

Test C

(Part A) Script

1.
(woman) Have you seen the doctor about your skin condition yet?

(man) Oh, it's not a problem anymore. I've found an ointment that works just fine.

(narrator) What does the man imply?

2.
(man) Need a ride home?

(woman) Thanks... but... my apartment is just around the corner. Besides, I need the fresh air.

(narrator) What will the woman probably do?

3.
(man) I got my grades in the mail and there was a mistake in my mark for your course.

(woman) I know — there was a problem with the computer system. It should be straightened out by next week.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

4.
(woman) I thought the department store was open late from Tuesday through Friday night.

(man) No, just Thursdays and Fridays.

(narrator) On what nights is the store open late?

5.
(woman) Excuse me. Could you by any chance tell me where the dean's office is?

(man) I'm sorry. I'm just visiting a friend here.

(narrator) What can be inferred about the man?

6.
(man) Are you sure this is what I ordered? This looks like chicken salad.

(woman) Oh, I'm sorry. You ordered the tuna salad, didn't you? I'll be right back with it.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

7.
(woman) Oh, this headache — do you have any aspirin? On the way back from the grocery store, I went right past a pharmacy. But I forgot to pick some up.

(man) Sorry, I don't. But there's another one just down the street that's open twenty-four hours.

(narrator) What does the man suggest the woman do?

8.
(woman) Gary, what took you so long?

(man) Do you have any idea how hard it is to find this place?

(narrator) Why was the man late?

9.
(man) Joan, did you pick up your student identification card?

(woman) No, I had Kathy get it for me.

(narrator) What happened to the card?

10.
(woman) Will you be driving to school this year?

(man) Unfortunately, I can't afford a car yet.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

11.
(man) So you're spending the holiday weekend in Washington, D.C.?

(woman) Yes, my cousin lives there and he'll put me up.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

12.
(man) My wife and I would like to have you over for dinner on Friday.

(woman) That's very kind of you, but I have theater tickets for that evening.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

13.

(man) I don't think I'm ever going to find this article that Professor Frazier told me about.

(woman) Go to the reference desk. Someone there can tell you how to track it down.

(narrator) What does the woman suggest the man do?

14.

(woman) I'm confused about the requirements for this course. Do you know what they are?

(man) It's sort of complicated, but I have a rough idea.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

15.

(woman) If you could only wait another five minutes, I'm sure the manager will be free to answer your questions.

(man) I'm sorry, but I just can't wait any longer. I have to get to class.

(narrator) How does the man feel?

16.

(man) Can you go over my notes with me? I'll never understand all these chemistry experiments.

(woman) You know, review sessions are being held every night this week. They're supposed to be good.

(narrator) What does the woman imply the man should do?

17.

(woman) Oh, hi, Mike. Good to see you. I'm setting up for my first solo show here and — boy, arranging all these paintings is a much bigger job than I expected.

(man) Really? I'll be happy to give you a hand with it.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

18.

(man) I'm going to have to drop out of the chorus. I registered for 11 credits next semester.

(woman) You can't be serious! What are you trying to do ... graduate early?

(narrator) What does the woman imply the man should do?

19.

(woman) I'm getting really stressed out. I just don't have the time to work on all three projects.

(man) You need to set priorities — just take the time to figure out what has to be done first.

(narrator) What does the man suggest the woman do?

20.

(man) You know, when I sit at the back of the classroom, I can't see the board unless I squint.

(woman) Well, you've been wearing those same glasses as long as I've known you. It might be time for a new pair.

(narrator) What does the woman imply?

21.

(woman) Has Alice decided on a major yet? I know she was thinking about American history.

(man) She has so many interests — as far as I know she hasn't been able to make up her mind.

(narrator) What does the man say about Alice?

22.

(woman) You know, the days are getting longer now. Spring officially arrived last night!

(man) And none too soon! Now if only the temperature would cooperate — I'm tired of wearing winter clothes.

(narrator) What does the man imply?

23.

(woman) I need a place to live next semester. The ride back and forth to class this year was too much.

(man) Did you check out the South Dorm? The rooms are pretty small, but it's close to everything.

(narrator) What does the man suggest the woman do?

٢٤

(woman) I lent Sally twenty dollars two weeks ago and she still hasn't paid me back.

(man) She has a reputation for that kind of thing.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

٢٥

(woman) I haven't seen you on the tennis court recently. That was practically your second home.

(man) Well, with all my new responsibilities at the admissions office — you know, campus tours, stuff like that — well, I haven't had time to do anything else.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

٢٦

(woman) It looks as though I'm not going to have to take Marketing ١٠١.

(man) That's great! I guess your work experience is really paying off.

(narrator) What does the man imply?

٢٧

(man) Have you been to the health center for your immunization yet?

(woman) I have an appointment at the clinic to take care of it this afternoon.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

٢٨

(man) Accounting is a career I never took an interest in.

(woman) I can see why. Arithmetic was never your strength.

(narrator) What does the woman tell the man?

٢٩

(man) Our library has the most extensive collection of anthropology books of any university.

(woman) Not to mention journals.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

٣٠

(man) I hear your brother got you to fix his faucet.

(woman) He wouldn't take no for an answer. Anyway, it didn't take me very long.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

(Part B) Script

Questions ٢١ through ٢٥. Listen to a conversation between two friends.

(man) Ow! That hurts!

(woman) What happened? Did you cut yourself?

(man) Yes — on the edge of this paper. How can such a little cut hurt so much? I'm not even bleeding, but my finger really hurts.

(woman) You know, I read something about that. It turns out that a little cut on a finger can hurt a lot more than a big cut somewhere else.

(man) Why? That doesn't make any sense.

(woman) Actually, it does. There are more nerve endings in your hands than almost anywhere else in the body, and it's the nerve endings that allow you to feel pain.

(man) I guess that's true.

(woman) Also, a little cut like yours won't damage the nerve endings, just irritate them. If they were damaged, you'd feel less pain, but the wound could be more serious.

(man) So I suppose I should be happy my finger hurts so much, right?

(woman) Right. Now go get yourself a bandage.

(man) Why? You just told me it's not serious

(woman) It's not, but it does seem to be bothering you. Putting a bandage over the cut will keep the skin from drying and will help keep the skin together. If the skin stays together, the nerve endings won't be exposed, and the cut will hurt less.

٢١. How did the man cut himself?

٢٢. What surprised the man?

٢٣. According to the woman, what determines how painful a cut is?

٢٤. What advice does the woman give the man?

٢٥. What will the man probably do about the cut on his finger?

Questions ٢٦ through ٣٨. Listen to an interview with an environmental microbiologist.

(woman) Today's guest on "Science Update" is David Brown. Dr. Brown, you and your team have found bacteria far below the Earth's surface. You must be thrilled about your discovery.

(man) Well, yes, it's very exciting. For a long time we'd suspected the presence of such organisms, but we lacked substantial evidence.

(woman) How did you confirm the existence of the bacteria?

(man) Well, technology helped. Our drilling techniques have improved significantly, and so the risk that surface bacteria could be mistaken for those found at much greater depth was reduced. With the new techniques, we could get much deeper into the Earth.

(woman) How far down did you actually get?

(man) In one case, about three kilometers. We were surprised. I must tell you, that there were organisms that far down.

(woman) You know, it sounds like fiction, something like a lost world.

(man) Let's call it a hidden biosphere, and it's probably a very extensive one. The mass of the living organisms below the surface may be equal in size to the mass of the surface bacteria.

(woman) Have you found any unique life-forms?

(man) Yes. One of the organisms is the first anaerobic bacillus ever discovered. That means it can live and grow only where there is no oxygen.

(woman) Is there any danger of these bacteria infecting people when you bring them to the surface?

(man) The bacteria in question were adapted to an environment that's hostile and alien to humans. Conversely, these anaerobic bacteria could not survive in our environment. So we really don't need to worry about these bacteria causing illness in people.

٢٦. What is the main topic of the interview?

٢٧. What aspect of the hidden biosphere does the man discuss?

٢٨. According to the man, why is there no danger of infection by the bacteria?

(Part C) Script

Questions ٢٩ through ٤١. Listen to a professor talk to new students about an experiment in child development.

(woman) In our lab today, we'll be testing the hypothesis that babies can count as early as five months of age. The six babies here are all less than six months old. You'll be watching them on closed-circuit TV and measuring their responses.

The experiment is based on the well-established observation that babies stare longer if they don't see what they expect to see. First, we're going to let two dolls move slowly in front of the babies. The babies will see the two dolls disappear behind a screen. Your job is to record, in seconds, how long the babies stare at the dolls when the screen is removed.

In the next stage, two dolls will again move in front of the babies and

disappear. But then a third doll will follow. When the screen is removed, the babies will only see two dolls. If we're right, the babies will now stare longer because they expect three dolls but only see two.

It seems remarkable to think that such young children can count. My own research has convinced me that they have this ability from birth. But whether they do or not, perhaps we should raise another question — should we take advantage of this ability by teaching children mathematics at such a young age? They have great untapped potential, but is it good for parents to pressure young children?

19. What is the experiment designed to demonstrate?

20. Which of the babies' reactions would be significant for the purposes of the experiment?

21. How does the professor explain the babies' behavior?

22. What implication of her research is the professor concerned about?

Questions 23 through 26. Listen to a talk given by a tour guide.

(woman) Before starting our tour of Monticello, I'd like to give you some historical facts that might help you appreciate what you see today even more.

Monticello was the very much loved home of Thomas Jefferson for over fifty years. Jefferson, who was, of course, President, was also a great reader and language enthusiast. He read widely on different subjects, including architecture. He wasn't formally trained in architecture, but as a result of his study and observation of other buildings, he was able to help design and build the house. He chose the site himself, naming the estate "Monticello," which means "little mountain" in Italian. In fact, many of the ideas behind the design also came from the Italian architect Andrea Palladio, who lived in the sixteenth century and who had a great influence on the architecture of England.

Jefferson, however, ignored one of Palladio's principles — that is, not to build in a high place. Monticello's elevation made the transportation of what was needed at the house — for example, food — especially difficult. But the view from the estate would not be as spectacular if Jefferson had followed Palladio's advice; there really is no boundary between the house and the nature around it, and so Jefferson was able to look out on his beloved state of Virginia from this wonderful vantage point.

Now we'll go on to Jefferson's library.

23. What is the purpose of the talk?

24. How did Jefferson learn about Palladio's ideas?

25. In what way did Jefferson go against the advice of Palladio?

26. According to the speaker, what is the advantage of Monticello's location?

Questions 27 through 30. Listen to a part of a talk at a university committee meeting.

(man) Now that we've all introduced ourselves to the new members, let's get down to work. As the committee in charge of this year's tree-planting project, we have several items on our agenda. First, we have to review the budget. The president has informed me that the trustees have set aside \$2,000 for the purchase of trees ... and our environmental T-shirt sale netted a profit of \$1,000. Second, we have to finalize the choice of trees. As you know, we're working with Richardson's Nursery again this year since everyone seemed pleased with the work he did for us last year. Mr. Richardson has presented us with several choices within our price range that he thinks would meet our needs. He's sent us pictures of the trees for us to look at, but he wanted me to tell you that we're welcome to visit the nursery if we want to see the trees themselves. Lastly, we need to plan some kind of ceremony to commemorate the planting. Several ideas, including a garden party of some sort have been suggested. So let's get on with it and turn to the first order of business.

27. Who is conducting the meeting?

28. How did the committee raise money?

29. Why did the committee choose Richardson's Nursery?

30. What will the committee probably do next?

TEST C

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CDBCA DADCB ABBBA ACBDC ADACA

TEST C-PART A

1. (A) The doctor was too busy to see him.
(B) He doesn't need to see the doctor.
(C) The woman should use the ointment.
(D) His skin condition has gotten worse.
2. (A) Accept the man's offer.
(B) Walk home.
(C) Give the man a ride.
(D) Go for a walk with the man.
3. (A) The man is mistaken.
(B) The error will be corrected.
(C) She didn't know about the problem.
(D) Grades were sent late.
4. (A) Thursdays and Fridays.
(B) Tuesdays and Fridays.
(C) Wednesdays and Thursdays.
(D) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
5. (A) He's sorry he gave the woman the wrong directions.
(B) His friend works in the dean's office.
(C) He can't give the woman directions.
(D) He's also looking for the dean's office.
6. (A) She wants to eat chicken salad.
(B) The chicken salad is gone.
(C) She dropped the man's food.
(D) She'll bring the tuna salad.
7. (A) Wait and see how she feels in 24 hours.
(B) Go home and take her medicine.
(C) Return to the grocery store to pick up some aspirin.
(D) Go to the nearby pharmacy.
8. (A) He didn't wear a watch.
(B) He had trouble getting to the place.
(C) He didn't want to leave the place.
(D) He had no idea how far it was.
9. (A) Joan left it in her shopping cart.
(B) Kathy got it for Joan.
(C) Joan picked it up from a student.
(D) Kathy never mailed it.
10. (A) He wants to ride with the woman.
(B) He doesn't have money to buy a car now.
(C) He doesn't know how to drive a car.
(D) He'd rather walk to school.
11. (A) Her cousin has just gotten up out of bed.
(B) Her cousin will be away all week.
(C) Her cousin will let her stay at his place.
(D) Her cousin is too busy to spend time with her.
12. (A) She won't be able to come to dinner.
(B) She would like to invite the man to the theater.
(C) She doesn't like to go out on Fridays.
(D) It was kind of the man to give her the tickets.
13. (A) Ask the librarians for help.
(B) Borrow an article from Dr. Frazier.
(C) Ask Dr. Frazier for a reference.
(D) Find a quieter place to study.
14. (A) He doesn't want to take the course.
(B) He doesn't know anyone who has taken the course.
(C) He thinks the course requirements are unfair.
(D) He has a general understanding of the course requirements.
15. (A) Frustrated because he cannot see the manager immediately.
(B) Afraid of the manager.
(C) Pleased with the manager's style.
(D) Sorry he arrived too late to see the manager.
16. (A) Make a copy of his notes for her.
(B) Ask his professor for help.
(C) Attend the review sessions.
(D) Go to the chemistry lab this evening.
17. (A) The woman may be exhibiting too many paintings.
(B) He's pleased the woman has her own show.
(C) He's willing to help the woman get ready for the show.
(D) He'll let the woman exhibit some of his paintings.
18. (A) Drop out of school.
(B) Take fewer courses.
(C) Graduate early.
(D) Study more seriously.
19. (A) Calculate how much each project will cost.
(B) Take time to relax.
(C) Discuss her stress with the project leader.
(D) Decide which project is most urgent.

TEST C

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CDBCA DADCB ABBBA ACBDC ADACA

(A) The man shouldn't wear his glasses in class.

(B) The man's glasses may be too weak.

(C) The man shouldn't sit so close to the board.

(D) The man's glasses are no longer in style.

21.

(A) She isn't interested in being a historian.

(B) She hasn't chosen a course of study.

(C) She's studying American history.

(D) She's a very good student.

22.

(A) He wishes the weather were warmer.

(B) He's not sure when spring officially begins.

(C) He often feels tired during the winter.

(D) He has no time to enjoy the spring weather.

23.

(A) Move out of the South Dorm.

(B) Find a bigger room.

(C) Look for a room in the South Dorm.

(D) Stay where she lives now.

24.

(A) Sally rarely borrows money.

(B) Sally rarely repays loans quickly.

(C) Sally has had a lot of expenses lately.

(D) He's never lent Sally any money.

25.

(A) He has a new job at the tennis court.

(B) He no longer likes to play tennis.

(C) He's too busy to give tours of the campus.

(D) He hasn't had a chance to play tennis lately.

26.

(A) The woman worked hard in the course.

(B) Taking the course is a great experience.

(C) The woman's experience made it unnecessary for her to take the course.

(D) He knew that the woman had taken the course before.

27.

(A) She'll make an appointment at the clinic later.

(B) The clinic will be closed this afternoon.

(C) She's already seen the doctor once today.

(D) She plans to be immunized this afternoon.

28.

(A) His desire to be an accountant isn't strong enough.

(B) He doesn't have the skills necessary for accounting.

(C) She's better at arithmetic than he is.

(D) He has always been good at arithmetic.

29.

(A) The man should have used citations from the journals.

(B) The library has very few anthropology journals.

(C) The journal collection is large as well.

(D) She can't find the anthropology journals.

30.

(A) Her brother insisted that she help with his plumbing.

(B) She refused to fix her brother's faucet.

(C) She didn't know about her brother's problem.

(D) Her brother helped her repair the plumbing.

Part B

31.

(A) With a knife.

(B) On the edge of some metal.

(C) On some glass.

(D) On a piece of paper.

32.

(A) How much the cut hurt.

(B) How deep the cut was.

(C) How easily he was cut.

(D) How concerned the woman was.

33.

(A) The amount of skin affected by the cut.

(B) The cause of the cut.

(C) The amount of bleeding.

(D) The number of nerve endings irritated.

34.

(A) Take a pain reliever.

(B) Let the cut dry out.

(C) Keep the cut closed.

(D) Go to a doctor.

35.

(A) Keep it elevated.

(B) Put a bandage on it.

(C) Clean it.

(D) Ignore it.

36.

(A) The presence of life-forms far below the Earth's surface.

(B) The risk of infection from rare strains of bacteria.

(C) Fictional representations of a hidden underground world.

(D) The reliability of evidence collected by new drilling methods.

37.

(A) Its texture.

(B) Its size.

(C) Its preservation.

(D) Its shape.

TEST C

BBBAC DDBBB CAADA CCBDB BACBD
CDBCA DADCB ABBBA ACBDC ADACA

38.

- (A) The bacteria would be killed by the human immune system.
- (B) The bacteria would die if brought to the surface.
- (C) Many antidotes and remedies are available.
- (D) Drilling operations are always closely monitored.

Part C

39.

- (A) That babies understand language before they can speak.
- (B) That babies have simple Mathematical skills.
- (C) Babies' preferences for different kinds of toys.
- (D) The influence of television on babies.

40.

- (A) Staring at the dolls longer.
- (B) Crying loudly.
- (C) Blinking their eyes rapidly.
- (D) Reaching for the dolls.

41.

- (A) They're born with the ability.
- (B) They're exceptionally intelligent.
- (C) They learned it from playing with dolls.
- (D) They've learned it from their parents.

42.

- (A) Language acquisition may be negatively affected.
- (B) Babies used in experiments often develop emotional problems.
- (C) Parents may force their children to learn at too early an age.
- (D) Early coaching will interfere with creativity.

43.

- (A) To describe Jefferson's role in history.
- (B) To introduce a tour of Jefferson's home.
- (C) To train a group of architects.
- (D) To raise money for the Monticello Historical Society.

44.

- (A) They knew each other.
- (B) Palladio designed buildings in Virginia.
- (C) Jefferson studied in Italy.
- (D) Jefferson read books on Palladio's work.

45.

- (A) He made his house too large.
- (B) He constructed a fence around his property.
- (C) He built his house on a mountain.
- (D) He transported unnecessary materials.

46.

- (A) It provides a good view of the area.
- (B) It's surrounded by several towns.
- (C) It's accessible to major roads.

- (D) It's near a nature preserve.

47.

- (A) Mr. Richardson.
- (B) The university president.
- (C) A new committee member.
- (D) The committee chairperson.

48.

- (A) They sold T-shirts.
- (B) They sold photographs.
- (C) They had a garden party.
- (D) They ran tours of the nursery.

49.

- (A) It was the only nursery in their price range.
- (B) It was nearest the university.
- (C) They had worked with the nursery before.
- (D) Mr. Richardson was a friend of the committee chairperson.

50.

- (A) Review the budget.
- (B) Visit Richardson's Nursery.
- (C) Listen to a speech by the university president.
- (D) Conduct a tree-planting ceremony.