

MSU-CELP

PRACTICE Test for the Certificate of English Language Proficiency

English Language Center



Michigan State University



Do NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL
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Think About It, Write About it!

MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of English Writing Ability

INSTRUCTIONS:

For this section of the test, a proctor will give you a special answer form. Make sure that your name appears correctly on the front of the form.

Using a Number 2 pencil **ONLY**, write as much as you can, as well as you can, in an original, 35-minute composition on **ONE** of the two topics below.

1. Some people believe that communication which uses technology such as email, text messaging and the telephone is adequate for most purposes. Others feel that personal contact is always better, and that face-to-face communication should be encouraged even when it is inconvenient. Which side of this argument do you agree with? Be sure to support your opinion with reasons and explanations.

OR

2. Many schools have classes during the fall and spring followed by a long vacation in the summer. However, some schools are now considering a plan to have classes year round (including during the summer), but with more frequent, shorter vacations. Which approach makes more sense to you, and why? Be sure to support your opinion with reasons and explanations.



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Listen to this!

MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of English Listening Ability

This section of the test is designed to assess your listening abilities. You should have the following items in front of you: a test answer sheet, a test booklet, and a Number 2 pencil. If you do not have these items, raise your hand, and a test proctor will assist you.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This listening section has three parts: Part 1 consists of several short conversations and Part 2 has longer conversations. Part 3 contains a presentation and an extended dialogue.
- There are 40 questions on this listening test. For each question, choose the ONE BEST answer.
- Find the letter on the answer sheet that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. Use your pencil to completely fill in the circle for your answer.
- If you are not sure of the answer, take your best guess. Unanswered items will be scored as incorrect.
- You are allowed to take notes in this test booklet.

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Part 1: Short Conversations

For each question in your test booklet, you will hear a short conversation. The conversation has a short title to tell you what it is about. Listen to the conversation and choose the letter of the choice that best answers the question that appears in your test booklet. You will not hear the question; you will see it and read it. You will read it quietly to yourself. Use your pencil to mark your answer on your answer sheet. You are allowed to take notes in the test booklet.

Example X:

Walking Across Campus

Mary wants to go to_____.

- a. the library
- b. her house
- c. a class

Home-grown vegetables

1. What is Mary's main reason for growing her own vegetables?
 - a. freezing a larger proportion and selling it later
 - b. knowing the origin of the food she consumes
 - c. learning how to approach self-sufficiency

Backpacking

2. What message does the man hope to get across?
 - a. that the Grand Canyon is a terrific destination for hiking
 - b. that careful preparation and caution are important for backpacking
 - c. that the woman needs to train for future backpacking adventures

Talk between friends about a meeting with a university advisor

3. What is the man's advice to the woman?
 - a. to satisfy the required prerequisites before applying
 - b. to have another Professor review her transcripts
 - c. to wait for another year before speaking to the head of admissions

Exercise at older ages

4. Why do older people often refrain from exercise?
 - a. They don't believe that exercise will have a positive impact on their health.
 - b. They are afraid of getting injured as their bodies are more fragile.
 - c. They have learned that it is difficult for inactive people to achieve health gains.

Thai food

5. What does the man particularly like about the Thai culture?
- a. the serving of one large, shared dish
 - b. the serving of many dishes to be shared
 - c. the balance between shared and individual dishes

The weather forecast

6. What does Lisa learn from the man?
- a. that she should expect thunderstorms in the afternoon
 - b. that the weather is unpredictable at higher altitudes
 - c. that the weather forecast online is more reliable

Potluck invitation

7. Which of the following is true?
- a. Bob will bring something to drink.
 - b. Jen will prepare some food.
 - c. The potluck will be at 5:00 p.m. on Saturday.

Apology for loud music

8. The man thought it was OK for his music to be loud because _____.
- a. he assumed that the woman was not in
 - b. he had to celebrate his birthday
 - c. he needed to entertain his friends

Part 2: Longer Conversations

In this section you will hear a few longer conversations. After each conversation you will read between 3 and 5 questions. Listen to each conversation and answer the questions that appear in your test booklet.

After class: a classmate's request

9. The Chemistry exam is _____.
- a. this Monday
 - b. this Friday
 - c. next Monday
10. According to Sarah, George is _____.
- a. good at chemistry
 - b. absent often
 - c. her good friend

11. Edward was absent from Monday's class because _____.
a. he was ill
b. he wanted to get tickets to a concert
c. he had to take an exam
12. What is most upsetting to George?
a. He thinks missing a class is wrong.
b. He really wanted to go to the concert.
c. He thinks Edward is taking advantage of him.
13. Which of the following best describes Sarah's attitude?
a. She doesn't think George should be so upset.
b. She doesn't like it when people don't do their own work.
c. She thinks missing class is wrong.

A meeting between two teachers

14. What is the book that Sarah lent Peter about?
a. how the brain changes due to learning
b. how humor affects learning
c. how anthropology is connected to learning
15. What did Peter think of the book?
a. He thought it was too technical.
b. He thought it was a good book for future teachers.
c. He would not recommend it to future teachers.
16. Why is Sarah thinking about using this book for teaching?
a. She doesn't know any other resources except for this book.
b. She thinks that she needs to increase the reading load for her students.
c. She thinks that knowing about brain functions and learning is important.

During class break: questions about a Memorial Day project

17. The second paragraph of the paper should be about _____.
a. Memorial Day in the U.S.
b. Memorial Day in the student's own country
c. comparison between different memorial days
18. What do people do to honor those who died in war in the student's country?
a. They put flags on their graves.
b. They pray for them.
c. They don't do anything.

19. The student was asked to write about _____ in the third paragraph.
- the events he attended on Memorial Day
 - his personal thoughts on Memorial Day
 - a description of how Memorial Day is celebrated
20. What will happen if the student turns in the paper late?
- His paper will not be graded.
 - It will not make a difference.
 - He will not get full credit.

Part 3: Extended Discourse

In this section you will hear a presentation and an extended dialogue. You will listen to each twice, and then you will answer several questions.

A visit to the museum

21. Early indications were that Dali _____.
- would excel in a single style of painting
 - had promise as an artist
 - would never make a name for himself as an artist
22. Cubism is a(an) _____.
- artistic style
 - time period
 - political party
23. An example of Dali's rebelliousness is _____.
- his ability to paint in many styles
 - his refusal to be examined by his instructors
 - his opinion of the painter Rafael
24. Dali's surrealist period of artistic work refers to _____.
- the first period of his career
 - the second period of his career
 - the final period of his career
25. What made Dali different from other surrealists?
- He painted in many styles.
 - He traveled to the United States.
 - He refused to connect art with politics.
26. Which two events happened shortly after World War II began?
- Dali met his wife and left surrealism.
 - Dali left school and joined the Surrealist movement.
 - Dali traveled to the United States and began his classical period.

27. Which of the following best describes “Nuclear Mysticism?”
- It was the third major stage of Dali’s career.
 - It was invented by Andre Breton.
 - It combined physical and spiritual themes.
28. Which aspects of Dali’s character made his work unique?
- He was frustrated and rebellious.
 - He was confident and unhappy.
 - He was apolitical and religious.
29. What was the main focus of the presentation?
- Dali’s life
 - Dali’s various paintings
 - the Surrealist movement
30. Overall, the tone of the presentation was _____.
- critical
 - objective
 - personal

Future plans

31. Why is the man busy at the moment?
- He is packing for his trip to Europe.
 - He has many chores to do.
 - He has to submit a school project.
32. What will the man be doing during his summer break?
- He will be traveling in Europe together with his best friend.
 - He will be doing an internship and traveling in Europe.
 - He will be completing a two-month internship in Europe.
33. What does the man think about the application process?
- It is very competitive.
 - It is not so competitive.
 - It is too formal.
34. Why will the man not participate in the language program in Cologne?
- It is not required by his company.
 - His German skills are advanced already.
 - He doesn’t want to improve his German.
35. Why are visitors to Stuttgart often surprised?
- They don’t know about the city’s various attractions.
 - They don’t associate Daimler Chrysler with Stuttgart.
 - The city is smaller than they anticipated.

36. To which places will the man travel?
- Berlin, Munich and Rome
 - different cities in France and Spain
 - many places, but he isn't sure yet
37. Why does the man prefer hostels to hotels?
- Hostels offer more luxury.
 - Hotels are often overcrowded.
 - Hostels are inexpensive.
38. What will the woman be doing during her summer break?
- She will be going on a weeklong biking trip.
 - She will be staying home all summer.
 - She will be camping with her husband.
39. Why does the woman prefer a quiet place in nature?
- She likes adventures and excitement.
 - She likes to go swimming in lakes.
 - She needs a balance to her busy everyday life.
40. Why does the woman have to leave at the end of the conversation?
- She has to get ready for her vacation.
 - She has to meet her husband.
 - She has to pick up her daughter.



THIS IS THE END OF THE PRACTICE LISTENING TEST.

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Grammar You Can Use!

MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of English Grammar

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This English grammar test has 40 questions.
- You have 20 minutes to answer all 40 questions.
- For each question, choose the ONE BEST answer.
- Find the letter on the answer sheet that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. Use your pencil to completely fill in the circle for your answer.
- If you are not sure of the answer, take your best guess. Unanswered items will be scored as incorrect.
- You are allowed to write in the test booklet.

EXAMPLE:

Bob is a good student. He _____ every day.

- a. to study
- b. is studying
- c. studies
- d. studying

The correct answer is c. You would mark “c” on your answer sheet.



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41. "How long have you been studying here?"
"I have been studying here since I _____ to this country"
a. have come
b. came
c. had come
d. come
42. "How was Spain?"
"Well, I _____ go because I had an emergency to deal with."
a. decided not to
b. didn't decide to
c. decided to not
d. not decide to
43. "I feel so miserable that I missed the opportunity."
"Well, It's no use _____ upset."
a. you get
b. getting
c. to get
d. got
44. "Who will be giving the opening speech?"
"The person _____ next to the podium will."
a. stand
b. stands
c. is standing
d. standing
45. "What should I do when I arrive?"
"It's important that you _____ to your advisor as soon as possible."
a. talk
b. to talk
c. talking
d. had talked
46. "How do you like that herb?"
"It might taste okay, but it _____"
a. is smelling bad
b. smells bad
c. smells badly
d. is smelling badly

47. "What do your parents do?"
"My mother is a teacher, and _____ is my father."
a. either
b. nor
c. so
d. neither
48. "You sound like a native speaker of English."
"I wish I _____, but I am not."
a. am
b. am being
c. will be
d. were
49. "If it hadn't rained yesterday, we _____ on a picnic."
a. went
b. had gone
c. would have gone
d. were going
50. "When shall we leave for the museum?"
"The teacher asked that we _____ there by 9:00 am."
a. be
b. are
c. will be
d. were
51. "Do we have to go there?"
"No, it's not required, but I encourage you _____."
a. go
b. to go
c. going
d. will go
52. "Here is a picture of our family."
"Nice. You _____ your mother."
a. resemble
b. resembling
c. are resembling
d. have resembled
53. "You missed your duty last time, so you need _____."
a. making up it
b. that you make up it
c. making it up
d. to make it up

54. We have very _____ food left in the refrigerator.
a. few
b. a few
c. little
d. a little
55. "So what's our plan for the weekend?"
"I suggest _____ on a hike."
a. to go
b. going
c. go
d. will go
56. "Why are you in such a hurry?"
"I have to stop _____ some groceries on my way home."
a. to buy
b. buying
c. buy
d. to buying
57. "I am looking for a person named Bob Smith."
"He _____ work here, but he moved to France two months ago."
a. is used to
b. was used to
c. used
d. used to
58. "Why are you studying English?"
"I hope to find a good job when I _____."
a. will graduate
b. graduate
c. graduating
d. am going to graduate
59. Sarah distrusts that man and thinks he is not worth _____.
a. to marry
b. being married
c. marrying
d. to be married
60. The fact _____ he was not grateful for my help made me upset.
a. which
b. what
c. that
d. where

61. The president is opposed to _____ money to the motor company.
a. lend
b. lent
c. lends
d. lending
62. He came from a country _____ people were living in horrible conditions.
a. that
b. which
c. where
d. who
63. "Do you still remember _____?"
"No, I don't."
a. what did you do
b. what you did
c. you did what
d. what had you done
64. _____ his eccentricity, he would be an ideal candidate for the position.
a. Rather than
b. Besides
c. Despite
d. Instead of
65. The professor had his students _____ a lot of homework.
a. did
b. done
c. do
d. be doing
66. "How are you getting along with Susie?"
"We are not seeing each other _____."
a. any more
b. no longer
c. more
d. longer
67. _____ to my advice, you would have received a better grade.
a. If you listened
b. If you did listen
c. If you had listened
d. If you had listen

68. While I was watching TV, my roommate _____ his friend.
a. had called
b. calling
c. called
d. calls
69. You look tired. You _____ up late last night.
a. must have stayed
b. may stay
c. should have stayed
d. could stay
70. By the end of 2007, I _____ English for three years.
a. studied
b. have studied
c. had been studying
d. was studying
71. The photography club has over 200 members, _____ are over 40 years old.
a. all those
b. all of them
c. all of whom
d. all of which
72. _____ in front of this building is not allowed; your car will be towed away.
a. Parking
b. Park
c. Parked
d. Parkers
73. The news that a new medicine has been developed to treat lung cancer _____ encouraging.
a. are
b. be
c. is
d. were
74. Of all the movies I have seen, this one is my _____.
a. favorite
b. best favorite
c. more favorite
d. better favorite

75. There was an offensive smell _____ from my neighbor's house.
a. come
b. came
c. coming
d. comes
76. The cafeteria always serves spicy food, _____ I am really not fond of.
a. what
b. where
c. who
d. which
77. Tim had no sooner arrived home _____ he received a call from his mother.
a. when
b. than
c. that
d. and
78. You _____ that chapter because it is critical to understanding the rest of the book.
a. had better not skip
b. had not better skip
c. not had better skip
d. did not have better skip
79. Majed is interested in _____ jokes in English because it will help him learn the language as well as the culture.
a. learning
b. learn
c. to learn
d. learned
80. Carol said she would buy a new car because it was too expensive to have her old car _____.
a. fix
b. being fixed
c. fixed
d. fixing



**THIS IS THE END OF THE PRACTICE GRAMMAR TEST.
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Read About It!

MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of English Reading Ability

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This reading test has four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions.
- You have 55 minutes to answer all 40 questions.
- For each question, choose the ONE BEST answer.
- Find the letter on the answer sheet that corresponds to the answer you have chosen. Use your pencil to completely fill in the circle for your answer.
- If you are not sure of the answer, take your best guess. Unanswered items will be scored as incorrect.
- You are allowed to write in the test booklet.



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Community Spirit

Imagine that you are taking a class in psychology and society. This is the introduction to the chapter on altruism, the instinct that inspires people to help each other without getting something in return.

It is common in most communities for people to help others in need. Sometimes this concern for the welfare of others is built into societal expectations, and other times it manifests following a tragedy or a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, flood, or hurricane. § 1

In today's world, there are many forms of communal activities that benefit individuals or entire communities. One example comes from the popular TV show "Extreme Makeover: Home Edition" in which a community comes together to build a new home for a needy family. The planning for this TV show takes months. Companies donate materials and their employees donate their time. In addition, neighbors help with all of the necessary tasks of homebuilding. It is amazing that these homes are built in less than a week!

Another example comes from "Habitat for Humanity," an organization whose mission is to build simple and affordable homes for those who need them. Members of the community volunteer to build these homes, which are then sold for no profit to those who could not otherwise afford them. § 2

There is a second type of community spirit that results in relation to specific catastrophes, often weather-related. This may happen when a town is under threat of destruction by an impending flood. Many people get together to attempt to sandbag the river so that the water will not destroy their town. Following a disaster, such as the tsunami that struck Sumatra in 2004, people may come together to help those who have been left homeless.

There are many examples of individuals showing great community spirit. Paul Newman, the late American actor, was a well-known humanitarian. He was one of the founders of *Newman's Own*, a health-food company. The profits from this company were given to charity. One of the most important charities he established is "Hole in the Wall Gang Camp," a center for seriously ill children. § 3

Finally, there are many institutionalized ways of providing help for those in need around the world. One of the most well-known is Boxing Day, most commonly observed in the British world. The original purpose of this holiday, which falls on December 26th, was to give a "Christmas box" to those members of society who were less fortunate. § 4

81. An example of “societal expectations” (line 2) provided by the author is _____.
a. giving charity boxes on Boxing Day
b. sandbagging a river
c. starting a camp for sick children
d. working together to build houses for the needy
82. On the TV show “Extreme Makeover: Home Edition,” how long does it usually take to build a new home?
a. 3 months
b. 6 days
c. 2 weeks
d. 6 months
83. What does the author think is “amazing” about the new homes (line 9)?
a. They are built so quickly.
b. So many people volunteer to help.
c. They can survive earthquakes and floods.
d. They are free.
84. Which of the following would be the best additional example to add to paragraph 4 (lines 14-18)?
a. emergency workers helping people who have been in a bad automobile accident
b. communities sending food and medicine to an area that has been damaged by an earthquake
c. giving out food to the homeless.
d. working to save animals that have been caught in an oil spill
85. At which point in the passage would the following sentence best fit?
“In other countries, during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, Muslims also donate money, food, and other things to help those less fortunate than themselves.”
a. § 1
b. § 2
c. § 3
d. § 4
86. Which example of charity is the best example of one that “benefits entire communities”?
a. Extreme Makeover: Home Edition
b. Hole In The Wall Gang Camp
c. sandbagging a river
d. Habitat for Humanity

87. Paul Newman helped people with his Newman's Own company by _____.
- a. selling healthy food for people to eat
 - b. making popular movies that entertained everybody
 - c. donating the money the company made to charity
 - d. giving healthy food to sick children
88. In line 20, what is the meaning of the word **late**?
- a. Paul Newman was never on time.
 - b. Paul Newman is no longer alive.
 - c. Paul Newman was kind.
 - d. Paul Newman loved his family.
89. In line 25, what is the likely reason the word **original** is used?
- a. The idea had never been thought of.
 - b. The purpose of the holiday was new to everyone.
 - c. The holiday is no longer connected with charity.
 - d. The British Empire invented Boxing Day first.
90. Which sentence expresses the general meaning of this entire passage?
- a. It is important for people to help one another.
 - b. People should build houses that will not be easily destroyed.
 - c. It is difficult to build houses in a short time.
 - d. Paul Newman was a great actor and humanitarian.

Technology and Communication

As part of a class at school, you have to make a presentation on technology and society. This is one of the articles your teacher has provided as background reading for your assignment. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

2 More and more, society has become dependent on technology. Twenty years ago, the
mobile phone (or cell phone) was an accessory for the rich and powerful. Today, everyone from
4 children to senior citizens owns one. It is easy to see what powerful effects mobile phones have
on society when we watch an old movie or television show. §1 The protagonist races his car
6 across town, dodging through traffic to catch his girlfriend before she gets on the plane. Today,
he could just call her mobile and ask her not to leave —unless she had turned her phone off! And
8 even if he missed her, he could send an email that would be waiting for her before her plane even
landed.

10 The fact that we can be reached anywhere can be seen as both an advantage and a
disadvantage. §2 One could argue that email and mobile phones are causing the traditional
family to disappear. Working parents are constantly in touch with their offices, causing them to
12 fix quicker, less healthy dinners for their families. Rather than sitting down to eat together, each
member is lost in his or her own electronic world, chatting away with people in distant places
14 while ignoring the loved ones close at hand.

16 At the same time, this web of communication can be an **invaluable** resource. In the past,
people had to go to a library and search through books, old newspapers, and even microfilms to
find the information they wanted, and that was assuming the library even had the information
18 they were looking for!

20 Today, the Internet brings the information they need immediately to them with a quick
search of the millions of pieces of information that are out there. Not only is it easy to access old
information, but news becomes available to them as soon as it happens. §3

22 Another debate about technology concerns its effect on communication. Lovers of
traditional language complain that young people are destroying language by changing it when
24 they text or email one another. These people fear that a generation will grow up not knowing
how to write properly. Others argue that young people have always changed language to suit
26 their own needs, and that, because of the Internet, today's youth reads and writes far more than
their television-watching counterparts of twenty years ago. §4

28 Whether you feel that technology is a thief robbing us of our tradition and our language
or a **benefactor** giving us unlimited access to valuable information, it is impossible to argue that
30 it does not affect our lives. Perhaps there is some truth to both views, and we must work to find
the balance between them.

91. According to the author, who would likely have owned a mobile phone twenty years ago?
- a rich person
 - a child
 - a senior citizen
 - a parent
92. What may be the result of working parents always communicating with the office by phone?
- They spend too much time texting.
 - They don't cook healthy meals for their children.
 - They write badly.
 - They have access to the latest news.
93. In lines 12 to 14, the author writes: "Rather than sitting down to eat together, each member is lost in his or her own electronic world, chattering away with people in distant places while ignoring the loved ones close at hand." The author is implying that _____.
- eating dinner together is an important part of being a family
 - family relationships are always close relationships
 - it is not possible to get lost with a mobile phone
 - it is hard to ignore somebody talking on a mobile phone
94. The word **invaluable** in line 15 is closest in meaning to _____.
- very useful
 - extremely dangerous
 - often confusing
 - totally ordinary
95. Where can microfilms be found?
- at the library
 - in the movies
 - at the dinner table
 - at the airport
96. What effect does the Internet have on young people's reading habits?
- It makes them read more.
 - It makes them watch too many movies.
 - It makes them forget about their families.
 - It makes them read newspapers.
97. The author says in lines 25 to 26: "Others argue that young people have always changed language to suit their own needs." This is probably referring to young people's _____.
- creating slang
 - writing songs
 - telling jokes
 - keeping secrets

98. The word **benefactor** in line 29 is closet in meaning to _____.
- a. helper
 - b. criminal
 - c. parent
 - d. thief
99. At which point in the passage would the following sentence best fit?
“Technology keeps us better informed as well as more entertained.”
- a. § 1
 - b. § 2
 - c. § 3
 - d. § 4
100. What is the author’s view of communication technology?
- a. It is a wonderful resource.
 - b. It is harming society.
 - c. It contains both good and bad aspects.
 - d. Mobile phones are expensive.

High Heels

At a friend's house, you see this article in a women's health magazine. It catches your interest, so you read it. After reading it, answer the questions that follow.

The high-heeled shoe, one of the most popular types of women's foot apparel, is also one of the most hazardous fashion accessories a woman can wear. Newspapers and magazines have warned the public of this dangerous fashion, but high-heeled shoes and boots have remained popular for many decades. Occasional use may cause discomfort, and even some minor health problems, but prolonged wear, that is daily use of high-heels over a length of time, can create serious health problems for the women who wear them.

First, high-heeled shoes put a tremendous amount of stress on a woman's toes, heels, back, knees, and even the neck. According to medical experts, high heels hurt the feet and can cause significant health problems, including bunions, heel pain, toe deformities and painful 'trapped nerves.' Podiatrists, or foot doctors, describe bunions as painful swellings that develop most often on the inner side of the foot near the base of the first toe (the hallux). Less frequently, bunions occur at the base of the fifth toe (called a 'tailor's bunion'). The bunion can cause the big toe to grow out of alignment, causing the other toes to change alignment. Eventually, a bunion can become a large deformity that limits a person's ability to walk normally. Again, according to podiatrists, without treatment, the deformity eventually becomes disabling. In short, young women who wear high heels too often can turn into crippled old women who can barely walk!

The strain that high heels place on the knees, doctors say, can result in osteoarthritis, a chronic degeneration of cartilage in the joints. §1 A heel just two inches high is enough to cause sufficient strain on the inner side of the knee to increase the likelihood of this condition.

Many women also experience lower back pain from wearing high-heels too often. The unnatural pressure placed on the lower vertebrae can result in reduced ability to bend over, and can even make sitting down a painful experience. §2 This same pressure on the back forces a woman to hold her neck differently than she would when standing flat-footed. Headaches, neck-aches and arthritis in the neck vertebrae can result from this changed posture. §3

Another problematic effect of prolonged wearing of heels is the shortening of the Achilles tendon, which causes the wearer to lose range of motion in the foot. After a year or more of wearing heels, many women have permanently shortened Achilles tendons, making the wearing of flat-soled shoes excruciating, if not impossible. §4

Modern women will have to decide whether the blisters, bunions, possible nerve damage in the foot, damaged posture, lower back problems, knee deterioration, shortened tendons, and a variety of other complaints and pains are a justifiable price to pay in order to look stylish in high-heeled shoes or boots. Limiting the use of high-heels to special occasions only is good advice. But with the risk of losing one's balance, spraining one's ankles, and falling in the middle of the street any time one wears such shoes, the best advice is to wear shoes that support one's feet, no matter what the fashion industry says.

101. What is the best definition of a bunion?
- a recurring growth on the top of the toes
 - a swelling or bump on the heel
 - a recurring blister on the outer side of the foot
 - a swelling or bump on the inner side of the foot
102. Where does a “tailor’s bunion” form?
- near the big toe
 - under the heel
 - near the fifth toe
 - under the hallux
103. Which of the following best summarizes the effects of bunions?
- There is no known cure for bunions.
 - Untreated bunions can result in a loss of mobility.
 - Bunions are the most common cause of disabilities
 - Bunions are the result of wearing tight shoes.
104. Which of the following was not identified as an effect of high-heeled shoes on the back?
- arthritis in the lower back
 - arthritis in the neck
 - lower back pain
 - painful changes in posture
105. One can infer from the passage that a woman who wears high-heels for several years ____.
- will find running shoes comfortable_
 - will only be comfortable wearing high-heels
 - will likely suffer from nervous complaints
 - will gain weight in her legs
106. At which of the highlighted, numbered points in the text should the following sentence be inserted?
- “At that point, wearing heels becomes a necessity, not a fashionable option.”
- § 1
 - § 2
 - § 3
 - § 4
107. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **strain** in line 20?
- worry
 - injury
 - variety
 - stress

108. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **justifiable** in line 32?
- a. comparable
 - b. reasonable
 - c. responsible
 - d. impossible
109. What is most likely the author's attitude toward women and the fashion industry?
- a. She believes the industry unduly influences women.
 - b. She thinks the industry purposefully damages women's health.
 - c. She believes the industry should do more research.
 - d. She thinks women should consider health over fashion.
110. One can infer from the passage that _____.
- a. three inch heels can be considered safe
 - b. going barefoot can also be dangerous
 - c. podiatrists recommend not wearing high-heeled shoes
 - d. only older women have "tailor's bunions"

Peer Pressure

The following essay was published in your school's newspaper. The essay won second place in a competition where teenagers write about common problems facing them. Read the essay and then answer the questions that follow.

Peer pressure, the social pressure to behave in ways similar to one's peers, is one of the biggest issues facing teens. Parents worry that their children's peers may have a negative influence on their behavior. Because teenagers are striving to create their own identities, and therefore seek increasing independence from their parents, the teen years can be a time of great challenge. Also because of this increasing independence from parents, the role one's peers play gains in significance. And, while the dangers and negative effects of teen peer pressure are more often presented in the media, the positive effect peer pressure can have on adolescents is quite powerful.

It is true that a young person who does not have a positive self image, who is struggling with his or her identity for a variety of reasons, will be more susceptible to peer pressure to smoke cigarettes or to engage in even worse behaviors. It is also certainly true that adolescents coming from families of lower socioeconomic status, or from families broken up due to divorce or other causes, are at risk for some kinds of unacceptable behavior. Teenagers with similar backgrounds tend to gravitate toward each other and exert peer pressure on those within their group to behave like the rest of them, whether that means smoking or stealing a car. But peer pressure can also have substantially positive effects.

One context in which positive peer pressure is apparent is in communities attached to many secondary schools. These communities provide a variety of opportunities for young people. One example is participation in a band or orchestra. Children who begin playing music at age ten or eleven begin to develop real skills by the time they are in their teens and can begin to differentiate themselves from their peers. The competition that arises for first chair among the various instrumentalists exerts a positive influence to excel. The camaraderie of playing music together is another positive influence as peers encourage one another, or laugh together at missed notes in practice, make odd sounds on their instruments together – in short, have fun together. This association and collaboration with fellow fledgling musicians creates an inclusive form of peer pressure: the pressure to perform as well as one's peers. Adolescents want to be responsible for the outcomes of their lives. Playing music together allows them to learn to do so in a structured, safe, friendly environment.

Similarly, learning to contribute to a team through participation in competitive sports is another instance of the benefits of positive peer pressure. Athletes look to each other for emotional support, and put pressure on their peers to succeed in academics in schools where maintaining good grades is a prerequisite to participating on a school sports team. Of course the desire to win may be the ultimate positive peer pressure. Finally, one should never overlook the variety of intellectual activities in which teens can interact with their peers. Student government, debate teams, Model United Nations, religious and charitable organizations, public speaking clubs, chess clubs, software design competitions, theater, dance and art -- the list is long and varied. If families and schools can get young people started in the direction of their interests, and communities continue to provide opportunities to explore their interests, the positive peer pressure exerted on each other by teenagers who want to become successful young adults will far outweigh the influences of negative peer pressure that are too often the subject of the media. The teen years can be among the most remarkable in a person's life. Fortunately, most teenagers already know that!

111. According to the first paragraph of the article, we can infer that television _____.
a. is even more influential than peers
b. shows more negative behaviors than positive ones
c. shows more positive behaviors than negative ones
d. has little impact on the behavior of teenagers
112. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the phrase **gravitate towards** in line 14?
a. conflict with
b. move in the direction of
c. hide from
d. anticipate
113. Which of the following behaviors among young musicians was not mentioned in the reading?
a. competing for first chair
b. laughing at missed notes
c. initiating fledgling musicians
d. making odd sounds on their instruments
114. Which word in the passage best characterizes the author's portrayal of being part of a band or orchestra?
a. practice
b. camaraderie
c. participation
d. success
115. What is the relationship implied between sports and academics?
a. Playing sports is good for one's memory.
b. Competing in sports is similar to competing in the classroom.
c. Good students make good athletes.
d. Academic success may result from positive team peer pressure.
116. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the phrase **the ultimate** in line 33?
a. the final
b. the least
c. the greatest
d. the first

117. Which of the following statements best characterizes the author's opinion of negative peer pressure?
- It can be very dangerous.
 - It is serious, but overrated.
 - It should not be discussed.
 - It is a minor consideration.
118. Which of the following would be the best title for this essay?
- Peer Pressure: For better or worse
 - Having Fun and Winning are the Best Peer Pressure
 - Parents and Schools Reduce Peer Pressure
 - Most Teens Ignore Peer Pressure
119. What is the best definition of "peer pressure," based on the reading?
- pressure from one's siblings to misbehave
 - pressure to behave as one's peers do
 - pressure to succeed in sports and school
 - pressure to behave as adults do
120. Which of the following statements best characterizes the author's perception of peer pressure in general?
- It's a natural phenomenon with a range of effects.
 - Everyone suffers from it to some degree.
 - Keeping busy is a good way to avoid peer pressure.
 - Only teens are affected by peer pressure.



**THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.
PLEASE WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.**