Keep your eyes on your own test. Examinees giving or receiving answers or using notes or other aids will be disqualified, and they will fail. Examination fees will not be refunded. Examinees with cell phones, pagers, or other electronic devices should check them in with the proctor now.

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

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

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

- LAST NAME: print your main family name in the blocks, one letter per block. There are 12 blocks. If your last name is longer than 12 letters, print only the first 12 letters.
- FIRST NAME: print the first 7 letters of your first name.
- MI: print the initial of your middle name.

Look at the columns of CIRCLES BELOW THE BLOCKS:

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

Look at the BOTTOM LEFT of your answer sheet.

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

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

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

When instructed to, open your test booklet and check to see that it is complete. Check the pages quickly. You should have 5 numbered pages in your test booklet. If there are pages missing from your booklet, raise your hand and a proctor will give you a replacement.
GRAMMAR, CLOZE, VOCABULARY, AND READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

There are 35 multiple-choice problems in this test: 10 grammar, 10 cloze, 10 vocabulary, and 5 questions about a reading passage. You will have 30 minutes to answer all 35 problems. Do not begin this test until you have read the instructions and examples below and the test administrator has answered any questions you may have.

In each example below, the correct answer is underlined. For the actual problems, fill in the circle on your answer sheet that corresponds to your answer choice. For each problem, there are four possible answer choices. Only one is correct. Fill in only ONE circle for each problem. Any problem with more than one answer marked will be counted wrong. If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess. Answer all problems. Unanswered problems will be counted wrong. Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely. Do NOT mark your answers in this test booklet. Do not make any stray marks on your answer sheet.

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

“What is that thing?”
“That _____ a spider.”
- a. to call
- b. for calling
- c. be called
- d. is called

CLOZE
Read the passage, then select the word or phrase that fills the blank in both meaning and grammar.

Long ago roads were only trails for people and animals to walk on, but today roads must be made for cars, trucks, and buses. The most modern (1) is often called a superhighway.

1. a. way           c. travel
   b. road           d. walk

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

The first things we study in school are very _____.
- a. sturdy
- b. shifty
- c. trusty
- d. elementary

READING
Read the passage, then answer the questions following it according to the information given in the passage.

Viruses may be considered as regular chemical molecules, since they have a strictly defined atomic structure, but on the other hand we must also consider them as being alive, since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

The writer says that viruses are alive because they...
- a. have a complex atomic structure.
- b. move.
- c. multiply.
- d. have a regular molecular structure.
1. _______ great at math, but she can also speak three languages.
   a. Although Lisa is
   b. Not only Lisa is
   c. Whereas is Lisa
   d. Not only is Lisa

2. Henry is, _______ often than not, lucky at cards.
   a. quite
   b. very
   c. most
   d. more

3. It seemed like _______ concept to learn.
   a. a somewhat confusing
   b. confusing somewhat
   c. somewhat confusing
   d. a confusing somewhat

4. I never bought a telephone answering machine. They’re just not _______ useful.
   a. that
   b. too
   c. that far
   d. that much

5. It’s important to always be _______ with one’s neighbors.
   a. consider
   b. considered
   c. considering
   d. considerate

6. Many studies have shown that smokers have a shorter life span, _______ nonsmokers.
   a. as compared to
   b. as comparing
   c. in compared to
   d. in comparison

7. If I bought a new car I _______ have to borrow money.
   a. will
   b. would
   c. should
   d. could

8. Everyone who came to the last two meetings _______ at the reception today.
   a. were
   b. have been
   c. are
   d. was

9. I really enjoy gardening after it _______.
   a. rains
   b. rained
   c. had rained
   d. was raining

10. Doctors recommend starting each day _______ a healthy breakfast.
    a. with eating
    b. while eating
    c. by eating
    d. to eat
Global warming may be threatening one of the world’s most important crops: rice. Increased nighttime temperatures are associated with significant declines in crop (11), according to a study conducted by researchers at the International Rice Institute. The researchers analyzed twelve years of rice production along with twenty-five years of temperature data.

This study, a direct measurement of yields produced under normal field conditions, using (12) that good farmers normally employ, has (13) previous simulations and suggests that temperature increases due to global warming will make it increasingly difficult to feed the Earth’s growing population. Average (14) temperatures, which increased 0.35 degrees Celsius over the (15) of the study, have little effect on rice production. (16), a strong correlation exists between warmer nighttime temperatures, which have risen an average of 1.1 degrees, and decreasing rice yields. Although the (17) cause of this relationship is (18), researchers speculate that plants work harder to maintain themselves in response to the warmer nights and (19) divert energy from growth. Thus, an average increase of just one degree Celsius can (20) in a ten percent reduction in yields. Similar findings have been reported for corn and soybean yields in the United States.
21. He always ______ back to his childlike manner when he’s around his mother.
   a. revolves
   b. retains
   c. reverts
   d. restores

22. The man ______ under the weight of the large desk he was carrying.
   a. paced
   b. strangled
   c. staggered
   d. rippled

23. George’s only ______ is that he’s too friendly.
   a. blame
   b. fault
   c. error
   d. restraint

24. Not much happened on our trip. It was rather ______.
   a. unspeakable
   b. unthinkable
   c. unlikely
   d. uneventful

25. Young children often ask many questions because they are naturally ______.
   a. intriguing
   b. inquisitive
   c. ingenious
   d. captivating

26. The mother ______ lovingly at her new baby.
   a. glowered
   b. gawked
   c. gazed
   d. gaped

27. No matter what she tried, nothing would ______ Jane’s fear of flying.
   a. withdraw
   b. dismiss
   c. repel
   d. dispel

28. Sandy’s father helped her remove a small ______ of wood from her finger.
   a. splinter
   b. morsel
   c. flake
   d. drop

29. We knew he was sad because a tear slowly ______ down his cheek.
   a. gushed
   b. leaked
   c. tumbled
   d. trickled

30. She had ______ reaction to the medicine and broke out in a rash.
   a. a converse
   b. a reverse
   c. an adverse
   d. an inverse
This passage about the ancient ruler Hammurabi comes from several sources.

During his reign as the ruler of the ancient kingdom of Babylon, Hammurabi codified a set of laws that came to be known as the Code of Hammurabi. The Code was inscribed on an eight-foot-high stone stele and was displayed for all to read and obey. The monument is engraved in the Babylonian language of Akkadian, in 51 columns, using cuneiform script. At the top of the stele, Hammurabi is pictured receiving the code from the sun god Shamash. Though not the first legal code, originating as it does from earlier Sumerian traditions, the Code was the first publication of laws governing a society. Earlier systems of law, not written down, could be more easily manipulated to suit the rulers who dictated them. “Written in stone” is a legal concept that originates from the Code and still applies today in the way that Hammurabi intended; that is, that a society’s laws should exist unchanged over time.

The Code contains rules that cover topics as diverse as trade, family law, and criminal law, with the notable exception of religion. Assault and theft, marriage and divorce, debt and repayment are all described, along with strict punishments without exceptions for special circumstances. The expression “an eye for an eye” has its origins in the Code and exemplifies its severity and emphasis on individual responsibility. On the other hand, the Code is seen by some modern-day commentators as humane for its time. It did not allow for vigilante justice, but rather demanded a trial by judges, along with witnesses who could vouch for someone’s innocence. It also protected all classes of Babylonian society, including women, the poor, and even slaves.

31. What is a stele?
   a. a code of law  
   b. a religious artifact  
   c. a type of cuneiform engraving  
   d. a stone monument

32. According to the passage, how is the Code of Hammurabi different from other laws of the time?
   a. It was based on the worship of Shamash.  
   b. It was the first Sumerian code.  
   c. It was publicly displayed.  
   d. It included laws concerning religious beliefs.

33. What is one key feature of the punishments in the Code?
   a. They don’t apply to everyone.  
   b. The judges decide them.  
   c. No exceptions are made.  
   d. They are only given in special circumstances.

34. In the middle of the second paragraph, what does an eye for an eye illustrate?
   a. the origins of the Code  
   b. the diversity of the Code  
   c. the strictness of the Code  
   d. the permanence of the Code

35. What can you infer about the society before the Code was established?
   a. All members were treated fairly.  
   b. People did not understand the laws.  
   c. There were no laws.  
   d. Enforcement of laws was arbitrary.