

TEST E – SCRIPT

Part A

1. (woman) You know, the noise in my dorm has really gotten out of control. My roommate and I can rarely get to sleep before midnight.
(man) Why don't you take the problem up with the dorm supervisor?
(narrator) What does the man suggest the woman do?
2. (woman) That's a nice computer you have.
(man) Now all I have to do is figure out how to use it.
(narrator) What does the man imply?
3. (man) Your little nephew is growing by leaps and bounds.
(woman) Yes, he must be at least three feet tall already.
(narrator) What do the speakers say about the woman's nephew?
4. (woman) Debra says she's going to stay up all night studying for her exam tomorrow morning.
(man) Wouldn't she be better off getting a good night's sleep so she'll feel fresh in the morning?
(narrator) What does the man imply?
5. (man) Did you pick up your letter at the post office?
(woman) No, I got my roommate to do it.
(narrator) What happened to the letter?
6. (woman) Have you asked your brother to do the dishes?
(man) Thousands of times.
(narrator) What does the man mean?
7. (woman) Tom and I are having a party next week. We wondered if you and Jill would be free to join us.
(man) Sounds great, but I'd better talk to Jill before we say yes.
(narrator) What does the man imply?
8. (man) Hi, I see you're walking. Where's your bicycle today?
(woman) Oh, I bent the wheel yesterday, so I had to take it to the shop.
(narrator) What does the woman mean?
9. (man) Joe took a taxi home alone ten minutes ago.
(woman) I wonder why he didn't wait for me to go with him.
(narrator) What does the woman mean?
10. (woman) I hear your older sister is on the Olympic team and on the honors list. She must be quite a person.
(man) She sure is. I've always looked up to her.
(narrator) What does the man say about his sister?
11. (man 1) What a morning! My train usually takes forty-five minutes, but today it took me over an hour to get to campus.
(man 2) I saw signs in the station that construction would be going on for the next three months.
(narrator) What can be inferred from the conversation?
12. (woman) On my way up to your office I found this briefcase in the elevator. What do you think I should do?
(man) Take it to the receptionist — the lost and found box is there.
(narrator) What does the man suggest the woman do?
13. (woman) Could you please tell me where I can find a CD by the Beatles?
(man) Sure, it would be over there with all the CD's in pop rock. They're arranged alphabetically by group.
(narrator) In what kind of store does this conversation take place?
14. (man) Have you heard that Professor Jones is retiring?
(woman) Yes. The faculty won't find anyone to fill her shoes.
(narrator) What does the woman imply about Professor Jones?

17. (woman) I've got a coupon for half off dinner at that new restaurant down the street. I think I'll use it when my cousin comes for a visit this weekend.
(man) Where did you get it? I wouldn't mind trying that place out too.
(narrator) What does the man want to know?
18. (man) I'm thinking of getting a new printer.
(woman) I've used a laser printer. The print quality is much better.
(narrator) What does the woman mean?
19. (man) We've got a whole hour before the Browns come by to pick us up.
(woman) Yeah, but we'd better get moving.
(narrator) What does the woman suggest they do?
20. (man) Do you still want to go to graduate school after you get out of college?
(woman) I've changed my mind about that. I want to start working before I go back to school.
(narrator) What does the woman mean?
21. (woman) I just heard that there are going to be showers on and off all weekend.
(man) There goes the picnic!
(narrator) What does the man mean?
22. (man) I'm getting worried about Jennifer. All she talks about these days is her volleyball team, and all she does is practice.
(woman) Her grades will fall for sure. Let's try to find her after dinner and talk some sense into her.
(narrator) What are the speakers probably going to tell Jennifer?
23. (woman) I'm not sure that Mike'll be able to find an apartment before school starts, even though he's been looking for weeks.
(man) Frankly, I think the odds are against him at this point.
(narrator) What does the man mean?
24. (man) I'm not accustomed to using a gas stove.
(woman) It's simple. Just turn the knob until the burner lights, then adjust the flame.
(narrator) What is the man going to do?
25. (woman) I must admit that since I started exercising, I've been feeling less tired.
(man) What did I tell you!
(narrator) What does the man mean?
26. (man) The subway sure is packed this morning.
(woman) Yeah, it's a pain, but if we all drove every day we wouldn't be able to breathe in this city.
(narrator) What does the woman imply?
27. (man) This room is freezing!
(woman) You can say that again!
(narrator) What does the woman mean?
28. (man) I'm really sorry my article didn't make the deadline. I guess I held up everything, huh?
(woman) Well, uh, not exactly. But, I wouldn't look for it in this month's newsletter.
(narrator) What does the woman imply?
29. (man) If you could, would you trade places with your sister?
(woman) Yeah, she's got it made.
(narrator) What does the woman mean?
30. (man) Don't you want to have dinner before you go to your evening class?
(woman) I'll grab a snack at the break — that should hold me over till I get back.
(narrator) What will the woman probably do?

Part B

Questions 31 through 35. Listen to a telephone conversation about student housing.

- (woman) Good morning, Housing Office. How can I help you?
- (man) Hi, I'm calling about the new subsidized, low-cost housing for graduate students.
- (woman) Are you aware that it's only available to married graduate students and their families?
- (man) Yes, I think my wife and I may qualify, since she's still in graduate school. But I was wondering whether there were any other requirements.
- (woman) Well, unless you have more than one child, you have to have a combined annual income that's less than fifteen thousand dollars.
- (man) I'm working as a part-time research assistant, so that's no problem! But right now we're living with my wife's parents. Does that mean we'd have to include their income, too?
- (woman) Not necessarily. Why don't you stop by our office, so I can give you some forms to fill out and explain everything in more detail.
- (man) That sounds like a good idea. Would tomorrow morning be all right?
- (woman) The afternoon might be better. It can be pretty crazy around here on a Friday morning.
- (man) All right then, I'll try to make it in the afternoon. Is there anyone special I should ask for?
- (woman) You can ask for me, Susan Davidson, or my assistant, Bill Brown.

31. Why does the man call the woman?
32. Where does the man live?
33. Why does the man believe he's eligible for low-cost housing?
34. What can be inferred about the man?
35. Why does the woman suggest that the man visit her office in the afternoon?

Questions 36 through 38. Listen to a discussion about the Ice Age.

- (man) Hey, Jane! What's so interesting?
- (woman) What? Oh, hi, Tom! I'm reading this fascinating article on the societies of the Ice Age during the Pleistocene period.
- (man) The Ice Age? There weren't any societies then — just a bunch of cave people.
- (woman) That's what people used to think. But a new exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History shows that Ice Age people were surprisingly advanced.
- (man) Oh, really? In what ways?
- (woman) Well, Ice Age people were the inventors of language, art, and music as we know it. And they didn't live in caves; they built their own shelters.
- (man) What did they use to build them? The cold weather would have killed off most of the trees, so they couldn't have used wood.
- (woman) In some of the warmer climates they did build houses of wood. In other places they used animal bones and skins or lived in natural stone shelters.
- (man) How did they stay warm? Animal-skin walls don't sound very sturdy.
- (woman) Well, it says here that in the early Ice Age they often faced their homes toward the south to take advantage of the sun — a primitive sort of solar heating.
- (man) Hey, that's pretty smart.
- (woman) Then people in the late Ice Age even insulated their homes by putting heated cobblestones on the floor.
- (man) I guess I spoke too soon. Can I read that magazine article after you're done? I think I'm going to try to impress my anthropology teacher.

with my amazing knowledge of Ice Age civilization.

(woman) What a show-off!

- 36. What did the man think about people of the Ice Age?
- 37. How did people in the early Ice Age keep warm?
- 38. What does the man want the woman to do?

Part C

Questions 39 through 43. Listen as a guide describes the ancient art of thatching a roof.

(woman) Welcome to the Four Winds Historical Farm, where traditions of the past are preserved for visitors like you. Today, our master thatchers will begin giving this barn behind me a sturdy thatched roof able to withstand heavy winds and last up to a hundred years. How do they do it? Well, in a nutshell, thatching involves covering the beams or rafters — the wooden skeleton of a roof — with reeds or straw. Our thatchers here have harvested their own natural materials for the job — the bundles of water reeds you see lying over there beside the barn.

Thatching is certainly uncommon in the United States today. I guess that's why so many of you have come to see this demonstration. But it wasn't always that way. In the seventeenth century, the colonists here thatched their roofs with reeds and straw, just as they had done in England. After a while, though, they began to replace the thatch with wooden shingles because wood was so plentiful. And eventually, other roofing materials like stone, slate, and clay tiles came into use.

It's a real shame that most people today don't realize how strong and long-lasting a thatched roof is. In Ireland, where thatching is still practiced, the roofs can survive winds of up to one hundred ten miles per hour. That's because straw and reeds are so flexible. They bend but don't break in the wind like other materials can. Another advantage is that the roofs keep the house cool in the summer and warm in the winter. And then, of course, there's the roofs' longevity — the average is sixty years, but they can last up to a hundred. With all these reasons to start thatching roofs again, wouldn't it be wonderful to see this disappearing craft return to popularity?

- 39. What is about to be demonstrated?
- 40. What are thatched roofs made of?
- 41. According to the speaker, why did thatching die out in the United States?
- 42. According to the speaker, why does thatch survive strong winds?
- 43. According to the speaker, how might thatching become popular again?

Questions 44 through 46. Listen to a radio news story.

(man) A lot of people in the United States are coffee drinkers. Over the last few years, a trend has been developing to introduce premium, specially blended coffees — known as "gourmet coffees" — into the American market.

Boston seems to have been the birthplace of this trend. In fact, major gourmet coffee merchants from other cities like Seattle and San Francisco came to Boston, where today they're engaged in a kind of "coffee war" with Boston's merchants. They are all competing for a significant share of the gourmet coffee market.

Surprisingly, the competition among these leading gourmet coffee businesses will not hurt any of them. Experts predict that the gourmet coffee market in the United States is growing and will continue to grow, to the point that gourmet coffee will soon capture half of what is now a 1.5 million-dollar market and will be an 8-million-dollar market by 1999.

Studies have shown that coffee drinkers who convert to gourmet coffee seldom go back to the regular brands found in supermarkets. As a result, these brands will be the real losers in the gourmet coffee competition.

44. What is the main topic of the news story?
45. What probably leads people to choose gourmet coffees over regular brands?
46. What will probably happen in the future to stores that sell only regular brands of coffee?

Questions 47 through 50. Listen to part of a talk in an art history class.

(woman)

You may remember that a few weeks ago we discussed the question of what photography is. Is it art, or is it a method of reproducing images? Do photographs belong in museums or just in our homes? Today I want to talk about a person who tried to make his professional life an answer to such questions.

Alfred Stieglitz went from the United States to Germany to study engineering. While he was there, he became interested in photography and began to experiment with his camera. He took pictures under conditions that most photographers considered too difficult — he took them at night, in the rain, and of people and objects reflected in windows. When he returned to the United States he continued these revolutionary efforts. Stieglitz was the first person to photograph skyscrapers, clouds, and views from an airplane.

What Stieglitz was trying to do in these photographs was what he tried to do throughout his life: make photography an art. He felt that photography could be just as good a form of self-expression as painting or drawing. For Stieglitz, his camera was his brush. While many photographers of the late 1800's and early 1900's thought of their work as a reproduction of identical images, Stieglitz saw his as a creative art form. He understood the power of the camera to capture the moment. In fact, he never retouched his prints or made copies of them. If he were in this classroom today, I'm sure he'd say, "Well, painters don't normally make extra copies of their paintings, do they?"

47. What is the professor mainly discussing?
48. What question had the professor raised in a previous class?
49. What does the professor imply about the photographs Stieglitz took at night?
50. Why did Stieglitz choose not to make copies of his photographs?

ADACA DCABA DDBDC ACCAB ADADC
BABCA BCBAD ADBAD CBDCC DDBCB

1. (A) Discuss the situation with the person in charge of the dormitory.
(B) Ask her roommate not to make so much noise.
(C) Go to bed after midnight.
(D) Send a letter to the residents.
2. (A) Now he understands the system.
(B) He has no use for technology.
(C) He has to do some calculations.
(D) He doesn't know how to operate the computer.
3. (A) He's growing very quickly.
(B) He's the tallest of three boys.
(C) He can jump high.
(D) He has to leave today at three.
4. (A) Nothing can help Debra pass the exam.
(B) Debra doesn't need to study at all.
(C) Being well rested will help Debra on the exam.
(D) Debra should get some fresh air in the morning.
5. (A) The woman's roommate went to get it.
(B) It was sent to the woman's roommate by mistake.
(C) The woman picked it up at the post office.
(D) The postal service delivered it to the woman's house.
6. (A) He has to wash a thousand dishes.
(B) He has more dishes than his brother.
(C) His brother takes too much time washing the dishes.
(D) He has asked his brother to wash the dishes many times.
7. (A) He'd like to reschedule the party.
(B) He and Jill aren't free next week.
(C) He's not sure if Jill is available on Friday.
(D) He doesn't know what to bring to the party.
8. (A) The bicycle is being repaired.
(B) The bicycle is new.
(C) She lent the bicycle to a friend.
(D) The bicycle is parked outside.
9. (A) She wanted to visit Joe's home.
(B) She doesn't understand why Joe left without her.
(C) Joe should take a taxi to her house.
(D) Joe didn't want to take the taxi to his house.
10. (A) He has always admired her.
(B) He wishes he could spend more time with her.
(C) She's taller than he is.
(D) She looks very different from him.
11. (A) Train service will return to normal in a few days.
(B) It's better to take a train later in the day.
(C) The man took the wrong train.
(D) Delays in train service will continue.
12. (A) Put the briefcase back in the elevator.
(B) Contact the owner of the briefcase.
(C) Find out if the receptionist lost a briefcase.
(D) Take the briefcase to the reception desk.
13. (A) Sports.
(B) Music.
(C) Hardware.
(D) Arts and crafts.
14. (A) She works long hours.
(B) She found another job.
(C) She is too tired to teach.
(D) No one can take her place.
15. (A) The band needs more practice.
(B) The band members are being paid to play.
(C) The band has been working hard.
(D) Band practice begins in an hour.
16. (A) She has changed her schedule.
(B) She was sick on Friday.
(C) She works less than she used to.
(D) Her vacation started on Monday.
17. (A) Where the woman is going to dinner.
(B) Where the new restaurant is located.
(C) Where the woman got the coupon.
(D) Where the woman's cousin lives.
18. (A) She'd also like to get a printer.
(B) She needs a printer more than the man does.
(C) The man should buy a high-quality printer.
(D) The man should invest in a printing company.
19. (A) Hurry.
(B) Pick up the Browns.
(C) Go downstairs.
(D) Move to a new house.
20. (A) She wants to change her major.
(B) She's not going to graduate school immediately.
(C) She'll stop at the office before returning to school.
(D) She'll switch colleges for graduate work.
21. (A) The picnic will probably be canceled.
(B) He's glad that the picnic is this weekend.
(C) It's not going to rain.
(D) He knows where the picnic is to be held.
22. (A) To try out for the volleyball team.
(B) Not to worry about what people think.
(C) To get them tickets to the volleyball game.
(D) To spend more time on her studies.
23. (A) Mike probably won't find an apartment in time.
(B) Mike should talk to his old landlord.
(C) Mike always manages to find an apartment.
(D) Mike hasn't registered for school this year.
24. (A) Read a gas meter.
(B) Start a camp fire.
(C) Get gas for his car.
(D) Cook some food.
25. (A) He doesn't remember exactly what he said.
(B) He told the woman to try to get more sleep.
(C) He knew the woman would benefit from his advice.
(D) He didn't expect the woman to listen to him.
26. (A) It's easier to take the subway.
(B) Automobiles pollute the air.
(C) The subway is less than half full.
(D) Cars are expensive to operate.
27. (A) She thinks it's cold too.
(B) They need to get the freezer fixed again.
(C) She'd like the man to repeat what he said.
(D) The man told her that before.
28. (A) The man caused the newsletter to be late.
(B) The man's article won't be published right away.
(C) She hasn't had time to read the man's article.
(D) She doesn't know what happened to the man's article.

29. (A) The sisters share a lot of things.
(B) She and her sister will switch seats.
(C) Things are going well for her sister.
(D) Her sister finished her cooking.

30. (A) Eat a late dinner.
(B) Cancel the break.
(C) Skip dinner.
(D) Bring the man something to eat.

PART B

31. (A) To make an appointment to look at a house.
(B) To get information about special housing.
(C) To ask about getting a loan to buy a house.
(D) To renew his housing contract.

32. (A) With his grandparents.
(B) In student housing.
(C) With his wife's parents.
(D) In his own apartment.

33. (A) He has more than one child.
(B) His wife is a graduate student.
(C) He is a full-time student.
(D) He works at the university housing office.

34. (A) He earns less than \$15,000 a year.
(B) He's looking for a full-time job.
(C) He thinks his rent is too high.
(D) He plans to go back to graduate school.

35. (A) She isn't there in the morning.
(B) Her assistant isn't there in the morning.
(C) She won't have the forms he needs until the afternoon.
(D) She isn't as busy in the afternoon.

36. (A) They lived in caves.
(B) They traveled in groups.
(C) They had an advanced language.
(D) They ate mostly fruit.

37. (A) They lived in large groups.
(B) They used sand as insulation.
(C) They kept fires burning constantly.
(D) They faced their homes toward the south.

38. (A) Meet his anthropology teacher.
(B) Lend him her magazine when she's done with it.
(C) Come over to his house after class.
(D) Help him study for an anthropology test.

39. (A) Putting a roof on a barn.
(B) Harvesting water reeds.
(C) Using stone as a building material.
(D) Daily farm operations.

40. (A) Clay tiles.
(B) Slate or stone.
(C) Wooden shingles.
(D) Reeds or straw.

41. (A) Later colonists did not know how to thatch.
(B) Thatching was considered dangerous.
(C) Other roofing materials were available.
(D) Thatching was unsuitable for the climate.

42. (A) It's manufactured to be strong.
(B) It bends without breaking.
(C) Thatchers nail it down securely.
(D) The winds can pass through it easily.

43. (A) If people had more time to learn how to do it.
(B) If its cost went down.
(C) If it could make buildings more attractive.
(D) If people realized its many advantages.

44. (A) The coffee market in Boston.
(B) The role of supermarkets in the coffee business.
(C) A new trend in the United States.
(D) The advertising of a new product.

45. (A) Gourmet coffee is less expensive.
(B) Regular brands of coffee have too much caffeine.
(C) Gourmet coffee tastes better.
(D) Gourmet coffee is grown in the United States.

46. (A) They will run out of coffee.
(B) They will successfully compete with gourmet coffee sellers.
(C) They will introduce new regular brands of coffee.
(D) They will lose some coffee business.

47. (A) Photographic techniques common in the early 1900's.
(B) The life of Alfred Stieglitz.
(C) The influence of weather on Alfred Stieglitz' photography.
(D) Alfred Stieglitz' approach to photography.

48. (A) How to analyze photographic techniques.
(B) How to define photography.
(C) How Alfred Stieglitz contributed to the history of photography.
(D) Whether photography is superior to other art forms.

49. (A) They were influenced by his background in engineering.
(B) They were very expensive to take.
(C) They were among the first taken under such conditions.
(D) Most of them were of poor quality.

50. (A) He thought the copying process took too long.
(B) He considered each photograph to be unique.
(C) He didn't have the necessary equipment for reproduction.
(D) He didn't want them to be displayed outside of his home.

TEST E

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BABCA BCBAD ADBAD CBDCC DDBCB
