

# Appendix A:

## Listening Scripts for the Listening Section Sample Sets

### TRACK 1: SAMPLE 1

*(Narrator):* Listen to a history teacher talking to a class.

*(Man):* You've all been doing a really great job with the class debates this month. So . . . I'd like to know how many of you would be interested in starting a new debate team. The team would meet a few times a week, and we'd do the same kind of debates that you've been doing in class. The only difference is you'd be competing with students from other schools, instead of each other. Now, how many of you would be interested in doing something like this?

**Question 1:** What is the purpose of the talk?

### TRACK 2: SAMPLE 2

*(Narrator):* Listen to a teacher speaking to a class.

*(Man):* We identified a lot of plant species on our field trip yesterday and even talked about ways people use some of these plants for food or to make natural medicines. All of those plants were, of course, perfectly harmless to people and animals. But today, I'll show you photographs of some other plants you might also find in our area. However, unlike the plants we saw yesterday, the plants in these pictures are noxious to humans. You need to be able to identify noxious plants so that you'll know to avoid them.

**Question 2:** What does the teacher say about the plants in the photographs?

### TRACK 3: SAMPLE 3-6

*(Narrator):* Listen to a conversation between two friends.

*(Girl):* Hi, Mark. Are you on your way to science class now? I'll walk over with you.

*(Boy):* Cathy... Oh, hi. Yes, but . . . what are you doing here? I thought you would still be on the trip to Pine Mountain with the nature club.

*(Girl):* You're right. We weren't supposed to drive back until tonight. But we ended up coming back on the bus yesterday instead.

*(Boy):* Why? I hope that nothing bad happened. Or was the weather bad? I heard it can snow in the mountains, even when it's warm here.

*(Girl):* No, nothing bad happened—I mean . . . no one got hurt or anything—and it was sunny and warm in the mountains.

*(Boy):* So . . . why did you come back early?

*(Girl):* Well, I guess, in a way, weather was the issue. On the last day of the trip, we were going to climb to the top of Pine Mountain. But, apparently, last week it rained so much that parts of the hiking trail were washed away, so they closed it.

*(Boy):* Wasn't there some other way to get to the top?

*(Girl):* No, there was just the one path. We did go on a lot of nature walks the first two days, and we were getting kind of tired by then. But everyone was still really disappointed that we couldn't go all the way to the top. I will say one thing though, it was nice to get home and eat my mother's home-cooked meal.

*(Boy):* Right. Food cooked outside over a campfire isn't always very tasty!

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 3:** Where is the conversation probably taking place?

**Question 4:** Why is the boy surprised?

**Question 5:** What caused plans to change during the trip to the mountains?

**Question 6:** What does the girl suggest about the food on the trip?

### TRACK 4: SAMPLE 7-10

*(Narrator):* Listen to a talk in a history class.

*(Man):* If you think about it, thanks to e-mail and computers we hardly write letters on paper anymore. Most people don't even pay bills through the mail anymore or mail in forms to schools or to the government. It seems almost everything can be done online now. Keep in mind, though, that e-mail is a very recent development. But postal services—systems for delivering physical paper letters and documents and other items—well, they've been around for a long time.

For example, we know that in ancient times, documents were transported by riders on horseback. They usually used a relay system, which means that one mail carrier would travel a certain distance with the mail and then pass it on to someone else whose job was to take it the next part of the way. In ancient China, for example, the government set up a large network of stations where fresh horses were kept, so mail carriers could deliver official documents to faraway parts of the kingdom more quickly. Now, during the Roman Empire almost 2,000 years ago, Roman rulers established their own system of roads and stations for mail delivery across the empire's vast lands. Interestingly, even after the Roman Empire ended, its postal system remained intact. In other words, even though there was no official Roman Empire to govern the territories, the people living in the area found the postal system created by the empire so useful that they continued to use it! Then, about 500 years ago, during the Renaissance in Europe, different countries began to travel farther and farther when they started trading goods. This led to a need for commercial documents to be delivered quickly and safely. That's when private businesses got involved and started their own postal systems. So now it wasn't only governments that were delivering mail. And that's pretty much what it's like in the world today. Most governments operate their own postal services, but there are also many private companies that deliver letters and documents. Of course, with today's technology, there may soon be no need for any of them!

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 7:** What is the main topic of the talk?

**Question 8:** What does the teacher suggest about the early mail carriers who rode on horses?

**Question 9:** What happened to the Roman mail system when the Roman Empire ended?

**Question 10:** What led to the establishment of private postal systems during the Renaissance?

## APPENDIX B

# Appendix B:

## Answer Keys and Explanations for All the Section Sample Sets

### Answer Key

Listening Sample Sets	
Question Number	Answer
1.	D
2.	A
3.	D
4.	C
5.	C
6.	A
7.	C
8.	B
9.	C
10.	A

### Explanations for Listening Sample Sets

1. Since this is a purpose question, you should ask yourself "Why is the teacher talking about this?" The teacher is talking about starting a debate team because he wants to find out how many students would be interested in joining the team. He says, "I'd like to know how many of you would be interested in starting a new debate team." Therefore, the correct answer is (D) To find out whether students would be interested in starting a debate team. The teacher does not talk about the importance of debating, nor does he talk about the process for classroom debates, so answer choices (A) and (B) are incorrect. The teacher says the students have been "doing a really great job with the class debates this month," but he does not talk about ways that students can further improve, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.

2. This is a detail question. The teacher clearly says, "the plants in these pictures are noxious to humans" and that students should "avoid them." Noxious means "poisonous." However, even if you did not know the actual meaning of the word "noxious," you could infer from the keywords and phrases that these plants are harmful. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) They can be harmful. The teacher does not mention any of the other three answer choices, so (B), (C), and (D) are all incorrect.
3. This is a kind of inference question. As you listened to the talk, you should have noted the clues that suggest where this conversation is taking place. At the very beginning of the conversation, the girl says, "Hi, Mark. Are you on your way to science class now?" If the boy and girl are on their way to science class now, then you can infer that they are at school. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) At a school. There are no clues in the conversation to suggest that the boy and girl are either on a bus or at a restaurant, so answer choices (A) and (B) can be eliminated. And although the boy and girl are talking about a trip to the mountains, the girl clearly states that "we ended up coming back on the bus yesterday." Therefore, answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
4. This is a detail question. You can tell that the boy is surprised when he asks the girl, "... what are you doing here?" He also says, "I thought you would still be on the trip to Pine Mountain with the nature club." Clearly, then, the boy was not expecting to see the girl at school. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) He did not expect to see the girl today. Although the boy and girl mention a hike, rain, and going to class, the boy is not surprised by any of these things. Therefore, answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.
5. This is a detail question. The boy asks the girl about the change in plans when he says, "So why did you come back early?" The girl clearly states that the hiking trail was closed, which was why she returned early. The correct answer, then, is (C) A path on the mountain was closed. The girl says no one got hurt, so answer choice (A) can be eliminated. The boy mentions snow in the mountains, but that is not the reason the girl returned early. Therefore, answer choice (B) is incorrect. The girl says that although the students were getting tired, they were disappointed that they could not climb the mountain, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.
6. This is an inference question. The word "suggest" has the same meaning as "imply." While listening to the conversation, you should have been listening for what the girl says about food. She says that "it was nice to get home and eat my mother's home-cooked meal." The girl, then, was happy to eat at home again. This clue suggests that the food on the camping trip was not good. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) It did not taste good. There are no clues in the conversation to support the inferences in the other answer choices. Therefore, they are all incorrect.

7. This is a main idea question. The teacher spends most of his time talking about the ways in which postal service has evolved over time, beginning with ancient China and ending with the modern world. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Ways that postal services have changed over time. The teacher does talk about the Roman Empire, but this is only a detail within the larger talk, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The teacher talks briefly about e-mail, but it is not the focus of the talk, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Finally, answer choice (D) contradicts what is said in the talk. The teacher says only in passing that one day we may no longer need a postal service. He does not discuss reasons that most people do not send paper documents. Therefore, answer choice (D) is incorrect.
8. This is an inference question based on information presented in the talk. Specifically, the teacher talks about postal carriers using a "relay system, which means that one mail carrier would travel a certain distance with the mail and then pass it on to someone else. . . ." Therefore, the correct answer is (B). They often took a piece of mail only part of the way. Although it may have been true, the teacher says nothing that might lead you to believe that mail carriers were respected by others, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The inferences made in answer choices (C) and (D) are not supported by information in the talk. Therefore, they are both incorrect.
9. This is a detail question. The correct answer is (C) It continued to be used for a period of time. The teacher clearly states this when he says, ". . . even after the Roman Empire ended, its postal system remained intact." Although the teacher talks about private businesses offering postal services, that is near the end of the talk, when he is discussing the modern world. Therefore, answer choice (A) is incorrect. Answer choice (B) contradicts what the teacher says, so it is incorrect. And finally, there is no mention of countries fighting over the mail system, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.
10. This is also a detail question. The correct answer is (A) An increase in international business. The teacher clearly says that when "countries began to travel farther and farther" to trade their goods, it "led to a need for commercial documents to be delivered quickly and safely." Answer choice (A) is simply a paraphrase of these two sentences. If countries are going farther and farther to trade, then they must be involved in international business. Although some of them are historically accurate statements, the other three answer choices are not mentioned at all by the teacher. Therefore, they are incorrect answers.

### Answer Key

Language Form and Meaning Sample Sets	
Question Number	Answer
1.	D
2.	A
3.	C
4.	A
5.	A
6.	C
7.	B
8.	C
9.	A
10.	D

### Explanations for Language Form and Meaning Sample Sets

1. This is a language form question that tests your knowledge of the passive voice. The correct answer is (D) are invited. The passive voice is constructed as follows: object noun + *be* verb + past participle. The sentence does not have a subject; it is not needed in the context of this announcement. The sentence starts with the object of the verb "invite," which is "members of the school photography club." Only answer choice (D) is an example of the passive voice. Answer choice (A) is the base form of the verb. Answer choice (B) is the past participle. And finally, answer choice (C) is the simple future form. Therefore, answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are all incorrect.
2. This is a language meaning question that tests your knowledge of the meaning of determiners. The correct answer is (A) other. The determiner required must accurately describe the noncount noun "plant life" in this sentence. Only answer choice (A) accurately describes "plant life" in the context of this announcement. Answer choice (B) is a pronoun, which cannot be used to describe a noun. Answer choice (C) is incorrect because there is no specific reference for it in the context of this announcement. Finally, answer choice (D) is incorrect because there is no specific reference for it in the context of this announcement.
3. This is a language form question that tests your knowledge of the use of infinitives. The correct answer is (C) to enjoy. The phrase "in order" must be followed by an infinitive form to accurately describe a purpose, which is the intended meaning in the context of this announcement. Only answer choice (C) is an infinitive form. Answer choice (A) is a present perfect verb. Answer choice (B) is a simple future verb. And answer choice (D) is a present participle form. Therefore, answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

4. This is a language meaning question that tests your knowledge of the correct meaning and form of the word "instruct" in context. The correct answer is (A) instructions. The word "instructions" means "directions," which fits with the context of the sentence. Furthermore, the sentence requires a word that is a noun, as the object of "give," and answer choice (A) is a noun. Although answer choice (C) is a noun, "instructor" refers to a person, which is not correct in the context of the sentence. Answer choice (B) is a present participle, which, in the right context could be used as a gerund noun form. However, a gerund is not grammatical in this sentence, and "instructing" does not have the same meaning as "directions." Finally, answer choice (D) is a simple present verb form, which does not fit grammatically into the sentence.
5. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (A) survive. Only the word "survive," which means "able to live," is meaningful in the context of this passage. The other answer choices do not have any appropriate meaning in the context of how polar bears live, so they are all incorrect.
6. This is a language form question. The question tests your knowledge of conjunctions. The correct answer is (C) because of. Answer choices (B) and (D) have a similar meaning to "because of," but they must both be followed by a preposition: "due to" and "as a result of." Therefore, they are incorrect answers. Answer choice (A) also has a similar meaning to "because of," but it must be followed by a clause when used as a conjunction. Therefore, it is also incorrect.
7. This is a language form question that tests your knowledge of comparative adjectives. The correct answer is (B) faster. Only answer choice (B) is a comparative adjective. Answer choice (A) is a regular adjective, so it can be eliminated. Answer choice (C) is incorrect because it indicates that reindeer and polar bears run at the same fast speed, which is not correct based on the context of the passage. Answer choice (D) is only part of the comparative phrase "as fast as" and is not correct in the context of the passage. Finally, answer choice (D) is a superlative adjective, so it can be eliminated.
8. This is a language form question that tests your knowledge of syntax, or word order. The correct answer is (C) polar bears are excellent swimmers. The question requires a clause, which must have a subject followed by a verb. In the context of this passage, "polar bears" must be the subject. Answer choices (A) and (B) use word order that is not accurate or meaningful in English, so they are both incorrect. Answer choice (D) is the correct word order for the question but not a sentence or clause, so it is also incorrect.
9. The correct answer is (A) tolerate. This is a language form question. This question tests your knowledge of verb tenses. The passage as a whole, and this question in particular, discusses the typical characteristics of polar bears, so simple present verbs are needed. Only answer choice (A) is in the simple present tense. Answer choice (B) is in the present progressive tense, so it is incorrect. Answer choice (C) is in the past simple tense, so it is also incorrect. Finally, answer choice (D) is incorrect because it is in the present perfect simple tense.

10. This is a language form question that tests your knowledge of noun forms that follow prepositions. The correct answer is (D) resting. Only answer choice (D) is a noun form. In this case, "resting" is a gerund. Answer choice (A) is an infinitive verb form; answer choice (B) is a clause; answer choice (C) is a present perfect verb form. Therefore, they are all incorrect.

#### Answer Key

Reading Sample Sets	
Question Number	Answer
1.	B
2.	C
3.	D
4.	D
5.	B
6.	A
7.	C
8.	D
9.	B
10.	A
11.	D
12.	D

#### Explanations for Reading Sample Sets

1. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (B) Using the Internet. The information that you need to answer this question correctly is found under the "Registration Dates" heading and the "Term 1" dates above the first table. According to the "Registration Dates," June 1 is the last day to register for term 1. Wednesday, June 1 is also the first day of classes for term 1. The only classes that begin on Wednesday, June 1, are Portuguese for Beginners and Using the Internet. Since Portuguese for Beginners is not one of the answer choices, the correct answer is (B) Using the Internet. Answer choice (A) is incorrect because Using Math in Sports begins on Thursday, June 2. Answer choices (C) and (D) are both courses scheduled for term 2, which begins after registration for that term is closed. Therefore, they are both incorrect answer choices.

2. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (C) Starting June 22. The information that you need to answer this question correctly is found under the "Registration Dates" heading. The Weather and Clouds course is scheduled for term 2, and registration for term 2 takes place from June 22 to June 27. Students, then, can register for the course starting June 22. Answer choice (A) is incorrect because there is no mention of the last day of the regular school year. Answer choice (B) is incorrect because it refers to registration for term 1. Finally, answer choice (D) refers to the information at the bottom of the announcement about canceled classes not registration for term 2. Therefore, it is also an incorrect answer choice.
3. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (D) Computers in Society and Chinese Culture. In order to answer the question correctly, you must look for courses whose times overlap or are the same. The class times for Chinese Culture and Computers in Society overlap because the former ends at 11:30 A.M. and the latter begins at 11:00 A.M. None of the class times mentioned in the other answer choices are the same or overlap, so they are all incorrect.
4. This is a factual information question that asks you to determine on which of the four dates given that a Chinese Culture class will be held. The best way to correctly answer this question is to eliminate incorrect answer choices. Chinese Culture is in term 2, and June 21 falls in term 1. Therefore, answer choice (A) can be eliminated. June 29 is a Wednesday, and Chinese Culture classes are scheduled for Tuesdays and Thursdays only, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. According to the information at the bottom of the announcement, there are no classes at all on July 14, so answer choice (C) can also be eliminated. That leaves answer choice (D) July 21, which happens to be Thursday, and the last day of classes for term 2. Therefore, answer choice (D) is the correct answer.
5. This is a main idea question. The passage begins by outlining the problem of foods attracting insects and goes on to explain one way that scientists are trying to solve the problem. Scientists are trying to find an odor that keeps insects away from the food, so they are trying to protect the food from insects. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Ways of protecting food. There is no mention of cooking, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. Beetles are mentioned as part of an experiment; however, their behavior is not the focus of the passage, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. Finally, the passage is about odors, but not odors produced by insects, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.
6. This is a pronoun referent question. "One" refers to "odors" in the sentence "... scientists have been working with different odors in an attempt to find one strong enough to keep insects from going near food." Because the pronoun is "one," it refers to only *one* of the odors; therefore, the correct answer is (A) an odor. Answer choices (B) and (C) do not make sense in the context of the sentence, so they can be eliminated. And containers are not mentioned until much later in the passage, so (D) is also incorrect.

7. This is an inference question. The author writes about scientists using strong smells, such as garlic and pine, to keep insects away, but says that "these smells might keep some people away too." Therefore, it can be inferred that garlic and pine are also unpleasant odors to humans. The correct answer, then, is (C) They have an odor that can be unpleasant to people. The inferences made in the other answer choices are not supported by the information in the passage.
8. This is a rhetorical purpose question. At the beginning of paragraph 2, the author writes: "There are a number of natural insect repellents." Then the author goes on to give two examples of natural insect repellents, and eucalyptus is one of them. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) To give an example of a natural repellent. There is nothing in the passage about insects being attracted to certain plants, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The author suggests that citronella is an effective repellent, which contradicts answer choice (B), so (B) must be incorrect. In addition, the author does not use any comparing words or phrases (such as "different from," "unlike," or "instead of"), so citronella is not compared with eucalyptus. Answer choice (C), then, is also incorrect.
9. This is a negative fact question. It asks you to scan the passage, find each option, and decide whether it is mentioned as being unpleasant to insects. Answer choice (B) is part of the name "red flour beetle," which was the type of insect used in the experiment with citronella oil. Flour is not mentioned as being unpleasant to insects, so answer choice (B) is correct. Answer choice (A) is mentioned at the beginning of paragraph 2, and it is said to be a "natural repellent." Therefore, it is an incorrect answer choice. Answer choice (C) is mentioned in paragraph 1, and answer choice (D) is first mentioned in paragraph 2. Both garlic and citronella oil are said to be unpleasant to insects. Therefore, they can both be eliminated.
10. This is a factual information question. The answer is clearly stated in the second paragraph of the passage: "Scientists sprayed cardboard boxes with citronella oil and noticed that the beetles did not enter those boxes." Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Beetles avoided them. Answer choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned in the passage, so they are incorrect. Answer choice (D) contradicts what is said in the passage, so it is also incorrect.
11. This is a vocabulary in context question. The correct answer is (D) goes away. This choice is supported by the surrounding context, which states that the odor of citronella oil "does not last very long" and that "after a few months" insects "no longer find it unpleasant." These key phrases suggest that the odor "goes away" over time. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not supported by the surrounding context.
12. This is a factual information question. The answer is found in the final sentence of the passage, which clearly states that "scientists are still not sure whether it [citronella oil] can safely be used around food." This sentence is paraphrased in the correct answer (D) How safe it is to use. Answer choice (A) is not mentioned in the passage. In addition, scientists know that citronella oil comes from lemongrass, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Finally, answer choice (C) contradicts the information in the passage, so it is also incorrect.

# Appendix C:

## Listening Scripts for the Official Guide Practice Test

### TRACK 5: TEST 1

*(Narrator):* Listen to a volleyball coach talking to her players.

*(Woman):* Thursday night's game is very important. We've got a lot of things to do in practice today to get prepared. And as you all know, Janet is still not feeling well and hasn't been in school all week, so she won't be able to play. Therefore, we'll have to choose a new captain for Thursday's game. Think about who you think would make a good team captain, and then we'll take a vote.

**Question 1:** What is probably true about Janet?

### TRACK 6: TEST 2

*(Narrator):* Listen to an English teacher speaking to his class.

*(Man):* Good morning, students. Today, we'll be discussing an American writer and poet, Edgar Allan Poe. Before we talk about his life and the impact that his work had on nineteenth-century literature, I'm going to play a recording for you of one of his most famous poems, "Annabel Lee." So sit back and pay attention.

**Question 2:** What will the class probably do next?

### TRACK 7: TEST 3

*(Narrator):* Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

*(Woman):* I know that some of you are nervous about our class presentations tomorrow. So I wanted to give you some last-minute tips on how to best prepare. When you practice at home, time yourself—if your presentation is too long, shorten it! It's very important not to try to cover all your material just by talking fast. If you speed through it, you'll lose the listeners. A good rule of thumb is better too short than too long! You might also get your parents or siblings to help you out. They can be your practice audience.

**Question 3:** What is the purpose of the talk?

### TRACK 8: TEST 4

*(Narrator):* Listen to a science teacher talking to students in class.

*(Man):* Today's class will be a little different. I'm going to break you up into small groups to do a chemistry experiment. Before we get started, though, I want everyone to listen very carefully to my instructions. And I want you to write everything down, so get out some paper. There are several steps in this experiment, and it won't work if you don't follow them in exactly the right way. I'll explain what equipment you'll need and how to use it. You'll need to know how to prepare and handle the different materials, when to add them, and what to look for at each stage.

**Question 4:** What does the teacher instruct the students to do?

### TRACK 9: TEST 5

*(Narrator):* Listen to a principal talking to a group of students.

*(Man):* For those of you planning to go on this weekend's camping trip, I'm passing out a list of what to bring and what not to bring. The trip is only for three days, and there's limited room on the buses taking us there. Remember, the less you bring, the better. On previous trips, the students found out that they brought many extra sets of clothes—and even some electronic gadgets—that they never needed or even had the time to use!

**Question 5:** Why is the principal talking to the students?

### TRACK 10: TEST 6

*(Narrator):* Listen to an announcement on the school intercom.

*(Woman):* Attention all students: This is a reminder about the repairs being made to the driveway that goes to the front entrance to the school. Please remember that, beginning tomorrow morning when you come to school, all students will need to use one of the side entrances to enter the school building. Workers will be fixing cracks in the front driveway, and we are closing off that entrance to allow them to work. Notes were sent to everyone's parents telling them about this work, but if your parents drive you to school, please remind them. School buses will be stopping on the south side of the building. Students who walk to school should enter on the north side of the building. The work should take two to three days. We will let everyone know when it's been completed. Thank you.

**Question 6:** What is the subject of the announcement?

### TRACK 11: TEST 7

*(Narrator):* Listen to a teacher talking to a group of students.

*(Man):* I know a lot of you have been having trouble finding information for your research projects. Some of you have already contacted me about arranging a field trip to the public library to look for books on your topic. I have spoken with the school principal, and she has arranged for a bus to take any interested students to the public library this afternoon. If you would like to go on this trip, please come see me before noon to sign up.

**Question 7:** What is the teacher mainly talking about?

## TRACK 12: TEST 8

*(Narrator):* Listen to a teacher talking to a class at the end of a science lesson.

*(Woman):* Let me remind you again that tomorrow we'll be looking at samples of foods under the microscope. So please don't forget to bring in vegetables, fruits, bread, candy . . . anything you can think of. The more samples we have the better! Whatever your parents allow you to bring, we will analyze in our lab.

**Question 8:** What is the purpose of the talk?

## TRACK 13: TEST 9

*(Narrator):* Listen to a bus driver talking to students on a field trip.

*(Man):* Before we leave, I have a favor to ask: No eating on the bus, OK? I don't allow eating on my bus because the seats are sure to get dirty. Even when students promise to be careful, I still find crumbs and wrappers. So if you have any snacks, cookies, or sandwiches, please put them in your bags and save them for when you get off the bus.

**Question 9:** What is the speaker's purpose?

## TRACK 14: TEST 10

*(Narrator):* Listen to a teacher talking to a group of students on a school trip.

*(Woman):* I hope everyone enjoyed our tour of the box factory. Now, before we go to the park for lunch, I want to make sure we're all here. Why don't you all line up single file, and I'll check to make sure. We've got 27 students in the class; let's see if anyone's missing.

**Question 10:** What is the teacher probably going to do next?

## TRACK 15: TEST 11-14

*(Narrator):* Listen to a conversation between a student and a librarian at school.

*(Woman):* Good morning. Welcome to the library. I'm Mrs. Washburn, the librarian. I usually know most of the students, but I don't think I've seen you before. Is this your first time in the library?

*(Boy):* Yes ma'am. I'm a new student. I've only been at Jefferson a week or so. I've been so busy with my classes that I haven't had the chance to come in here yet.

*(Woman):* Well, I'm glad you stopped by. Let me show you around. Now, you can access the Internet for research on the computers over there by the bookshelves, but there is a thirty-minute time limit per day.

*(Boy):* That's great. We weren't allowed to go on the Internet at all at my old school. The Internet will really help when I have to look stuff up for current events in social studies.

*(Woman):* Now, those machines in the middle of the room may look like regular computers, but they are actually electronic card catalogs. They'll tell you the location of anything in the library. Have you used electronic catalogs before?

*(Boy):* Yes, my old school had those, too. I used them all the time to find books and magazines I wanted to read. What I need to do right now is find a book by John Steinbeck for my literature class. What do I do if I need to check out books?

*(Woman):* You do have an ID card, don't you?

*(Boy):* Yes, it's right here. I just got it Monday.

*(Woman):* Good. You'll just need to show it at the front desk as you leave. You can keep books for two weeks. So why don't you go ahead and use the catalog to try to find that Steinbeck book?

*(Boy):* OK, I will. Thank you so much for your help.

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 11:** What is the woman explaining to the boy?

**Question 12:** What does the boy say he did not have at his old school?

**Question 13:** What does the librarian imply when she says, "You do have an ID card, don't you?"

**Question 14:** What will the boy probably do next?

## TRACK 16: TEST 15-18

*(Narrator):* Listen to a conversation between two friends at school.

*(Girl):* Hi, Michael! Where have you been? I've been looking for you. Why didn't you come to the cafeteria at lunchtime?

*(Boy):* Oh, I had to talk to Mr. Paulson, the art teacher. He really likes the painting I did last week in class. He even asked me if I want to enter it into an art competition.

*(Girl):* Wow, that's great. Are you going to do it?

*(Boy):* Well, first I want to make a few changes—you know, add some details I didn't have time for in class. Mr. Paulson said I should look at the rules of the competition, too.

*(Girl):* That's a good idea. Sometimes you can be disqualified from a competition even if you break a very small rule, so watch out.

*(Boy):* Right. I'll need to make sure my painting follows the rules exactly. So . . . did you want to ask me something at lunch?

*(Girl):* Yeah—I was wondering if you wanted to be my partner for the science project in Ms. Walters' class. I have a great idea for the topic we can do.

*(Boy):* Sure, that sounds good. When do you wanna get started?

*(Girl):* Well, I have time after school today. I was thinking about going to the library and starting to research our subject.

*(Boy):* OK. I'll meet you there, then.

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 15:** Why was the boy not at the cafeteria?

**Question 16:** What does the girl imply about the rules of the competition?

**Question 17:** What does the girl ask the boy to do?

**Question 18:** What are the boy and girl probably going to do after school?

## TRACK 17: TEST 19–22

*(Narrator):* Listen to a conversation between two students as they leave a classroom.

*(Girl):* Wow—that was a fun math class!

*(Boy):* Do you really think so? Mr. Watson lost me when he started talking about calculating the areas of circles and triangles. I just didn't get it.

*(Girl):* Yeah, that was hard. But after he showed us some examples, it all started to make sense. Like when he measured the volleyball and then calculated the volume? Then it was perfectly clear to me.

*(Boy):* By the time he pulled out the volleyball, I was already lost! He was just talking way too fast for me. I couldn't keep up. There's no way I'm going to be able to do the assignment for Friday's class.

*(Girl):* How about if we work on it together tonight? I could explain the concepts to you—and I promise I won't talk too fast!

*(Boy):* That'd be great—you're pretty good at explaining things. Oh, but I have basketball practice tonight! I can't miss practice—we have a big game on Saturday. What about right after school?

*(Girl):* That doesn't work for me—I've got a piano lesson. What about after school tomorrow? The assignment isn't due until Friday.

*(Boy):* Tomorrow's fine; I don't have practice until six-thirty.

*(Girl):* OK, let's walk over to the public library tomorrow after school. We can sign up for one of those private study rooms so we don't bother anyone.

*(Boy):* That sounds like a good idea.

*(Girl):* OK, see you then! Oh, and you know what? Why don't you bring your basketball along—it might come in handy!

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 19:** Why does the girl talk about a volleyball?

**Question 20:** What is the boy's main complaint about the teacher?

**Question 21:** Why can't the boy work on the assignment with the girl tonight?

**Question 22:** What does the girl imply when she asks the boy to bring his basketball?

## TRACK 18: TEST 23–26

*(Narrator):* Listen to a conversation between two students at school.

*(Boy):* Hey, Jenna. You're in Ms. Campbell's class, right?

*(Girl):* Yeah—I have her for science. Why?

*(Boy):* Did she say anything about the Unity Club in your class?

*(Girl):* Well, she's always telling us about activities and events around the school. Is that the club where people decorate the hallways with school colors and plan contests and stuff?

*(Boy):* No, that's Spirit Club.

*(Girl):* Oh, right. I get the names mixed up.

*(Boy):* Unity Club is the one where you do community service projects. Like, not in the school so much, but around town, or even in the city.

*(Girl):* Oh, yes! How could I forget? She said this week they're preparing signs and boxes for a pet-food collection. They're asking everyone to bring in donations for an animal shelter.

*(Boy):* Yes—that's the club. I heard about it . . . and that Ms. Campbell was the teacher in charge . . . but I don't know when they're meeting.

*(Girl):* Well, Ms. Campbell said in class that the first meeting's after school this Thursday, in her room. I'm sure they'll announce it Thursday morning during homeroom, though. They usually give reminders.

*(Boy):* Well, I need to know ahead of time so I can tell my mom I'll be home late.

*(Girl):* You know, that's a good point. We should suggest to the school that they make the announcement earlier in the week, to give people time to plan.

*(Boy):* Yes, let's do that. Anyhow, I'll be there. Are you thinking of going?

*(Girl):* Yeah. You'll like it—Ms. Campbell's really nice. But she's a hard science teacher!

*(Boy):* I've heard that all the science teachers are hard. Even the textbook's harder to read than last year's.

*(Girl):* Yeah! I thought the same thing! But at least we'll get to do some fun experiments this year.

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 23:** What are the students mainly talking about?

**Question 24:** What does the girl forget?

**Question 25:** What will the students probably ask the school to do?

**Question 26:** What point do the students make about their science classes?

## TRACK 19: TEST 27–30

*(Narrator):* Listen to a zookeeper talking to a class of students on a field trip.

*(Man):* In front of you, you can see an enclosure with wood rats. These animals are known for the unusual shelters that they build to hide in and protect themselves. These shelters provide a lot more protection than the simple holes in the ground that other rats live in. What's amazing about wood rat shelters is they are actually just heaps of what you and I would consider garbage!

To build their shelters, wood rats go around looking for things like pieces of plants, little rocks . . . or anything that people might lose or throw away, like matches or coins. They drag these objects back to a secluded spot, where they build their junk-pile homes. Now, wood rats building a shelter don't just randomly dump all the items into a pile. They actually use natural substances that help glue the things together, making the heap very hard to destroy.

These shelters really do offer great protection. For example, if a fox sees a rat heap, it'll try and try, but it can't get inside. The fox just can't break in. The rat heap offers great protection from predators!

Incidentally, the workmanship of rat heaps makes them a good object of scientific study.

They are so well built that they can survive for a really long time. Believe it or not, some heaps that scientists have found date back to tens of thousands of years ago! The materials that make up these heaps are plants, nuts, and rocks that were gathered long ago. So by looking at an old heap, we can learn a lot about what plants grew in the region thousands of years ago! In fact, rat heaps are an excellent source of information about prehistoric plant life.

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 27:** What is the talk mainly about?

**Question 28:** What would a wood rat probably do if it found a watch?

**Question 29:** Why does the speaker mention a fox?

**Question 30:** According to the teacher, why do scientists study rat shelters?

## TRACK 20: TEST 31–34

*(Narrator):* Listen to a farmer talking to a group of students on a field trip to a dairy farm.

*(Man):* I'd like to welcome you all to my farm. If you look around, you'll see that I've got a lot of cows and goats, and they produce a lot of milk. I hope you all like milk or at least enjoy some milk products, like ice cream or yogurt. You'll have a chance to try some later.

Animal milk is a very convenient food, and it's been around for so long that many people think we've been drinking it forever. But it is not a very old food, and actually, some foods made from milk are much older. Some experts recently discovered that thousands of years ago, people did get milk from animals, but they didn't drink it. Instead, they used it to make cheese! I was very surprised to learn recently that on the most ancient pots there are traces of cheeses, but not plain milk. This shows that people first turned milk into cheese before they decided to use the milk itself as a food!

Early people were lucky to discover milk, because they needed a food supply they could always count on. Milk was a perfect food—rich in fat and other nutrients. And it was better than meat in terms of its availability. You see, meat was not something you could eat on a regular basis. If you owned only one animal and decided you wanted meat—well, you'd have meat for about a week or so, and that's it. So people just didn't have steady supplies of meat. But milk was different. Even if you only owned one goat, you wouldn't run out of milk because you could go on milking a goat pretty much every day, regardless of the season!

So how do we know that people relied heavily on milk? Well, we know that only female cows, sheep, or goats provide milk. And when archaeologists dig through the remains of old villages, they often find the bones of livestock that people kept. But they don't find bones of many male animals. Instead, they find mostly the remains of female animals. And that confirms that people kept the animals for their milk, not their meat.

Okay, now. Who's ready for some of those milk products I mentioned before? There's nothing like fresh ice cream! Let's head on over to the kitchen area and try some.

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 31:** What is the talk mainly about?

**Question 32:** What does the speaker find surprising?

**Question 33:** Based on the talk, what was probably true about the milk supply in early human communities?

**Question 34:** Based on the talk, what is probably true about the first livestock herds kept by ancient people?

## TRACK 21: TEST 35–38

*(Narrator):* Listen to a science teacher talking to his students.

*(Man):* Good morning, class. Yesterday we talked about the chapter you'd read in your textbook on climate. And at the very end of class, one of you—Cindy, I believe—asked a very interesting question ... something like: How do scientists know what the climate was like thousands of years ago, before people started keeping records? Well, it's a good question, and it's not something covered in your textbook, so I wanted to talk about it. I'll give you two examples of indirect ways we can learn about past climates. The first example is by looking at trees—or more specifically, by examining the rings that we find in a tree trunk when we cut it down. As we learned earlier, most tree trunks form rings as the trees grow. In climates like ours, ones that have a distinct spring, summer, winter, and fall, a new ring forms each year. This happens because in the springtime, when temperatures get warmer and there's more rain, a tree can grow very quickly. But when there's less rain in the summer, followed by colder temperatures in fall and winter, the tree's growth will slow or even stop. These changes in growth rate are what cause rings to be visible on a tree trunk—a tree ring shows when the tree began a period of fast growth. But by comparing different rings, scientists can also see in which years the tree grew more or grew less—in other words, more rain and warmer temperatures one year would lead to a thicker ring. A thinner ring would mean conditions that year weren't as good for growth; less rain and cooler temperatures. Do you see how this makes sense?

Now, a second interesting way that scientists learn about ancient climates is from the shells of ancient shellfish. A shellfish, just like the ordinary clams we have today ... it only lives for a few years. But the shells, or even just broken pieces of shells that shellfish leave behind, can last for ages. So how can we learn about the climate from old shells? Well, you see, the shell of a clam continues to grow the entire time that the animal is alive. But as it grows, the chemical makeup of the shell changes slightly whenever the water temperature changes. This happens even with very small changes in temperature. So, the first thing scientists do is determine the precise ages of ancient shells. Then, they use special instruments to scrape off extremely thin layers from the shells, and they analyze the chemicals in each small layer. From this analysis, scientists can tell us not just about climate changes from year to year, but within a single year—even within a month or week!

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 35:** What is the teacher mainly talking about?

**Question 36:** Based on the talk, what aspect of the tree's rings would a climate scientist be interested in?

**Question 37:** How do scientists learn about climate from shells?

**Question 38:** What is different about the information given by the shells?

## TRACK 22: TEST 39–42

*(Narrator):* Listen to part of a discussion with a guest speaker in a history class.

*(Woman):* We're very lucky to have with us today Mr. Alex Parker. Mr. Parker is an architect who specializes in designing skyscrapers, those multistory buildings that climb to the clouds. Let me start off with a question for our guest. Mr. Parker, why didn't people build forty- or fifty-story buildings hundreds of years ago? Why is it that skyscrapers only started appearing relatively recently?

*(Man):* That's because the right technology wasn't available until relatively recently. You see, the first large buildings were made of bricks or stone. If you tried to build a fifty-floor building using bricks—well, the bricks in the lower floors would crumble under all that weight. Building higher up became possible in the late 1800s when builders began to use steel. Steel is much stronger than brick—it can support a building of many more floors than just fifty. All of today's tallest skyscrapers are made with steel.

*(Girl):* I have a question. How is steel used in skyscrapers? To build the walls?

*(Man):* Not exactly. Steel is used to make the skeleton—the interior frame—of a building. It is this skeleton that supports the whole building. Before steel was used, the outer walls held a building together. With this new technology, the outer walls do not have to support much weight. These outer walls that do not support weight are called curtain walls.

*(Boy):* So we can imagine that modern buildings are like animals. Their skeletons are responsible for carrying the entire body. The rest of the body hangs on the skeleton. And the curtain walls are like the skin, right?

*(Man):* That's a very good analogy. And as you may have noticed, one difference between modern and old buildings is that modern ones often have large windows. In fact, entire curtain walls can be made of glass.

*(Narrator):* Now answer the questions.

**Question 39:** What is the speaker mainly talking about?

**Question 40:** According to the discussion, what is the major advantage that steel has over bricks?

**Question 41:** Why does the boy talk about animals?

**Question 42:** What are the curtain walls of a building?

# Appendix D:

## Answer Keys and Explanations for the Official Guide Practice Test

### Answer Key

PART ONE: Listening Comprehension Section			
Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1.	A	22.	A
2.	A	23.	C
3.	C	24.	A
4.	C	25.	B
5.	B	26.	B
6.	B	27.	A
7.	B	28.	D
8.	D	29.	C
9.	A	30.	D
10.	A	31.	B
11.	A	32.	A
12.	B	33.	A
13.	B	34.	D
14.	D	35.	D
15.	D	36.	A
16.	B	37.	C
17.	B	38.	A
18.	A	39.	D
19.	C	40.	B
20.	A	41.	C
21.	B	42.	A

### Explanations for PART ONE

- This is an inference question. The correct answer is (A) She is the team captain. Although the coach does not directly state that Janet is the captain, the coach says that a new captain must be selected because Janet is sick. Therefore, it can be inferred that Janet is the team captain. The coach tells the team that Janet is still sick, so answer choices (B) and (D) are incorrect. There is no mention of Janet being a new member of the team, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
- This is a prediction question. The teacher says that he is going to play a recording of a famous poem, so the correct answer is (A) Listen to a famous poem. Although the students will have a discussion, they will be discussing poetry rather than history, so answer choice (B) can be eliminated. The teacher mentions an author but does not say anything about reading about the author's life, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect. Finally, the teacher does not give the students a writing assignment, so answer choice (D) can be eliminated.
- This is a speaker's purpose question. The teacher is advising the students about how to make their presentations, so the correct answer is (C) To give students advice on speaking in front of people. No school event is mentioned, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The teacher does not discuss homework or inviting families to the school, so answer choices (B) and (D) are also incorrect.
- This is a main idea question. The teacher is telling the students to write down instructions for an experiment, so the correct answer is (C) Take notes as he gives them instructions. Although the students are writing, they are not making a list, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. Repeating the experiment and cleaning the equipment are not mentioned, so answer choices (B) and (D) are both incorrect.
- This is a speaker's purpose question. The principal is telling the students why they should not pack too many things for a class trip, so the correct answer is (B) To warn them not to pack too much for a trip. The principal is not apologizing to the students; therefore, answer choice (A) can be eliminated. The principal is not reminding students to get permission, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect. Finally, the principal makes no mention of behaving properly, so answer choice (D) can be eliminated.
- This is a main idea question. Throughout the announcement, the speaker discusses the effects of school repairs, so the correct answer is (B) Repairs being made at the entrance of the school. There is no mention of student safety, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. Both "buses" and "buildings" are mentioned multiple times in the announcement, but there is no information about a parent meeting or a new building, so answer choices (A) and (D) are incorrect.
- This is a main idea question. The teacher is talking about taking a field trip to the public library so students can do research there. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) A special trip to the public library. Although the teacher mentions "research," he does not talk about how to do research or a research deadline, so answer choices (A) and (C) are incorrect. The teacher talks about going to the library but does not mention different ways to get there, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.

8. This is a speaker's purpose question. The teacher is telling the students what they should bring to class for a science experiment, so the correct answer is (D) To remind students what to bring to class. The teacher discusses bringing food but doesn't warn the students about eating the food in class, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Vegetables are mentioned, but the teacher doesn't say anything about a trip to a garden, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The teacher talks about using a microscope but doesn't show the students how to use a microscope, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
9. This is a speaker's purpose question. The bus driver is talking about why eating is not allowed on the bus, so the correct answer is (A) To ask students not to eat on the bus. The driver mentions "food" but does not tell students where to find it, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. There is no mention of washing the bus, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. Finally, the driver mentions "getting off the bus" but does not explain that procedure, so answer choice (D) is incorrect.
10. This is a prediction question. The teacher says, "I want to make sure we're all here," which suggests that she is going to do something to ensure that all students are present. She then mentions the number of students in the class, which suggests that soon after she will count the students to make sure that no student is missing. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Count the students. The teacher does say a number, but it is not a telephone number, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. The teacher begins the talk by saying that she hopes the students enjoyed the box factory tour, which suggests that the tour has just finished. She does not mention any plan to return to the box factory, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. The teacher tells the students that they are going to eat lunch in the park but does not say anything about ordering lunch for the students, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.
11. This is a main idea question. This is the boy's first time in the library, so the librarian is telling him what the library has to offer. During the conversation, the librarian explains to the boy how to check out books. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) How to use the library. Answer choice (B) is incorrect because the librarian makes no mention of purchasing books. The librarian tells the boy where to find things in the library but does not talk about how to find classes, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect. Finally, neither the librarian nor the boy discusses signing up for activities, so answer choice (D) is incorrect.
12. This is a detail question. The boy explicitly states that the students were never allowed to use the Internet at his old school, so the correct answer choice is (B) Internet access. The boy and the librarian discuss finding books but make no mention of maps, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The boy never talks about the librarians in his old school, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. The boy clearly states that his old school had an electronic card catalog system, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.

13. This is a pragmatic meaning question. The librarian emphasizes the word "do" and then adds the extra question at the end to imply that the boy may not know he needs an ID card. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) The boy might not realize that he needs an ID card. She has never met the boy before, so answer choice (A) cannot be correct. The boy is already in the library when the conversation starts, so answer choice (C) can be eliminated. Finally, the history of ID cards is not mentioned, so answer choice (D) can also be eliminated.
14. This is a prediction question. At the very end of the conversation, the librarian tells the boy to use the electronic card catalog to find a specific book. The boy says "OK, I will," which means this will most likely be the next thing that he does. Therefore, the correct answer choice is (D) Use the electronic card catalog to find a book. The boy asks about finding a book for his literature class, but makes no mention of going to his literature class, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. Although it is clear that the boy has a report to write about John Steinbeck, the boy is in only the early research stages and is not likely ready to write the report yet, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. The boy is clearly going to start doing some research, but it is for a literature class and not for a social studies class, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
15. This is a main idea question. The main subject of the conversation concerns the boy speaking with his teacher about a contest, so the correct answer choice is (D) He needed to speak to a teacher. The boy does not mention being sick, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The boy is talking about a project for an art competition, but he was not at an art competition, nor was he working on an art project, so answer choices (B) and (C) are both incorrect.
16. This is an inference question. The girl mentions the possibility of being disqualified from the competition for breaking a small rule, which implies that the rules of the competition must be followed strictly. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) They are followed strictly. The number of rules is not mentioned, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The girl seems to be quite familiar with the rules, which implies that they are not hard to find and that they do not change every year, so answer choices (C) and (D) are both incorrect.
17. This is a detail question. The girl was hoping to meet the boy in the cafeteria to ask him to work on a science project with her, so the correct answer is (B) Work with her on a school assignment. Although the boy is talking about an art teacher, the girl makes no mention of taking an art class, so answer choice (A) can be eliminated. The girl does not try to change the appointment in the cafeteria, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect. Finally, the girl does not express any interest in participating in the art contest, so answer choice (D) can also be eliminated.
18. This is a prediction question. The last thing the girl mentions is starting to do research in the library for the project she will work on with the boy. The boy agrees to meet her there. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Meet at the library. There is no mention of a club meeting or a sports game, so answer choices (B) and (C) are incorrect. A science project is discussed, but the boy and girl never mention talking to a science teacher, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.

19. This is a rhetorical device question. The question asks why the girl is talking about a volleyball. The girl mentions the volleyball to give an example of how the teacher used it to explain volume more clearly to the class. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) To give an example of how the teacher clarified a point. Although the boy talks about basketball practice, the girl's reference to a volleyball was not at all related to sports, so answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are all incorrect.
20. This is a detail question. The boy tells the girl that he could not follow Mr. Watson's lesson because he was speaking too fast, so the correct answer is (A) He talks too fast. The boy never says anything about how long the teacher's explanations are, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. When the girl praises Mr. Watson's volleyball example, the boy does not say anything to suggest that he disagrees with her, so answer choice (C) must also be incorrect. Finally, the boy's problem with the assignment is not the time given to finish it but that he does not understand its content. Therefore, answer choice (D) is incorrect.
21. This is a detail question. The boy tells the girl that he has basketball practice tonight, so the correct answer is (B) He has basketball practice. The girl says she has a piano lesson after school, but the boy does not say anything about piano lessons, making answer choice (A) incorrect. There is no mention of a geometry test, only a geometry assignment, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. Finally, the boy and girl decide to meet in the library, but the boy says nothing about returning a library book, so answer choice (D) is incorrect.
22. This is an inference question. The girl tells the boy at the beginning of the conversation that the lesson became clear when the teacher used the volleyball to explain volume. Therefore, it can be inferred that she wants the boy to bring the basketball so she can use it to explain volume to the boy. The correct answer is (A) She will use the basketball to help the boy learn math. There is no mention about using a basketball on the way to the library, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. The girl does not say she plays basketball or that she is interested in the game, so answer choices (C) and (D) are incorrect.
23. This is a main idea question. The main topic of the conversation is the Unity Club that is run by the girl's teacher, so the correct answer is (C) A club that is led by the girl's teacher. The boy is interested in the Unity Club but does not bring up new ideas for a club, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The boy is asking questions about a club meeting that he would like to attend, but he has never attended it before, so answer choice (B) is also incorrect. Finally, the boy and girl discuss science teachers but never talk about a science club, so answer choice (D) is incorrect.
24. This is a detail question. The girl has trouble remembering the name and activities of the Unity Club at the beginning of the conversation and clearly states that she mixes up club names, so the correct choice is (A) The name of a club. The girl does not say anything about the leader of a club, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Also, the girl clearly states when and where the club meets, so answer choices (C) and (D) are incorrect.

25. This is an inference question. The boy mentions that he would appreciate earlier announcements about school club meetings, so the girl suggests speaking to someone at the school about doing just that. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Announce club meetings earlier. The girl and boy do not mention offering more clubs, allowing clubs to meet more often, or giving students lists of the clubs, so choices (A), (C), and (D) are all incorrect.
26. This is a detail question. The girl and boy finish their conversation by discussing the difficulty of their science classes. The boy specifically says that even the textbook is more difficult this year than in previous years, so the correct answer is (B) The classes are more difficult than they expected. Neither science homework nor a science club is mentioned in the conversation, so answer choices (A) and (C) are incorrect. Finally, the boy does not have Ms. Campbell as a science teacher, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.
27. This is a main idea question. The entire talk is about the characteristics of wood rat shelters, so the correct answer is (A) Structures built by a kind of rat. The zookeeper focuses on the structures wood rats build and not on why they do or do not like to live near humans, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Answer choice (C) contradicts the talk, as the shelters built by wood rats are constructed above ground and not in holes. Finally, answer choice (D) is an incorrect statement because wood rats do not live in wooden shelters but rather construct their shelters from different objects.
28. This is an inference question. The zookeeper explains how wood rats take objects that they find—objects that people throw away or lose—and use them in the construction of their shelters. It can be inferred, then, that if a wood rat found a watch, it would use the watch as part of its shelter. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) Use it to build its home. There is nothing in the zookeeper's talk to suggest that the wood rat might break a watch into pieces, so answer choice (A) is an incorrect inference. Likewise, the zookeeper says nothing to suggest that a wood rat would bury a watch if it found one or give it to another rat. Therefore, answer choices (B) and (C) are both incorrect inferences.
29. This is a rhetorical device question. It asks why the zookeeper is talking about a fox. The zookeeper mentions a fox to show that even an intelligent and larger animal like a fox cannot enter a wood rat structure, so the correct answer is (C) To emphasize the amount of protection a rat shelter provides. The zookeeper never mentions the fox's shelter or the wood rat's personality, so answer choices (A) and (B) are both incorrect. Although the zookeeper mentions scientists, he does not state that a fox is another animal that scientists often study, so answer choice (D) is incorrect.
30. This is a detail question. At the end of the talk, the zookeeper states that rat shelters often exist for a long period of time, so studying rat shelters gives scientists a lot of information about plants from many years ago. Therefore, the correct choice is (D) To find out what plants existed in the past. Although scientists might study rat shelters to learn more about how wood rats live and what they eat, the zookeeper does not mention this in the talk, so answer choices (A) and (C) are incorrect. Also, the zookeeper does not discuss copying the design of a rat shelter, so answer choice (B) is incorrect.

31. This is a main idea question. The speaker is talking to a group of students at a dairy farm and is giving some background information on the history of milk, so the correct answer is (B) The origins of one of the oldest foods. The speaker never mentions how cheese was first produced or how ancient people found food, so choices (A) and (C) are incorrect. Neither does the speaker specifically talk about where ancient people were found to drink milk, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.
32. This is a detail question. The speaker specifically states that he was surprised to hear that ancient people consumed cheese before milk, so the correct answer is (A) That milk was first used in the form of cheese. According to the speaker, ancient milk was "rich in fat," which is the opposite of "little fat," so answer choice (B) can be eliminated. The speaker states that ancient people did not have a large supply of meat but not that ancient people preferred consuming milk to meat, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect. While the speaker does mention the milk of more than one animal, the fact that ancient people used different types of milk is not surprising to the speaker, so choice (D) is incorrect.
33. This is an inference question. The speaker compares milk and meat and states that meat was not readily available in ancient times. However, ancient people could keep animals around to always have a supply of milk, so the correct answer is (A) It was steady and dependable. While the speaker does mention different animals that supply humans with milk, he does not talk about the supply of milk differing depending on the animal, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Answer choices (C) and (D) directly contradict what the speaker says about ancient people counting on milk as a dependable food source, so they cannot be correct answer choices.
34. This is an inference question. The speaker says scientists know that ancient people kept livestock for milk because most of the remains found are those of females, so the correct answer is (D) They consisted mostly of females. Answer choice (A) contradicts what the speaker says about ancient people always having a steady supply of milk, so it is not a correct inference. The speaker implies that ancient people did not keep a large supply of livestock, and choice (B) states the opposite, so it is incorrect. Finally, the speaker does not discuss livestock management at all, so answer choice (C) is an incorrect inference.
35. This is a main idea question. Throughout the talk, the teacher provides examples that illustrate how scientists understand ancient climate. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) How scientists can determine what ancient climates were like. The teacher does not say why or where scientists study ancient climates, so answer choices (A) and (B) are incorrect. Neither does the teacher specifically discuss ancient oceans, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.

36. This is a detail question. The teacher says that a tree's rings change in thickness depending on the growth of the tree and that tree growth is related to climate. Therefore, the thickness of a tree's rings tells scientists something about the climate. The correct answer, then, is (A) How thick they are. The teacher does not mention the color of the tree rings or how many of them are found in a tree trunk, so answer choices (B) and (D) are incorrect. And while the thickness of a tree's rings is affected by the amount of water the tree receives, tree rings themselves do not actually hold water, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
37. This is a detail question. The teacher explains that the chemicals in shells change depending on the climate, so the correct answer is (C) By studying the chemicals found in the shells. The teacher does not mention the hardness or color of the shells, so answer choices (A) and (D) are incorrect. The teacher does not discuss comparing shells found in different places, so answer choice (B) is also incorrect.
38. This is a detail question. At the end of the talk, the teacher discusses how shells offer very detailed information about climate. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) It tells scientists about specific periods of time. Answer choices (B) and (D) cannot be correct because they directly contradict what the speaker says about the detailed information that shells can give scientists. In addition, the speaker does not mention anything about scientists having difficulty interpreting the information found in shells, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
39. This is a main idea question. The guest speaker is mainly discussing the importance of using steel in construction and how the use of steel led to the construction of taller buildings. The correct answer, then, is (D) How it became possible to construct tall buildings. The speaker does not talk about the specific location of tall buildings, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. While the speaker does discuss constructing very tall buildings, the reason for doing so is never mentioned, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Finally, the speaker talks about bricks as a popular building material but does not focus on the time period when this was the case, so answer choice (C) is incorrect.
40. This is a detail question. This detail relates to the central theme of the talk. The speaker argues that steel is a better building material than brick because it can support the weight of more floors, so the correct answer is (B) Steel is stronger. The cost and weight of building materials is never mentioned, so answer choices (A) and (D) are incorrect. Finally, the look of building materials is not discussed, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect.
41. This is a rhetorical device question. The question asks why the boy mentions animals. In order to make sure that he understands what the speaker is saying, the boy compares the structure of buildings to the body of an animal, so the correct answer is (C) To compare the structure of modern buildings to the body of an animal. The boy is not suggesting that tall buildings have any effect on the environment, so answer choice (A) is incorrect. The boy is not trying to say that animals were used in early construction projects, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Finally, the boy says nothing about using animal skins in construction, so answer choice (D) is also incorrect.

42. This is a detail question. It asks about a specific concept introduced in the talk. The speaker describes curtain walls as the outer layer of a building, and then the boy compares curtain walls to skin, so the correct answer is (A) Outer walls that support little weight. While discussing curtain walls, the speaker never mentions bricks, so answer choice (B) can be eliminated. The speaker does not suggest that walls on the lower floors are any different from walls on the upper floors, so answer choice (C) is incorrect. Answer choice (D) directly contradicts the definition of a curtain wall, so it cannot be correct.

**Answer Key**

PART TWO: Language Form and Meaning Section			
Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1.	D	22.	D
2.	C	23.	A
3.	B	24.	A
4.	D	25.	B
5.	A	26.	A
6.	D	27.	C
7.	C	28.	B
8.	B	29.	A
9.	C	30.	A
10.	D	31.	A
11.	A	32.	C
12.	A	33.	B
13.	A	34.	C
14.	D	35.	B
15.	D	36.	D
16.	A	37.	B
17.	D	38.	A
18.	C	39.	A
19.	B	40.	D
20.	C	41.	C
21.	C	42.	C

**Explanations for PART TWO**

1. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) will be selling. The phrase "this Friday" indicates that the action in the sentence will take place in the future. Answer choice (D) is the only choice that indicates a future time. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are the wrong verb tense. Also, answer choice (C) is in the passive voice, which is incorrect. "Mr. Clarkson's class" is the subject, and the agent, of the verb. The object of the verb is "cookies, pies, and other baked goods." Therefore, the verb must be in the active voice.
2. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (C) by. The adjective "homemade" is typically followed by the preposition "by" to form an adjective phrase indicating who or what has created something. In this case, the students made the desserts. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) do not communicate the correct meaning or relationship in the sentence between the desserts and the students. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
3. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (B) convenience, which means "ease." In this sentence, the sales table is located in a place that is easy for all students to find. The other answer choices do not communicate the correct meaning in this sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
4. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) everyone who visits. The preposition "to" in this sentence must be followed by an object, which must be a noun or pronoun. Answer choice (D) is the only answer choice that contains a correct object form. The object is the pronoun "everyone," which is modified by the relative clause "who visits." Together they form the noun phrase "everyone who visits." Answer choice (A) cannot act as an object in the structure of this particular sentence. And although answer choices (B) and (C) both begin with a noun and a pronoun, the noun phrases they form are not meaningful in the context of the sentence.
5. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) To perform, which is an infinitive verb form. An infinitive can be used to communicate a purpose. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are forms of the verb "perform" that do not communicate a purpose related to the experiment, which is the intended meaning in the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
6. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) best, which is the superlative adjective form of "good." The sentence is meant to convey the idea that there is one most effective way to prepare to do an experiment. Only answer choice (D) conveys that idea. Answer choices (A) and (B) are comparative adjective forms, and answer choice (C) is a grammatically incorrect expression of the superlative adjective form. Therefore, they are incorrect.
7. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (C) label, which means "to put a name on something." In this case, students will put a name on the glass containers. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not meaningful in the sentence.

8. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) what you learn. The phrasal verb "write down" requires an object and (B) is the only answer choice that can function as an object. The phrase "what you learn" is both a noun phrase and a relative clause, and it functions as the object of "write down." Answer choices (A) and (D) are verb phrases, and answer choice (C) is an independent clause. Therefore, they are incorrect.
9. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (C) for. It is common to say that it is "all right for *someone* to do something." In this sentence, it is "all right for *students* to send you an e-mail." The phrase "all right" (which has the same meaning as "OK") is typically followed by a prepositional phrase. However, when the prepositional phrase has a subject, such as "students," then the preposition "for" must begin the prepositional phrase. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are prepositions, but they do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
10. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) several. All four answer choices are adjectives/quantifiers. But only answer choice (D) uses the correct grammatical form. Answer choice (A) is not correct in this positive, declarative sentence. Answer choice (B) must be followed by the word "of" in this context. Answer choice (C) is used only with noncount nouns. Therefore, they are incorrect.
11. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) a short research paper. The preposition "for" in this sentence must be followed by a noun phrase. Only answer choice (A) contains a noun phrase that fits in the context. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are full, independent clauses. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
12. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) covers. The sentence requires a simple present verb in the third person singular that agrees with "that," the subject of the relative clause. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) use forms or tenses that are incorrect in the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
13. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (A) often, which means "many times" or "repeatedly." The intended meaning of the sentence is that many times when T-shirts are created, they have pictures on them. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not meaningful in the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
14. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) very different from. Only answer choice (D) correctly uses the basic adjective form of the word "different" in the context of this sentence. The adjective "different" is typically followed by the preposition "from." Answer choice (A) is a comparative adjective phrase, answer choice (B) is a superlative adjective phrase, and answer choice (C) is an adverb form. They are all incorrect.
15. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (D) printed. The first T-shirts had no designs copied onto them. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not meaningful in the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.

16. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) If not covered. This adverbial phrase could also be written as "If they were not covered." Only answer choice (A) contains a correct adverbial structure (an "if" clause) to complete this conditional sentence. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) do not contain correct structures for a conditional sentence and are therefore incorrect.
17. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) because of, which is a conjunction. The sentence requires a conjunctive word or phrase to help readers understand the cause-and-effect relationship between the popularity of a movie actor and the growing popularity of T-shirts in mainstream culture. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) do not contain structures that convey this relationship. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
18. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (C) Wearing, which is a gerund, or noun form. "Wearing just a simple T-shirt" is the subject of the verb "became recognized." Answer choices (A) and (B) are incorrect grammatical forms for the sentence. Answer choice (D) is an incorrect gerund form, so it can be eliminated.
19. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) an international performance. This noun phrase functions as a predicate nominative, which describes the subject of the sentence, "A spectacular highlight," also a noun phrase. Answer choices (A) and (C) are incorrect verb forms for describing the subject of the sentence. Answer choice (D) is a gerund phrase, but it does not convey the intended meaning of the sentence, so it is also an incorrect answer choice.
20. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (C) leaving their respective countries, which is a gerund, or noun form. The preposition "without" must be followed by a noun form. Answer choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because they are verb forms. Answer choice (B) is incorrect because it is an independent clause.
21. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (C) had to overcome, which is an active, simple past, modal verb phrase. The context of the article makes it clear that the action happened in the past ("1998"). Also, the subject of the sentence, "the organizers," requires an active verb. The correct answer, then, must be a past simple verb in the active voice. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) contain grammatical structures that do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
22. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (D) transmissions, which means "data or information." In other words, the satellite carried information. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence, so they are all incorrect.
23. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) later than, the comparative form of the adjective "late." The sentence compares the arrival of the sound signals from South Africa and China. Only choice (A) provides a comparative form. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) use grammatical structures that do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.

24. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) so, an intensifier adverb that modifies the adverb "well." The adverb "so" conveys a cause-and-effect relationship. For example, the sentence "It was so hot that no one went outside" means that the heat caused people to stay inside. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) do not convey a pure cause-and-effect relationship, so they are all incorrect.
25. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) were not shown on television. This question tests your knowledge of the syntax, or correct word order, of a sentence. In this case, the sentence requires a past simple verb in the passive voice. Only answer (B) conveys a meaningful word order. Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) have no meaning in English. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
26. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (A) Once, which means "after" in this context. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not correct because they do not convey the correct sequence of events in the sentence.
27. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (C) each, which in this case is acting as a determiner defining the varieties of Dyrbal. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are different parts of speech that do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
28. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) depending, part of the adverb phrase "depending on," which modifies the verb "used." Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) use forms of the word "depend" that do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence, so they are all incorrect.
29. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) used, a past simple active verb. The other answer choices are incorrect because they are not a form of "use" that conveys the intended meaning of the sentence. Answer choice (B) is a present participle, which does not take a subject. Answer choice (C) is in the present perfect tense, but the context of the text is set completely in the past. Answer choice (D) is a passive verb and therefore incorrect.
30. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) they would switch to. This question tests your knowledge of syntax, or word order. In this case, the order of subject + modal + verb + preposition correctly conveys the idea that Dyrbal speakers switched to a different variety of the language when speaking to certain family members. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) contain syntax that is not meaningful in the context of the sentence.
31. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) stress. The base form of a verb follows a modal verb like "should." Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) use verb forms that cannot follow a modal verb. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
32. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (C) in which. This is a prepositional phrase containing the relative pronoun "which." The relative pronoun refers to the phrase "familiar scenario" in the same sentence. The word "scenario" is used with the preposition "in." Therefore, "in" must also be used with the relative pronoun that refers to "scenario." Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) do not use the correct relative pronoun or the correct preposition + relative pronoun combination.

33. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) sounded, which is a past participle and part of the relative clause "what sounded like." Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are the simple present verb, the present participle, and the infinitive of the verb "sound." They are the wrong forms of the verb in this grammatical context, and therefore they are all incorrect.
34. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (C) within, which is a preposition meaning "inside" in this context. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are prepositions, but they do not convey the intended meaning of the sentence and are therefore incorrect.
35. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) used. In this context, "used" is part of the passive relative clause construction "that is used." This sentence could also be written as "An aqueduct is a waterway *that is used* for delivering water to areas with little rainfall." However, it is common in English to reduce relative clauses to just the participle by dropping the relative pronoun, in this case "that." Answer choice (A) is the base form; answer choice (C) is the present participle; and answer choice (D) is the infinitive verb form. None of these correctly complete the relative clause construction, so they are all incorrect answer choices.
36. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (D) which are dug. This is a passive relative clause that modifies or describes the noun "canals" in the same sentence. Answer choice (A) is a present participle; answer choice (B) is an active relative clause; and answer choice (C) is a clause. None of these forms a meaningful relative clause that modifies "canals" in this sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
37. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (B) so that, which functions here as a conjunction. It provides a connection between the start point and end point of the aqueducts. Specifically, the phrase "so that" helps readers understand the reason that the aqueduct needs a start point and end point. Answer choices (A) and (D) convey incorrect meanings. Answer choice (C) uses an incorrect conjunction form.
38. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) can be found. This is a passive modal verb phrase. This sentence could be rewritten in the active voice as "People can find ancient aqueducts all over the world." Answer choice (B) is a passive infinitive verb phrase; answer choice (C) is the present perfect verb tense; and answer choice (D) is an active modal verb phrase. None of these answer choices use grammatical forms that convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
39. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (A) the same type of structure. This is a noun phrase functioning as the subject of the passive verb "was built." Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) cannot be used correctly as the subject of the verb "was built." Therefore, they are all incorrect.
40. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (D) quite, which means "very" in this context. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are also modifiers, but they are not meaningful in combination with the adjective "possible." Therefore, they are all incorrect.

41. This is a language form question. The correct answer is (C) that water flows. This is a noun clause functioning as the object of the verb "have noticed." The other answer choices contain structures that cannot act as objects of a verb. Answer choices (A) and (B) are adverbial phrases, and answer choice (D) is an independent clause. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
42. This is a language meaning question. The correct answer is (C) obstacles. An obstacle is something that gets in the way and prevents something from being done. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not meaningful in the context of the sentence. Therefore, they are all incorrect.

**Answer Key**

PART THREE: Reading Comprehension Section			
Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1.	A	22.	B
2.	B	23.	C
3.	C	24.	D
4.	D	25.	C
5.	A	26.	A
6.	D	27.	D
7.	A	28.	B
8.	C	29.	C
9.	D	30.	D
10.	B	31.	D
11.	B	32.	D
12.	C	33.	A
13.	A	34.	A
14.	D	35.	B
15.	D	36.	C
16.	C	37.	A
17.	A	38.	D
18.	B	39.	A
19.	A	40.	D
20.	B	41.	C
21.	B	42.	B

**Explanations for PART THREE**

- This is a factual information question. It asks for specific information that can be found in the last column of the schedule. In that column, the name "Ms. Demarco" appears twice. Ms. Demarco is managing both the Student Science Projects and the Nature Club. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Ms. Demarco. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because Mr. Brewster, Mr. Campbell, and Ms. Chambers, are each responsible for only one activity.
- This is a factual information question. It asks for specific information found in the "Activity Type" column. However, this information must be combined with the information provided in the "Notes" below the schedule. The first bulleted sentence in "Notes" reads, "All activities without a location listed will take place in the cafeteria." Since the location for "Watercolor Painting" is not specified, this activity will take place in the cafeteria. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) In the cafeteria. Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they specify locations other than the cafeteria.
- This is a factual information question. It asks for specific information found in the first column of the schedule, which indicates the times for the various activities. According to the "Activity Name" and "Activity Type" columns, the last outdoor activity is Football, which begins at 2:00. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) 2:00. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect times, as they refer to indoor activities.
- This is a factual information question. It asks for specific information that can be found in the second bulleted sentence in the "Notes" below the schedule. That sentence reads, "Students who have volunteered to help with setting up and cleaning up will be asked to attend a special meeting on Thursday. . . ." Therefore, the correct answer is (D) Student helpers. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct because they are not mentioned in the schedule.
- This is an author's purpose question. It asks for the author's underlying reason for composing the e-mail. The correct answer is (A) To request a role in a play. The first sentence in paragraph 2 clearly states the student's desire to have a role in the play. That same request is then repeated in paragraph 3: "I enjoy acting in plays more than anything else. Even if it's a minor character, I would love to have one of the acting roles." Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they are not mentioned in the e-mail.
- This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "pick," which often means "a choice." In the sentence in which "pick" appears, the student writes ". . . I thought it would still be good to e-mail you my preferences." The word "preferences" suggests that students are allowed to make their own choices concerning the roles. The correct answer, then, is (D) choice. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not meaningful in the context, nor are they supported by it.

7. This is a pronoun referent question. The pronoun being tested is “they,” which refers to “acting roles” in the previous sentence. The correct answer, then, is (A) roles. “Costumes” appears well after the underlined pronoun, so answer choice (B) is incorrect. Answer choice (C) is not meaningful in the context of the sentence, so it can be eliminated. Finally, answer choice (D) is actually singular (“character”) in the previous sentence, so it cannot be a correct answer.
8. This is a factual information question. It asks for specific information that can be found in paragraph 3. The correct answer is choice (C) Helped with costumes. The last two sentences in the paragraph clearly refer to the student’s prior experience with costume design. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are all incorrect because there is no direct mention in the e-mail of the student’s participation in any of those activities in the past.
9. This is a main idea question. The headline should include the main topic of the article, which is explicitly stated in paragraph 1: “Last week, fifteen Korean students from Suwon High School visited San Diego as part of the annual student exchange program co-organized by Portman High School.” The correct answer is (D) Korean Students Participate in Exchange Program. Answer choice (A) is incorrect because the “online magazine” mentioned in the article has already been established. Answer choice (B) is incorrect because there is no mention of an international food competition. Finally, answer choice (C) is incorrect because there is no mention of the students’ English-language performance results.
10. This is an inference question. The correct answer is (B) They visited San Diego a year earlier. The inference is based on information found in paragraph 2: “So far the trip has proved to be as successful as last year’s visit by the students’ older schoolmates from Suwon High.” Although the Korean students ate American food in the school cafeteria, there is no suggestion that they preferred it over Korean food. Therefore answer choice (A) is incorrect. Likewise, although the article mentions English classes, there is no suggestion that the Korean students had to take extra classes, so answer choice (C) is also incorrect. Finally, answer choice (D) can be eliminated because there is no mention of the older Korean students’ previous travel experiences.
11. This is an inference question. The correct answer is (B) How long the flight would take. The inference is based on information found in the last sentence of paragraph 3: “Even the flight from Korea was more enjoyable and shorter than I thought it would be!” Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect inferences because there is nothing in the article to support them. There is no mention of missing a plane or bad weather. And while the Korean students did practice their English in America, there is nothing to suggest that Insook Park was worried about not being able to do so.
12. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word “venue” means “place.” The correct answer, then, is (C) place. Paragraph 4 lists places the Korean students visited, such as a baseball stadium and a history museum, before using the word “venue” to refer to another place—a Korean restaurant. Therefore, the correct answer is supported by the surrounding context. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not meaningful in the context, nor are they supported by it.

13. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is “cuisine,” which means “cooking.” Based on the context of paragraph 5, which is all related to food and eating, the correct answer is (A) cooking. Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not meaningful in the context, nor are they supported by it.
14. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (D) Include their memories on a Web site. This is clearly stated in the last sentence of paragraph 6: “In fact, the students have been recording their memories, and the next issue will be composed entirely of photos and essays by the students who made the trip.” Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all incorrect because none of them is mentioned in the article.
15. This is a main idea question. Since the entire story is about a boy learning about boomerangs and how to use them, the correct answer is (D) My Introduction to Boomerangs. Answer choice (A) is incorrect because there is no mention of a trip to Australia. Answer choice (B), which is about the price of a boomerang, is incorrect because there is no mention of the cost of a boomerang in the story. Answer choice (C) is incorrect because the story does not say that the boomerang is Australia’s national sport.
16. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (C) To persuade her to let him have a boomerang. This information is clearly stated in the first sentence of paragraph 2: “All of this was in preparation for my asking for a boomerang. . . .” Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned in the story as reasons that David would give his mother details about his report.
17. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (A) Attend the boomerang club. This is clearly stated in lines 18–19. “Why don’t we check out this boomerang club and you can try it.” Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not suggested by David’s mother, so they are incorrect.
18. This is an idiomatic language question. The phrase being tested is “my eagerness got the best of me.” The idiom “get the best of” refers to something that is able to control or influence the behavior of someone. The correct answer is (B) He could not wait any longer to throw the boomerang. This is supported by information in paragraph 9: “I could hardly believe I was finally holding a boomerang in my own hands. . . . I waited a few minutes, but . . . I decided to try throwing the boomerang before anyone showed me how.” Clearly, the boomerang was able to influence the boy’s behavior. Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are not supported in the context of the story, so they are incorrect interpretations of the idiomatic phrase.
19. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (A) He throws the boomerang incorrectly. This is clearly stated in the last two sentences of paragraph 9: “I threw it sideways, releasing it at waist level. To my surprise it curved straight upward, then came crashing down to the ground, nearly hitting me.” Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they are not mentioned in the story.
20. This is a prediction question. The correct answer is (B) Buy David a boomerang. This is suggested by the last sentences of the story: “Hooray, David!” my mother yelled. “It looks like you’ll be getting that boomerang tomorrow!” There is no information in the story to suggest that answer choices (A), (C), or (D) are plausible predictions. They are incorrect.

21. This is a main idea question. The correct answer is (B) A Town Looks to the Stars. The passage repeatedly states that Vicuña is an important place for star watching. For example, "Vicuña, a small town in the north of Chile, is a great place for watching the stars." Although hotels are mentioned, they cannot be considered a main topic of the passage, so answer choice (A) can be eliminated. Answer choice (C) is too general to be a plausible main idea. Finally, answer choice (D) is incorrect because there is no mention of discovering new stars.
22. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (B) Dry winds from the desert. This information is found in paragraph 1: "Instead, dry winds blowing from the desert keep the clouds away at night." Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned in the passage, so they are incorrect.
23. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (C) They can be seen in Vicuña without a telescope. This information is found in paragraph 2: "In Vicuña, distant star systems such as the Magellanic Clouds are visible without the help of a telescope." Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned in the passage, so they are incorrect.
24. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "accommodate," which in this case means "to provide lodging or rooms." The correct answer choice, then, is (D) provide rooms for. The context ". . . thousands of tourists who come from all over the world . . ." supports this answer choice. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not supported by the context. They are all incorrect.
25. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "erect," which means "to build or construct." The correct answer, then, is (C) build. The context provided in the following sentence supports this choice: "It was recently decided that the construction of additional observatories will continue. . . ." Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not supported by the context. They are all incorrect.
26. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (A) The old lights made it hard to see the stars at night. This is clearly stated in the last paragraph: "As the town grew, more streetlights were added, making it more and more difficult to see the stars at night." Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned in the passage, so they are incorrect.
27. This is a main idea question. The passage follows the development of the zipper and lists a series of attempts to improve on its technology. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) A popular device that was not immediately successful. Answer choices (A) and (C) mention an inventor and are related to financial matters. Though there is mention of the Swedish designer, he is not the main focus of the passage, which is more about the device itself than its inventor. Answer choices (A) and (C), then, can safely be eliminated. Answer choice (B) is about the general role of technology in making clothing more affordable, a topic that is not mentioned in the passage. Therefore, it is incorrect.

28. This is an inference question. The correct answer is (B) It was not urgently needed. The context that supports the inference is found in paragraph 2: ". . . when the first zippers were being developed, people were generally satisfied . . . and few people complained that something better was needed. It is therefore puzzling that companies invested money in the development of a product that few people thought necessary." The other three inferences are not sufficiently supported by the passage. Therefore, answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.
29. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "fastening," which means "to fix securely." The correct answer, then, is (C) securely close. This is supported by the context: "Simple buttons were considered sufficient [for fastening clothing]." And buttons have long been used to fasten or securely close clothing. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not supported by the surrounding context.
30. This is a negative fact question. The correct answer is (D) They were too heavy for clothing. Based on information in paragraph 3, early zippers were expensive [answer choice (A)], opened unexpectedly [answer choice (B)], and did not last very long [answer choice (C)]. The only information that is not mentioned in the passage is how much zippers weighed, which makes answer choice (D) the correct one.
31. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "setbacks," which means "misfortunes, upsets, or problems." The correct answer, then, is (D) problems. This is supported by the context: "After so many years of difficulty . . ." and "It took someone as tireless and persistent. . . ." Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not supported by the context, so they are incorrect.
32. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "breakthrough," which means "advancement, discovery, or development." The correct answer, then, is (D) development. This is supported by the context: "Many more years had to pass for people to realize how convenient his invention [the zipper] actually was. An important breakthrough . . . came when . . ." Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not supported by the context, so they are incorrect.
33. This is a rhetorical structure question. The correct answer is (A) To point out how the zipper became popular. In paragraph 5 the author writes, "It was because of the Duke's fame and popularity that people became interested in zippers." Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned as facts related to the Duke of Windsor, so they are incorrect.
34. This is an inference question. The correct answer is (A) It will not stop the use of zippers. The information supporting this inference is found in paragraph 5: "Even the progress of technology, which often replaces old inventions with more advanced ones, does not seem to be a threat to the zipper. It is safe to say that the zipper will be around for a long time to come." The other three inferences are not supported by the passage. Therefore, answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

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35. This is a main idea question. The correct answer is (B) The Tiny Protectors. The passage repeatedly notes the acacia ants' role in protecting the acacia tree from invaders. For example, in paragraph 1 the author writes, "[Ants] will protect the whole tree, from the roots up to the leaves and flowers, by defending against invaders." And again, in paragraph 2: "Acacia ants ward off not only small animals . . . but also large ones." Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are not directly mentioned in the passage, so they are incorrect.
36. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (C) Under the thorns. This is clearly stated in paragraph 1: "When an ant finds itself on a tree, it will start making a hole beneath one of the thorns, the sharp needle-like structures growing on the branches." Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned as places where the ants build their nests, so they are incorrect.
37. This is an inference question. The correct answer is (A) They are eaten by animals. Throughout the passage there is information about how the acacia tree is under constant threat by invaders, such as sugar gliders, goats, and giraffes. One way animals destroy a plant is by eating its leaves, bark, or roots. From this information, it can be inferred that animals eat the leaves of the acacia tree. The other three inferences are not supported by the passage. Therefore, answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.
38. This is a vocabulary in context question. The phrase being tested is "ward off," which means "to defend or scare away." The correct answer, then, is (D) frighten away. This is supported by the surrounding context: ". . . [the ants] will protect the whole tree . . . by defending against invaders" and "As soon as the ants detect an intruder . . . they quickly rush toward it and bite it . . ." Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not supported by the surrounding context, so they are incorrect.
39. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (A) They attack the animal. This information is found in paragraph 2: "As soon as the ants detect an intruder near the tree, they quickly rush toward it and bite it, injecting a toxic substance into the animal's skin." Answer choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned as ways the acacia ants behave in the presence of animals near the tree, so they are incorrect.
40. This is a pronoun referent question. The pronoun being tested is "it." The correct answer is answer choice (D) the substance. Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are not meaningful in the surrounding context. Therefore, they are all incorrect.
41. This is a vocabulary in context question. The word being tested is "demise," which means "defeat or destruction." The correct answer, then, is (C) destruction. This is supported by the surrounding context: "If a giraffe were to destroy the tree, it would also mean the demise of the ants' home." The word "also" suggests that the ant's home would be destroyed too. Answer choices (A), (B), and (D) are not supported by the surrounding context, so they are incorrect.
42. This is a factual information question. The correct answer is (B) Feeding their young. This information is found in paragraph 3, "Acacia trees provide a kind of oil . . . [that] is one of the favorite foods of baby ants." Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned as possible uses for the oil found in the acacia tree, so they are incorrect.