

VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HO CHI MINH CITY

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

THE ENGLISH TEST



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SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST THE ENGLISH TEST

This official handbook provides materials which help you achieve the best results.

The English test is composed of two compulsory sections and one optional section. All the sections are designed to measure the ability of students in various areas of the English language such as vocabulary, grammar, structures and expressions, reading comprehension, improving paragraphs and listening comprehension. The entire English test lasts for 90 minutes (without the Listening section) and 115 minutes (with the Listening section).

All the test items in the English test are multiple-choice questions.

I. STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH TEST

Sections	Parts	Number of questions	Time allowance	Type
Reading	Vocabulary and Grammar	20	90 minutes	Compulsory
	Use of English	20		
	Reading comprehension	15		
Writing	Improving paragraphs	15		
Listening	Picture description	10	25 minutes	Optional
	Short passages	10		
	Extended passages	10		

II. MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST TAKING TIPS

- Try to answer as many questions as possible within the time limit.
- Don't spend too much time on any one test item. Have a logical distribution of time among different test sections and test items. You may need to make yourself a plan of which section/ part to tackle first.
- Use your English language proficiency and logic to make intelligent answers. All the test items include certain level of logical thinking. Be careful!
- Pay attention to the timing. If you don't see the timing, ask the proctors to show you.
- Familiarize yourself with the test structure and instructions for each section and each part. Make sure you know exactly what to expect before you take the test.

III. READING SECTION

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (Questions 01 – 20)

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains a blank. From the four choices given, select the one that can be inserted in the blank to either form a grammatically correct sentence or to be the most appropriate to the meaning of the context. Then, fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

- **Number of questions:** 20

- **Vocabulary focus:**

The tested lexical items are basically selected from the official text books of the high school English program, grades 10, 11 and 12 with the main focus on grade 12.

- **Grammar focus:**

The tested grammar contents are basically selected from the official text books of the high school English program, grades 10, 11 and 12 with the main focus on grade 12.

- **Example:**

1. The technician is coming tomorrow to _____ the new computer system.

- A. cut
- B. stop
- C. decorate
- D. install

The answer is (D). (A), (B) and (C) are not appropriate because *cut*, *stop* and *decorate* do not collocate with *the new computer system*.

2. These yellow lines do not allow parking at certain times. It means that you _____ park here.

- A. can't
- B. shouldn't
- C. needn't
- D. mightn't

Directions: Read the following passages carefully for comprehension. Each passage is followed by a number of questions or incomplete statements. Select the completion or answer that is BEST according to the passage and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

In this section you will read two kinds of passages. One has the question form of gap-filling and the other has the question form of questions and answers. Be noted that you need to answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

- **Number of questions:** 15
- **Skill focus:**
 - Main idea
 - Vocabulary
 - Reference
 - Detail
 - Purpose
 - Inference
 - Paraphrasing

- **Example:**

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career, he demonstrated his **unswerving** belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Question form: Gap-filling

1. In the passage, the word "**unswerving**" can be replaced by_____.
- A. moveable
 - B. insignificant
 - C. unchanging
 - D. diplomatic

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief "throughout his career," This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Question form: Questions and Answers

2. To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?
- A. Improving his personal life
 - B. Serving the public
 - C. Increasing his fortune
 - D. Working on his private business

According to the passage, John Quincy Adams "dedicated his life to public service." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

IV. WRITING SECTION (Questions 56 – 70)

Directions: You are going to read three passages, each followed by 5 questions. You may consider each passage to be an early draft of a student essay. Some of the sentences need to be corrected or revised.

Some questions require decisions about the structure of individual sentences. Other questions require decisions about the organization and development of the passage or about the appropriateness of particular language in light of the overall tone of the passage. For each question, choose the answer that best expresses the intended meaning clearly and precisely and that follows the conventions of standard written English.

- **Number of questions:** 15
- **Language and Grammar focus:**
 - Subject-Verb Agreement
 - Pronoun Reference
 - Modifier
 - Tense
 - Relative pronoun
 - Subject Shift
 - Possessive
 - Parallelism
 - Sentence Fragment
 - Run-On
 - Punctuation
 - Transition
 - Word Choice
 - Combining Sentences
 - Organization or Idiom

▪ **Example**

You read:

(1) Many people, when introduced to others, know that they have forgotten their names anyway. (2) For this reason, they go through a whole series of introductions without really looking at the faces of those they are being introduced to. (3) Fear of their failures actually guarantees that they will not succeed.

1. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined part in sentence 1?
 - A. would anyway be forgetting their names
 - B. are going to forget their names anyway
 - C. forgot their names anyway
 - D. have been anyway forgetting their names

The answer is (B): are going to forget their names anyway

Explanation: This context expresses an absolute certainty in a near future, so 'are going to' + verb' is the correct tense.

V. LISTENING SECTION (Optional section)

In the Listening section, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 25 minutes. There are three parts to this section, with particular directions for each part.

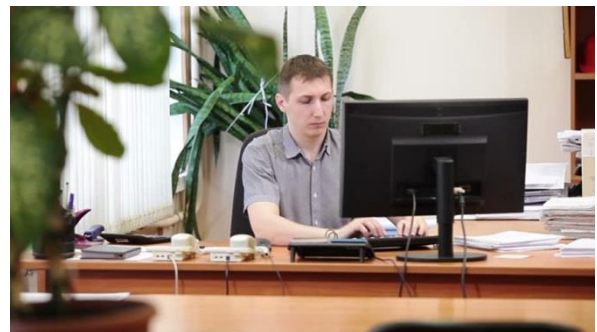
LISTENING PART 1 (Questions 71 – 80)

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test booklet. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and fill in the corresponding circle of your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test booklet and will be spoken only ONCE.

- **Number of questions:** 10
- **Skill focus:**
 - Focus on meaning
 - Focus on sounds (homonyms, homophones)
- **Example**

Script:

- A. *The man is looking over the files.*
- B. *The man is working at the desk.*
- C. *The man is taking notes.*
- D. *The man is writing a report.*



Statement (B), “the man is working at the desk”, is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (B) and mark it on your answer sheet.

LISTENING PART 2 (Questions 81 – 90)

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear **four** short selections. At the end of each selection, you will be asked two or three questions about what was said, each followed by four possible answers, (A), (B), (C) or (D). The questions and answers are printed in your test booklet. You will hear each selection only ONCE.

Select the BEST answer and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. There is no sample question for this part.

- **Number of listening passages:** 4
 - Passage 1: A conversation (2 questions)
 - Passage 2: A short talk (2 questions)
 - Passage 3: A conversation (3 questions)
 - Passage 4: A short talk (3 questions)
- **Skill focus:**
 - Understanding details e.g. time, activity, reason, problem, suggestion, etc.
 - Getting the overview e.g. occupations, locations, main idea, etc.
 - Making inference
- **Example:**
 1. Where does the conversation take place?
 - A. in a school
 - B. in a factory
 - C. in the library
 - D. in a doctor's office

Script:

Woman : Hello, I'm here to see Principal Henderson.

Man : Do you have an appointment?

Woman : Yes, I'm Amy Reynolds. I'm her 3:00 interview for the chemistry teacher position.

Man : OK. Please take a seat. Ms. Henderson is meeting with the library staff. She'll be out shortly.

The answer is (A). The woman comes to see the principal to have an interview for the chemistry teacher position; therefore, the conversation mostly takes place at a school.

LISTENING PART 3 (Questions 91 – 100)

Directions: You will now hear some extended dialogues or monologues. You will hear each passage only ONCE. After each dialogue or monologue, you will be asked several questions about what you have just heard. These questions are also printed in your test booklet.

Select the best answer to each question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. There is no sample question for this part.

- **Number of listening passages: 2**
 - Passage 1: A conversation (5 questions)
 - Passage 2: A lecture/ discussion (5 questions)
- **Skill focus:**
 - Main idea
 - Details
 - Organization
 - Purpose
 - Function
 - Attitude
 - Inference
- **Example:**
 1. What is the lecture mainly about?
 - A. The birds in the South
 - B. The food the birds prefer
 - C. The reasons why birds migrate

D. The places where birds can get food

Script:

Professor: Shall we continue with our next topic? I'd like to discuss bird migration now.

We all know that birds migrate South in winter and North in spring. "Does anyone know why they do that?"

Student 1: They're looking for warmer weather, right?

Professor: Well ... That's part of the reason. But there's another one, too. Anyone else?

Student 2: Uh, they're looking for food?

Professor: Precisely. Many scientists have researched bird migration and have come up with their own theories on why birds migrate. Not all of them, uh, agree with each other. However, there's one thing they all agree on: Bird migration is basically about finding food sources. Of course, there are other reasons. For instance, birds need to reach warmer climates to avoid freezing. Also, they need safe places, uh, to breed. There are other theories, too. But, when you get down to it, birds migrate because of food. It's the driving force behind them flying, in some cases, thousands of miles.

So, what happened to the food in the places the birds were before they migrated? Well, think about it. As winter comes, most vegetation dies. The ground freezes, and, in many places, there's snow on the ground. This makes foraging hard or even impossible. Simply put, finding food becomes incredibly difficult. However, when birds head south, they go to places that are warm even in winter. Therefore, there are more, uhm, sources of food for them. This provides them with nourishment and decreases their chances of starving. As for the few birds that, for whatever reason, fail to migrate, many actually succumb to starvation.

Student 2: Are there really no food sources in northern climes during winter?

Professor: Well, sure, there are some. But remember that the amount of food available decreases. As a result, many animals compete for dwindling amounts of food. What happens is that some birds can find food while most others cannot.

Therefore, most birds avoid this issue by migrating to places with an abundance of food.

The answer is (C) After introducing the topic of the lesson “I’d like to discuss bird migration now”, the professor asks a question to brainstorm” Does anyone know why they do that?”, then he discusses the reasons why birds migrate “ because of food.... avoid freezing....need safer place to breed”



THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

VI. THE SAMPLE ENGLISH TEST

I. READING SECTION

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (Questions 01 – 20)

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains a blank. From the four choices given, select the one that can be inserted in the blank to either form a grammatically correct sentence or to be the most appropriate to the meaning of the context. Then, fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. Our school doesn't allow students _____ mobile phones in class.
A. use
B. using
C. to use
D. used
2. Those active students enjoy _____ volunteer work.
A. do
B. to do
C. done
D. doing
3. Vietnam _____ 158 gold medals in the 22nd Southeast Asian Games in 2003.
A. is winning
B. wins
C. won
D. has won
4. Sue's parents were very _____ with her poor academic performance.
A. passive

- B. disappointed
 - C. satisfied
 - D. pleased
5. You must have your parents' _____ before you can join the trip.
- A. beauty
 - B. permission
 - C. disagreement
 - D. danger
6. Athletes from 197 countries _____ in the Olympic Games in Atlanta.
- A. competed
 - B. worked
 - C. added
 - D. widened
7. Her beautiful smile _____ me at first sight.
- A. supported
 - B. loved
 - C. preferred
 - D. attracted
8. Maths is a _____ subject in Vietnam's curriculum.
- A. careful
 - B. compulsory
 - C. depressed
 - D. comfortable
9. In water polo, there are seven _____ in a team.
- A. players
 - B. friends
 - C. mates
 - D. hands

10. Parents should join _____ in teaching their children.
- A. biologists
 - B. leftovers
 - C. certificates
 - D. hands
11. Carla, _____ are from Mexico, was born in the UK.
- A. whose parents
 - B. the parents of who
 - C. of whom her parents
 - D. who's parents
12. The lizards are classed as a(n) _____ species.
- A. endangering
 - B. endangered
 - C. wounded
 - D. impressive
13. This company is famous for its _____ to providing quality products.
- A. responsibility
 - B. response
 - C. commitment
 - D. application
14. _____, he got a job and moved to New York.
- A. Eventually
 - B. Contractually
 - C. Wholly
 - D. At lastly
15. It is blatantly obvious that the child _____ by older students at school.
- A. is being bullied
 - B. has been bullying
 - C. bullies

- D. had been bullied
16. The riot was finally got under control, but not before a lot of damage _____.
- A. has been caused
 - B. had been caused
 - C. was causing
 - D. had being caused
17. “You’d better not go near that fierce dog,” my father said to me.
Reported speech: _____
- A. My father warned me against going near that fierce dog.
 - B. My father suggested me not to go near that fierce dog.
 - C. My father advised me not going near that fierce dog.
 - D. My father prevented me from going near that fierce dog.
18. On a hill _____ a great castle.
- A. did stood
 - B. it stood
 - C. stood
 - D. stood it
19. Federal _____ would be available to help employers pay the insurance premium.
- A. subsidies
 - B. golden handshakes
 - C. perks
 - D. allowances
20. The mischievous students did their best to _____ the teacher with irrelevant questions.
- A. sway
 - B. sidetrack
 - C. emulate
 - D. vanquish

USE OF ENGLISH (Questions 21 – 40)

Directions: Of the sentences in this part, there are errors of grammar, usage, diction (choice of words), or idiom (correctness of expression). Read each sentence carefully and identify which item contains an error. Assume that any part of the sentence that is not underlined is correct and cannot be changed. In analyzing a sentence, keep in mind the requirements of standard written English.

Select the one underlined part that must be changed in order to make the sentence correct, and darken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

21. When my parents decided to get a new satellite television, I asked them why

A

B

C

did they think this was a good idea.

D

22. By noticing the difference between the language he uses and the language those around

A

B

him use, a child makes necessary changes to make his language like other people.

C

D

23. That manufacturer is not only raising his prices but also decreasing the production

A

B

C

of his product as well.

D

24. However jobs he has applied for, he never gets a good salary because he has no

A

B

C

D

diploma or certificate.

25. It was not until 1937 when the southernmost source of the Nile River was discovered.

A

B

C

D

26. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are explaining the children the rules of the game.

A

B

C

D

27. Higher vocational education and training that combines teaching of both practical

A

B

C

skills and theoretical expertise.

D

28. It is important that you turned off the heater every morning before you leave

A

B

C

D

for class.

29. Were you to win a huge sum of money, what would you have bought?

A

B

C

D

30. Although there were a lot of opposition initially, many people now accept that

A

B

C

infertile couples have the right to medical help.

D

31. Jane Addams, social worker, author, and spokeswoman for the peace and women's

A

suffrage movements, she received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for her humanitarian

B

C

D

achievements.

32. We are looking for a secretary who she has good organization skills and can use a

A

B

C

computer well.

D

33. William used to smoking a lot until his doctor advised him to quit.

A

B

C

D

34. This is the better musical performance that I have ever seen.

A

B

C

D

35. It is say that he is working for one of the world's top engineering companies.

A

B

C

D

36. Although the desert is extremely hot and dry, but it is home to a variety of plants and animals.

A B C D

37. It's hard to believe that this film was been generated completely by computer.

A B C D

38. Have been told exactly what to do, I was pretty confident that I wouldn't embarrass myself.

A B C D

39. In recent years, steps have been taken to guarantee equal job opportunities to the handicap and to minorities.

A B C

D

40. I was late because my car broke down while driving to work this morning.

A B C D

READING COMPREHENSION (Questions 41 – 55)

Directions: Read the following passages carefully for comprehension. Each passage is followed by a number of questions or incomplete statements. Select the completion or answer that is BEST according to the passage and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Questions 41 – 47 refer to the following passage.

1. During the heyday of the railroads, when America's rail system provided the bulk of the country's passenger and freight transportation, various types of railroad cars were in service to accomplish the varied tasks handled by the railroads. One type of car that was not available for public use prior to the Civil War, however, was a sleeping car; ideas for sleeping cars abounded at the time, but these ideas were unworkable. It unfortunately took the death of a president to make the sleeping car a viable reality.
2. Cabinet-maker George M. Pullman had recognized the demand for sleeping cars and had worked on developing experimental models of sleeping cars in the decade leading up to the Civil War. However, in spite of the fact that he had made successful **test** runs on the Chicago and Alton Railroads with his models, he was unable to sell his idea because his models were too wide and too high for existing train stations and bridges. In 1863, after spending time working as a storekeeper in a Colorado mining town, he invested his savings of twenty thousand dollars, a huge fortune at that time and all the money that he had in the world, in a luxurious sleeping car that he named the Pioneer. Pullman and friend Ben Field built the Pioneer on the site of the present-day Chicago Union Station. For two years, however, the Pioneer sat on a railroad siding, useless because **it** could not fit through train stations and over bridges.
3. Following President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the state of Illinois, Lincoln's birthplace, wanted to transport the presidential casket in the finest fashion possible. The Pullman Pioneer was the most elegant car around; in order to make the Pullman part of the presidential funeral train in its run from Springfield to Chicago, the state cut down station platforms and raised bridges in order to accommodate the luxurious railway car.

The Pullman car greatly impressed the funeral party, which included Lincoln's successor as president, General Ulysses S. Grant, and Grant later requested the Pioneer for a trip from Detroit to Chicago.

4. To satisfy Grant's request for the Pioneer, the Michigan Central Railroad made improvements on its line to accommodate the wide car, and soon other railroads followed. George Pullman founded the Pullman Palace Car Company in partnership with financier Andrew Carnegie and eventually became a millionaire.
41. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
- A. America's railroads used to provide much of the country's transportation
 - B. President Lincoln's assassination in 1865 shocked the nation
 - C. George Pullman was the only one to come up with the idea for a sleeping car
 - D. Pullman's idea for a sleeping car became workable after Lincoln's death
42. The pronoun "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- A. the Pioneer
 - B. the site the present-day Chicago Union Station
 - C. two years
 - D. a railroad siding
43. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Civil War, sleeping cars _____.
- A. were used abundantly
 - B. were thought to be a good idea
 - C. were only used privately
 - D. were used by presidents
44. The word "**test**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.
- A. exam
 - B. trial
 - C. inspection
 - D. scientific

45. According to paragraph 2, the initial problem that made Pullman's cars unusable was that they were too _____.
- A. large
 - B. expensive
 - C. slow
 - D. unusual
46. It is stated in the passage about George Pullman that _____.
- A. he once worked as a deliveryman in a store
 - B. he always lived in Chicago
 - C. he worked in a mine
 - D. he saved money for his project
47. The state of Illinois wanted to use the Pullman in Lincoln's funeral train because _____.
- A. it was superior to other cars
 - B. it was the only railroad car that could make it from Springfield to Chicago
 - C. Ulysses S. Grant requested it
 - D. the Pullman Palace Car Company was a major Illinois business

Questions 48 – 55 refer to the following passage.

THE AUDIBLE FREQUENCY SPECTRUM

1. Every musical culture of the world uses only a certain number of frequencies from the audible spectrum. Few cultures use the same selection of pitches, and few approach the entire gamut of frequencies.
2. Most cultures, however, make use of the octave. An octave is an acoustic and scientific relationship between two pitches, one of which vibrates twice as fast as the other and thus sounds higher. How the octave is divided is unique to each culture. Remember that this eight-part structure is unique to Western music. Other musical cultures do not necessarily divide pitches within an octave the way we do. Not surprisingly, each culture labels pitches differently. We name ours with seven letters –A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

3. In European-based music, the octave represents an eight-pitch structure, but if you count the number of white and black piano keys in an octave, you will count thirteen. These thirteen keys represent the smallest divisions of the octave in the Western tradition. These divisions, called half steps, occur between two **adjacent** keys: from a white key to a black key and vice versa or, where there is no intervening black key, from a white key to a white key. There are twelve half steps in an octave.
4. Dividing the octave into more than twelve half steps results in smaller distances between pitches than are found in Western music. Some cultures, such as **that** of Bali (Indonesia), use fewer pitches with wider distance between them; others use more pitches – twenty-two in Indian music, twenty-four in Arabic music.
5. When two half steps are added together, they equal a whole step, represented on the piano by two keys separated by an intervening key. Whole steps occur between two white keys, two black keys, and in some cases, a black key and a white key. Half steps and whole steps are examples of what are called **intervals** – specifiable distances between two pitches. To refer to a pitch one half step higher than a particular pitch, we use the designation *sharp*. Thus, the black key to the right of C is C *sharp*. To refer to a pitch a half step lower, we use the designation *flat*. Thus, the black key to the left of D is D *flat*.
6. We have just given two names to the same key. We say that C sharp and D flat are enharmonic because they sound the same but have different names. **But pitches not just those of the black keys, have at least two enharmonic designations.** This is because "sharp" and "flat" can apply to any pitch. Thus, C is enharmonic to B sharp, because "sharp" simply means a pitch is raised a half step. Similarly, E is enharmonic to F flat. Remember that a sharp or flat is not necessarily a black key.
7. The terms we have learned – pitch, octave, interval, half step, whole step, enharmonic and related terms – are basic to any discussion of melody. They refer to the constituent parts of melody and are therefore fundamental to understanding its qualities, which we will discuss next.
48. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. A comparison of music education across cultures
 - B. A definition of the audible spectrum
 - C. A discussion of the octave in Western music
 - D. The qualities of melody in music
49. How many pitches are in an octave in Western music?
- A. Seven
 - B. Eight
 - C. Twelve
 - D. Thirteen
50. The word “**adjacent**” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. beside each other
 - B. like each other
 - C. without each other
 - D. despite each other
51. The word “**that**” in the passage refers to
- A. half steps
 - B. smaller distances
 - C. fewer pitches
 - D. some cultures
52. According to paragraph 5, the term “**intervals**” is used in order to indicate
- A. the distance between two pitches
 - B. a specific segment of the frequency system
 - C. a vibration twice as fast as another
 - D. the same sound with a different name
53. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.
- A. Two or more enharmonic designations are assigned to every pitch.
 - B. Only black keys have more than one enharmonic designation.

- C. Some keys have less than two enharmonic designations.
 - D. The pitches are designated by the enharmonic keys.
54. The author mentions all of the following characteristics of the European octave EXCEPT
- A. seven letters
 - B. twelve half steps
 - C. thirteen keys
 - D. ten frequencies
55. It can be inferred that the author will continue this discussion by
- A. reviewing the previously defined terms
 - B. listing the constituent parts of melody
 - C. explaining the qualities of melody
 - D. comparing melodies of various cultures

II. WRITING SECTION (Questions 56 – 70)

Directions: You are going to read three passages, each followed by 5 questions. You may consider each passage to be an early draft of a student essay. Some of the sentences need to be corrected or revised.

Some questions require decisions about the structure of individual sentences. Other questions require decisions about the organization and development of the passage or about the appropriateness of particular language in light of the overall tone of the passage. For each question, choose the answer that best expresses the intended meaning clearly and precisely and that follows the conventions of standard written English.

Questions 56 – 60 refer to the following passage.

(1) Research has found that the average person sees almost 3,000 ads every day. (2) That sounds impossible. (3) When we think about advertising, you usually think of TV and radio commercials, and ads in newspapers and magazines.

(4) Your clothes probably have a brand name on them - a very common form of advertising.

(5) Many T-shirts and caps carry advertising for different products. (6) If you like to wear sports clothes, it probably carries the logo of a big international company or a professional sports team.

(7) Your favorite forms of entertainment are also filled with ads. (8) If you go to a soccer game, you would see the stadium had huge advertisements for all kinds of products. (9) Many soft drink companies put on concerts and other events. (10) In movies, you'll see characters driving a particular brand of car, or eating a popular snack food, because the manufacturers of the products paid to be in the film.

(11) The problem with all these kinds of advertising is that after some time, consumers don't notice them. (12) After we have seen ads on the train or in the bus many times we don't even read them, therefore advertisers have to find unusual places for ads to surprise us and make us pay attention to them. (13) These days, you can find advertising in restaurant bathrooms,

on ATM machines, and on the back of airplane seats. (14) On the Internet, one web page might have a dozen of ads, and you also find lots of ads in your e-mail. (15) Cars, taxis, and other vehicles have become moving commercials. (16) You see ads on public telephones, and in elevators. (17) There are even tiny ads on the apples in the supermarket. (18) As soon as, you'll see ads pressed into the sand on beaches!

56. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined part in sentence 3?

- A. TV and radio commercials are usually thought of
- B. we usually think of TV and radio commercials
- C. they are in TV and radio commercials
- D. TV and radio commercials are there

57. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined part in sentence 6?

- A. the logo of a big international company or a professional sports team will be probably carried by it
- B. we probably carry the logo of a big international company or a professional sports team
- C. they probably carry the logo of a big international company or a professional sports team
- D. they probably ask a big international company or a professional sports team to carry the logo

58. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 8?

- A. If you went to a soccer game, you will see the stadium has huge advertisements for all kinds of products.
- B. If you go to a soccer game, you would have seen the stadium has huge advertisements for all kinds of products.
- C. If you have gone to a soccer game, you would see the stadium would have huge advertisements for all kinds of products.
- D. If you go to a soccer game, you'll see the stadium has huge advertisements for all kinds of products.

59. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 12?

- A. After we have seen ads on the train or in the bus many times; we don't even read them. Therefore; advertisers have to find unusual places for ads to surprise us and make us pay attention to them.
- B. After we have seen ads on the train or in the bus many times we don't even read them. Therefore advertisers have to find unusual places for ads, to surprise us, and make us pay attention to them.
- C. After we have seen ads on the train or in the bus many times, we don't even read them; therefore, advertisers have to find unusual places for ads, to surprise us and make us pay attention to them.
- D. After we have seen ads on the train or in the bus many times, we don't even read them, therefore, advertisers have to find unusual places for ads to surprise us and make us pay attention to them.
60. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 18?
- A. Soon, you'll see ads pressed into the sand on beaches!
- B. You'll see ads pressed into the sand on beaches as soon as!
- C. You'll so soon see ads pressed into the sand on beaches, too!
- D. As soon as you expect, you'll see ads pressed into the sand on beaches!

Questions 61 – 65 refer to the following passage.

(1) Hans Andersen, a life-long fisherman, had a dream. (2) He wanted to sail around the world and he did it. (3) He got several sponsors subsidized his trip. (4) He bought a beautiful 40-foot yacht, with all the latest technical and safety gear, and had a pleasant voyage, except for almost sinking while going around the tips of South America and Africa.

(5) The voyage went so smoothly that, looking back on it, he felt they were too easy. (6) He needed a new challenge. (7) He decided to build his own boat. (8) In addition, that was nothing new, but several people had built their own boats and sailed them around the world. (9) No, he needed a unique boat. Watching TV commercials one day, he got it - ice cream

sticks! (10) He would be the first man who sailed around the world in a boat was built exclusively of ice cream sticks.

(11) Within three years, school children from all over Holland had sent Hans 15 million ice cream sticks. (12) He used these sticks to build a 45-foot replica of a Viking ship. (13) After all the sticks were glued together, Hans took his new boat out to sea on a one-week voyage. (14) "It's magnificent, and totally sea-worthy," he proclaimed.

(15) He plans to set sail in early 2008 with a crew of two. (16) He will sail across the Atlantic to Canada, and then down to Florida and through the Panama Canal then will travel to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tokyo around the tip of Africa, and back to Holland. (17) "If this trip succeeds," he joked, "my next goal will be to build a plane out of ice cream sticks and fly it around the world!"

61. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 3?

- A. He got several sponsors which subsidized his trip.
- B. He got several sponsors subsidized by his trip.
- C. He got several sponsors, subsidizing his trip.
- D. He got several sponsors who subsidized his trip.

62. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined part in sentence 5?

- A. he felt it was too easy
- B. it was felt too easy
- C. they were felt too easy
- D. feeling too easy

63. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 8?

- A. Therefore, that was nothing new, since several people had built their own boats and sailed them around the world.
- B. Conversely, that was nothing new, but several people had built their own boats and sailed them around the world.
- C. However, that was nothing new, because several people had built their own boats and sailed them around the world.

- D. Likely, that was nothing new, because several people had built their own boats and sailed them around the world.
64. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined part in sentence 10?
- A. sail around the world in a boat which was built exclusively of ice cream sticks
 - B. to sail around the world in a boat built exclusively of ice cream sticks
 - C. sailing around the world in a boat building exclusively of ice cream sticks
 - D. who wanted to sail around the world in a boat building exclusively of ice cream sticks
65. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 16?
- A. He will sail across the Atlantic to Canada and then down to Florida and through the Panama Canal then, will travel to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tokyo around the tip of Africa, and back to Holland.
 - B. He will sail across the Atlantic to Canada, and then down to Florida and through the Panama Canal then will travel to Los Angeles Honolulu Tokyo around the tip of Africa, and back to Holland.
 - C. He will sail across the Atlantic to Canada and then down to Florida and through the Panama Canal then will travel to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tokyo around the tip of Africa, and back to Holland.
 - D. He will sail across the Atlantic to Canada, and then down to Florida and through the Panama Canal, then he will travel to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tokyo, around the tip of Africa, and back to Holland.

Questions 66 – 70 refer to the following passage.

- (1) Michelle Brown was a single woman in her late twenties. (2) She lived in southern California and worked as a credit analyst. (3) She was cheerful, and people found her fun to be around. (4) Friends were always telling her how nice she was. (5) She was tidy with her finances. (6) She owned fifteen credit cards but had never been late on a single payment. (7) Ever since she was seventeen, she had perfect credit.

(8) On a winter day, Michelle received a message from someone at the bank about her new Dodge Ram pickup and the payment past due on the loan. (9) She returned the call and told the bank officer that there had to be a mistake; she hadn't bought a truck. (10) The officer quickly agreed that he must have had the wrong Michelle Brown. (11) The phone numbers on the credit application wasn't working. (12) To prove beyond a doubt that it was another Michelle Brown he was searching for, she told him her Social Security number. (13) She was stunned – it was the same one that was on the application.

(14) Alarmed, she called up the credit reporting agencies and told them that something fishy was going on. (15) They put a fraud alert on their credit and promised to send out a report on their recent purchases. (16) She checked with the Division of Motor vehicles and learned something astonishing: a duplicate driver's license had recently been issued to a Michelle Brown. (17) Someone else was using her name: her address, her Social Security number; and her driver's license. (18) It was as if someone was slowly erasing her identity.

(19) She had never broken a law, any law. (20) In time, she would learn that there was an arrest warrant out for Michelle Brown in Texas. (21) How could she be wanted by the police? (22) The charge was conspiracy to sell marijuana.

66. Which of the following is the best combination of sentence 5 and sentence 6?

- A. She was tidy with her finances so she owned fifteen credit cards but had never been late on a single payment.
- B. Because she was tidy with her finances, she owned fifteen credit cards but had never been late on a single payment.
- C. She was tidy with her finances - she owned fifteen credit cards but had never been late on a single payment.
- D. She was tidy with her finances, but she owned fifteen credit cards but had never been late on a single payment.

67. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined part in sentence 11?

- A. isn't working
- B. haven't been working

- C. aren't working
- D. weren't working

68. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 15?

- A. They put a fraud alert on her credit and promised to send out a report on their recent purchases.
- B. They put a fraud alert on their credit and promised to send out a report on her recent purchases.
- C. They put a fraud alert on her credit and promised to send out a report on her recent purchases.
- D. They put a fraud alert on a credit and promised to send out a report on her recent purchases.

69. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 17?

- A. Someone else was using her name, her address, her Social Security number, and her driver's license.
- B. Someone else was using her name, her address; her Social Security number and her driver's license.
- C. Someone else was using her name her address, her Social Security number and her driver's license.
- D. Someone else was using her name; her address; her Social Security number; and her driver's license.

70. Which of the following is the best order of sentences 19-22?

- A. 19, 21, 20, 22
- B. 20, 22, 19, 21
- C. 21, 19, 20, 22
- D. 22, 19, 21, 20

III. LISTENING SECTION (Optional section)

In the Listening section, you will be asked to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. The entire Listening test will last approximately 25 minutes. There are three parts to this section, with particular directions for each part.

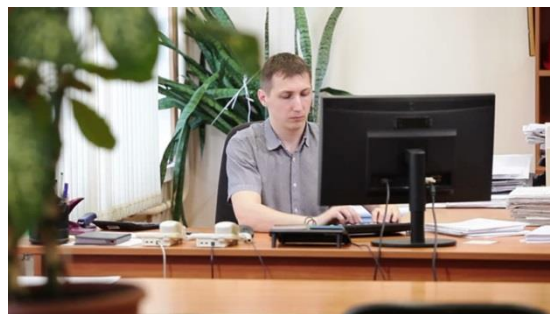
LISTENING PART 1 (Questions 71 – 80)

Directions: For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test booklet. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and fill in the corresponding circle of your answer. The statements will not be printed in your test booklet and will be spoken only ONCE.

Look at the example item below.

Example

Statement (B), “the man is working at the desk”, is the best description of the picture, so you should select answer (B) and mark it on your answer sheet.



71.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

72.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

73.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

74.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

75.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

76.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

77.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

78.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

79.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

80.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

LISTENING PART 2 (Questions 81 – 90)

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear **four** short selections. At the end of each selection, you will be asked two or three questions about what was said, each followed by four possible answers, (A), (B), (C) or (D). The questions and answers are printed in your test booklet. You will hear each selection only ONCE.

Select the BEST answer and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. There is no sample question for this part.

Questions 81 – 82 refer to the following conversation

81. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. in a school
 - B. in a factory
 - C. in the library
 - D. in a doctor's office
82. What is Ms. Henderson doing?
- A. having an interview with a Chemistry teacher
 - B. making an appointment with a doctor
 - C. having a meeting with the library staff
 - D. putting goods into the warehouse

Questions 83 – 84 refer to the following talk

83. What happened in the first accident?
- A. A car collided with a truck.
 - B. Two trucks slid off the road.
 - C. A car hit a bus.
 - D. The driver fell asleep in his truck.
84. What time did the second accident occur?
- A. 12:00.
 - B. 1:00.

- C. 1:30.
- D. 2:00.

Questions 85 – 87 refer to the following conversation

85. When will the film start?
- A. in fifteen minutes
 - B. in five minutes
 - C. in ten minutes
 - D. in twenty minutes
86. What does the woman want to eat?
- A. popcorn
 - B. a pizza
 - C. a hamburger
 - D. a sandwich
87. What else does the woman want?
- A. a coke
 - B. an orange juice
 - C. a lemonade
 - D. a beer

Questions 88 – 90 refer to the following talk

88. Who most likely is the speaker?
- A. a visitor to a museum
 - B. a museum tour guide
 - C. a police
 - D. an artist
89. How long will guests be on their own?
- A. for a couple of hours
 - B. for half an hour

- C. for an hour
 - D. as much as they want
90. What will happen at noon?
- A. The tour will start.
 - B. The bus will start.
 - C. They will go to a famous restaurant.
 - D. They will visit the gift shops.

LISTENING PART 3 (Questions 91 – 100)

Directions: You will now hear some extended dialogues or monologues. You will hear each passage only ONCE. After each dialogue or monologue, you will be asked several questions about what you have just heard. These questions are also printed in your test booklet.

Select the best answer to each question from among the four choices printed in your test booklet and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. There is no sample question for this part.

Questions 91 – 95 refer to the following conversation

91. Why does the student visit the professor?
- A. To discuss an upcoming assignment
 - B. To talk about his recent presentation
 - C. To dispute a grade he received
 - D. To go over a report he just wrote
92. How does the student feel about the grade he received?
- A. Disappointed
 - B. Excited
 - C. Very angry
 - D. Happy

93. What does the professor say about the student's presentation?
- A. The student made a few factual errors.
 - B. The student's presentation was better than everyone else's.
 - C. The student's presentation was not well-organized.
 - D. The student made some spelling errors.
94. What can be inferred about the professor?
- A. He explains to his students exactly what they did wrong on their work.
 - B. He allows his students to resubmit their work to get a higher grade.
 - C. He prefers to have his students give presentations than to take tests.
 - D. He gives fairly high grades to the majority of his students
95. What can be inferred from the student's response to the professor: "Factual errors? But I checked over everything I said twice"?
- A. He is upset with himself for being wrong.
 - B. He doubts what the professor just told him.
 - C. He thinks the professor graded him too low.
 - D. He wants the professor to reconsider his grade.

Questions 96 – 100 refer to the following lecture/ discussion

96. What is the lecture mainly about?
- A. The birds in the South
 - B. The food the birds prefer
 - C. The reason why birds migrate
 - D. The places where birds can get food
97. What does the professor mean when he says, "That's part of the reason. But there is another one, too."?
- A. To indicate that the student's answer totally correct
 - B. To indicate that the student's answer totally wrong
 - C. To indicate that the student's answer is incomplete
 - D. To indicate that the student's answer is not interesting

98. According to the professor, what is the main reason that birds migrate?
- A. food
 - B. spring
 - C. instinct
 - D. accommodation
99. How does the professor talk about bird migration?
- A. By giving an example of one species of bird migration
 - B. By comparing different destinations birds migrate to
 - C. By giving explanations why birds migrate
 - D. By listing characteristics of birds
100. What happens to the food sources in Northern climates during winter?
- A. There is no food.
 - B. The amount of food available decreases.
 - C. The amount of food increases.
 - D. There are more food sources.

This is the end of the English Test.



THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

VII. THE SAMPLE ENGLISH TEST – ANSWER KEYS

I. READING SECTION**VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (Questions 01 – 20)**

1. C	6. A	11. A	16. B
2. D	7. D	12. B	17. A
3. C	8. B	13. C	18. C
4. B	9. A	14. A	19. A
5. B	10. D	15. A	20. B

USE OF ENGLISH (Questions 21 – 40)

21. D	26. C	31. C	36. C
22. D	27. B	32. B	37. C
23. D	28. B	33. A	38. A
24. A	29. D	34. B	39. D
25. B	30. A	35. A	40. C

READING COMPREHENSION (Questions 41 – 55)

41. D	45. A	48. B	52. A
42. A	46. D	49. B	53. A
43. B	47. A	50. A	54. D
44. B		51. D	55. C

II. WRITING SECTION (Questions 56 – 70)

56. B	61. D	66. C
57. C	62. A	67. D
58. D	63. C	68. C
59. C	64. B	69. A
60. A	65. D	70. B

III. LISTENING SECTION (Optional section)**LISTENING PART 1 (Questions 71 – 80)**

71. C	75. A	79. A
72. C	76. A	80. A
73. B	77. C	
74. D	78. A	

LISTENING PART 2 (Questions 81 – 90)

81. A	85. C	89. C
82. C	86. A	90. D
83. C	87. B	
84. C	88. B	

LISTENING PART 3 (Questions 91 – 100)

91. B	95. B	99. C
92. A	96. C	100. B
93. A	97. C	
94. A	98. A	



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VIII. THE SAMPLE ENGLISH TEST – EXPLANATIONS TO THE SECTIONS

I. READING SECTION

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (Questions 01 – 20)

1. (C) is correct because the correct verb form that follows *allow* is a to-infinitive. The verb *use* in (A) is a bare infinitive; *using* in (B) is a gerund or present participle; and *used* in (D) is a past participle.
2. (D) is correct because the correct verb form that follows *enjoy* is a gerund. The verb *do* in (A) is a bare infinitive; *to do* in (B) is a to-infinitive; and *done* in (C) is a past participle.
3. (C) is correct because the correct verb tense that is signaled by the time expression *in 2003* is past simple. The verb tense *is winning* in (A) is present continuous; *wins* in (B) is simple present; and *has won* in (D) is present perfect.
4. (B) is correct because the adjective *disappointed* is the most appropriate to the meaning of the context of Sue's poor academic performance. The adjective *passive* in (A) refers to behavior rather than feeling whereas *satisfied* in (C) and *pleased* in (D) imply the positive meaning which is not appropriate to the context.
5. (B) is correct because it is the most appropriate to the context in which the permission should be obtained before a person joins a trip. The noun *beauty* in (A), *disagreement* in (C) and *danger* in (D) do not match the context.
6. (A) is correct because it is the most appropriate in the context in which different countries join the competitions in the Olympic Games. Other choices are not.
7. (D) is correct because it is the most appropriate in the context in which *me* is attracted by a beautiful smile. Other choices are not.

8. (B) is correct because it collocates with *subject*. Other adjectives do not; it is not natural to make up such phrases like *a careful subject*, *a depressed subject* or *a comfortable subject*.
9. (A) is correct because it is the most appropriate in the context in which the people who play in a water polo team are called players. The words *friends* in (B) and *mates* in (C) should be used in other contexts such as a class or a house. The word *hands* in (D) do not refer to people in a team.
10. (D) is correct because it collocates with *join*. The phrases like *join biologists*, *join leftovers* and *join certificates* are not lexically appropriate.
11. (A) is correct because it is grammatical; the relative pronoun *whose* is used correctly in the noun phrase *whose parents* and refers to the preceding proper noun *Carla*. (B) should be changed into *the parents of whom* to be correct. (C) and (D) are completely wrong.
12. (B) is correct because it is the most appropriate to the meaning of the context; an endangered species is the one in the danger of extinction. The word *dangering* in (A) does not exist. The adjectives *wounded* in (C) and *impressive* (D) do not match the context.
13. (C) is correct because it is the most appropriate to the context in which the company commits itself to providing quality products. Other choices are not.
14. (A) is correct because it is the most appropriate to the meaning of the context; *eventually* means *finally*. Other choices are not. The adverb *contractually* in (B) means *according to the contract*; and *wholly* in (C) means *completely*. *At lastly* in (D) is not grammatical.
15. (A) is correct because it responds to the two grammatical conditions like present simple signaled by *it is obvious* and passive voice signaled by *by older students*. Other choices do not. (B) is an active present perfect; (C) is an active present simple; and (D) is a passive past perfect.
16. (B) is correct because it responds to the two grammatical conditions like past simple signaled by *not before* a simple past verb and passive voice signaled by the noun

damage and verb *cause*. Other choices do not. (A) is a passive present perfect; (C) is an active past continuous; and (D) is a passive past perfect.

17. (A) is correct because it is both grammatically and lexically appropriate. The verb *warned* is appropriate to express the meaning of *had better not*; and the following phrase *against going near that fierce dog* is grammatical. (B) is wrong due to the use of *suggested* and the incorrect following phrase *not to go* which should be *not going*. (C) is wrong due to the use of *advised* and the incorrect following phrase *not going near* which should be *not to go*. (D) is wrong due to the use of *prevented*.
18. (C) is correct because it is grammatical in the inversion in which an adverbial phrase is placed at the beginning of the sentence. Other choices are not correct.
19. (A) is correct because it is the most appropriate to the meaning of the context in which federal government would provide employers with some financial help for their insurance premium. Other choices are not appropriate.
20. (B) is correct because it is the most appropriate to the meaning of the context in which the teacher was distracted by the students' irrelevant questions. Other choices are not appropriate.

USE OF ENGLISH (Questions 21 – 40)

21. The answer is (D). In reported speech, inversion must not be used in the reported clause. The correct form for (D) should be '*they thought*'.
22. The answer is (D). The comparison is between the language of the child and the language of other people, not between the child and other people. The correct form for (D) should be '*like that of other people*'.
23. The answer is (D). The structure 'not only...but also' is used, so 'as well' becomes redundant.
24. The answer is (A). The conjunction adverb 'however' must not be used with a noun. The correct form for (A) should be '*no matter what*'.
25. The answer is (B). The correct structure is '*It was not until that + clause*'.

26. The answer is (C). After the verb ‘explain’, the preposition ‘to’ is required: *to explain something to someone* or *to explain to someone something*. The correct form for (C) must be ‘*to the children*’.
27. The answer is (B). This sentence lacks the main verb. The correct form for (B) must be ‘*combine*’.
28. The answer is (B). The sentence is used in the present tense. The correct form for (B) must be ‘*turn off*’.
29. The answer is (D). This sentence describes an unreal situation in the present, so a type 2 conditional sentence is used. The correct form for (D) must be ‘*buy*’.
30. The answer is (A). The noun ‘*opposition*’ is uncountable, thus the verb *to be* must agree with the noun. The correct form for (A) must be ‘*was*’.
31. The answer is (C). This sentence already has the subject “*Jane Addams*”, so the pronoun ‘*she*’ is unnecessarily used. The phrase ‘*social worker, author and spokeswoman for the peace and women’s suffrage movements*’ is used in a reduced relative clause. The correct form for (C) must be ‘*received*’.
32. The answer is (B). This sentence has a relative clause. Thus, the pronoun ‘*she*’ must be omitted. The correct form for (B) must be ‘*who*’.
33. The answer is (A). To talk about a past habit, ‘*used to*’ must be followed by a bare infinitive. The correct form for (A) must be ‘*smoke*’.
34. The answer is (B). In this sentence, the superlative adjective must be used. The correct form for (B) must be ‘*best*’.
35. The answer is (A). This is a passive voice structure. The correct form for (A) must be ‘*said*’.
36. The answer is (C). The two clauses are already joined by the conjunction ‘*although*’, so the conjunction ‘*but*’ becomes redundant.
37. The answer is (C). This clause used the passive voice in the simple past tense. The correct form for (C) must be ‘*generated*’.

38. The answer is (A). Both the subordinate clause and the main clause have the same subject 'I'. Therefore, when the subject is reduced, a gerund must be used. The correct form for (A) must be '*having been told*'.
39. The answer is (D). An adjective can be used with 'the' to form a plural noun. The correct form for (D) must be '*the handicapped*'.
40. The answer is (C). The subject of the subordinate clause is 'my car', not 'I'. The correct form for (C) must be '*while I was driving*'.

READING COMPREHENSION (Questions 41 – 55)

41. The answer is (D). The main idea is mentioned in "*ideas for sleeping cars abounded at the time, but these ideas were unworkable. It unfortunately took the death of a president to make the sleeping car a viable reality.*" in paragraph 1.
42. The answer is (A). "*The Pioneer*" is the most meaningful choice because it (The Pioneer) was useless and could not fit through train stations and over bridges.
43. The answer is (B). This is mentioned in "*One type of car that was not available for public use prior to the Civil War, however, was a sleeping car, and ideas for sleeping cars abounded at the time.*"
44. The answer is (B). The word "*test*" meaning "*trial*" is described in "*Cabinet-maker George M. Pullman had recognized the demand for sleeping cars and had worked on developing "experimental models" of sleeping cars in the decade leading up to the Civil War.*"
45. The answer is (A). It is said that "*However, in spite of the fact that he had made successful test runs on the Chicago and Alton Railroads with his models, George M. Pullman was unable to sell his idea because his models were too wide and too high for existing train stations and bridges.*"
46. The answer is (D). Paragraph 2 says that "*In 1863, after spending time working as a storekeeper in a Colorado mining town, he invested his savings of twenty thousand dollars, a huge fortune at that time and all the money that he had in the world, in a luxurious sleeping car that he named the Pioneer.*"

47. The answer is (A). The choice is clear because of the fact that “*following President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the state of Illinois, Lincoln's birthplace, wanted to transport the presidential casket in the finest fashion possible. The Pullman Pioneer was the most elegant car around.*”
48. The answer is (B). The main topic is found in the title, "*The Audible Frequency Spectrum*" and in the topic sentence, "*Every musical culture of the world uses only a certain number of frequencies from the audible spectrum.*"
49. The answer is (B). Paragraph 3 states that "*In European-based music, the octave represents an eight-pitch structure, but if you count the number of white and black piano keys in an octave, you will count thirteen.*"
50. The answer is (A). In the context “*from a white key to a black key and vice versa or, where there is no intervening black key, from a white key to a white key*”, “*adjacent*” means “*beside each other.*”
51. The answer is (D). Paragraph 4 says "*Some cultures, such as that [the culture among some cultures] of Bali (Indonesia), use fewer pitches with wider distances between them; others use more pitches- twenty-two in Indian music, twenty-four in Arabic music.*"
52. The answer is (A). The word “*intervals*” is shown after the hyphen “*specifiable distances between two pitches.*”
53. The answer is (A), which is a paraphrase of the statement. *At least two* means “two or more.”
54. The answer is (D). “Ten frequencies” is not mentioned in the passage.
55. The answer is (C) because the author states that this discussion was “*fundamental to understanding its qualities*” in reference to the qualities of “*melody*” and states that “*we will discuss [melody] next,*” it may be concluded that the discussion will continue on the topic of melody.

II. WRITING SECTION (Questions 56 – 70)

56. The answer is (B). The subject in the previous clause is ‘we’, and (B) has the same subject. In other choices, there is a subject shift.
57. The answer is (C). The subject ‘they’ in (C) refers to the noun phrase ‘sports clothes’.
58. The answer is (D). The context expresses a possible future, so (D) is the correct choice with the structure ‘will + infinitive’ in the main clause.
59. The answer is (C). (C) has the correct punctuation: the semi colon is equivalent to the full stop, and the word that follows is not capitalized. ‘therefore’ is the transition used to connect two clauses equivalent to two sentences.
60. The answer is (A). (A) has the correct transition as a time expression for the future.
61. The answer is (D). (D) has the relative pronoun ‘who’ as the subject for the verb ‘subsidized’.
62. The answer is (A). The subject ‘it’ in (A) refers to the noun ‘voyage’ mentioned before.
63. The answer is (C). The transition ‘However’ in (C) contrasts the idea mentioned in the sentence before.
64. The answer is (B). (B) has the structure ‘the first ... to do something’ and the relative clause omitting ‘which was’.
65. The answer is (D). (D) has the correct punctuation and the second subject for the second verb.
66. The answer is (C). Sentence 6 is a detail which supports sentence 5, so (C) has the correct punctuation (the hyphen) to express this meaning.
67. The answer is (D). The verb form ‘weren’t’ agrees with the subject ‘numbers’.
68. The answer is (C). (C) has the possessive adjective ‘her’ which refers to the subject ‘she’.
69. The answer is (A). (A) has the correct punctuation: the comma separates the noun phrases in the list.
70. The answer is (B). (B) tells the story in the chronological order.

III. LISTENING SECTION (Optional section)

LISTENING PART 1 (Questions 71 – 80)

71. The answer is (C). There are boats at the beach, not on the water.
72. The answer is (C). “He is on a farm” is suitable with the picture of cows and the surrounding.
73. The answer is (B). In the picture, the man is jumping up high and throwing the ball into the basket.
74. The answer is (D). In the picture, “the women are shaking hands, smiling” best indicates that “they’re greeting each other”.
75. The answer is (A). “The doctors are performing an operation.” “The technicians” or “the lazy workers” in choices (C) and (D) are not appropriate.
76. The answer is (A). The boy is watching television, not doing homework, eating or making lunch.
77. The answer is (C). Some vegetables have been put on a scale to be weighed. “displayed for sale” in choice (A) is not clear. “being cleaned” or “been cut into small pieces” in other choices are wrong.
78. The answer is (A). A man is planting some trees, not petting his dog, sunbathing or feeding animals.
79. The answer is (A). The box is full of toys. “bowls and plates”, “dishwasher” and “refrigerator” in other choices are not appropriate.
80. The answer is (A). The building is on the lake, not in the mountains, in the field or in the forest.

LISTENING PART 2 (Questions 81 – 90)

81. The answer is (A). The woman comes to see the principal to have an interview for the chemistry teacher position; therefore, the conversation mostly takes place at a school.
82. The answer is (C). The man says that Ms. Henderson is meeting with the library staff.
83. The answer is (C). “A car collided with a bus at the corner of Belmont Avenue and Walker Road around noon today”.

84. The answer is (C). “A second accident occurred at Keller Street and Kings Lane at 1:30.”
85. The answer is (C). The man says “The film doesn’t start for another ten minutes.”
86. The answer is (A). To respond to the man’s question, “Do you want something to eat?” the woman says “I’ll have some popcorn.”
87. The answer is (B). Following the man’s question, “Do you want anything to drink with that?” the woman says “I would like an orange juice, please.”
88. The answer is (B). The speaker says “My name is Lina and I’ll be your guide today.”
89. The answer is (C). It is stated in the talk that “The guided part of the tour will end at noon, but you will have one hour afterwards to explore on your own and visit our gift shop before your bus arrives to pick you up.”
90. The answer is (D). According to the speaker, “The guided part of the tour will end at noon, but you will have one hour afterwards to explore on your own and visit our gift shop before your bus arrives to pick you up.” Therefore, choice (D) is the best answer.

LISTENING PART 3 (Questions 91 – 100)

91. The answer is (B). Right at the beginning, the student comes with the information and questions “I’m so glad that I finished my presentation. So, uh, what do you think of it? Did I do all right?”. “upcoming assignment” or “a report” in other choices is wrong information.
92. The answer is (A). When the professor says he gives the student an A-, the student says “That’s a little disappointing.”
93. The answer is (A). The professor says, “I believe you make a few factual errors in your presentation.”
94. The answer is (A). To explain clearly the factual errors, the professor says, “you need to do a better job of fact-checking in the future” and “... I made a list of the four errors that I caught in your presentation. Take a look.”
95. The answer is (B). “I checked over everything I said twice” can be inferred as “I couldn’t make those mistakes.”

96. The answer is (C). After introducing the topic of the lesson “ I’d like to discuss bird migration now”, the professor asks a question to brainstorm” Does anyone know why they do that?”, then he discusses the reasons why birds migrate “ because of food.... avoid freezing....need safer place to breed”.
97. The answer is (C). When the professor responds “That’s part of the reason”, he indicates that the student’s answer is only partially complete. There are other reasons as well.
98. The answer is (A). The professor states that “ Bird migration is basically about finding food source.....Birds migrates because of food”
99. The answer is (C). The professor focuses on the fact that birds migrate to find food. He gives details about how cold climate changes the environment and how harsh it is to find food.
100. The answer is (B). When the student asks about the “food sources in northern climes during winter”, the professor says “there are some. But remember that the amount of food available decreases. As a result, many animals compete for dwindling amounts of food.”



THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

IX. THE SAMPLE ENGLISH TEST – AUDIO SCRIPTS

71. A. There are boats on the water.
B. There are boats at the park.
C. There are boats at the beach.
D. There is a boat in the museum.
72. A. The man is in a sports stadium.
B. He is near an office building.
C. He is on a farm.
D. He is in a city.
73. A. The man is in a pool.
B. The man is playing basketball
C. The man is borrowing a ball.
D. The man is clapping his hands.
74. A. They're looking at a book.
B. They're trying to cook.
C. They're reading a newspaper.
D. They're greeting each other.
75. A. The doctors are performing an operation.
B. The men are playing golf.
C. The lazy workers are taking a nap.
D. The technicians are discussing the equipment.
76. A. The boy is watching television.
B. The boy is doing homework.
C. The boy is eating.
D. The boy is making lunch.
77. A. Some vegetables have been displayed for sale.
B. Some vegetables are being cleaned.
C. Some vegetables have been put on a scale to be weighed.
D. Some vegetables have been cut into small pieces.
78. A. A man is planting some trees.
B. A man is petting his dog.
C. A man is sunbathing on the grass.
D. A man is feeding some animals.

79. A. The box is full of toys.
B. The bowls and plates are broken.
C. The dishwasher is almost full.
D. The dishes are in the refrigerator.

80. A. The building is on the lake.
B. The building is in the mountains.
C. The building is in the field.
D. The building is in the forest.

Questions 81 – 82 refer to the following conversation

Woman : Hello, I'm here to see Principal Henderson.

Man : Do you have an appointment?

Woman : Yes, I'm Amy Reynolds. I'm her 3:00 interview for the chemistry teacher position.

Man : OK. Please take a seat. Ms. Henderson is meeting with the library staff. She'll be out shortly.

Questions 83 – 84 refer to the following talk

Our first heavy rainfall of the season has arrived, and with it some very wet roads and low visibility conditions. The driving out there is dangerous today, folks, and already we have some traffic accidents to report. A car collided with a bus at the corner of Belmont Avenue and Walker Road around noon today. No injuries were reported. A second accident occurred at Keller Street and Kings Lane at 1 :30. Two cars and a truck slid off the road. The truck driver has been taken to the hospital. We're expecting the rain to continue all day, but things are looking up. Sunny weather will arrive Wednesday and should stay with us the rest of the week. Meanwhile, drive safely.

Questions 85 – 87 refer to the following conversation

Man : Do you want something to eat? The film doesn't start for another ten minutes and I'm pretty hungry.

Woman : Sure, I'll have some popcorn. No butter, please but make sure they put on a lot of salt.

Man : All of that salt is not good for you. And it will make you thirsty. Do you want anything to drink with that?

Woman : Yes, I would like an orange juice, please.

Questions 88 – 90 refer to the following talk

Good morning. My name is Lina and I'll be your guide today. It's now 8:45 and we'll starting our tour of the galleries at 9:00. But before we begin, I have some announcements to make. We don't allow visitors to take pictures of the pictures of the art-work or use video equipment inside the exhibits. The guided part of the tour will end at noon, but you will have one hour afterwards to explore on your own and visit our gift shop before your bus arrives to pick you up. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask. I hope you have a wonderful visit.

Questions 91 – 95 refer to the following conversation

Student : Professor Gordon, is it okay if I drop in? I'm so glad that I finished my presentation. So, uh, what do you think of it? Did I do all right?

Professor: Overall, I was impressed with your work, Matt. I'd say that you did a pretty good job for covering most of the material.

Student : Thank you for saying that, sir. So, um... did I get an A on the presentation?

Professor: Well, you didn't get an A. I felt that your work was worth an A- though.

Student : Oh... That's a little disappointing. Do you mind telling me what I didn't do well enough on?

Professor: Hmm... Like I just said, you did well on your topic. However, I believe you make a few factual errors in your presentation.

Student : Factual errors? But I checked over everything I said twice.

Professor: Well, I don't know what to say... except that you need to do a better job of fact-checking in the future. Here... I made a list of the four errors that I caught in your presentation. Take a look.

Student : Oh, yes, I uh, I see. I did mess up, didn't I? Well, anyway, thanks for giving me an A- in that case.

Professor: There's no need to thank me. Aside from these four errors, the rest of your presentation was absolutely perfect. You earned that grade, Matt.

Questions 96 – 100 refer to the following lecture/ discussion

Professor: Shall we continue with our next topic? I'd like to discuss bird migration now.

We all know that birds migrate South in winter and North in spring. "Does anyone know why they do that?"

Student 1: They're looking for warmer weather, right?

Professor: Well ... That's part of the reason. But there's another one, too. Anyone else?

Student 2: Uh, they're looking for food?

Professor: Precisely. Many scientists have researched bird migration and have come up with their own theories on why birds migrate. Not all of them, uh, agree with each other. However, there's one thing they all agree on: Bird migration is basically about finding food sources. Of course, there are other reasons. For instance, birds need to reach warmer climates to avoid freezing. Also, they need safe places, uh, to breed. There are other theories, too. But, when you get down to it, birds migrate because of food. It's the driving force behind them flying, in some cases, thousands of miles.

So, what happened to the food in the places the birds were before they migrated ... ?

Well, think about it. As winter comes, most vegetation dies. The ground freezes, and, in many places, there's snow on the ground. This makes foraging hard or even impossible. Simply put, finding food becomes incredibly difficult. However, when birds head south, they go to places that are warm even in winter. Therefore, there are more, um, sources of food for them. This provides them with nourishment and decreases their chances of starving. As for the few

birds that, for whatever reason, fail to migrate, many actually succumb to starvation.

Student 2: Are there really no food sources in northern climes during winter?

Professor: Well, sure, there are some. But remember that the amount of food available decreases. As a result, many animals compete for dwindling amounts of food. What happens is that some birds can find food while most others cannot. Therefore, most birds avoid this issue by migrating to places with an abundance of food.