the sun

17. The word **devour** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) assimilate
- (B) spend
- (C) utilize
- (D) destroy

18. The word **they** in the passage refers to

- (A) black holes
- (B) stars
- (C) astronomers
- (D) different orbits

A Change of Orbit

Earth has sustained life for millions of years, yet the other planets in our solar system are incapable of doing so. This is primarily the result of the unique position Earth occupies in the solar system, as it is not too close or too far away from the sun to upset the **delicate** temperature requirements of life. Our position is in what astronomers call the habitable zone, the place where life exists. Yet, if Earth's orbit around the sun were thrown off by just a few degrees, all life on Earth may be in danger. Such an event could happen if a passing massive gravitation field influenced Earth's orbit. Astronomers have experimented extensively with such possibilities and have reached a surprising conclusion: Earth could sustain life if its orbit were changed in minor ways, but only with great **dislocation** of life.

Astronomers define the habitable zone as the region 75 to 140 million miles from a star with the intensity of our sun. Venus and Mars are outside this zone, the former too close to the sun and the latter too far away. Earth's orbit is a near perfect circle, almost always 93 million miles from the sun. The average temperature of the Earth is 58°F with average highs of 107°F and lows of -81°F. The axis is tilted so that Earth has various seasons at the northern and southern regions with the equatorial regions having similar weather year round.

The great fear is that a passing black hole will influence Earth's orbit. Black holes are areas of massive gravitational energy that **devour** all things they pass, including stars. Astronomers have created computer modeling that allows them to run different orbits for Earth and examined the influences **they** would have on temperature and climate. As a control element, the computer model maintains Earth's orbital period of 365 days. Minor variations in the orbit would keep Earth inside the habitable zone all year while a great shift would



19. According to paragraph 3, the astronomers kept Earth's orbital period the same in their experiments in order to
- (A) judge which months on the planet would be hot and which ones cold
 - (B) maintain a familiar element as a reference point for their assessment
 - (C) prove that the orbital period would not alter with a change in orbits
 - (D) demonstrate that a change in orbits would cause a change in seasons
20. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) It was surprising for the astronomers to discover that with orbit shifts in the mid-range, Earth could still sustain life with no significant changes.
 - (B) Not surprisingly, the astronomers found out that with mild orbit changes, life was still possible on Earth, but human beings would go extinct.
 - (C) Surprisingly, the astronomers learned that with mid-range orbit changes, people could not live in the same places though Earth could still sustain life.
 - (D) If Earth's orbit changed in the mid-range, people could not live in the same places on Earth, which surprised the astronomers.
21. According to paragraph 4, all of the following factors concerning water would be the result of a shift in orbit near Venus EXCEPT:
- (A) the subsequent melting of the polar ice caps
 - (B) the loss of a large amount of heat from the oceans
 - (C) rising coastal water levels throughout the planet
 - (D) the loss of many lakes and rivers in various regions

have Earth passing closer to the sun than Mercury on one end and being beyond the orbit of Mars on the other. Such large changes would dramatically change our climate.

The amazing revelation the astronomers discovered was that with orbit changes in the mid-range, life was still possible, but with significant changes in human places of habitation. Water, which one-fourth of Earth's surface is composed of, has a tremendous capacity to retain heat. As Earth came extremely close to the sun, the water would pick up massive amounts of heat, which would be used to maintain livable temperature as Earth moved out to the colder regions near Mars. With an orbit passing near Venus but not beyond Mars, temperatures would average 73°F, very livable. However, there would great changes for the inhabitants of different parts of the globe. People at the Equator would suffer temperatures above 140°F at times, and great rivers and lakes would evaporate. The polar ice caps would melt, and the coastlines would change, drowning our coastal cities. Northern Canada and Russia would become prime real estate, even during the period when Earth's orbit was near Mars, as the heat absorbed by the oceans would maintain a livable temperature and forestall the return of the ice caps to a great degree.

At the other extreme, with Earth inside Mercury's orbit and outside Mars's, the temperatures would make life impossible in much of the world, especially the equatorial regions. In a scenario where Earth was closest to the sun in March and April and farthest away in October and November, the temperatures in Africa, India, South America, and Australia would reach almost 200°F, near the boiling point, in March. These areas would cool down by October, but it is highly unlikely that people would form permanent living centers there, as the great heat would return come March. The bottom line is that Earth will

22. It can be inferred from paragraphs 4 and 5 that after a mild shift in Earth's orbit, most humans would

- ☐ A live in the planet's northern regions
- ☐ B live on water near the coastal areas
- ☐ C remain living wherever they are now
- ☐ D move to the interiors of the continents

23. The word **forestall** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ A warn
- ☐ B anticipate
- ☐ C cause
- ☐ D prevent

24. According to paragraph 5, people would be unlikely to maintain permanent habitats in the equatorial regions in an orbit inside Mercury because of

- ☐ A the extremes in temperatures during the different seasons
- ☐ B the great amounts of water that would be lost in the summertime
- ☐ C the extreme heat in summer that would kill any creatures there
- ☐ D the constant migrations that people living there would make

25. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

One of the big questions, which had no concrete answer, was in which months Earth would be closest to and farthest from the sun.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

remain livable if our orbit changes mainly because of our great resources of heat-absorbing water. However, this is only because we would still pass close to the sun at one point. If Earth had an orbit permanently outside the habitable zone, either too close or far away from the sun, most life would surely perish.

Glossary

dislocation: adisplacement; disruption

the bottom line: the most important thing; the essential point

26. **Directions:** Complete the table below to summarize the information about Earth's orbit as discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the correct orbits of the Earth when it is inside Mercury or near Venus. *This question is worth 3 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Inside Mercury

Select 3

-
-
-

Near Venus

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(A) Earth's orbit would sometimes be beyond Mars.</p> | <p>(E) Life anywhere near the equatorial regions would be impossible to sustain.</p> |
| <p>(B) All the life on Earth would die.</p> | <p>(F) The planet's polar ice caps would remain intact.</p> |
| <p>(C) Life would be difficult but not impossible during the hot seasons near the Equator.</p> | <p>(G) People would be forced permanently to change location.</p> |
| <p>(D) Earth's temperature would rise up to 73°F on average.</p> | |

Part 2 Paleontology

TOEFL iBT Reading



27. The word **dissenting** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) distending
 - (B) disagreeing
 - (C) distorting
 - (D) disturbing
28. According to paragraph 1, until recently, all of the following have been discovered about dinosaurs EXCEPT:
- (A) They lose their teeth and grow new ones.
 - (B) Their young are hatched from eggs.
 - (C) They take care of and protect their young.
 - (D) They can be either plant- or meat-eaters.
29. According to paragraph 2, finding a complete dinosaur skeleton is not as good as finding bone and teeth fragments because
- (A) they hold some clues to dinosaur behavior
 - (B) they are more interesting to paleontologists
 - (C) they can tell us how a certain dinosaur died
 - (D) they can show how long dinosaurs lived at a place
30. The dig site that was found in Wyoming was suitable for the study of dinosaur family behavior because of
- (A) the extreme abundance of intact dinosaur skeletons
 - (B) the large concentration of dinosaur bones with teeth marks
 - (C) the large concentration of dinosaur bones and shed teeth
 - (D) the fact that the area was once the shore of an inland sea

Dinosaur Family Life

Our image of dinosaurs is either of massive, benign herbivores like the *Brontosaurus* or of terrifyingly destructive carnivores such as the *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Since man discovered the first fossilized dinosaur bones in the nineteenth century, our understanding of these ancient beasts has grown **in fits and starts**, with many **dissenting** opinions among the experts. The discovery of dinosaur eggs in the Gobi Desert in the 1920s led paleontologists to the conclusion that dinosaurs had nests or lairs where they laid these eggs. A question that seemed impossible to answer was how adult dinosaurs treated these eggs and the infants that were born. However, in recent years, new research on the shedding of dinosaur teeth may have shed light on dinosaur family patterns of behavior.

The finding of a perfectly intact, massive dinosaur fossil may seem exciting, but, to paleontologists, it is just evidence that one beast died for some reason. There are often no clues as to how it died and certainly nothing to indicate any behavior patterns. However, fragments of bone, instead of a complete skeleton, mixed in with teeth, may indicate that a place very well may have been a feeding ground for certain dinosaur groups. The bones are the remains of a dinosaur buffet, and the teeth have been shed from the diners. Many species of dinosaur shed teeth quite often, and they were replaced just as easily. Paleontologists in Wyoming in the western United States have found large deposits of bones and teeth, with the teeth coming both from adults and young animals and quite possibly spread over several years.

Experts have concentrated their studies on the species called the allosaur, a forerunner of the massive *Tyrannosaurus rex*. The dig site is near the edge of what once was a massive inland sea in the middle of present-day North America. A



31. The word **their** in the passage refers to

- (A) dinosaurs
- (B) carnivores
- (C) children
- (D) adults

32. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) Young allosaurs lost their teeth as they grew closer to adulthood.
- (B) The teeth of young allosaurs were not found at the dig sites.
- (C) One third of all of the young allosaurs lost their teeth at some point.
- (D) Dig sites do not contain up to one third of the adult teeth found elsewhere.

33. The word **speculated** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) invested
- (B) guessed
- (C) assumed
- (D) discovered

34. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In fact, crocodiles have changed little since the prehistoric age and are often studied by paleontologists to learn more about dinosaur behavior.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

great many plant-eating dinosaurs lived near the water and were prey for carnivores. Unlike many species, whose children must eat different food from adults because **their** teeth were undeveloped or not strong enough, allosaur young had the same teeth as their parents, **albeit** smaller. Teeth marks from both juvenile and adult allosaurs are on the same bones, indicating that the parents and children shared the same food hunted by the adults and brought home for the children.

The numbers of teeth of various sizes located at the dig sites suggested that the allosaurs picked a certain area, which was their main feeding place. **One glaring omission from the dig sites was the teeth of juvenile allosaurs at about one third of their adult size.** These teeth were found in large concentrations at other locales, possibly the site of an inland sea or lake that was reduced in size. Experts have **speculated** that there may have been a cycle of dry and wet seasons. During the wet season, there was plenty of food since the shores of the massive sea were near the feeding locations. **A** During the dry season, the waters receded, and the allosaurs had to follow their food source. **B** At the new source, the area for feeding was smaller, with a higher concentration of carnivorous dinosaurs, with additional dangers from crocodiles. **C** Bones found at these dig sites come from fish, turtles, and other aquatic animals, as the allosaur parents had to feed their young whatever they could find. **D**

That they could maintain one spot for so long indicates that the allosaur adults protected their young until they reached adult age. There may also have been several generations of children in the care of adults at the same time, with all allosaurs working together for mutual protection and nourishment. There were larger species of dinosaurs than allosaurs, and they could be in danger if there was intense competition for food sources. This was especially true during

35. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that adult allosaurs had to
- (A) fight other dinosaurs encroaching on their territory all the time
 - (B) fight more frequently during the dry season than the wet season
 - (C) eat fish and turtles for sustenance even during the wet season
 - (D) eat plants in small amounts if they had no other food source
36. The main reason paleontologists found the young allosaurs' teeth in a different location than those of adults was because of
- (A) the danger these allosaurs faced from other predators
 - (B) seasonal climatic changes that caused the allosaurs to migrate
 - (C) migratory feeding patterns took them to other places
 - (D) a desire by the allosaurs for different food sources
37. All of the following are reasons why researchers believe allosaurs may have lived in family groups EXCEPT:
- (A) Large concentrations of teeth from different generations of allosaurs have been found in the same area.
 - (B) Allosaurs often stayed at one place for a long time to take care of their young until these became adults.
 - (C) The discovery of dinosaur eggs indicates that adult allosaurs protected them until they hatched.
 - (D) Adult and juvenile teeth marks remained on the same bones as a result of allosaurs sharing their food.

dry seasons. In the paleontology community, these findings are still not considered concrete proof that allosaurs and other dinosaurs fed and protected their young to adulthood. The main disagreement is over whether the teeth were deposited during feeding or merely washed to these spots from other areas. Like many other aspects of dinosaur life, it will take a long time, if ever, to get a **consensus** of opinion on the significance of large concentrations of dinosaur teeth and bones.

Glossary

in fits and starts: not continuously
albeit: although

38. The word **consensus** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ (A) assessment
- ☐ (B) conjecture
- ☐ (C) agreement
- ☐ (D) suspicion

39. **Directions:** Complete the table below to summarize the information about prehistoric seasons as discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the season near the inland sea with which they are associated. *This question is worth 3 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Dry Season

Select 3

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-
-

Wet Season

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> (A) Allosaurs had to travel a great distance to find their food sources. | <input type="radio"/> (E) The young allosaurs reached one-third of their adulthood. |
| <input type="radio"/> (B) There was less danger due to a reduced concentration of carnivores. | <input type="radio"/> (F) Allosaurs laid their eggs and incubated them. |
| <input type="radio"/> (C) Allosaurs shed their teeth more often. | <input type="radio"/> (G) There were a greater number of herbivores available as a food source. |
| <input type="radio"/> (D) Allosaurs had to subsist primarily on aquatic food. | |



40. The word **entrenched** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) desirable
 - (B) enhanced
 - (C) established
 - (D) needed
41. The author mentions all of the following points about oil in paragraph 1 EXCEPT:
- (A) People have an overly developed dependence on using it.
 - (B) People have replaced the use of oil with that of hydrogen.
 - (C) People may not be able to rely upon using oil forever.
 - (D) Oil is a major cause of the world's environmental problems.
42. The author mentions in paragraph 2 that **the space shuttle uses hydrogen fuel cells** in order to
- (A) show that hydrogen fuel cells are able to be used in space
 - (B) prove that the space shuttle has the world's latest technology
 - (C) demonstrate that hydrogen fuel cells are reliable and safe
 - (D) explain how the space shuttle gets its electricity and water
43. According to paragraph 2, it took a long time to develop practical hydrogen fuel cells because
- (A) they were not cost-efficient for people to construct
 - (B) there was no readily available source of hydrogen
 - (C) they produced too many waste products to dispose of
 - (D) no one was interested in either purchasing or using them

The Hydrogen Economy

Oil was in the depths of the planet for millions of years before man found a use for it in the internal combustion engine. Unfortunately, this combination of resource and technology is so **entrenched** in man's way of life that it scarcely seems possible even to imagine a day when people may no longer be dependent on oil. One of the great fears is that Earth's supply of oil is finite and the tank will one day run dry. In addition, oil and the pollutants it causes are choking the life from the planet. However, the day when people no longer depend totally on oil may be in sight thanks to the recent development of the hydrogen fuel cell and practical applications for it.

The concept of the hydrogen fuel cell is quite simple. It is similar to a battery except that it contains oxygen and hydrogen in separate chambers. The electrons of the oxygen and hydrogen are stripped away, leaving electricity and water as waste products. In fact, **the space shuttle uses hydrogen fuel cells** to produce all of its electricity and water supplies and has never had a problem. The quest for the hydrogen fuel cell began in the nineteenth century when Welshman Sir Robert Grove made the first documented one in history. Unfortunately, his subsequent hydrogen fuel cells never produced enough electricity to justify the expense of creating them. Not until the twentieth century was that problem solved. In 1959, the first vehicle, a tractor, was powered by a hydrogen fuel. Yet, the very few who knew about it viewed **it** as a novelty, so there was no great rush to produce more hydrogen vehicles.

Geoffrey Ballard, a Canadian engineer and environmentalist, is leading the charge to produce a hydrogen economy. His company, Ballard Power Systems, produced the first hydrogen cell-powered bus in 1993 and is at the **cutting edge** of hydrogen cell technology. It took Ballard a long time to reach this point since he had difficulty

44. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) expense
- (B) problem
- (C) tractor
- (D) hydrogen fuel

45. According to paragraph 3, it took Geoffrey Ballard a long time to produce the first hydrogen-powered bus because

- (A) his invention was opposed by various automobile manufacturers
- (B) he lacked the internal support and external investment for his idea
- (C) he had no way to make cheap hydrogen from his available resources
- (D) he was opposed by the oil companies who did not want to lose profits

46. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that the big automobile companies have invested in Ballard's company only because

- (A) he has the most experience of anyone with hydrogen power
- (B) they want to prevent his company from making hydrogen cars
- (C) they know that some day the world's oil supplies will run out
- (D) he has produced a practical use for the hydrogen fuel cell

47. The word **breeds** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) raises
- (B) supports
- (C) creates
- (D) rears

convincing his own managers and investors that he could make the bus. However, nothing **breeds** success like success, and, once the bus was rolling, Ballard received interest and investment from several major automobile firms. Daimler-Benz produced the first hydrogen cell car in 1997.

There are still many obstacles to overcome. One criticism of hydrogen-powered vehicles is that no one will buy them because there is no easy source of hydrogen to **replenish** the supply. Hydrogen, although it is the most abundant element in the universe, is not freely found on Earth, meaning it is part of other elements such as oxygen, methane, natural gas, and even petroleum. Water contains a great deal of hydrogen and seems the best and cleanest source of hydrogen. However, separating the hydrogen requires the use of, ironically, electricity itself. Clean, alternative means of making electricity such as with wind, water, and solar methods would justify the costs of separating the hydrogen. Ballard and his team have established another company called Hydrogen General to help develop the infrastructure of hydrogen separation and hydrogen supply points for future fleets of hydrogen-powered cars and buses. Several hydrogen stations have been established in Europe, and several countries are currently investing in future fleets of hydrogen-powered buses.

There has been some aid in this progress from various governments. **A** California passed a bill in the late 1990s requiring ten percent of cars sold in that state to have zero-emissions of pollutants. **B** With more than thirty million people, the largest population in the United States, this is a substantial number of cars. **C** This law gave a boost to the manufacturing of hydrogen fuel celled cars by the big automobile makers. **D** Despite these successes, it is still a long road ahead for the hydrogen economy. The world's

48. According to paragraph 4, Hydrogen General was created in order to
- (A) develop the foundation that countries require for a hydrogen economy
 - (B) battle the people and companies opposed to the hydrogen economy
 - (C) convince people of the need to take part in the hydrogen economy
 - (D) find more sources of hydrogen that can be reproduced cheaply
49. The word **replenish** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) restock
 - (B) revitalize
 - (C) revive
 - (D) reinforce
50. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Ironically, considering the law, the governor of California still drives around town in a gas-guzzling Humvee.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

infrastructure is run on oil and oil products. Massive expenditures would be required to transform our system to a hydrogen-based one, and many Third World countries are unable to afford such a transformation. **Finally, the oil companies themselves are resisting the move, with the specter of massive losses in revenue for decreasing oil sales staring them in the face.** One day people may no longer need oil, but that day is long off indeed.

Glossary

cutting edge: the most modern and advanced point in the development of something

51. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) The oil companies are losing a lot of money by refusing to participate in the hydrogen economy.
- (B) The big amounts of money that the oil companies have already lost is making them resist hydrogen cars.
- (C) With the possibility of losing a lot of money, the oil companies are not favorable to the hydrogen economy.
- (D) Since the oil companies have to cope with their decreasing oil sales, they have no interest in hydrogen cars.

52. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas of the passage. Some sentences do not belong because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Although a hydrogen economy is becoming more of a possibility, there are many obstacles to overcome before it will totally replace our petroleum-based infrastructure.

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-
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Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Oil companies, the main opponents of hydrogen power, will not easily give up the profits they glean from petroleum. | (D) It is predicted that some time in the future, our sources of oil will dry up, which will cause people to seek other forms of energy. |
| (B) People are reluctant to try the new hydrogen cars because they think the cars are not practical without a supporting infrastructure. | (E) Hydrogen is a clean alternative to oil, which is one of the main causes of pollution throughout the planet. |
| (C) Hydrogen must be separated from other sources in order to be used as a fuel source, and it is expensive to do so. | (F) The petroleum infrastructure of the world will be expensive to replace, and many countries cannot afford it at present. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

53. According to paragraph 1, the Atlantic Ocean menhaden are

- (A) quite well-known to most people in the United States
- (B) eaten only by other fish and not at all by humans
- (C) not in any immediate danger of disappearing from the ocean
- (D) eaten by birds and other fish as a part of their diets

54. The word **palatable** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) partial
- (B) edible
- (C) disgusting
- (D) stable

55. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are reasons for the decline of the menhaden stocks EXCEPT:

- (A) There is a lack of laws providing government protection.
- (B) Improved fishing technology has helped catch more fish.
- (C) People desire directly to consume them as a food fish.
- (D) Farmers have a strong dependence on fish-fed livestock.

56. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that humans consume menhaden

- (A) as a result of eating livestock raised on menhaden meal
- (B) directly from the oceans in their original form
- (C) only in the eastern coastal areas of the United States
- (D) for the healthy benefits from eating its oily flesh

The Disappearing Menhaden

Most people have never heard of it, and they certainly have not eaten it in its original form, but menhaden is the most important fish in the ocean. However, it is disappearing at an alarming rate. The east coast of the United States once teemed with immense schools, some as many as a mile across, but the devastation of the menhaden stocks over the last sixty years has led to severe dislocations in the oceans' ecosystems. The decline of the menhaden has had particularly disastrous effects on fish species that feed on it, on bird species that use it as a food source, and on how clean the oceans are.

Menhaden are a small fish belonging to the haddock family, and they are not very **palatable** to humans, having a foul, oily taste and consisting of many small bones. Commercial fishing of menhaden since the end of World War II has primarily been for the production of feed for livestock, with ground-up fish used to make meal for chickens, pigs, and cows. Companies use spotter planes to find large schools and direct fishing boats to the location. Catches have declined almost forty percent since the 1960s and show no sign of leveling off or increasing. Unlike other species that are protected by government quotas, menhaden are not, most likely because they are not a species consumed directly by humans. This is unfortunate since the loss of the menhaden spells an eco-disaster of **epic** proportions.

Of principal importance are the many species of fish and other animals that feed on menhaden. They are the main diet for bluefish and striped bass, and both species have shown a serious decline in numbers. **The striped bass was once the prized catch of the Chesapeake Bay area, but the specimens brought in by rod and reel now are weak sisters compared to the past.** Not only do they lack the bulk of their ancestors, but they are

57. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) There are prizes given for the best striped bass caught by sport fishermen in Chesapeake Bay.
- (B) The striped bass caught by sport fishermen in Chesapeake Bay are not as large as those caught in the past.
- (C) The Chesapeake Bay area is prized for the striped bass that can be caught by fishermen there.
- (D) In the past the Chesapeake Bay striped bass fishery was more valuable than it is nowadays.

58. The word **predators** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) chasers
- (B) stalkers
- (C) watchers
- (D) hunters

59. According to paragraph 4, the main influence on the oceans as a result of declining menhaden numbers is

- (A) an increase in the number of lifeless areas
- (B) an overabundance of plankton near the coast
- (C) the decline of fish stocks that feed on menhaden
- (D) increased human dumping of chemicals in the ocean

also dying at alarming rates. Fish are not the only **predators** of menhaden, as birds also depend on them as a source of nourishment. Large colonies of osprey all along the eastern seaboard have disappeared in recent years, with the numbers of nests and birds reduced by fifty percent in some areas over the last ten years. There are similar statistics for loons in Chesapeake Bay.

The greatest threat from the loss of the menhaden is that the oceans have lost one of their great natural filterers. Menhaden swim in massive schools with their mouths open, allowing water to flow through their gills, which serve to absorb oxygen and grab plankton and other detritus from the water. They act like gigantic vacuum cleaners for the ocean. The cleaner water allows sunlight to penetrate to greater depths, which stimulates plant life that harbors other fish and shellfish and produces oxygen for the water.

A With the decline of the menhaden, this process is in serious jeopardy. **B** Chemical run-off from farms, lawns, and houses ends up in the oceans, increasing the nitrogen and phosphorus levels in the water. **C** **Algae** grow in great numbers in these conditions, block the sunlight, and deplete the water of oxygen. **D** Entire coastal areas are lifeless, with the algae's killing the fish. Menhaden had reduced the levels of these chemicals, but now that there are fewer menhaden, the algae have taken over.

The large companies that process menhaden disagree with the findings of environmental scientists. Since there is no accurate way to count the amount of menhaden in the oceans, they claim that the fewer menhaden are a result of a cyclical event and that the stocks will grow again in time. Yet, much of the menhaden catch consists of smaller fish, often less than one year old. These fish have not had a chance to mature long enough to become reproductive, and thus the commercial fishing companies are destroying

60. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In addition, the algae sink to the ocean floor and prevent shellfish and oxygen-producing plants from growing.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

61. The word **their** in the passage refers to

- (A) commercial fishing companies
- (B) menhaden stocks
- (C) largest companies
- (D) many employees

62. According to paragraph 5, large commercial fishing companies argue that the shrinking menhaden stocks are the result of

- (A) a normal cycle that will end some time in the near future
- (B) environmental factors that are totally beyond their control
- (C) fishing technology that has developed in recent years
- (D) a lack of oxygen in the ocean as a result of too much algae

63. The word **epic** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) disastrous
- (B) massive
- (C) strange
- (D) worldwide

future menhaden stocks in order to make a profit at the moment. The largest companies have had to lay off many employees, and many of **their** vessels sit idle at the wharf. In the long run, the menhaden will probably rebound once their numbers have reached the point where catching them is no longer profitable. Hopefully, laws will soon be in place to protect them from their greatest predator, mankind.

Glossary

algae: plants that have no roots, stems, or leaves and grow in water or in other wet places

64. In paragraph 5, why does the author mention the fact that commercial fishing companies are catching smaller and younger fish?

- ☐ A To show that menhaden stocks are not safe for the future
- ☐ B To prove that the declining menhaden stocks are not an illusion
- ☐ C To counter their disagreements with the environmental scientists
- ☐ D To explain why they have had to lay off employees and leave boats idle

65. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas of the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The decline of menhaden stocks is resulting in an environmental disaster taking place on the east coast of the United States that can only be averted with stern measures.

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-
-

Answer Choices

- ☐ A Improvements in fishing methods have resulted in larger catches in the last few decades that have depleted the stocks.
- ☐ B The loss of menhaden has caused an increase in oxygen-destroying algae and created dead zones in the ocean.
- ☐ C Despite a great deal of evidence, commercial fishing companies refuse to recognize that menhaden are declining.
- ☐ D Many fish and bird species are disappearing because they depend on menhaden as one of their main sources of food.
- ☐ E Unless the government puts a quota or ban on menhaden fishing, they will decline until it becomes unprofitable to fish them.
- ☐ F Man's desire for the meat of various livestock has directly led to the overfishing of menhaden in the oceans.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

Actual Test

04

Reading Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand academic passages in English.

The Reading section is divided into 3 separately timed parts.

Most questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

Some passages include a word or phrase that is underlined in blue. Click on the word or phrase to see a definition or an explanation.

Within each part, you can go to the next questions by clicking **Next**. You may skip questions and go back to them later. If you want to return to previous questions, click on **Back**. You can click on **Review** at any time and the review screen will show you which questions you have answered and which you have not answered. From this review screen, you may go directly to any question you have already seen in the Reading section.

You may now begin the Reading section. In this part you will read 1 passage. You will have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following were a result of World War II for Russia EXCEPT:
 - (A) The country incurred a great number of the dead during the war.
 - (B) The country assumed a greater influence in world affairs.
 - (C) The country began a simmering conflict with America.
 - (D) The country began expanding into Eastern Europe.
2. The word **crucial** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) special
 - (B) important
 - (C) diverse
 - (D) complex
3. According to paragraph 2, all of the fronts American forces fought on were
 - (A) located at far distances from the American mainland
 - (B) only located in the countries of Europe and Asia
 - (C) in countries belonging to nearby American allies
 - (D) located at various sites near the American homeland
4. The word **traverse** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) cross
 - (B) bypass
 - (C) carry
 - (D) sail
5. The word **they** in the passage refers to
 - (A) American and other Allied fighting forces
 - (B) Axis powers
 - (C) Russians
 - (D) supply lines

The Allied Powers

Almost as soon as World War II ended, the debate began over who had actually done the most on the Allied side to ensure the defeat of the Axis powers. The Russians only needed to point to their twenty million plus war dead to justify their rights in Eastern Europe and their new position as a great power on the world stage. Yet, Americans could also claim that they had done as much, if not more, as the Russians to defeat the Axis enemy. In hindsight, it is obvious that despite its greater number of dead, the Russian effort ranks second place to the American. In particular, the American effort seems greater in light of three **crucial** points: it was fighting at extreme distances from its home territory; it simultaneously fought three different enemies on a multitude of complex fronts with air, naval, land forces; and finally, it supplied many other fighting forces, including the Russians, with massive amounts of material.

The main fronts of World War II were in North Africa, Italy, Western and Eastern Europe, the Pacific Ocean, China, and India. The United States military forces fought on or supported every front, all of which were at extreme distances from the continental United States. A great logistical effort was required to support both its own forces and those of many other nations. Above all, supply ships were essential because without the supply ships, all would have been in vain. Keeping the world's sea lanes free was one of the great accomplishments of the United States Navy and her allies, especially the British and Canadians. This allowed ships to **traverse** great distances and bring American and other Allied fighting forces to face the Axis powers. The Russians, on the other hand, were fighting in their own country for much of the war and were close to their supply lines. **They** fought on one continuous front and did not have to travel far to meet the enemy.

The United States fought all three great Axis



6. The word **reluctant** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) enthusiastic
 - (B) fearful
 - (C) unwilling
 - (D) brave
7. According to paragraph 3, most of Russia's fighting was done with
- (A) its navy in the Baltic Sea against shipping
 - (B) its army against the European Axis powers
 - (C) its air force against German industries
 - (D) its army against the Japanese forces
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) After America officially entered the war in 1941, it provided many nations with supplies.
 - (B) Only before it officially entered the war in 1941 did America begin to supply other nations.
 - (C) America secretly supplied other nations before it officially entered the war in the year 1941.
 - (D) America supplied many nations both before and after it officially entered the war in 1941.
9. According to paragraph 4, America's greatest support for the Russians was in providing
- (A) different types of clothing
 - (B) a variety of weapons and ammunition
 - (C) a great number of supply ships
 - (D) means of land transportation

powers during the war: Germany, Japan, and Italy. While it cannot be denied that the Russian army did the lion's share of the fighting against Germany and the lesser Axis powers of Finland, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria for a longer time, it was not until the last days of the war that Russia attacked Japan. As for the Italians, the Russians only met the **reluctant** few whom Hitler managed to coerce for his Russian campaign. Another area to take into consideration is the strategic bombing campaign that the Americans and British waged against German industry, something that the Russians did not take part in at all. Finally, with the exception of the Baltic Sea, the Russian navy played a very minor role in the war compared to America's navy. Despite significant aid from the British, Australians, and New Zealanders, the Americans bore the brunt of the Pacific fighting.

The Chinese tied down a massive number of Japanese troops on the Asian mainland, but they were supplied almost exclusively by the United States. **American arms, support equipment, food, and clothing went to the four corners of the world during the war even before America officially entered it in 1941.** Indeed, the Russian Red Army rode into Eastern Europe on the wheels of over 300,000 American trucks, fed itself on a diet of American canned ham, and wore American boots. Coupled with all this were billion-dollar loans with generous terms of interest, which America gave to its allies. America was the only Allied nation that did not need to borrow any money during the war.

A Russia's combat dead were approximately eight million. America's number of combat dead was nowhere near the equal of Russia's, comprising less than five percent of the number of Russian combat deaths. **B** This is not only a reflection of the intensity of the fighting in Eastern Europe, but it is also a reflection of the American and Russian commanders' battle tactics, with the former being more concerned with saving lives. **C**



10. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that Russian battle tactics
- (A) included civilians in the fighting
 - (B) took advantage of greater numbers
 - (C) were wasteful of human lives
 - (D) were similar to American tactics
11. According to paragraph 5, the number of American combat dead was
- (A) the greatest of all the Allied countries
 - (B) much less than the number of dead Russians
 - (C) equal to the number that the Russians lost
 - (D) slightly less than the number of dead Russians
12. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In addition, Russia suffered a further twelve million civilian deaths, from a multitude of causes, including its own prison camp system.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

If the dead alone counted for effort, then Russia surely would be considered the greatest Allied power of World War II. **D** Yet, one only has to consider if Russia would have even been able to achieve its victory over Germany without America as a supplier and fighting friend.

13. **Directions:** Complete the table below to summarize the information about American and Russian war efforts as discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the Allied country with which they are associated. *This question is worth 3 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

America

Select 3

-
-
-

Russia

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><input type="radio"/> A Its greatest role was in the transportation of men and supplies around the world.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> E It kept the main Japanese armies occupied on the Asian mainland.</p> |
| <p><input type="radio"/> B Its greatest role was in fighting the most powerful Axis power in a long land battle.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> F It gave a great deal of money to its partners in the war.</p> |
| <p><input type="radio"/> C It contributed very little to the war in the Pacific.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> G It failed to contribute very much to the final Allied victory.</p> |
| <p><input type="radio"/> D It fought all three major Axis powers on many different fronts.</p> | |

14. According to paragraph 1, a stutterer's main speech problem is

(A) their pronunciation of words
(B) the rate at which they speak
(C) their inability to recall words
(D) asking simple questions

15. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are possible reasons for stuttering EXCEPT:

(A) parental rearing methods
(B) the gender which one was born
(C) a terrible incident as a child
(D) a problem with brain functions

16. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

For example, in the public school system of the past, left-handed children were sometimes forced to write or draw right-handed, which resulted in stuttering in some.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

17. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) The athlete would not know how to perform the action without years of practice and his instincts.
(B) Instinctually, the athlete is aware that only practice has allowed him to perform this complicated action.
(C) The athlete's instinct allows him to perform great actions even when he is unaware of what he is doing.
(D) Years of practice allow the athlete to instinctually perform an action without knowing how he did it.

Solving Stuttering

Stuttering is the inability to form words or sentences at what is considered a normal speed of speech. Stutterers drag out every syllable and sound, for what seems to the listener to be an eternity, just to say simple things such as their name or to ask a basic question. The degree of stuttering varies, and some stutterers have very good periods when they have no difficulty **articulating** at a normal pace. **A** Around one percent of the American population stutters to some degree, with men being four times more likely than women to be stutterers. **B** Doctors, speech therapists, and psychologists in the past puzzled over the causes of stuttering, usually concluding that it is related to the way a child is brought up or some traumatic incident in childhood. **C** The newest theories on stuttering concentrate on how the brain functions during speech and have concluded that stuttering is the result of the brain thinking too much while speaking. **D**

Imagine an athlete performing a complicated action such as hitting a home run. **Almost all his actions are instinctual, based on years of practice, and happen sometimes even without knowledge of how he performed such a feat.** Imagine what would happen if he thought through each individual step before he did it. Time is against him, and he would fail. The ball would whip by, and he would strike out, standing there with the bat on his shoulder. This is what goes on in the mind of a stutterer. Each sound is thought of and **analyzed** before it is articulated. Speech is one of the most complicated actions humans perform, with almost every facial muscle, the tongue, vocal cords, lungs, and brain working in concert to make **it**. The brain is wired to perform these tasks in correct order in just the right amount for each part and to do so without the person being conscious of the actions happening.



18. The word **analyzed** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) examined
 - (B) calculated
 - (C) discussed
 - (D) planned
19. The word **it** in the passage refers to
- (A) speech
 - (B) muscle
 - (C) tongue
 - (D) brain
20. According to paragraph 2, speech is very complicated because
- (A) the brain needs to work very fast to get all the words out
 - (B) all the facial muscles are being used to make sounds
 - (C) multiple body parts are involved in creating human speech
 - (D) speed is essential in all aspects of making voiced sounds
21. The word **subconscious** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) unknown
 - (B) hidden
 - (C) false
 - (D) forbidden
22. The author uses the **man at a party** scenario in paragraph 4 in order to
- (A) discuss how stutterers function in various social situations
 - (B) examine the reactions of a stutterer asked to make a speech
 - (C) explore how the delayed audio feedback theory was developed
 - (D) explain the theory as to why delayed audio feedback works

The stutterer trips over his words because he is examining each part carefully before saying it, like children learning a long, complicated word they are seeing for the first time. Specialists believe that stutterers are listening to themselves as they talk but at a **subconscious** level of understanding. When a stutterer tries to increase the tempo of his speech, the brain cannot keep up with the pattern of recognition of what is said, and a loop occurs, causing the person to repeat the same sound or word over and over again.

Speech therapists are using a method called delayed audio feedback to help stutterers. A stutterer carries a portable device that allows him to hear his own words with a time delay, so he hears what he said a few milliseconds later. This operates on the principle of the "crowded room." In a crowded room, a stutterer has very few problems making himself understood because the greater background noise does not allow him to hear his own voice as clearly. For example, a **man at a party** seems fine talking to people in the crowd, but, if he is asked to make a speech, he will freeze up and start to stutter as everyone falls silent to listen to him. His brain now concentrates on what he is saying instead of the other people, and it has more time to think and thus slow down the man's speech patterns. The delayed audio feedback device acts as a substitute for the crowd, bringing noise to the ear as the brain is about to start thinking too much about the next word that should be said.

There are different opinions on the effectiveness of delayed audio feedback. Some experts are enthusiastic about it while others say it is only effective for a few months, after which the brain becomes familiar with the device and adjusts for it. Specialists have examined stutterers' brain functions with MRI technology and have found that they rely less on the left hemisphere of the brain, the side that controls speech functions.

23. According to paragraph 4, delayed audio feedback helps a stutterer by
- (A) allowing him to think clearly before speaking by looping his speech
 - (B) distracting his brain so he does not think too much about his next words
 - (C) making him able to speak clearly in social situations like parties
 - (D) confusing him into thinking that he is speaking in a crowded room
24. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that microchips have
- (A) already been implanted in the brains of some stutterers
 - (B) already been developed for stutterers to make use of
 - (C) not been implanted in stutterers but have been created
 - (D) neither been created nor implanted in any stutterers
25. The word **affliction** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) conflict
 - (B) disaster
 - (C) problem
 - (D) hindrance

Future studies of the brain may make it possible to create microchips that can be implanted, thus curing a stutterer of his **affliction** for good. This may smack of science fiction, but, for the stutterer, it would surely be a welcome advance.

Glossary

articulating: speaking clearly

26. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas of the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Past theories on the causes of stuttering being psychological in nature have been replaced by the theory that stuttering is a malfunction of the brain with its way of processing information.

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Answer Choices

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> A The brain is instinctual and is not designed to think about problems in too much detail. | <input type="radio"/> D A stutterer in a crowded noisy room has an easier time making himself understood than if he were the only one speaking. |
| <input type="radio"/> B Images of MRI scanners show that stutterers use the part of their brain concerned with speech less than those who do not stutter. | <input type="radio"/> E The success of delayed audio feedback devices seems to indicate that stuttering is connected to how the brain processes sound. |
| <input type="radio"/> C Mechanical audio devices have been developed to help alleviate stuttering, but they are not supported by a majority of experts. | <input type="radio"/> F Instead of instinctually letting the brain make speech, a stutterer seems to be consciously thinking of each step. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.



27. The word **barren** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) fertile
 - (B) drained
 - (C) empty
 - (D) unproductive
28. According to paragraph 1, the difference in the amount of forest between Haiti and the Dominican Republic is a result of all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) the legacy of each country's history
 - (B) the types of trees in the various forests
 - (C) the attitude of each country's government
 - (D) the forces of nature affecting the island
29. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the Arawak Indians were
- (A) enslaved by the Spanish after they landed on the island
 - (B) deliberately killed by the Spanish to make room for colonists
 - (C) at war with the Spanish until they were finally eliminated
 - (D) friends with the Spanish who died in spite of this amity
30. The author mentions that the French decided to **plant sugar cane** in order to
- (A) describe why such large parts of the forests were cut down
 - (B) discuss the basis of the economy in that particular colony
 - (C) show the differences between the French and Spanish colonies
 - (D) explain why there were so many slaves working in the colony

Hispaniola Forestry Management

An aerial view of the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola shows a remarkable sight: large pristine forests on the Dominican side and an almost barren land on the Haitian side, a land **devoid of** trees except for a few small clumps. This is partially the result of nature, as less frequent rains and poorer soil in Haiti mean fewer, smaller trees with very slow re-growth compared to the Dominican side. However, it is people more than nature that have determined the island's differences in forest growth. In the centuries since Europeans first colonized the island, the two nations have followed different paths of forest management, which has resulted in the current **discrepancy**. This is the result of both the history of the two nations and the policies of both the people and their present-day governments.

Christopher Columbus first sighted Hispaniola in 1492, and the Spanish soon colonized the island. The half-million population of Arawak Indians died of disease by 1520, and the Spaniards had to import African slaves. The Spanish kept mostly to the eastern two-thirds of the island, and a small French trading post on the western side grew into a large French colony in the remaining third. The French decided to import massive numbers of slaves to clear vast forests and **plant sugar cane**, a cash crop. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a small elite of Europeans in Hispaniola supported by almost one million slaves, the majority on the French side.

In 1803, the western slaves rebelled and defeated a French expedition to recapture the colony. The newly independent slaves renamed their nation Haiti, divided the land amongst the people, and forbade foreigners from owning land or businesses. This legacy has had a **profound** impact on Haiti's development and has resulted in Haiti being the poorest nation in the Western



31. According to paragraph 3, after the slave rebellion in the French colony, the French
- (A) gave up the colony and left it without a fight
 - (B) agreed to set the slaves free and departed
 - (C) tried to retake it but failed in their attempt
 - (D) succeeded in retaking it from the former slaves

32. The word **profound** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) extreme
- (B) potential
- (C) wide
- (D) immediate

33. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) nation
- (B) electrical or gas infrastructure
- (C) charcoal
- (D) cooking fuel

34. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

These governments even included that of the dictator Trujillo, who, however, was mostly interested in using the forests for private profit.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

35. According to paragraph 4, the Dominican Republic's military
- (A) cannot be corrupted by people who are interested in participating in illegal logging
 - (B) does much of the work regarding the enforcement of the forest protection policy
 - (C) will always shoot illegal loggers as soon as they are spotted chopping down trees
 - (D) was ordered by Joaquin Balaguer to make protecting forests of the utmost importance

Hemisphere. With little outside investment, the nation's elite depend on the work of the **peasants** they exploit. Haiti also has the highest population density in the West, with ten million people crowded into one third of the island. The legacy of slavery led to a policy of free men owning their own land, with them clearing the land for farming, cutting down trees in every direction. The nation is too poor to develop a dependable electrical or gas infrastructure, so the Haitians primarily depend on charcoal for cooking fuel and burn trees to make it. Even the few protected parks in Haiti are raided for their prized trees. All of this has resulted in only one percent of the land remaining forested.

The Dominican Republic, while not a very wealthy nation by global standards, is head and shoulders above Haiti. The Dominicans have no history of slave rebellion, and the Spanish encouraged foreign settlement and investment on their side of the island. Dominica has more rainfall and richer soil than Haiti, which has enabled the Dominicans to grow cash export crops such as cacao, coffee, tobacco, and avocados. **A** With the wealth of these crops, the nation was able to import large numbers of gas ranges and propane tanks, which were sold to the population at discounts to encourage them not to use wood or charcoal for cooking. **B** Politically, the Dominicans have had a series of governments that were concerned about the environmental protection of the nation's forests. **C** Joaquin Balaguer, president for much of the late twentieth century, threw all his energy into preserving the Dominican Republic's forests, including making illegal logging a crime against the security of the nation. **D** The military was charged with defending the nation's forests, with orders to kill illegal loggers who did not surrender.

The legacy of Balaguer continues up to the present, with the Dominican Republic having one of the Western Hemisphere's most comprehensive

36. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) The Dominican Republic continues to enforce Balaguer's environmental policies, making them the most thorough in the Western Hemisphere.
- (B) Balaguer's environmental policies are among the best in the Western Hemisphere, which means that they are often enforced.
- (C) The Western Hemisphere has a poor record of environmental protection and enforcement, except for the Dominican Republic.
- (D) Protecting the environment was the main legacy that Balaguer left the people of the Dominican Republic when he resigned.

37. According to paragraph 5, Haitian farms are less productive because

- (A) the population of the country is too big for farmers to support
- (B) the farmers are fleeing the country to work elsewhere
- (C) the topsoil on the farmland is continually disappearing
- (D) the farms in the country are too small to be efficient

38. The word **bleak** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) doubtful
- (B) lonely
- (C) bitter
- (F) hopeless

environmental protection laws, most of which are actually enforced. Over thirty-five percent of the Dominican land is forest, most of which is protected. This is in sharp contrast to Haiti, where one can look for miles and not see a tree. The already thin soil of Haiti is eroding and blowing away year after year, making the farmers' small plots less productive. With its massive population and **bleak** future, many Haitians are sneaking across the border, hoping for a better one in the Dominican Republic.

Glossary

devoid of: without

discrepancy: difference

peasants: farm workers

39. **Directions:** Complete the table below to summarize the information concerning Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Match the appropriate statements with the correct country with which they are associated. *This question is worth 3 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Haiti

Select 3

-
-
-

Dominican Republic

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) The country's citizens are mostly the descendents of freed slaves. | (E) Its citizens make use of a more advanced form of cooking fuel. |
| (B) It has very good natural conditions for forest growth. | (F) People are leaving the country due to an uncertain future. |
| (C) It has remained a European colony up to the present day. | (G) It has a very sparse population in certain parts of the country. |
| (D) History has negatively influenced various aspects of its economy. | |

Part 3 Animal Behavior

TOEFL iBT Reading



40. The word **revolt** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) disgust
 - (B) rebel
 - (C) admire
 - (D) desist
41. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are reasons that animals commit infanticide EXCEPT:
- (A) A mother naturally miscarries.
 - (B) An offspring has an imperfection.
 - (C) There is not enough food for all.
 - (D) New males have taken over a group.
42. According to paragraph 2, among some animal species, a weak offspring may be
- (A) killed since it will not survive for very long
 - (B) prevented from feeding so others can have more
 - (C) nourished by others living in its social group
 - (D) eaten by its parents soon after it is born
43. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Female langurs convince the males not to kill the infants.
 - (B) Male langurs kill the infants because they want to impregnate the females.
 - (C) Female langurs pretend they can get pregnant to prevent the males from killing the infants.
 - (D) Male langurs are convinced they can get the females pregnant, so they kill the infants.

Infanticide and Abortion

Infanticide is the killing of children and has been practiced in the animal kingdom and among humans in various societies through most of our history. While this practice may **revolt** the vast majority of people, it has its purposes, within the animal kingdom at least. The offspring of animals are killed for three main reasons: they are born with an injury or physical deformity; there are insufficient resources to rear all of the offspring; and, among some species, males that take over a group of females kill all of the children **sired** by other males. An argument can even be made that abortion is infanticide of a different kind. Abortion, which exists in some animals as a natural phenomenon in the form of miscarriages, is a human female's way of dealing with unwanted offspring even before it is born.

Many animal species produce large litters at birth, which commonly contain at least one or more offspring that have some physical problem or which are smaller than the rest. Among some dog and cat species, this weakling, or runt of the litter, will be denied the mother's nourishment so that its siblings will have more. In a way, the mother instinctively knows that this offspring has a smaller chance of survival than the others and thus makes a decision not even to attempt to ensure its survival. In a similar way, an offspring that is injured may be left outside the protective circle of the family or animal social group. Some reptile species have been known to feed on their young after they are born.

A well-documented studies of langur monkeys show that, at times, the males of the species will attack the infants of other males after they take over a tribe of langurs, hoping to bring the females back to estrus, the time when a female is ovulating and can become pregnant. **Female langurs have developed the ability to simulate estrus so that the males will be convinced that**



44. According to paragraph 3, the male lions which take over a pride kill the infants of other males in order to

- (A) allow the females to return to a state where they can get pregnant
- (B) show the females that they are now the new masters of the pride
- (C) force the females to come into estrus so they can give birth to more babies
- (D) have the females get pregnant quickly so the offspring will survive

45. The word **nursing** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) tending
- (B) promoting
- (C) carrying
- (D) feeling

46. The word **they** in the passage refers to

- (A) female lions
- (B) lion infants
- (C) new male lions
- (D) males of a lion pride

47. According to paragraph 4, throughout history, mothers were once seen as

- (A) cold and calculating in deciding the fate of their children
- (B) loving protectors who wanted all of their children
- (C) women determined to have sons in preference to daughters
- (D) being unable to have a choice in how many children they had

they can now impregnate the females and will therefore not kill the infants. Similar observations have been made of lions in the African savannah. Female lions cannot come into estrus and get pregnant while they are **nursing** lion infants. A group of new male lions will kill or drive away the males of a lion pride, and then **they** will kill all the infants. By doing so, they hope to bring the females back to estrus faster so that they can impregnate them, have children, and protect them long enough to reach adulthood before another, stronger group of males drives them away.

Infanticide and abortion among humans has been practiced since prehistoric times. The notion of the mother as the all-loving protector and nurturer of children has taken a backseat to the theory that mothers throughout history have made calculated choices as to when to have children and how many to have. **A** The availability of resources to raise the child is one of the major factors in determining how many children a family will have. **B** An unwanted pregnancy can easily be aborted, and there are many cases of children being abandoned at birth or even killed. **C** In some societies, such as China, with its one-child policy, a preference for sons is a driving reason for abortion and, at times, the murder of newly born daughters. **D**

Several studies suggest that a woman without a support system to help her raise a child will be more likely to abort a child or commit infanticide. In modern times, the growing ranks of single parents, who are simultaneously trying to raise one or more children and work, raises the likelihood of abortion and infanticide. A support network of relatives and friends can **alleviate** much of the burden of raising a child. A paid live-in **allomother**, or second mother, can be a great benefit to a woman who wants a career and a family. Unfortunately, such options are not available to all, especially those in a lower

48. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This has resulted in an imbalance in the sexes, with men being forced to search outside their social groups for wives.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

49. The word **alleviate** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) hurry
- (B) prevent
- (C) ease
- (D) end

50. According to paragraph 5, an **allomother** can be described as someone

- (A) who is the real mother of a child
- (B) that a family pays to care for a child
- (C) who is a friend or relative of the child's family
- (D) that volunteers to help care for a child

51. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that pregnancy prevention methods are

- (A) being followed closely by most people
- (B) not used because they are not available
- (C) being ignored despite their availability
- (D) unsuccessful in preventing pregnancy

income bracket. Perhaps the real failure is in the area of sex education, with so many unwanted pregnancies, abortions, and cases of infanticide, during a time when easily obtained pregnancy prevention methods are available.

Glossary

sired: fathered

52. **Directions:** Complete the table below by matching SEVEN of the nine answer choices with the practice of infanticide, abortion, or both practices with which they are associated. *This question is worth 4 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Infanticide

Select 3

-
-
-

Abortion

Select 2

-
-

Both

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) It is more common among animals than humans. | (F) In ancient times, it was not practiced by humans. |
| (B) It is more common among humans than animals. | (G) It could be prevented if women had better support systems. |
| (C) The males of a species do this to allow the females to get pregnant. | (H) It is a mother's way to ensure her stronger children have enough to eat. |
| (D) It is only common among monkeys, lions, and some reptiles. | (I) It is done in societies where sons are held in higher regard than daughters. |
| (E) It is a human female's way of dealing with an unwanted pregnancy. | |

53. The word **transmitted** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) passed on
- (B) sent out
- (C) took in
- (D) moved on

54. According to paragraph 2, early civilizations used all of the following for navigation EXCEPT:

- (A) maps
- (B) compasses
- (C) telescopes
- (D) sun angles

55. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) clock
- (B) receiver
- (C) signal
- (D) satellite

56. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that

- (A) none of the twenty-four satellites has ever failed to function
- (B) a GPS receiver will always be in range of at least three satellites
- (C) GPS receivers have atomic clocks to keep track of time
- (D) all GPS receivers use animation that makes them user-friendly

57. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of Global Positioning System?

- (A) Work on it began as soon as the Soviets launched Sputnik.
- (B) It was developed out of necessity during the Vietnam War.
- (C) Its basis was the system used by the U.S. Navy called Transit.
- (D) It was created during a joint operation of the U.S. military.

Global Positioning System

Getting from place to place has been a challenge for humans since the beginning of man's existence. Not only do people struggle with the actually physical problems of travel, but they also need to know the right direction to go. In one's own little part of the world, this may have been relatively easy, but, as humans expanded further and further, it became necessary to determine how to get from one place to another and back again. Paths, roads, and trails made journeys easier, and the creation of maps **transmitted** this knowledge to others.

However, once humans pushed onto the vast oceans, there were no roads or accurate maps. The compass, showing the magnetic north, was a great, yet imperfect, aid. Latitude could be measured by sun angles, but until the perfection of timepieces in the nineteenth century, it was almost impossible to measure longitude. Fortunately, today there is a device which allows people easily to find their position no matter where they are: the Global Positioning System (GPS).

The Global Positioning System consists of a series of twenty-four satellites in geosynchronous orbit around Earth at an altitude of 12,500 miles. These satellites are in fixed positions, so, by reading the signal from three of them, a person holding a GPS receiver can know exactly where he is. The GPS receiver synchronizes its clock with that of the satellites' atomic clocks. The receiver then measures how long it takes a signal from one satellite to reach it and calculates the distance from the satellite. At the same time, it is calculating the distance from two other satellites in a process called **triangulation**. Once these calculations take place, the receiver knows exactly where a person is and shows the coordinates. On more modern devices used in vehicles, it even shows an animated car exactly where it is on a city grid.



58. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) The first Russian satellite, Sputnik, was used for navigation, which many scientists realized.
- (B) After the launch of the Russian satellite Sputnik, all other satellites have been used for navigation aids.
- (C) The first satellite launch by Russians led scientists to understand that satellites could be navigation aids.
- (D) Understanding the world's first satellite was crucial to being able to use other satellites for navigation.

59. According to the passage, the biggest obstacle to creating GPS was

- (A) inter-service rivalries that existed in the American military
- (B) not enough money being spent on research and development
- (C) technological problems that prohibited building an accurate system
- (D) a lack of support from the government in eliminating problems

60. The word **advent** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) adventure
- (B) event
- (C) declaration
- (D) start

61. According to paragraph 5, the American military distorted the GPS signal because

- (A) they refused to give away the secret of GPS to other countries
- (B) they were concerned that the device would be used against them
- (C) they wanted to prevent criminals from accessing the system
- (D) it was classified technology that foreign nationals should not have

This miraculous system is the legacy of the United States military. When the Russians launched the world's first satellite, Sputnik, in 1957, many scientists immediately grasped that satellites could be used for navigation purposes.

By 1964, four American satellites were being used to help U.S. naval vessels navigate. Called Transit, the system took up to ninety minutes to give a position report, which was too slow for ever-changing battlefield situations. With the advent of the Vietnam War, the Air Force and Army wanted a system to help them navigate over the jungles of Southeast Asia. Unfortunately, the Navy, Air Force, and Army competed with each other to build different systems, wasting resources and time on creating three systems instead of one.

This all changed in August 1973. The Department of Defense ordered Air Force Colonel Brad Parkinson to head a team to create a navigation system that all three branches of the military and civilians could use. **A** If anyone can be called the father of GPS, Parkinson deserves the title. **B** Putting aside service rivalries, Parkinson's team created a plan that implemented the aspects of all three services' navigation systems. **C** By 1978, the system was ready and being tested, with the eventual cost of the system being four billion dollars. **D** The military, afraid that rival countries and civilians would use the system to attack America or for criminal purposes, installed a distortion in the GPS signal that led to a slight error in civilian GPS receivers. Military units had a way to eliminate the error. In 2000, the U.S. President told the military to eliminate the distortion.

The applications of GPS are wide-ranging. Police, fire, and other emergency services around the world have made it part of their normal operating equipment. It is even used to keep track of criminals on day leave or parole. By the turn of the century, GPS receiving devices became more



62. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

After the successful implementation of the GPS system, Parkinson retired from the Air Force, eventually becoming a professor at Stanford University.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

63. Why does the author mention the cost of **GPS receiving devices** in paragraph 6?

- (A) To explain why they are now becoming more popular than in the past
- (B) To show that scientists have found ways to make them less expensive
- (C) To highlight that many companies produce them, thereby driving prices down
- (D) To prove that even the poorest person can afford to purchase one

64. The phrase **infringe on** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) disobey
- (B) find
- (C) violate
- (D) overcome

inexpensive and are now affordable for much of the public. They are becoming standard in most new car designs and are a favorite of hunters and fishermen making long treks in the wilderness. Some day in the future, people may be able to fit their children with miniature tracking devices so that they can use GPS to know where they are at all times. While many anxious parents may welcome this, others are already beginning to wonder if the GPS revolution is just another way for the government to **infringe on** its citizens' privacy.

Glossary

triangulation: a method for measuring distances

65. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The American military, despite some initial setbacks, has played a decisive role in creating and implementing the Global Positioning System, which has allowed humans precisely to navigate from place to place after centuries of uncertainty in navigation.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) The first satellite, Sputnik, gave a lot of people, including the military, the idea of using satellites for navigation purposes. | (D) Air Force Colonel Brad Parkinson was the team leader integral to the creation of the GPS. |
| (B) The American military allowed civilians the use of the system so that GPS has a multitude of navigation applications for people around the world. | (E) The three main American military services were rivals in the creation of the GPS but settled their differences to work together. |
| (C) The GPS was initially devised as a method for the American military quickly to navigate under battlefield conditions. | (F) Some people are worried that the GPS will be used as a tool to take away individuals' privacy. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

Actual Test

05

Reading Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand academic passages in English.

The Reading section is divided into 3 separately timed parts.

Most questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

Some passages include a word or phrase that is underlined in blue. Click on the word or phrase to see a definition or an explanation.

Within each part, you can go to the next questions by clicking **Next**. You may skip questions and go back to them later. If you want to return to previous questions, click on **Back**. You can click on **Review** at any time and the review screen will show you which questions you have answered and which you have not answered. From this review screen, you may go directly to any question you have already seen in the Reading section.

You may now begin the Reading section. In this part you will read 1 passage. You will have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

- The word **lurking** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - attacking
 - increasing
 - waiting
 - approaching
- According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of ocean predators?
 - The shark is the deadliest one for all other kinds of life in the oceans.
 - One of the most threatening to all fish populations is bacteria.
 - Starfish do little damage to the population of mussels and shellfish.
 - Most of the killers that hide in the oceans are unknown to humans.
- Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about bacteria?
 - They can be extremely detrimental to fish if their numbers increase.
 - They are able to feed off themselves when other food sources are limited.
 - They stimulate plant life, which in turn releases oxygen into the water.
 - They present themselves in numerous shapes and forms as well as colors.
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - Evasion tactics help fish escape from the threats posed by an increasing number of bacteria.
 - Various species of fish prey upon one another in order to lower bacteria levels in the ocean.
 - High bacteria levels in the ocean help most species of fish to survive by providing them with food.
 - Rivals or not, all fish help one another survive by preventing bacteria from proliferating.

The Balance in the Oceans

The oceans' predators come in all shapes and sizes. For example, one of the less infamous ones is the colorful starfish, which feeds on plant life, coral, or other shellfish such as mussels for sustenance. A more bloodcurdling example, especially to human beings and most other species of fish, is the shark, though most scientists agree that only ten percent of the 450 plus species of sharks have been documented as actually attacking a human. Still, there is another predator **lurking** invisibly in the bodies of water of the world, one which poses one of the greatest threats to all species of ocean life—bacteria. **Though many types of fish are continually stalking and evading one another for survival, they all band together in an attempt to keep bacteria levels at bay in order to allow their own existence to continue.**

Bacteria play a dual role in the ecosystems of the oceans. On the one hand, they are beneficial as they stimulate plant life through food decomposition, which releases the necessary chemicals for the growth of the plant life. This is called **nutrient recycling** and helps keep the oceans alive. But, on the other hand, bacteria are a major predator for all fish because they attack fragile, weaker individuals. If they are allowed to run rampant and not kept in check, they could virtually suffocate the oceans. In water, bacteria prove to be an even greater threat than on land because, as they proliferate, they reduce the oxygen levels necessary for organisms in the oceans to live. Further, when fish populations become depleted due to factors like overfishing, microbes such as algae expand and threaten the **fragile ecosystems** of the ocean. Therefore, ocean predators play a critical role by **thwarting** bacteria growth and maintaining the oceans' **equilibrium** by reducing vulnerable links in the food chain.

In many ways, the balance within the oceans'

5. The author discusses **nutrient recycling** in paragraph 2 in order to
- (A) show how bacteria acts similarly in the ocean and the human body
 - (B) explain the different roles of nutrients and oxygen for species of fish
 - (C) indicate that bacteria does have a positive impact in the oceans
 - (D) note how chemicals from bacteria are able to stimulate plant growth
6. The word **thwarting** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) encouraging
 - (B) preventing
 - (C) slowing
 - (D) sustaining
7. According to paragraph 2, bacteria are dangerous to ocean life because
- (A) they have the capability to attack both strong and weaker fish
 - (B) they could monopolize the critical breathable gas in the ocean
 - (C) they get rid of vulnerable links, like dying fish, in the food chain
 - (D) they blossom out of control when overfishing becomes dominant
8. The word **debilitating** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) stimulating
 - (B) hindering
 - (C) elevating
 - (D) weakening

ecosystems mirrors the human body. That is, all of their components must work in harmony for them to stay healthy, efficient, and alive. If one of them is missing or deficient, an entire system can be placed in jeopardy. In both the human body and the ocean, bacteria play a vital role because, at manageable levels, they aid in protecting and cleaning each system of foreign agents that can be of harm. On the other hand, if bacteria levels increase and become out of control, they can take hold of a system, overrun it, and become **debilitating**. Therefore, both oceans and the human body have a kind of custodian that maintains bacteria levels. In the human body, it is called a phagocyte. Phagocytes eat up sick, old, or dying cells, which are more prone to bacterial invasion, and thus keep the body healthy. Like in the human body, bacteria can prove fatal to the living organisms in the ocean.

Like phagocytes in the human body, ocean predators work as antibacterial custodians of the seas. In essence, they are the immune system and a vital link in the food chain because they remove small, injured, or sickly fish from the ocean environment before bacteria can become too comfortable and multiply. By ridding the ocean of weaker fish, predators allow the stronger ones to multiply, making their species stronger and more **resilient**. Without their services and with their declining numbers, bacteria will blossom to levels that will eventually overpower and kill even the strongest species of fish because of the depletion of their number one source of life, all important oxygen.

A While the greatest battle in the ocean may seem on the surface to be the survival of the fittest fish, a closer look reveals something completely different: fish versus microorganism. **B** Clearly, most living organisms in the oceans are hunters by nature, but this way of life does not merely provide a food source for a dominant species.



9. The author's description of phagocytes mentions all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) They rid the human body of potentially dangerous organisms.
 - (B) They act in a similar manner as the predators of the ocean.
 - (C) They dispose of bacteria to make weakened cells revive.
 - (D) They are cleaning agents in humans to maintain bacteria levels.
10. According to paragraph 4, the elimination of weaker fish by ocean predators
- (A) can often have an adverse effect on the population of the certain prey species
 - (B) inadvertently helps stronger species of fish to proliferate more easily
 - (C) reduces oxygen levels, thereby causing bacteria to multiply in their prey.
 - (D) allows bacteria to grow and multiply in the stronger individuals of a species
11. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
- As a result, fish are doing themselves a favor in the long run by dining on one another.**
- Where would the sentence best fit?
- Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.
12. The word **it** in the passage refers to
- (A) nature
 - (B) way of life
 - (C) food source
 - (D) dominant species

C It also maintains a healthy level of bacteria in an ocean's ecosystem, thus ensuring the continuation of all species of life within. **D** Major predators are necessary, like the antibacterial cells of the human body, to keep this delicate balance **in synch**. If their numbers continue to decline and humans ignore their vital role in the ocean, dire consequences will definitely result.

Glossary

equilibrium: balance

resilient: recovering quickly

in synch: in accord

13. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Bacteria are one of the greatest threats to the ecosystems of the ocean, and without ocean predators, they could become a serious hazard to ocean life.

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-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> (A) Extreme levels of bacteria could deplete oxygen levels in the ocean and harm fish. | <input type="radio"/> (D) Ocean predators are similar to a human's immune system because they get rid of weaker fish. |
| <input type="radio"/> (B) Around ten percent of all the species of sharks have ever actually attacked humans. | <input type="radio"/> (E) Phagocytes serve as important custodians of the human body by controlling the levels of bacteria. |
| <input type="radio"/> (C) Overfishing is one of the more serious causes of an increase in bacteria levels in the oceans. | <input type="radio"/> (F) Major ocean predators are vital because they maintain harmony in its fragile ecosystems. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

14. The word **caliber** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) size
 - (B) experience
 - (C) talent
 - (D) character
15. According to paragraph 1, two forms in eighteenth-century Italian opera arose because
- (A) it was heavily grounded and influenced by classical domestic drama
 - (B) the way people thought was beginning both to develop and change
 - (C) traditional themes of heroism were enjoyed by the regular audience
 - (D) most opera enthusiasts were demanding a more flexible, exciting style
16. The author discusses **the Enlightenment** in paragraph 2 in order to
- (A) discuss how it was the pinnacle of intellectual thought in Europe
 - (B) indicate what was most responsible for the traits of the opera seria
 - (C) contrast the structure of the opera seria with that of the opera buffa
 - (D) note that though it was a major social influence, it affected the opera little
17. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the opera seria?
- (A) It had little connection with the plots or themes of classical Greek drama.
 - (B) It was too complicated for the average Italian to comprehend completely.
 - (C) It was created by people who were influenced by the Enlightenment.
 - (D) It failed to reveal a story ambitious enough to make the audience think.

Early Italian Opera

Today, like most other kinds of theater and music, the musical drama of opera enjoys a myriad of different forms and interpretations. Operas can **exhibit** both comical moods as well as the most tragic ones while the actors may be of the highest caliber or simply part-time novices. But it has not always been this way. Since its **inception** in Italy around the year 1600, the opera has experienced a number of shifts and trends. In the beginning, it was heavily influenced by classical Greek drama and attempted to adhere to its heroic subject matter and theme. Yet, by the eighteenth century, two distinct forms were beginning to branch out from the original operatic base in Italy. Italian audiences were able to witness two fundamental styles: the opera seria and the opera buffa. Their distinct styles reflected the social mentality of the era and its ability to morph and grow in a new direction, which later influenced further alterations in modern opera.

The first half of the eighteenth century was dominated by the opera seria, which most closely resembled the earliest form of the opera. Its characteristics were heavily influenced by **the Enlightenment**, a period in Europe which put human reason at the forefront of thought. In turn, clarity and structure became the foundation of the opera seria. In many ways, simplicity and rational thought, which were further major characteristics of the opera seria, go hand in hand. It **eschewed** imagination and improvisation in favor of familiar storylines, most often Greek, which was easier on the audience and did not tax their mental capacities too much. However, some operagoers felt slighted by the fact that the operas failed to challenge them, and though it remained a popular form of entertainment, it displayed a number of other limitations.

Some members of the audience found further difficulties with the opera seria. First, the



18. The author's description of the problems with the opera seria mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) The storyline left little surprises for the audience's benefit.
- (B) It regularly followed the same form of recitatives and arias.
- (C) The action and imagination of the opera confused the audience.
- (D) The composers were, for the most part, bound by social obligation.

19. Which of the following can be inferred about the audience's reaction to the opera seria?

- (A) The majority of the audience frowned upon the content of the opera seria.
- (B) A large number of audience members found the opera seria to be quite enjoyable.
- (C) The fact that the opera seria focused on themes from everyday life was respected.
- (D) The audiences were most attracted by the recitative singing in the opera seria.

20. The word **integral** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) essential
- (B) incidental
- (C) popular
- (D) formulaic

21. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the opera buffa?

- (A) Its composers avoided music in favor of a more flexible structure.
- (B) Its style and delivery became even more restrained than the opera seria.
- (C) It was characterized by a serious, heroic motif like the Greek drama.
- (D) It was born from the intermezzo, which was a part of the opera seria.

organization of the opera never deviated from the usual norm. It was always composed of three acts, and, within each act were its fundamental components: the recitatives and the arias. Recitatives are the singing of the cast, which pushes the action of the opera forward. Arias usually followed as a climax and revealed the emotion or internal conflict of the actors. The main issue was that such a rigid structure made the opera bland and at times predictable. If there had been more flexibility, the operas would have been more vivid and alive, yet the composers were bound by the predominant philosophical constraints of the early 1700s. The stage, then, was ripe for change in the form of the opera buffa, which was beginning to manifest itself within the opera seria itself through the intermezzo.

The intermezzo was already an **integral** part of the opera seria in that it was a short performance break between acts and was less predictable than the major production. Over time, the style of the intermezzo caught on and was eventually put on separately, eventually being dubbed the opera buffa. **A** This type of opera was characterized by a light, even comic, motif. **B** More importantly, it was less constrained and displayed elements of free emotion and subject matter that mirrored everyday life, not, for example, heroes from Greek tragedies. **C** Further, music began to play a greater role in the opera, was spontaneous, and often mirrored the emotions of the characters. **D** Because the themes were more true to life, the audience could relate more closely with the opera buffa. As it developed, the opera buffa also began to take on more serious subject matter yet retained its free flowing manner.

By the late 1700s, the influence of the Enlightenment was beginning to lose its **luster**, and the two predominant forms of opera began to merge into one. The opera seria started to display more elasticity in its form and structure and even

22. According to paragraph 4, the audience felt more attached to the opera buffa because
- (A) it included dancing and more music in the performances.
 - (B) it looked to instances from daily life for its subject matter.
 - (C) it avoided comedy and embraced a more challenging tone.
 - (D) it contained a logical structure that was easy to follow

23. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

For example, a violin might mimic an actor's laughter.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

24. The word **luster** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) momentum
 - (B) brilliance
 - (C) adventure
 - (D) fascination
25. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The intellectual integrity, lightheartedness, and humor that the operas were filled with made them the most satisfying form of entertainment.
 - (B) The changes in both forms of opera allowed the audience to enjoy the musical genre to the utmost by enhancing its quality.
 - (C) Operas changed in order to become more complete because they no longer satisfied the intellectual and comedic needs of their audiences.
 - (D) Both forms of opera came to resemble each other with regards to the experience, content, and humor that they provided.

included some dancing in its performances. Likewise, the opera buffa began to engage in more sophisticated themes. By the end of the century, even the most sensitive opera enthusiast could hardly distinguish between the two. **More importantly, as each form changed, they were able to provide the audience with the best of both worlds and a more complete opera experience, as they were composed with intellectual integrity, stimulation sprinkled with lightheartedness, and humor.** From this, the modern form of opera was born.

Glossary

inception: beginning; birth
eschewed: avoided

26. **Directions:** Complete the table below to summarize the information about operas as discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the type of opera with which they are associated. *This question is worth 3 points.*

Opera seria

Select 3

-
-
-

Opera buffa

Select 2

-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(A) Its main structure was always composed around three acts.</p> | <p>(E) It contained climactic arias, which helped move the plot forward.</p> |
| <p>(B) It allowed emotion to be expressed more freely by the actors.</p> | <p>(F) It was constructed around rational thought and simplicity.</p> |
| <p>(C) It developed out of a short intermission type of production.</p> | <p>(G) It was popular because of its light subject matter in the seventeenth century.</p> |
| <p>(D) It was the predominant form of opera in Italy during the early 1700s.</p> | |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

27. The word **descent** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) fall
- (B) degeneration
- (C) ancestry
- (D) slope

28. Why does the author mention **clans** in paragraph 1?

- (A) To argue that they should be treated like lineages
- (B) To show a weakness in the concept of lineages
- (C) To demonstrate why anthropologists do not recognize clans
- (D) To explain a distinction made by anthropologists

29. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) Some people are descended from mythological figures that existed before the advent of written records or historical documents.
- (B) There are those who believe that myths are more important in determining descent than written or historical records are.
- (C) Those who make unsubstantiated claims that involve legendary figures cast doubt on the entire concept of lineages and systems of descent.
- (D) Some people claim they have common ancestors who are not verifiable because of their mythical or prehistoric origins.

Lineages

A lineage refers to a group of people who can show they are all related to one another through a common ancestor. It can always be proven that its members share blood ties. Sometimes, groups of people will claim a common ancestor but be unable to prove the connection either because the claims are rooted more in myth than in fact or because the common ancestor is believed to have existed before the advent of written records within those groups' cultures. Such groups are not considered lineages but **clans**. Lineages can be calculated in several different ways. Historically, the most common, especially in the West, has been to trace a person's ancestry back through the father's line. This is known as a patrilineal system of **descent**. Some other cultures, most notably several Native American tribes, trace a person's ancestry back through the mother's line, which is known as a matrilineal system of descent. Occasionally, a culture traces a person's lineage through both matrilineal and patrilineal lines. This is referred to as a bilineal system of descent. In these societies, both male and female lines are considered equally valid; however, a person must decide with which group of relatives he or she most wants to be identified. Finally, it is possible for a culture to allow members to use either matrilineal or patrilineal lines of descent, but not both.

The easiest way to learn one's lineage is by looking through old records of births and marriages. Government and hospital records will often serve for recent generations, but they tend to become less important as one goes further back in time. For relatives more than a century distant, church and parish records are the prime sources of information. Of course, it may not be necessary for a person to carry out all of the research on his or her lineage. Often, other members of a person's extended family

30. According to paragraph 2, what is a benefit of online genealogy sites?

- ☐ A They are much cheaper than hiring someone to do the research offline.
- ☐ B They allow a person to see if his or her genealogy has already been investigated.
- ☐ C They can instantly search church and parish records for documentation of relatives.
- ☐ D They employ specially trained experts who can provide people with professional assistance.

31. The word **their** in the passage refers to

- ☐ A online genealogy sites
- ☐ B users
- ☐ C lineages
- ☐ D someone else

32. The word **vital** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ A crucial
- ☐ B deadly
- ☐ C applicable
- ☐ D dynamic

33. According to paragraph 3, why do people today normally try to learn their lineages?

- ☐ A To become trained amateur genealogists
- ☐ B To satisfy their personal curiosity
- ☐ C To avoid accidentally committing incest
- ☐ D To see if they have the right to inherit

34. The word **prohibiting** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ A explaining
- ☐ B condemning
- ☐ C permitting
- ☐ D forbidding

will have carried out genealogical research in the past. Once these people have been identified as relatives, their research can be imported into the person's own work. This is especially easy today thanks to online genealogy sites, many of which allow users to search through a database of pre-researched lineages to see if **their** own has already been traced by someone else.

Today, individuals, driven by an urge to learn more about their family's history or by a desire to find a connection to someone historically important, often trace their personal lineages through online genealogy sites. While this sort of amateur genealogy can be entertaining, lineages used to be far more **vital** to a person's social status. For example, in Victorian England, lines of descent were purely patrilineal. That meant people's relationships were traced only through the males and that the eldest males would normally be the only ones to inherit property. Similarly, patrilineal descent is often used in **monarchies** to determine who has the best claim on the throne. In smaller tribes, lineages are often also important in determining whom a person can marry. While virtually all cultures have rules **prohibiting** incest, the definition of what constitutes incest fluctuates widely once one moves beyond members of the nuclear family. For instance, certain cousins might not be considered blood relatives if descent is unilineal, no matter whether it is calculated from the mother's or father's line.

Lineages can also be used to unearth the common roots of various ethnic groups. **A** In such cases, anthropologists look at something called mitochondrial DNA. **B** This is DNA found in the mitochondria, the organelles in our cells that are responsible for converting food molecules into energy. **C** The DNA in mitochondria is different from that in the rest of our bodies and is believed to be derived from single-celled

35. Why does the author mention **monarchies** in paragraph 3?
- (A) To provide an example of an outdated mode of government
 - (B) To demonstrate that lineages are vital to modern societies
 - (C) To explain how anthropologists can trace long-lost lineages
 - (D) To show another way in which lineages can be important
36. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This normally requires tracing people's lines back much further than historical records allow.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

37. The word **diluted** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) concentrated
 - (B) reduced
 - (C) mixed
 - (D) disappeared
38. According to paragraph 4, how is mitochondrial DNA different from regular DNA?
- (A) It is billions of years older and thousands of times more complex.
 - (B) It only exists in the cells of women and children.
 - (C) It is only passed on through matrilineal lines.
 - (D) It can replicate itself without ever suffering from mutations.

organisms which were absorbed by the cells of multi-cellular organisms billions of years ago.

D Unlike regular DNA, mitochondrial DNA is passed down exclusively from mother to child. As a result, it changes far more slowly than regular DNA, which is **diluted** by fifty percent each generation. This means that anthropologists can compare mitochondrial DNA to determine whether individuals share a genetic lineage. If they have samples of mitochondrial DNA from human fossils to analyze as well, they can determine when the lineage began.

39. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Lineage has been important historically, and, while it is not as important today as it was in the past, many people still attempt to determine their own lineage.

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-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) In the past, patrilineal relationships often determined who would inherit powerful positions or family wealth. | (D) If people are unable to determine their relationships with others, then there is a high probability that they may commit incest. |
| (B) Mitochondrial DNA is very helpful in allowing scientists to determine the shared genetic lineages of various people. | (E) Most of the people trying to determine their family history do so simply out of curiosity and a wish to know who their ancestors were. |
| (C) When trying to determine one's own lineage, the majority of people have to search through various church records. | (F) While many cultures have traced their ancestry through males, there have been some that are matrilineal and therefore focus on relationships through mothers. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

40. The word **mature** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) adult
 - (B) undeveloped
 - (C) fledgling
 - (D) experienced
41. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the whooping crane?
- (A) The features of the waterfowl allow it to blend in with its habitat.
 - (B) It became an endangered species in the late twentieth century.
 - (C) The wild flocks have many different habitats in North America.
 - (D) It is indigenous to two countries, the United States and Canada.
42. The word **decline** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) reduction
 - (B) corruption
 - (C) extinction
 - (D) proliferation
43. The author's description of the dangers whooping cranes have faced mentions all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) They were killed for their feathers, which were used for luxury items.
 - (B) Their eggs were stolen from nests for the benefit of collectors.
 - (C) They lost many of their habitats due to farmland expansion.
 - (D) They were hunted for sport by people due to their great size.

The Whooping Crane

The whooping crane is a grand, migratory waterfowl native only to North America. Its features are striking, as a **mature** whooping crane is all white and stands five feet tall with a wingspan of about eight feet. Its head is colored red and black, and its eyes are a deep, golden hue. Unfortunately, by the late 1930s, the whooping crane was on the verge of extinction as fewer than twenty-five remained in the wild. Previously, wild flocks spent the warmer parts of the year in their native habitat of northern Canada, and, around August, they made the 2,500-mile southerly journey to the gulf coast of Texas in the United States. Today, only one flock remains in the wild, and it consists of about one hundred and fifty to two hundred whooping cranes. Continuing conservationist efforts are attempting to increase its populations, which face, as they traditionally have, an uphill battle, by introducing new habitats and educational methods of migration.

There are two major factors which contributed to the **decline** of the whooping crane in the early twentieth century. First, they were originally hunted by people for food as well as their beautiful feathers, which were used to adorn luxurious clothing and other fashionable items. Second, their natural habitat wetlands were beginning to dry up due to agricultural exploitation and development. Thirdly, which perhaps had the most dramatic effect, was the fact that the eggs of the whooping crane were prized by collectors. **A** Once the eggs were **pillaged** from nests, future generations became placed even more in jeopardy. **B** Fortunately, the whooping crane, like other endangered species such as the bald eagle, ultimately became a protected species by federal law. **C** The issue has now become how to increase their numbers back to comfortable levels. **D**

One method conservationists have found some



44. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

For instance, stiff penalties are handed down to those who tamper with the nesting area of a whooping crane.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

45. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) The whooping cranes raised by humans face problems when they need to migrate to the south because they have no parental guidance.
- (B) Many whooping cranes freeze to death because they have no parents to keep them warm or to feed them during their migration to the south.
- (C) Conservationists have overlooked the fact that the increase in populations means nothing if the whooping cranes cannot migrate to the south.
- (D) The most critical need is to formulate some new method of migration once the whooping cranes are released from captivity.

46. According to paragraph 3, why is it so important for birds such as the whooping crane to migrate?

- (A) It allows them to interact with other individuals and diversify their flocks.
- (B) It provides them with ample food sources, which become scarce in the winter.
- (C) It takes them to a warm habitat, where they will mate and produce offspring.
- (D) It fulfills their intrinsic need annually to move from one habitat to another.

success with has been raising whooping cranes in newly established habitats in captivity and later releasing them into the wild. Two such areas have been established in Wisconsin and Florida, where eggs are placed in incubators, hatched, and continually monitored and eventually raised by specialists. Of course, the ultimate goal is to allow the whooping crane to multiply and proliferate naturally. **While the conservationists have been successful in increasing their numbers, once they are released, the whooping crane again is prone to danger mainly due to the fact that when the cold winter months come, they lack the immediate ability to migrate to the south because, in essence, most of them are orphans.** Also, during the frigid seasons, food sources become scarce, and migration to more fertile feeding grounds becomes mandatory for their survival. Migration, then, is the second major hurdle the whooping crane and conservationists alike needed to overcome in order to secure the birds' perpetuation.

The main issue is that migration is learned from the young chick's parents, and, in most cases, the whooping cranes born in captivity have none. Still, like all migratory birds, they have the natural instinct called **imprinting**, which means they will follow and trust the first object they open their eyes to. This theory laid the groundwork for the conservationists' imaginative plan of aircraft-led migration. Humans act like parents with ultralight aircraft and allow the young whooping cranes to imprint on them as if they are their natural parents. Even before they are born, the chicks are exposed to airplane sounds when they are still in the egg. Later, they follow the small planes around on the taxiways and finally go on training flights in the air to build strength and experience. Through this process, the conservationists instill in the whooping cranes a natural sense of migration. Once the birds are mature enough, the small planes lead the flock from Wisconsin to their



47. The author discusses **imprinting** in paragraph 4 in order to
- (A) reveal the natural instincts singularly associated with the whooping crane
 - (B) contrast the whooping crane with other waterfowl in their migratory desires
 - (C) provide the basis for the idea of using airplanes to lead migrating birds
 - (D) note that imprinting has very little to do with a bird's ability to migrate
48. The word **they** in the passage refers to
- (A) parents
 - (B) cases
 - (C) whooping cranes
 - (D) migratory birds
49. According to paragraph 4, what premise makes airplane-led migration work?
- (A) Whooping cranes mistake the ultralight planes as leaders and follow them.
 - (B) Young cranes think the sound of the plane is the call of their mother.
 - (C) Humans can condition the cranes to believe airplanes are their parents.
 - (D) Imprinting is bypassed and replaced with humans as surrogate parents.
50. The author of the passage implies that airplane-led migration
- (A) has been in use for many decades yet has only recently proven to be successful
 - (B) is a temporary measure to help the whooping cranes journey to a warmer habitat
 - (C) can be risky if the cranes are not able to sever their ties with the airplanes
 - (D) is one of the numerous alternative methods conservationists use to help the crane

wintering habitat in Florida.

So far, airplane-led migration has been a huge success. Without it, the whooping cranes would succumb to the harsh winters of Wisconsin and die. But, with the aid of humans, they have migrated the 1,250 miles from north to south with few **hitches**. Once the birds become more educated and confident, they are allowed to follow their imprinted instincts and migrate without human aid. Without alternative methods of human intervention, the whooping cranes could find themselves lost forever as just another extinction statistic.

Glossary

pillaged: stolen or plundered

51. The word **hitches** in the passages is closest in meaning to

- ☐ A stops
- ☐ B complaints
- ☐ C diversions
- ☐ D difficulties

52. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The endangered whooping crane is beginning to make a comeback thanks to the efforts of creative conservationists.

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Answer Choices

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> A The color of the whooping crane's eyes is deep gold, and its body is white. | <input type="radio"/> D The cranes' beautiful feathers were once used to make fashionable, high-end clothes. |
| <input type="radio"/> B Conservationists use the cranes' natural instincts to help them migrate. | <input type="radio"/> E Newly established habitats have been successful in increasing crane populations. |
| <input type="radio"/> C There are only around two hundred or so whooping cranes left in the wild. | <input type="radio"/> F Airplane-led migration will hopefully allow the cranes to be self-reliant one day. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.
To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Part 3 Climatology

TOEFL iBT Reading



53. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of hurricanes?

- ☐ A Storms are classified as hurricanes when gusts reach 75mph.
- ☐ B One of the most defining characteristics of a hurricane is its eye.
- ☐ C The lack of winds aloft contributes to the formation of hurricanes.
- ☐ D They are only able to form in tropical waters near the Equator.

54. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about hurricane formation?

- ☐ A They usually tend to twirl and spin in a clockwise direction.
- ☐ B They are fueled by the warm waters of the Pacific Ocean.
- ☐ C They are spawned by violent thunderstorms and wind shear.
- ☐ D They are not as likely present themselves in cool oceanic areas.

55. The word **eclipse** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ A exceed
- ☐ B shadow
- ☐ C propel
- ☐ D maintain

56. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Also, high tides will increase the size and potency of storm surge from hurricanes.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

Hurricane Forces

Hurricanes are one of the most destructive natural forces on the face of the planet. By definition, they are also known as tropical cyclones. They manifest themselves in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean, usually in the form of a low-pressure weather system. Due to minimal, high atmospheric winds, those near the surface of the water begin to spin and spiral in a counterclockwise direction, feeding on the heat from the ocean. With increased rotation, more water is absorbed into the system and is then released in the form of showers and thunderstorms. Once the system becomes stronger and more defined, and sustained wind speeds **eclipse** speeds of seventy-five miles per hour, the storm can then be classified as a true hurricane. They pose the greatest threat to human populations when they track eastward to the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, where the islands of the Caribbean and the flats of the southeastern United States lie **vulnerable** to its path of destruction, which is usually determined by two major factors: storm surge and movement.

While high winds are commonly associated with the perils of hurricanes, the most destructive factor is the accompanying storm surge as it strikes land. **A** Still, the torrential rains and heavy winds the hurricane brings contribute to its storm surge, yet this occurs in a more indirect way than was previously thought. **B** As the hurricane approaches land, water levels increase and are pushed onto and through the shoreline, causing major destruction. **C** The size of the surge itself is determined by the slope of the shore, called the continental shelf, out into the ocean. **D** If the slope is steep, the storm surge will not be as great as when it is shallower, which causes a more powerful surge due to the fact that the ocean's depth is not great enough to absorb the energy and massive amounts of water. In fact, scientists

57. According to paragraph 2, what contributes to the destruction of storm surge?

- (A) The size of the waves is a principal factor in the resulting damage.
- (B) The contour of the ocean floor is a major determiner of its size.
- (C) The torrential rains contained in a hurricane directly affect the surge.
- (D) The weight of the water will destroy anything in its immediate path.

58. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) ocean's depth
- (B) energy
- (C) water
- (D) cubic yard

59. The author discusses a hurricane's movement in paragraph 3 in order to

- (A) downplay the factors of velocity and directional momentum in a hurricane
- (B) show that a hurricane's tracking speed determines the amount of destruction
- (C) suggest hurricanes are capable of moving in any direction at any time
- (D) indicate that slow-moving storms allow people more time to seek safety

60. The word **perpetual** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) chronic
- (B) wavering
- (C) damaging
- (D) incessant

have pointed out that one cubic yard of **it** weighs about 1,700 lbs. Millions of cubic yards of surge can occur from one single storm, which, naturally, causes catastrophic damage.

Another major contributor to the measure of destruction a hurricane causes is its movement. The **speed** of a hurricane as it makes landfall and moves across or inland is a major deciding factor upon the extent of the damage. Fast-moving hurricanes can often seem a blessing to the people and communities involved because their high speeds mean they will move on and away quickly, so they will not have a chance to dump as much water on the immediate area. However, lazy storms, and especially storms that stall on the coastline, become the cyclones of devastation. Because they move so slowly or even not at all and are able to sit spinning and reenergizing themselves from the ocean, torrential rains, winds, and flooding increase, and the storm surge becomes a **perpetual** battering ram of destruction. However, the power of a hurricane becomes immediately diminished once over land because it is disconnected from its warm water energy source, but this does not mean it is dead by any means.

When it comes to hurricanes, direct wind destruction is a secondary worry compared to storm surge, the speed of the hurricanes' track, and the flooding that is associated with them. The shallow continental shelf underlying the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico off of the southeastern United States coupled with the low-lying landmass makes the area a prime region for disaster in the form of storm surge and flooding. This, along with the **fickle** nature of hurricanes and the inability of experts accurately to predict a hurricane's landfall, adds to the turmoil that hurricanes inflict on the populations of the areas they hit. **Not necessarily wind, but water, remains the worst effect a hurricane can have, as it is**

61. Which of the following is NOT true of the major forces of a hurricane?
- (A) Strong winds and rain add to its storm surge.
 - (B) Flooding is usually much more destructive than winds.
 - (C) Fast-moving hurricanes ironically help lessen damages.
 - (D) All coastlines are affected by its storm surge.
62. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of a hurricane's winds?
- (A) No other force of a hurricane can inflict more punishment than wind.
 - (B) Their destruction is short-lived, unlike the effects of major floods.
 - (C) The direction of the winds, not speed, makes them the most dangerous.
 - (D) Low-lying areas are more prone to wind forces than elevated areas.
63. The word **fickle** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) deliberate
 - (B) intense
 - (C) changeable
 - (D) swinging
64. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Flooding, which causes havoc in a very wide range of areas, is the most destructive factor of a hurricane.
 - (B) Winds and rain damage people, homes, and businesses every time a hurricane strikes a certain area.
 - (C) Cities in the direct path of a hurricane suffer the brunt of its power through flooding while the wind does little damage.
 - (D) Water levels do the most destruction hundreds of miles inside the hurricane, where the hurricane affects the most people.

able to flood not only the immediate area where the hurricane strikes but hundreds and hundreds of miles in any given direction as well, affecting people, homes, and businesses far and wide of its main path.

Glossary

vulnerable: without protection; easily harmed

65. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Two of the most defining points of destruction unleashed by a hurricane are its directional speed and storm surge.

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Answer Choices

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> (A) Hurricanes originate in the Atlantic Ocean and spin counterclockwise. | <input type="radio"/> (D) Shoreline geography plays a major role in the amount of flooding they cause. |
| <input type="radio"/> (B) Storm surge is determined by the amount of rainfall in a hurricane. | <input type="radio"/> (E) Warm waters are the fuel hurricanes need to feed off for energy and power. |
| <input type="radio"/> (C) Swiftly-moving hurricanes are relatively less damaging than immobile ones. | <input type="radio"/> (F) The southeastern United States is especially predisposed to hurricanes. |

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong.

To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

How to Score Your Answers

Below is a table that converts your Reading practice answers into an approximate TOEFL® iBT Reading score. To find your approximate TOEFL® score, take the number of correct answers and add your points for each test first. Most questions are worth 1 point; however, the last question in each set is worth 2, 3, or 4 points, and partial credit is given. After you have calculated the total score for each test, find that number in the Raw Score column of the Scoring Conversion Table. On the right-hand side of the table is the TOEFL® Score column that shows your score estimate on the TOEFL® iBT Reading. You should use your score estimate as a general guide only. Your actual score on the TOEFL® iBT may be higher or lower than your score on this practice version.

Partial Credit

2-Point Questions (Summary)	
Correct Answers	Points
3	2
2	1
0-1	0

3-Point Questions (Fill in a Table)	
Correct Answers	Points
5	3
4	2
3	1
0-2	0

4-Point Questions (Fill in a Table)	
Correct Answers	Points
7	4
6	3
5	2
4	1
0-3	0

Scoring Conversion Table

Raw Score					TOEFL® Score
Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5	
42	43	72	74	71	30
41	42	70-71	72-73	69-70	29
40	41	68-69	70-71	67-68	28
38-39	39-40	65-67	67-69	64-66	27
37	38	63-64	65-66	62-63	26
35-36	36-37	60-62	62-64	60-61	25
34	35	58-59	60-61	57-59	24
33	33-34	56-57	57-59	55-56	23
31-32	32	53-55	55-56	53-54	22
30	31	51-52	52-54	50-52	21
28-29	29-30	48-50	50-51	48-49	20
27	29	46-47	47-49	45-47	19
26	26-27	44-45	45-46	43-44	18
24-25	25	41-43	42-44	41-42	17
23	23-24	39-40	40-41	38-40	16
21-22	22	36-38	37-39	36-37	15
20	21	34-35	35-36	34-35	14
19	19-20	32-33	33-34	31-33	13
17-18	18	29-31	30-32	29-30	12
16	16-17	27-28	28-29	26-28	11
14-15	15	24-26	25-27	24-25	10
13	13-14	22-23	23-24	22-23	9
12	12	20-21	20-22	19-21	8
10-11	11	17-19	18-19	17-18	7
9	9-10	15-16	15-17	15-16	6
7-8	8	12-14	13-14	12-14	5
6	6-7	10-11	10-12	10-11	4
5	5	8-9	8-9	8-9	3
3-4	3-4	5-7	5-7	5-7	2
2	2	3-4	3-4	3-4	1
0-1	0-1	0-2	0-2	0-2	0

TOEFL® Score Comparisons for Reading

Following is the Reading score comparison table between the TOEFL® iBT, CBT, and PBT. Using this table, you can convert your Reading score into one from a different version of the TOEFL® test.

iBT Reading	CBT Reading	PBT Reading
30	30	67
29	29	66
28	28	64-65
28	27	63
27	26	61-62
26	25	59-60
24	24	58
23	23	57
21	22	56
20	21	54-55
19	20	53
17	19	52
16	18	51
15	17	50
14	16	48-49
13	15	47
12	14	46
11	13	44-45
10	12	43
9	11	41-42
8	10	40
7	9	38-39
6	8	36-37
5	7	34-35
4	6	32-33
3	5	31
1	4	31
0	3	31
0	2	31
0	1	31
0	0	31



How to Master Skills for the

TOEFL® iBT ACTUAL TEST



READING TEST BOOK

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Actual Test Reading Book 1 provides students with plenty of practice as they prepare for the TOEFL® iBT. This book contains a concise description of the TOEFL® iBT and the question types in the reading section as well as five new practice tests in the TOEFL® iBT format.

Special features

- Clear description of the TOEFL® iBT and all the question types
- Five accurate practice tests with as many as twenty-one passages
- Design similar in appearance to the actual TOEFL® iBT
- Complete answer key with explanations and Korean translations

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Actual Test series can be used:

- As practice for the TOEFL® iBT
- As a companion to *How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT* series
- As the primary or secondary text in a TOEFL® iBT preparation course
- As a resource for independent study

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Series

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Reading	Basic • Intermediate • Advanced
How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Listening	Basic • Intermediate • Advanced
How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Speaking	Basic • Intermediate • Advanced
How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT Writing	Basic • Intermediate • Advanced