

Name _____
Family/Last Name First/Given Name

Signature _____

Center Number

Registration Number



Sample Test C



CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH
Language Assessment
Part of the University of Cambridge



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Keep your eyes on your own test. Examinees giving or receiving answers or using notes or other aids will be disqualified, and they will fail. Examination fees will not be refunded.

Look at the TOP RIGHT of SIDE ONE of your answer sheet. Fill in the following information on the lines:

- **FULL NAME:** print your full name in this order: family name, then first name, then middle initial (MI). Use all capital letters.
- **YOUR SIGNATURE:** sign your name.
- **TEST CENTER:** print the name of the test center.
- **NATIVE LANGUAGE:** print your native language.
- **TODAY'S DATE:** print the month, day, and year.
- Darken the circle that best describes your main purpose for obtaining this certificate.

Look at the TOP LEFT of SIDE ONE of your answer sheet. Use capital letters to fill in the following information in the blocks. Use the same spelling you used on your registration form:

- **LAST NAME:** print your main family name in the blocks, one letter per block. There are 13 blocks. If your last name is longer than 13 letters, print only the first 13 letters.
- **FIRST:** print the first 6 letters of your first name.
- **MI:** print the initial of your middle name.

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:

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

Look at the BOTTOM LEFT of SIDE ONE of your answer sheet.

- **BIRTHDATE:** find the month you were born and darken the circle next to it.
- **DAY:** print the day you were born. If it is a 1-digit day, write zero first. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **YEAR:** print the last 2 digits of the year you were born. Darken the circles underneath these numbers.
- **SEX:** darken the circle "M" (male) or "F" (female).
- **LANG. (LANGUAGE):** print the 2-digit code number for your native language (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **FORM:** darken the circle of the form letter on your test booklet. Make sure the form letter you darken matches the form letter on this booklet.
- **CENTER NO.:** print the 3-digit test center number (the examiner will tell you the number). Darken the circles.
- **REG. NO.:** print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number. Darken the circles.

The example below shows the correct way for Joao Costa Almeida dos Santos, born April 3, 1996, tested at center no. 001, whose personal registration number is 100265 and who took Form A, to fill out the information section.

SIDE 1
PRINT YOUR NAME IN THE BLOCKS PROVIDED,
BLACKEN THE CORRESPONDING CIRCLE.

LAST NAME													FIRST						MI
S	A	N	T	O	S								J	O	A	O	C		

USE A #2 (SOFT) PENCIL ONLY

BIRTHDATE		LANG.	FORM	CENTER NO.	REG. NO.
JAN	0	3	2	0	1
FEB	3	9	6	0	0
MAR	0	0	0	0	0
APR	1	1	1	1	1
MAY	2	2	2	2	2
JUN	3	3	3	3	3
JUL	4	4	4	4	4
AUG	5	5	5	5	5
SEP	6	6	6	6	6
OCT	7	7	7	7	7
NOV	8	8	8	8	8
DEC	9	9	9	9	9

This test may be machine scored, so you must follow instructions carefully:

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

When instructed to, look through the rest of the test booklet to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 31 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.

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LISTENING

Listening Section Instructions

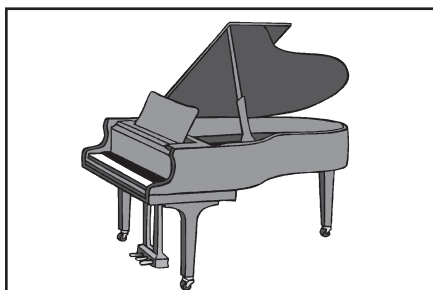
Do not begin this section until the examiner has played the recording of these instructions and example.

Listening Test, Part 1

This is a test of your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear short conversations. After you hear each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. The answer choices in your test booklet are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet.

Here is an example:

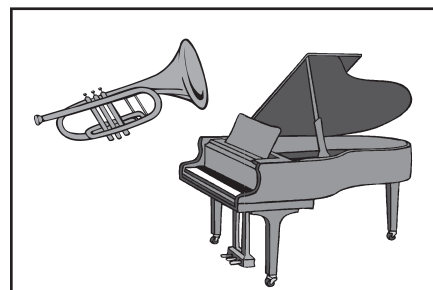
A



B



C



The correct answer is A.

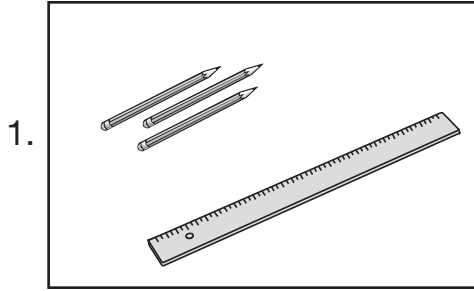
You will hear each conversation only once; the conversations will not be repeated. Please be very quiet and listen carefully. Remember to mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, or C.

There are 30 questions in Part 1.

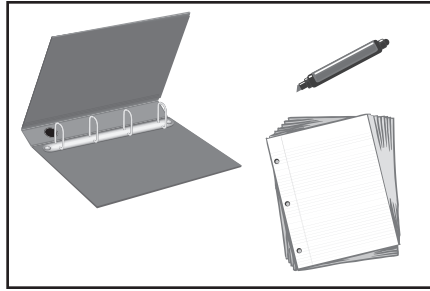
Do you have any questions before you begin?

LISTENING

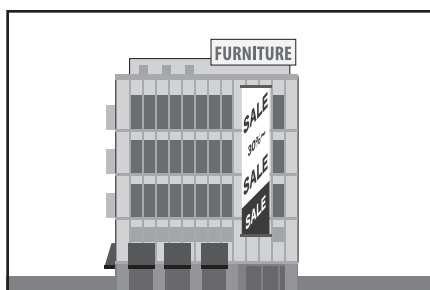
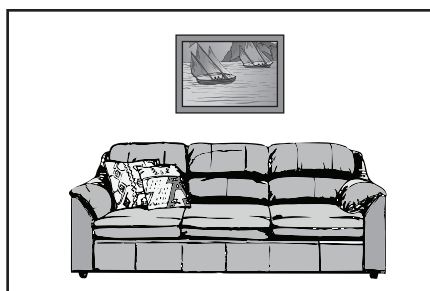
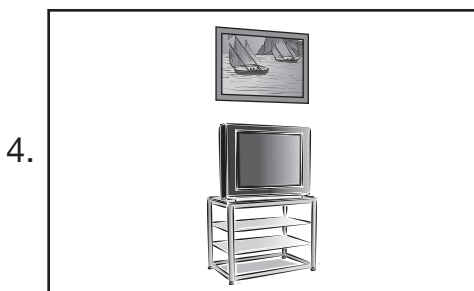
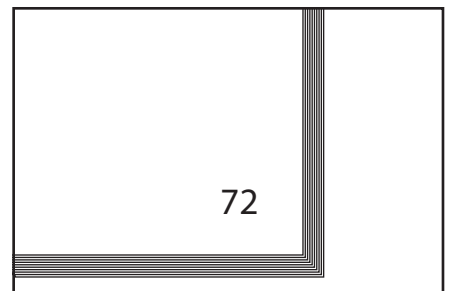
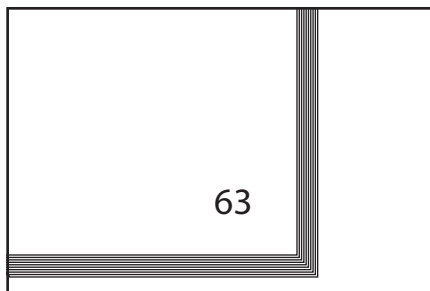
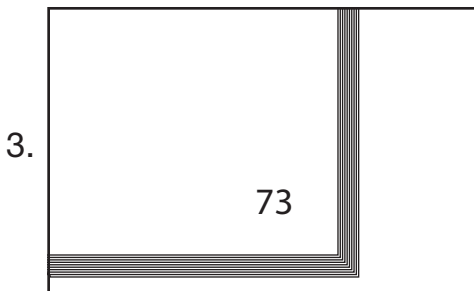
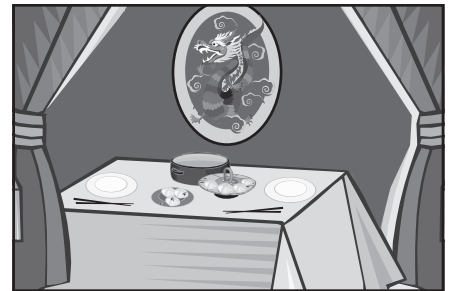
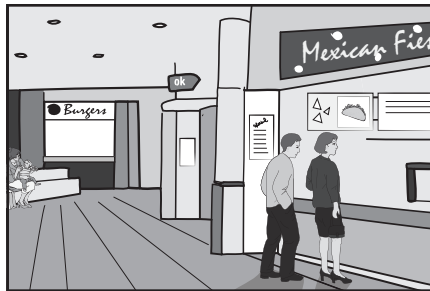
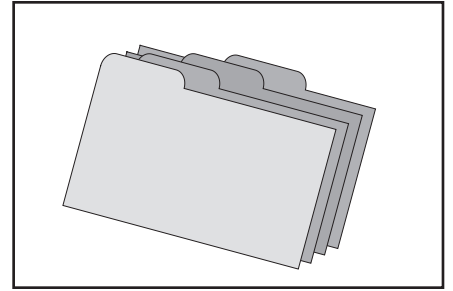
A



B



C



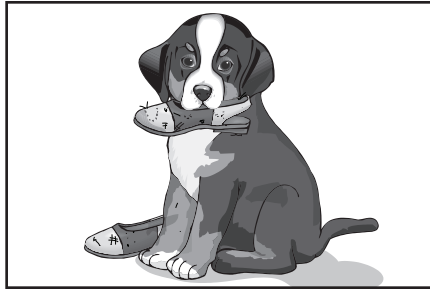
LISTENING

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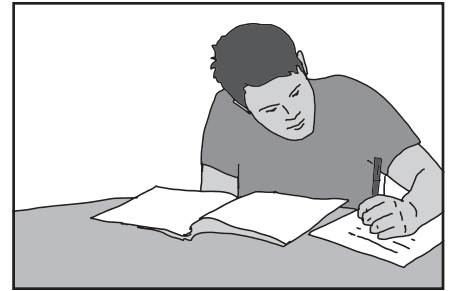
B

C

6.



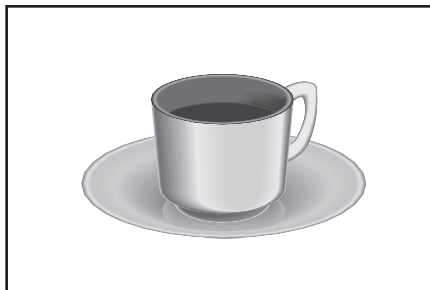
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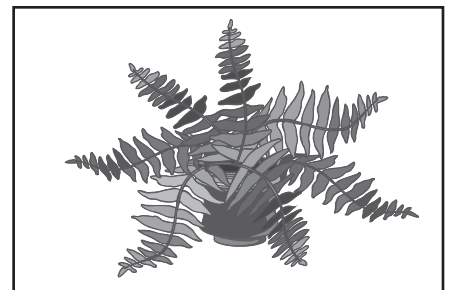
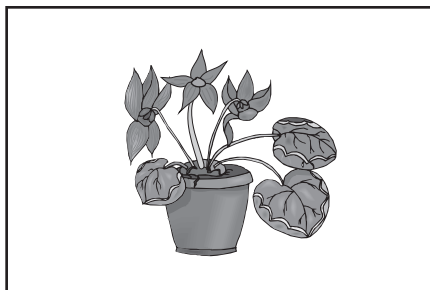
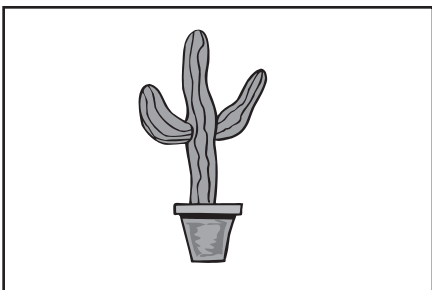
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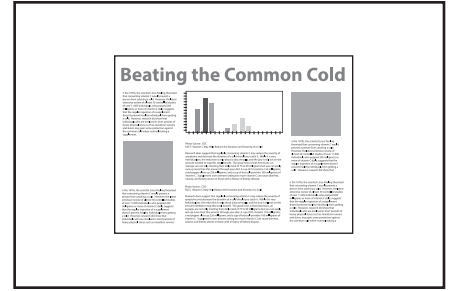
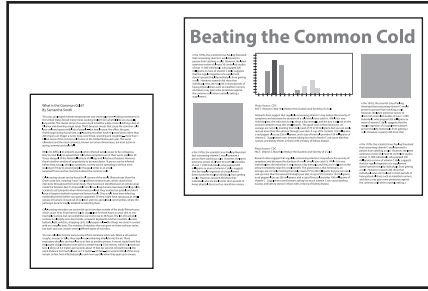
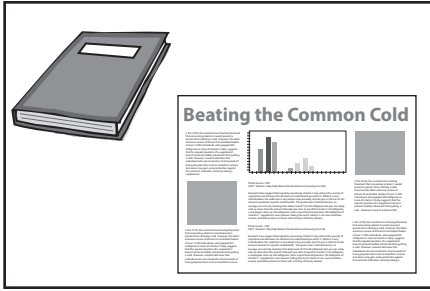
LISTENING

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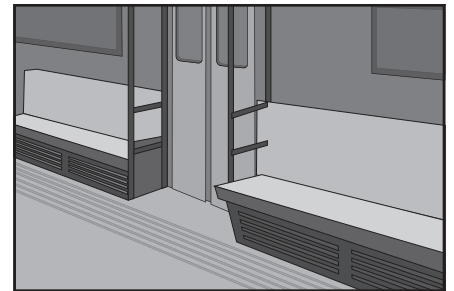
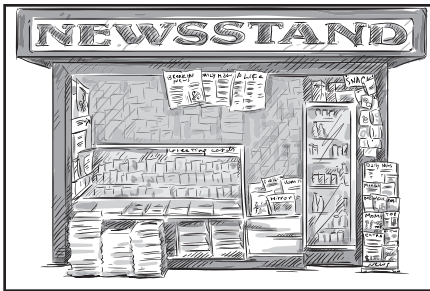
B

C

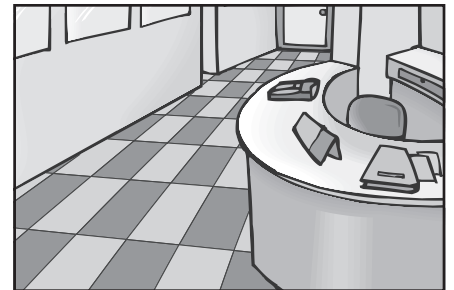
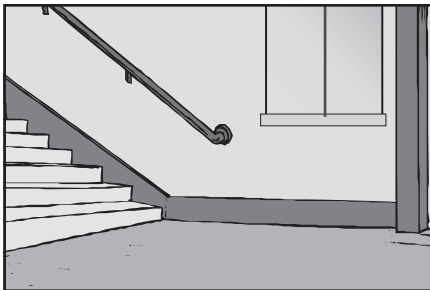
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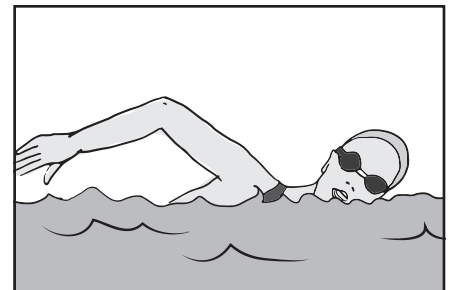
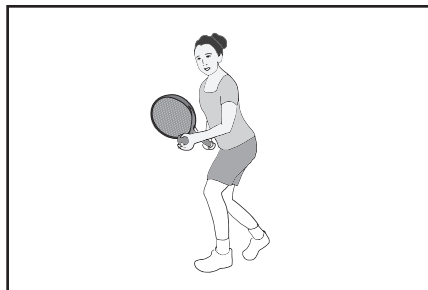
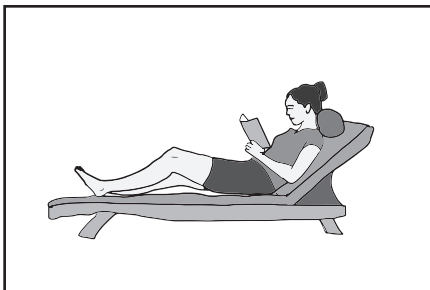
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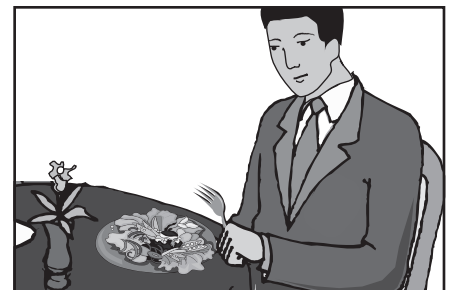
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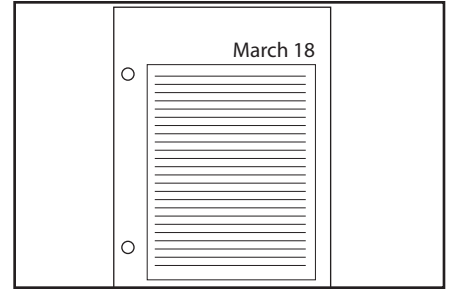
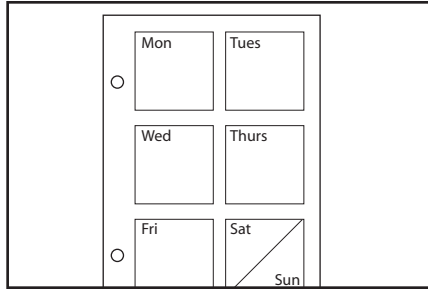
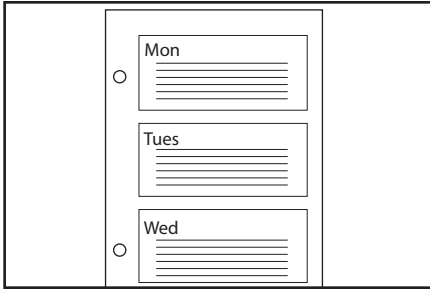
LISTENING

A

B

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16.



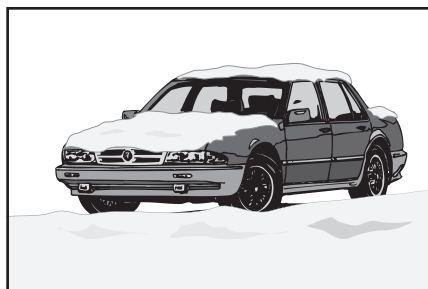
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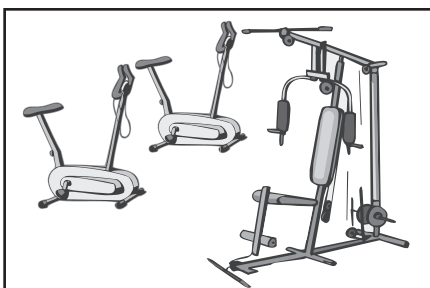
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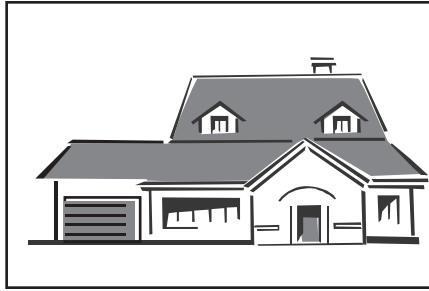
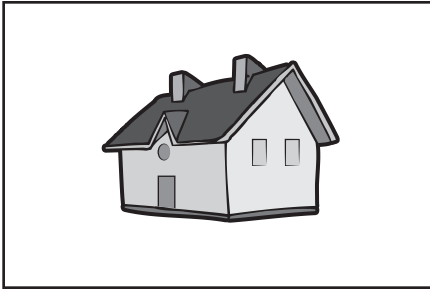
LISTENING

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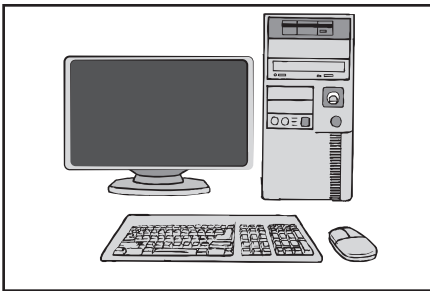
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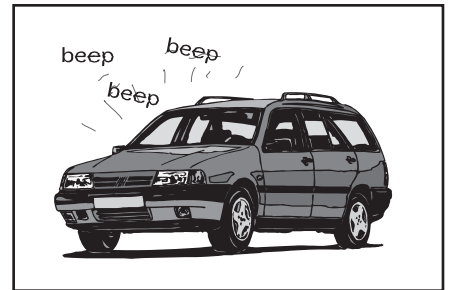
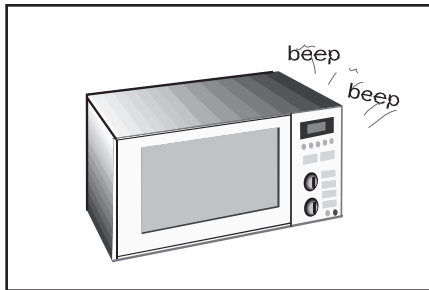
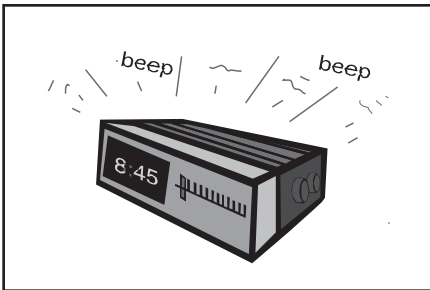
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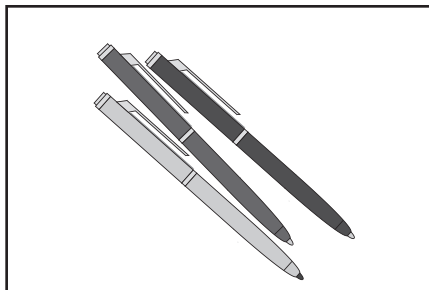
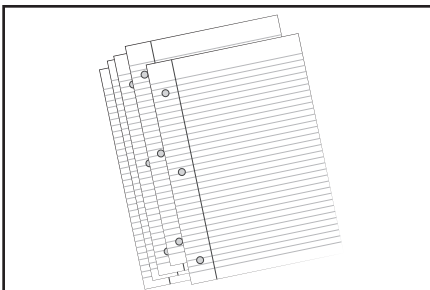
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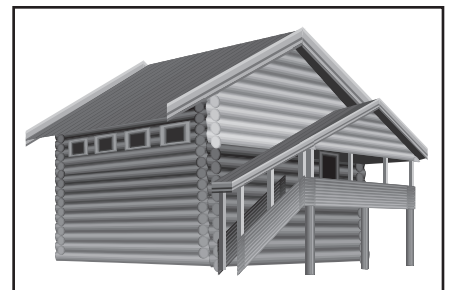
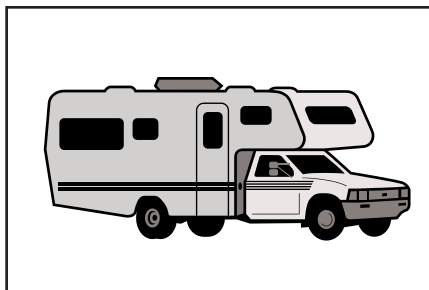
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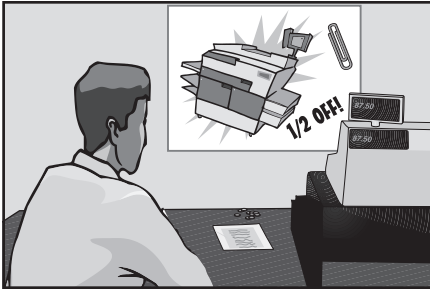
LISTENING

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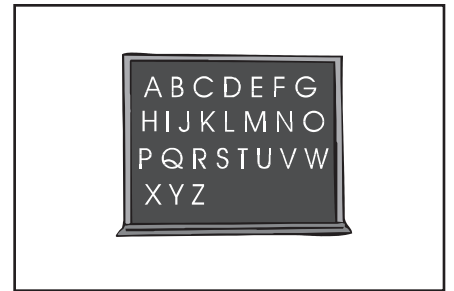
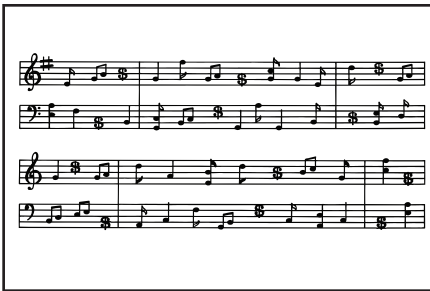
B

C

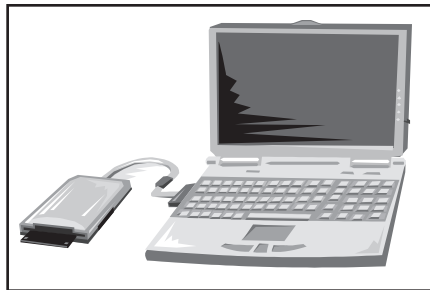
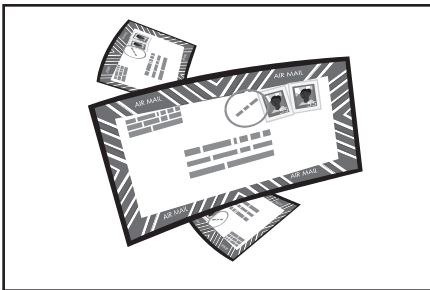
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Listening Test, Part 2

In this part of the test, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

- Read the questions silently.
- Then, listen to the talk. You can take notes in the booklet.
- Then, listen to each question and choose the best answer from the answer choices.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

There are a total of 20 questions about the four short talks.

LISTENING

Questions 31–35

Look at the questions.

Listen to a teacher in a history class.

31. What has the class recently studied?
- A. the family life of ancient Romans
 - B. the language of ancient Romans
 - C. the cities built by ancient Romans
 - D. the government of ancient Romans
32. What will the students see during their trip?
- A. weapons made by ancient Romans
 - B. buildings designed by ancient Romans
 - C. roads that were built by ancient Romans
 - D. art and documents created by ancient Romans
33. What is each student supposed to do before the trip?
- A. attend a special lecture
 - B. write a paper about ancient Roman life
 - C. collect information from online sources
 - D. interview an expert on Roman history
34. How does the teacher end the class?
- A. by giving the students a task
 - B. by showing the students a video
 - C. by inviting questions from students
 - D. by asking students for their homework
35. Why are the students taking a trip?
- A. to travel to a famous city
 - B. to help learn a foreign language
 - C. to tour an ancient Roman building
 - D. to learn more about Roman history

Notes

LISTENING

Questions 36–39

Look at the questions.

Listen to a manager speaking to employees.


36. According to the manager, what will happen in summer?
- A. The restaurant will be closed.
 - B. They will be busy.
 - C. He will go on vacation.
 - D. Fewer servers will be needed.
37. What do most customers probably order at the restaurant?
- A. salads
 - B. sandwiches
 - C. desserts
 - D. fish
38. What will the employees probably do after training today?
- A. practice taking orders
 - B. taste some desserts
 - C. look at the menu
 - D. take a tour of the city
39. What is the main purpose of the talk?
- A. to mention a new rule to employees
 - B. to describe the history of a restaurant
 - C. to explain to employees how to make food
 - D. to prepare new employees for a job

Notes

Questions 40–45

Look at the questions.

Listen to a talk in a library.

40. Why does the speaker distribute papers to the students?
 - A. to provide contact information
 - B. to provide a list of resources
 - C. to give them a copy of the rules
 - D. to give them a map of the library
41. What does the speaker encourage students to bring with them to the library?
 - A. books
 - B. money for making copies
 - C. their ID cards
 - D. their computers
42. What is special about the room in the back of the library?
 - A. It is quiet.
 - B. It is only for students.
 - C. It is private.
 - D. It is difficult to find.
43. How does the speaker organize her talk?
 - A. by order of importance
 - B. by numbering items
 - C. by asking questions
 - D. by describing pros and cons
44. Why are the students in the library?
 - A. for a guided tour
 - B. for help with research
 - C. to take a class
 - D. to borrow books
45. What does the speaker mean when she says: 
 - A. Students shouldn't stay at the library too long.
 - B. Students should use the library in between classes.
 - C. Students should always check the library's hours.
 - D. Students will need to visit the library often.


Notes

LISTENING

Questions 46–50

Look at the questions.

Listen to part of a talk at a zoo.

46. What was the original purpose of zoos?
- A. business
 - B. research
 - C. rescuing animals
 - D. teaching children
47. Why does the speaker mention invitations?
- A. to describe a special event at the zoo
 - B. to compare two different events
 - C. to explain how something was done in the past
 - D. to introduce a special offer
48. Why does the speaker think most of the audience came to the zoo?
- A. because they were invited
 - B. because they want to volunteer
 - C. to do research
 - D. to be entertained by animals
49. What is the purpose of the talk?
- A. to explain how Centerville Zoo differs from others
 - B. to discuss research done at zoos
 - C. to welcome visitors to Centerville Zoo
 - D. to teach listeners about animals
50. What does the speaker mean when he says: 
- A. The animals will perform for the visitors.
 - B. There will be several animals to look at.
 - C. They want to add more species of animals.
 - D. They want to increase the number of animals.

Notes



End of the listening test

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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Reading Section Instructions

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you.

1. There are 100 questions in this section of the examination. There are grammar, vocabulary, and reading questions. They are numbered 51 through 150. Examples of each kind of question are given below.
2. You will have 90 minutes to finish the entire grammar, vocabulary, reading (GVR) section. Try to answer all the questions. Do not spend too much time on any one question or you will not have time to finish this section. You may answer the questions in any order you wish.
3. Each question in this section has only one correct answer. Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. Any question with more than one answer marked will be counted as wrong. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.
4. Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer has been underlined. For the actual questions, fill in the circle with the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. Do not mark your answers in this test booklet.

Grammar

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

It is better _____ the job now rather than leave it for tomorrow.

- A. finishes
- B. to finish**
- C. finish
- D. finished

Vocabulary

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

Everyone thought that the new student was a welcome _____ to the class.

- A. increase
- B. growth
- C. development
- D. addition**

Reading

There are two types of reading tasks:

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by five questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with ten questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

5. Remember, you have 90 minutes to finish the entire GVR section. Be sure to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Begin now.

GRAMMAR

51. "Wow! This place is like paradise!"
"I agree. There are _____ places I would rather spend my vacation."
A. too few
B. few
C. few of
D. a few
52. _____ a new client, you may get promoted.
A. When to find
B. If you can find
C. That you are finding
D. Is finding
53. The art gallery has so many beautiful paintings that choosing _____ the new entrance hall was difficult.
A. just the one of
B. only one as
C. just one for
D. the only one to
54. _____ she wouldn't be able to pay the rent, Marcie started looking for a second job.
A. To worry
B. Worried
C. Worry
D. Worries
55. "When _____ to study biology?"
"Just three months ago."
A. did you start
B. you were starting
C. have you started
D. it started you
56. "I don't want to cook dinner."
"Okay, let's _____."
A. eat away
B. eat out
C. eating at
D. eaten up
57. Workers at the construction site must wear safety equipment _____.
A. at all times
B. at the time
C. any time
D. sometime
58. The purpose of this study is _____ energy content in foods.
A. improvement for
B. the improving
C. improves
D. the improvement of
59. The report _____ tomorrow explains next year's budget.
A. which presents
B. to be presented
C. will be presented
D. presenting
60. The flight to London has been canceled _____ severe weather conditions.
A. due on
B. due for
C. due to
D. due in
61. "Why are investors so excited?"
"That was the _____ close for the stock market in some time."
A. highest
B. the height of
C. high
D. most high
62. _____ the long distance that she had run, Lucy was not tired.
A. In spite
B. Even
C. Despite
D. Regardless

GRAMMAR

63. In the state of Michigan there are _____ 11,000 lakes.
A. over than
B. greater
C. more than
D. much more
64. _____ the office party for our clients?
A. When is
B. Is when
C. When is it
D. It is when
65. You can keep your pet _____ you take good care of it.
A. although
B. until
C. just as
D. as long as
66. In his final essay, Ahmed completed all of the revisions asked _____.
A. to him do
B. him
C. him to do
D. of him
67. _____ I be late for the meeting, please start without me.
A. Might
B. Must
C. Would
D. Should
68. Mary _____ by what she read.
A. was bothered
B. is a bother
C. is bothering
D. bothers
69. Figure skating is a beautiful _____ dangerous sport.
A. without
B. however
C. yet
D. besides
70. I think my social studies teacher spends too much time _____ current events.
A. by
B. on
C. to
D. for
71. _____ is very important if you want to succeed in life.
A. To hard work
B. Hard working
C. Work hard
D. Working hard
72. "Should we open the gifts now?"
"That's _____ my sister wants to do."
A. that
B. how
C. it
D. what
73. A brochure _____ the conference will be available at the meeting.
A. is announcing
B. announced
C. which announced
D. announcing
74. "Do you believe her story about the accident?"
"I'll give her the benefit _____. "
A. of the doubt
B. of doubting
C. to doubt
D. to be doubted

GRAMMAR

75. They often _____ popcorn and other snacks at American movie theaters.
A. are sold
B. to sell
C. sell
D. for sale
76. I asked _____ wear to school that day.
A. myself what I should
B. to myself what should I
C. to myself that I
D. myself about that to
77. “_____ hungry, are you?”
“Actually, I am. I didn’t eat any lunch today.”
A. Still have to be
B. Aren’t you
C. You haven’t been
D. You’re not still
78. _____, I think Mr. Hanson is the best candidate for company president.
A. Happily speaking
B. Strongly speaking
C. Frankly speaking
D. Barely speaking
79. Ralph _____ that Janie had moved to another country.
A. had shocked
B. was shocking
C. shocked
D. was shocked
80. If you ever need _____, just call me.
A. that a babysitter
B. someone to babysit
C. some babysitter
D. babysitting someone
81. Many safety experts agree that driving for six hours is too long to drive without _____.
A. to stop resting
B. to stop to rest
C. stopping to rest
D. stop to rest
82. “The chairman of this department has been here for many years.”
“Yes, he has _____ than any other professor at the university.”
A. been long taught
B. taught longer
C. been teaching the longest
D. taught longest
83. “I really don’t like this song.”
“I know. _____ on the radio is quite surprising.”
A. Why is still it
B. Why still it’s
C. Why it’s still
D. Why is it still
84. The local mayor created the Community Task Force, a group which consists _____ representatives from many community groups.
A. of
B. from
C. with
D. by
85. If students participate in class often, they _____ a high grade.
A. will receive
B. will be receiving
C. would receive
D. would have received

VOCABULARY

86. If you work more hours, you will _____ more money.
A. win
B. account
C. create
D. earn
87. Kim had to walk carefully because yesterday's rain on the path had _____ into ice during the cold night.
A. frozen
B. vanished
C. disappeared
D. declined
88. Professor Roper's _____ of the new animal species is a source of great pride for his university.
A. discovery
B. characteristic
C. exposure
D. inspiration
89. The Johnsons' neighborhood was _____ one of the best in the area to live in.
A. rated
B. compared
C. weighed
D. admired
90. It took the company six months to find _____ location for the new building.
A. an occasional
B. an acceptable
C. a maximum
D. a constant
91. Robert made his _____ by publishing an influential paper that challenged previously-held beliefs.
A. mark
B. wish
C. headline
D. opinion
92. The firm's _____ estimated that demand for its products would be strong for another year.
A. investor
B. economist
C. principal
D. physician
93. Mike has a unique _____ of life; he doesn't feel the need to follow the usual social customs.
A. judgment
B. logic
C. wisdom
D. philosophy
94. It usually takes the university six to eight weeks to _____ an application.
A. appoint
B. fulfill
C. process
D. qualify
95. The _____ of the company's sales team changed when several people left to work in another company.
A. constitution
B. establishment
C. composition
D. formation
96. The new textbook contains _____ by several famous artists.
A. implementations
B. illustrations
C. indications
D. instances
97. The new law _____ how much pollution factories can produce.
A. orders
B. rules
C. dominates
D. regulates

VOCABULARY

98. Saving money _____ making a detailed budget and following it.
A. drops down from
B. comes down to
C. results in
D. corresponds to
99. The president _____ Kristie to be in charge of financial planning.
A. adopted
B. employed
C. rented
D. delegated
100. He could speak Arabic, but had a very _____ vocabulary.
A. tight
B. seldom
C. limited
D. defined
101. The university library built a new wing to _____ its rare books collection.
A. supply
B. occupy
C. house
D. bind
102. After my retirement, I would really like to _____ a hobby such as fishing.
A. take up
B. set up
C. belong to
D. get in
103. Edward said that the meeting would begin _____ at 3:00, but he was late himself.
A. clearly
B. precisely
C. accurately
D. surely
104. The amount on the receipts didn't _____ to the amount Amanda felt like she had spent on groceries.
A. sign up
B. hold up
C. add up
D. open up
105. The bank opened a new _____ in Tokyo.
A. branch
B. arm
C. window
D. share
106. In addition to giving them a grade, Professor Lee asked his students to write _____ of their own projects.
A. an evaluation
B. an estimate
C. an assumption
D. a notion
107. The levels of the video game _____ from easy to intermediate depending on the settings.
A. ranged
B. stretched
C. differed
D. reached
108. It is important to eat a healthy _____ every morning so you don't get sick.
A. breakfast
B. medication
C. fiber
D. dessert
109. George _____ the community section of our local newspaper.
A. directs
B. confirms
C. edits
D. restores

VOCABULARY

110. The team didn't play _____, but they have improved greatly since their first game.
- A. deeply
 - B. significantly
 - C. highly
 - D. perfectly
111. Anne _____ her desk to make room for her new computer.
- A. swept
 - B. cleared
 - C. arranged for
 - D. piled up
112. A new survey suggests a major _____ in the number of people who work from home.
- A. step
 - B. transfer
 - C. shift
 - D. action
113. Josh hoped to _____ his new idea to the company's president.
- A. scheme
 - B. launch
 - C. pitch
 - D. project
114. Andrew decided to _____ a cake to take to the party.
- A. burn
 - B. melt
 - C. bake
 - D. warm
115. Kathy's hard work at school was _____ in her excellent grades.
- A. instructed
 - B. pointed
 - C. regarded
 - D. reflected
116. The new store sells televisions, stereos, and other _____.
- A. models
 - B. powers
 - C. electronics
 - D. operations
117. Bill did not know that his new job would have so many _____ responsibilities.
- A. fortunate
 - B. representative
 - C. certain
 - D. administrative
118. Gwen was happy to hear that she had finally _____ all of the requirements for her physics degree.
- A. calculated
 - B. satisfied
 - C. indicated
 - D. prepared
119. If you can _____ a few minutes, I want to show you something.
- A. spare
 - B. extend
 - C. release
 - D. mind
120. The theater was _____ with people waiting to see the new movie.
- A. composed
 - B. inflated
 - C. packed
 - D. pressed

This passage is about inventing.

Doing successful research in chemistry usually takes careful planning and attention to detail. So why do many inventions seem to be the result of luck? Artificial sweeteners, X-rays, and microwave ovens all came from discoveries made by chance. In fact, one of the most notable products of the twentieth century—plastic—was actually the result of failed experiments.

In the 1800s, scientists started trying to create replacements for expensive materials like wood and ivory. Chemist Leo Baekeland, however, was researching a different topic. He tried—and failed—to find a way to use chemicals to strengthen and protect wood. But he noticed that under high heat and pressure, the chemicals he had been using created a new material. This was the first artificial plastic, which he named Bakelite. It was first used in manufacturing, since it didn't conduct heat or electricity, and soon it was being used in radios, buttons, and even jewelry. The development of Bakelite led to the invention of the plastics we use today.

Baekeland's story shows why so many inventions come from accidents and science lab disasters. It's not that some inventors are just lucky with their experiments. It's that they are better at seeing opportunities in their failures. Baekeland's experiments with wood didn't succeed, but he kept an open mind. This helped him find something he wasn't looking for, and recognize the importance of his accidental invention.

121. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. how scientific discoveries have been made by accident
 - B. why scientific research is important for society
 - C. scientists whose inventions have changed history
 - D. problems caused by the failure of scientific experiments
122. What does the passage say about Leo Baekeland's original research?
 - A. His later experiments were less successful.
 - B. It did not focus on creating plastic.
 - C. It did not use man-made chemicals.
 - D. The manufacturing industry paid for it.
123. Why was Bakelite used in manufacturing?
 - A. It did not break as easily as other plastics.
 - B. It was not expensive to produce.
 - C. It could be formed into different shapes.
 - D. It could resist certain physical conditions.
124. Why does the passage mention jewelry?
 - A. to state an application of Baekeland's discovery
 - B. to point out why plastics were expensive
 - C. to identify what researchers tried to make plastics from
 - D. to describe the characteristics of the first plastics
125. What does the author imply is the reason Baekeland was able to create Bakelite?
 - A. He took risks other scientists were afraid of.
 - B. He performed more experiments than other scientists.
 - C. He studied something that was unusual at the time.
 - D. He recognized the positive aspects of his failures.

This passage is about a species of rat.

Most living organisms have some way of protecting themselves from natural predators. Some mammals, like the platypus, carry internal toxins to transmit to predators via biting or other means, and some plants protect themselves by being poisonous. The African crested rat was originally thought to be poisonous because predators that tried to eat it often became paralyzed. But scientists have recently learned that's not actually the case.

The crested rat chews on the poisonous bark of a certain tree, and then smears the chewed-up substance onto its fur, where a strip of special quill-like hairs soaks up the poisonous mixture. Though similar to a porcupine's, the quills do differ: whereas the porcupine defends itself by poking predators, the African rat uses its quill-like hairs to deliver poison to them. When a predator comes after it, instead of running away, the rat stays put and parts its hair to reveal the strip of fur on its back where the poison is being stored. That raised strip is the first thing that receives a bite, and the poison inside disables the predator. These hair tubes are unusual. In fact, scientists do not know of another animal that uses plant poison in this way.

Scientists are puzzled that the rat doesn't appear to be affected by the poison. Because it affects heartbeat regulation, understanding how the rat can keep its heart rate regulated effectively while using the poison could help scientists develop new medicines for people with heart trouble.

126. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A. to show how animals can affect plant life
 - B. to compare one animal to other similar ones
 - C. to emphasize the dangers of researching animals
 - D. to discuss an unusual animal defense technique
127. In the first paragraph, why does the author mention the platypus?
 - A. to illustrate that mammals may eat poisonous plants
 - B. to give an example of a mammal that uses poison
 - C. to show how it differs from the crested rat
 - D. to explain that the platypus is at risk
128. In the second sentence of paragraph 2, what does the word **them** refer to?
 - A. predators
 - B. porcupines
 - C. crested rats
 - D. quill-like hairs
129. What are scientists surprised by?
 - A. how toxic plant poison can be
 - B. how useful plant toxins can be
 - C. how quickly rats learn new behavior
 - D. that the rats are protected from the poison
130. What would scientists like to investigate further?
 - A. medicine used to counteract poison
 - B. other animals like the crested rat
 - C. health effects of a chemical
 - D. rats with unhealthy hearts

A

Narwhals: The Unicorn of the Sea

Explore and experience the Arctic through the life of a narwhal! This rare whale has a single spiral horn, making it the “unicorn of the sea.”

This 90-minute documentary features:

- Exciting footage of groups containing hundreds of narwhals
- Close-up shots of the horn that makes the narwhal so unique
- Breathtaking scenes of Arctic coastal waters
- Rich narration by expert marine biologists



In theaters soon!

To preview, watch the trailer at www.ljpdoc.com.

B

The Narwhal's Arctic Home

by Andrew Carter



The narwhal is a medium-sized mammal related to dolphins, belugas, and orcas.

Narwhals live year-round in the Arctic, traveling in groups ranging from fifteen to up to several thousand. Being migratory, they move closer to shore in summer and out to sea in winter to live under the ice.

Narwhals have created a sophisticated system of sounds to survive in their environment and locate food—fish, shrimp, and other marine species.

These rare whales have two teeth. In the males, the more prominent one grows through the upper lip to become a horn. Its purpose is not clear. It may serve to attract females, battle rival suitors, or help maintain social rank.

C

Frank Anderson's Blog: Arctic Adventure!

June 21



Hello from the top of the world! I'm very excited to be in the Arctic starting a 10-day trip with my colleagues to research marine species and their environment. Up here at the northernmost part of the Earth, it's summer and the

sun is out 24 hours a day, but there's ice as far as the eye can see and no trees.

We'll be studying creatures that live both below and above the ice—fish and sea mammals, land animals, and even birds. It won't be all work and no play, though. I've brought my photography equipment and I should be able to get some amazing shots, especially with such superb light. Check back for pictures!

D

Ecotourism: The New Travel Ethic

by Emily Lewis

Modern technology has given us a gift. Remote, faraway corners of the world are now easier to reach than ever. Because appreciation of the environment is growing, nature tourism is becoming more popular.

Yet if we don't plan and manage correctly, travel to sensitive ecosystems can threaten the area. It can also disturb the balance of nature and hurt local people's ability to make a living.

And so, ecotourism—a new travel ethic—has been created to make sure that both adventurer and resident have a positive experience. Done properly, it makes visiting the world's ecosystems the most rewarding type of travel.

Ecotourism encourages travelers to be sensitive to local people and cultures. It also teaches them to be responsible and respectful of natural places. It demonstrates a focus on conservation by providing necessary funds to protect the areas visited. The local population feels more powerful and their lives are improved. And, the traveler's level of awareness is raised.

The goal of ecotourism is to create an enriching experience and consideration for the environment. The hope for the future is to increase travelers' commitment to and passion for our beloved planet Earth.

Emily Lewis is a professor of marine biology at State University and a frequent lecturer on ecotourism.

READING

Refer to page 26 when answering the questions below.

The following question refers to section A.

131. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does **rare** mean?
- A. very large
 - B. not common
 - C. white
 - D. well known

The following questions refer to section B.

132. What is section B mainly about?
- A. Arctic seasons
 - B. food in the ocean
 - C. a marine mammal
 - D. animals' teeth
133. What does the passage say about sound?
- A. It helps narwhals find food.
 - B. It travels farther underwater.
 - C. It is used to warn Arctic travelers.
 - D. It is made by mammals in battle.

The following questions refer to section C.

134. Why did the author write this passage?
- A. to explain Arctic research
 - B. to describe his favorite hobby
 - C. to discuss geography
 - D. to discuss his travels
135. According to section C, why is Frank Anderson in the Arctic?
- A. to meet local people
 - B. to take pictures
 - C. to study animals
 - D. to study trees

The following questions refer to section D.

136. What is the author's opinion of ecotourism?
- A. She thinks it is more appropriate in faraway locations.
 - B. She thinks its overall influence is positive.
 - C. She thinks it has caused problems for local people.
 - D. She is worried about its effects on the economy.
137. In the second sentence of paragraph 1, what does **remote** mean?
- A. popular
 - B. reachable
 - C. remarkable
 - D. distant
138. What result of ecotourism does the author mention?
- A. technology spreading to more remote areas
 - B. travelers spending less money on a trip
 - C. the tourism industry employing more people
 - D. natural habitats receiving financial assistance
139. Which place is the author of section D most likely to visit?
- A. a large city
 - B. a nearby community
 - C. a beach resort
 - D. a nature destination

The following question refers to two or more sections.

140. Where should the author of section C go to see a narwhal?
- A. far out in the ocean
 - B. near land
 - C. where other species live
 - D. where it is dark

A

Central Public Library

Poetry Writing Workshop

Join our new poetry writing workshop! Be creative and learn to express yourself through poetry in a warm, positive environment.

- Gain insight into the writing process
- Study forms and techniques
- Read selected works of poetry
- Receive helpful feedback in a small-group setting

Martha Lewis, well-known poet and instructor, will lead the group.

No experience necessary! Register early at www.centpublib.org or by calling 1-800-555-0156.



C

The Father of Free Verse

by Martha Lewis

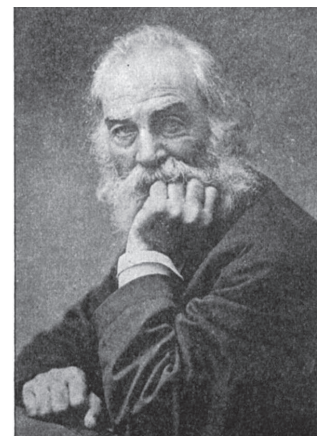
Walt Whitman, 1819–1892, was an influential American poet, essay writer, and journalist. He is often referred to as “the father of free verse.”

At age 12, Whitman worked in a print shop and developed a love of literature. He eagerly read the works of many significant English authors, such as William Shakespeare.

His first major work, *Leaves of Grass*, was published in 1855. In this collection of 12 poems, Whitman broke boundaries, abandoning regular poetic patterns and their mathematical approach to lines and meter. He introduced a new poetic form

called *free verse*; this was more like prose (ordinary written language) than poetry.

Walt Whitman inspired many prominent writers, including D. H. Lawrence and William Carlos Williams.



B

Central Public Library

Poetry Competition

Deadline: March 15

Entry fee: none

Website: www.centpublib.org

Email address: contest@centpublib.org

Telephone: 1-800-555-0156

Requirements:

Please submit five poems through the library’s website. All topics and styles are accepted. Each poem can be no more than 32 lines.

Judge:

Kenneth Nelson, award-winning poet, will choose one winner.

Prizes:

The winner will:

- Receive two hardcover books of poetry
- Have two poems published in the library’s newsletter
- Read three poems to the audience at the awards ceremony
- Receive a personal introduction to a poetry editor from a national publishing house

We look forward to receiving your poems.

Best of luck!

D

Central Public Library

Spring Newsletter

“And the winner is . . .”

by Kenneth Nelson

We are very pleased to announce that Barbara Carter has won our poetry contest!

Barbara, a local resident and graduate of State University, has been writing poetry for about two years. She writes free verse poetry, much of it dealing with the theme of the future.

Her work is creative, fresh, and quite unusual. Using metaphors of living things, including flowers, trees, and animals, she paints a picture of the future that is inviting and ideal! With her informal and light tone, Barbara creates an optimistic mood in readers, who engage with her work and feel encouraged to keep reading her poetry.

Barbara plans to continue reading, studying, and writing poetry as much as possible over the next few years, and would ultimately like to teach poetry appreciation and composition to adults.

Two of Barbara’s very impressive poems are included in this newsletter. She will present three more at our awards ceremony, where we look forward to honoring our winner.

Congratulations, Barbara! You have a very bright future ahead!

READING

Refer to page 28 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

141. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. to advertise a class
 - B. to promote a new writing style
 - C. to find poetry instructors
 - D. to attract people to the library

The following questions refer to section B.

142. In the first sentence under Requirements, what word could best replace **submit**?
- A. enter
 - B. yield
 - C. write
 - D. select
143. Why does the passage mention a poetry editor?
- A. to give a recommendation to participants
 - B. to state who will judge a competition
 - C. as part of an award
 - D. as a potential career choice

The following questions refer to section C.

144. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. to compare writers who lived in the 1800s
 - B. to describe a new form of writing
 - C. to explain how to write poetry
 - D. to introduce a famous poet
145. In the third sentence of paragraph 3, what does **this** refer to?
- A. a pattern
 - B. free verse
 - C. a famous writer
 - D. written language

The following questions refer to section D.

146. What is the main purpose of section D?
- A. to explain how to become a poet
 - B. to invite readers to an awards ceremony
 - C. to encourage people to write about the future
 - D. to announce the results of a competition
147. In the second sentence of paragraph 2, what does **it** refer to?
- A. a contest
 - B. Barbara's poetry
 - C. a theme
 - D. the future
148. According to the passage, what will Barbara do at a ceremony?
- A. receive some money
 - B. read some poetry
 - C. meet someone famous
 - D. describe her future plans

The following question refers to two or more sections.

149. Why would Barbara Carter be interested in the content of section A?
- A. She may want to teach the class someday.
 - B. It would help with her studies at State University.
 - C. It would introduce her to free verse.
 - D. She needs the library's contact information.
150. Which poet did Barbara Carter most likely read?
- A. Kenneth Nelson
 - B. Walt Whitman
 - C. William Shakespeare
 - D. Martha Lewis

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Writing Section Instructions

30-minute time limit

- The examiner will have already provided you a writing answer document on which to write your essay. Make sure you have filled in your name and your signature exactly as you did on your registration form and answer sheet, as well as your birthdate and your registration number.
- Do NOT write your essay in this test booklet. Write your essay on the writing answer document you have been provided.
- Use a #2 (soft) pencil only.
- For the writing section you will first read a short article. After you read the article, you can choose either Task 1 or Task 2. For Task 1 you will write a letter. For Task 2 you will write an essay. Do only ONE of these tasks. If you do not write on one of these topics, your paper will not be scored.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your letter or essay. You should write about one page.
- You may make an outline or notes if you wish, but your outline will not count toward your score.
- Write inside the boxes on pages 3 and 4 of your writing answer document.
- Extra sheets of paper or scratch paper will not be scored. Please use ONLY the space provided on the writing answer document to complete the writing section.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable. You may change or correct your writing, but you should not recopy the entire task.
- Use your own words as much as possible. Do not copy a lot from the article given below.
- Your essay will be judged on how clearly you express your ideas. Use the appropriate format for a letter or essay.

The City Times

Team's Success Results in Higher Prices

The city's professional soccer team has decided to increase the cost of tickets. This is due to the team's recent success and the current high demand for tickets. Fans who have attended the team's games for many years are upset about this decision. The team's owner says that this is necessary to improve the stadium's facilities.

Task 1: Letter

Write a letter to the team's owner explaining what you think about this decision. Do you think ticket prices should be increased? Why or why not? Begin your letter, "Dear Team Owner."

Task 2: Essay

Some people are happy to spend public tax money to improve professional sports teams' stadiums. Others think that only team owners should pay for stadium improvements. What do you think? Explain your opinion, giving specific reasons to support your view.

When you have selected your task, remember to fill in "letter" or "essay" in the **ECCE Writing Response** box in the front of your writing answer document.

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