

MSU-CELP PRACTICE TEST 1

Certificate of English Language Proficiency

English Language Center



Michigan State University



**DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL
YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**THINK ABOUT IT,
WRITE ABOUT IT!**

**MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of
English Writing Ability**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WRITING ABILITY SECTION:

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 composition on **ONE** of the two topics below. You have 35 minutes to complete the composition.

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. In some high school and university classes, teachers require students to work together on specific projects. Each student then gets a grade based on the group's success. Some students are quite happy to receive a grade based on the collaborative work of the group, while others feel that being graded as part of a group is not fair and may penalize good students for the poor work of lazier students. What is your opinion about being graded as part of a group? Explain your position with clear arguments and examples.



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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 FOR LISTENING ABILITY SECTION:

- 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

Homegrown vegetables

1. Which of the following is true about Mary's produce?
 - a. Not all of the produce she eats comes from her garden.
 - b. She's not able to sell as much produce as she'd like.
 - c. She is eating more fresh produce now that she's retired.

Backpacking

2. How does the man respond when the woman says she would like to go backpacking in the Grand Canyon, too?
 - a. He confirms that the Grand Canyons is a very popular destination for hiking.
 - b. He cautions that preparation and planning are essential to safe backpacking.
 - c. He warns that the Grand Canyon may not be a suitable trip for the woman.

Talk between friends about a meeting with a university advisor

3. What is the man's advice to the woman?
 - a. to satisfy the prerequisites before applying
 - b. to have another professor review her transcripts
 - c. to double-check the course requirements for her program

Exercise at older ages

4. What did the woman tell her doctor about exercising?
 - a. She wasn't convinced that exercising would be beneficial for her.
 - b. She was concerned about getting injured.
 - c. She hadn't been exercising as much as she used to.

Thai food

5. What does the man particularly like about Thai cooking?
 - a. large dishes that are shared by many people
 - b. the exotic flavors that are very different from cuisine in the West
 - c. the balance between shared and individual dishes

The weather forecast

6. What does the man say about weather conditions?
- that thunderstorms are expected in the afternoon
 - that the weather is unpredictable at higher altitudes
 - that the weather forecast in the paper is probably more accurate

Potluck invitation

7. What does the woman ask the man to do?
- bring food to the party
 - bring drinks to the party
 - arrive early to the party

Apology for loud music

8. The man thought it was okay for his music to be loud because _____.
- he assumed his neighbors weren't around
 - he was celebrating his birthday
 - he wanted to entertain his friend

Part 2: Longer Conversations

In this section you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation you will read between three and five 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 _____.
- this Monday
 - this Friday
 - next Monday
10. According to Sarah, George is _____.
- good at chemistry
 - often absent
 - her good friend
11. Edward was absent from Monday's class because _____.
- he was ill
 - he wanted to get tickets to a concert
 - he had to take an exam
12. What is most upsetting to George?
- He doesn't approve of missing classes.
 - He wanted Edward to buy a ticket for him, too.
 - He thinks Edward is taking advantage of him.
13. How does Sarah feel about the situation?
- She thinks George should share his notes with his friend.
 - She thinks George should ignore his friend's request.
 - She thinks Edward should apologize to George.

A meeting between two teachers

14. What is the subject of the book that the man borrowed?
 - a. brain changes that occur during education
 - b. what psychologists can learn from educators
 - c. how anthropology is connected to education

15. What did the man think of the book?
 - a. He thought it would be of interest to anthropology students.
 - b. He thought it would be suitable for future teachers.
 - c. He thought it would radically alter many teachers' styles.

16. Why is the man considering not using an anthropology textbook this semester?
 - a. He thinks it is difficult to find quality textbooks in his field.
 - b. He thinks his students would prefer shorter readings from books and magazines.
 - c. He thinks the psychology book he borrowed would be more appropriate to use.

During class break: questions about a Memorial Day project

17. The second paragraph of the paper should be about _____.
 - a. Memorial Day in the US
 - b. Memorial Day in the student's own country
 - c. a 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 write poems praising the soldiers.

19. The student was asked to write about _____ in the third paragraph.
 - a. the events he attended on Memorial Day
 - b. his personal thoughts on Memorial Day
 - c. how Memorial Day is celebrated

20. What will happen if the student turns in the paper late?
 - a. His paper will not be graded.
 - b. His teacher will be angry.
 - c. He will not be able to earn full credit.

Part 3: Extended Discourse

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

A visit to the museum

21. What characterized Dali's early experience during his artistic training?
 - a. He was proficient in a variety of styles.
 - b. He specialized in Surrealism.
 - c. He refused to practice styles he did not enjoy.

22. Which of the following is an example of Dali's rebelliousness?
 - a. his ability to paint in many styles
 - b. his refusal to be examined by his instructors
 - c. his opinion of the painter Raphael

23. How did Dali become familiar with Surrealism?
 - a. through interaction with another Surrealist artist
 - b. through viewing Surrealist works in museums
 - c. through studying Surrealism in art school

24. Dali's Surrealist period of artistic work occurred during _____.
 - a. the first period of his career
 - b. the second period of his career
 - c. the final period of his career

25. What made Dali different from other Surrealists?
 - a. He painted in many styles.
 - b. He traveled to the United States.
 - c. He refused to connect art with politics.

26. What did Dali do after World War II began?
 - a. He met his wife and left Surrealism.
 - b. He left school and joined the Surrealist movement.
 - c. He traveled to the United States and began his classical period.

27. Which of the following best describes Nuclear Mysticism?
 - a. It was the third major stage of Dali's career.
 - b. It was invented by Andre Breton.
 - c. It combined physical and spiritual themes.

28. Throughout her speech, how does the tour guide describe Dali?
 - a. He had a unique perspective on the world.
 - b. He was satisfied with what he accomplished.
 - c. He was frustrated by religion.

29. What is the main focus of the presentation?
 - a. a biographical overview of Dali's life
 - b. a critical review of Dali's important works
 - c. the ways in which Dali influenced Surrealism

30. Overall, the tone of the presentation is _____.
a. critical
b. objective
c. personal

Future plans

31. What does the man say about the city he will be staying in?
a. It hasn't been finalized yet.
b. It will be Stuttgart.
c. It was announced on the university website.
32. What is the man planning to do in Germany?
a. complete an internship
b. take language classes
c. interview for jobs
33. What does the man think about the application process?
a. It is highly competitive.
b. It isn't too difficult to be accepted.
c. It is too formal.
34. Why will the man not participate in the program in Cologne?
a. It is not required by his company.
b. His language skills are proficient enough.
c. He doesn't think he needs to take classes to improve.
35. What will the man do during the second month of his trip?
a. visit a variety of cities
b. take language classes
c. stay with his friend
36. What does the man say people find surprising about Stuttgart?
a. cultural activities in the city
b. the industrial history of the city
c. the geography of the city
37. Why is the man planning to stay in hostels in Europe?
a. They are an economical choice.
b. They are common throughout Europe.
c. His friend recommended them.
38. What will the woman be doing during her summer break?
a. going on a weeklong biking trip
b. traveling to other parts of Europe
c. camping with her husband
39. Why does the woman prefer a quiet place in nature?
a. She dislikes adventures and excitement.
b. She is an avid cyclist.
c. She seeks a balance for her everyday life.

40. Why does the woman have to leave at the end of the conversation?
- a. She has to get ready for her vacation.
 - b. She has to meet her husband.
 - c. She has to pick up her daughter.



THIS IS THE END OF THE CELP PRACTICE LISTENING TEST.

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GRAMMAR YOU CAN USE!

MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of English Grammar

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GRAMMAR SECTION:

- This grammar test has 40 questions.
- You have 20 minutes to answer all 40 questions. For each question, choose the ONE BEST answer.
- For each question, 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. haven't decided to
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. same
b. both
c. so
d. also

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 will we leave for the museum?"
"The teacher asked that we _____ there by 9:00 a.m."
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. for 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. had used to
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 rely on
b. being relied on
c. relying on
d. to be relied on
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 region _____ many people were living in poverty.
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. anymore
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. has 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.
- all those
 - all of them
 - all of whom
 - all of which
72. _____ in front of this building is not allowed; your car will be towed away.
- Parking
 - Park
 - Parked
 - The parking
73. The news that a new medicine has been developed to treat lung cancer _____ encouraging.
- are
 - be
 - is
 - were
74. Of all the movies I have seen, this one is _____.
- my absolute favorite
 - absolutely favorite of mine
 - the absolute favorite for me
 - the absolute my favorite
75. There was an offensive smell _____ from my neighbor's house.
- come
 - came
 - coming
 - comes
76. The cafeteria always serves spicy food, _____ I am really not fond of.
- what
 - this
 - and
 - which
77. Tim had no sooner arrived home _____ he received a call from his mother.
- when
 - than
 - that
 - and
78. You _____ that chapter because it is critical to understanding the rest of the book.
- had better not skip
 - had not better skip
 - not had better skip
 - did not better skip

79. Paul 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 FOR READING ABILITY SECTION:

- 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.
- For each question, 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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Reading passage 1

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. Read the introduction carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Community spirit

2 It is common in most communities for people to help others in need. Sometimes this is product
of **societal expectations**, and other times, it happens following a tragedy or a natural disaster, such as an
earthquake, flood, or hurricane. **(A)**

4 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
6 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,
8 neighbors help with all of the necessary tasks of homebuilding. It is **amazing** that these homes are built in
less than a week!

10 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
12 these homes, which are then sold for no profit to those who could not otherwise afford them. **(B)**

14 There is a second type of community spirit that results from specific catastrophes, which may
often be weather-related. This may happen when a town is about to be destroyed as a result of a flood.
Many people get together to attempt to sandbag the river so that the water will not destroy their town.
16 Following a disaster, such as the tsunami that struck Sumatra in 2004, people may come together to help
those who have been left homeless.

18 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
20 health-food company. The profits from this company were given to charity. One of the most important
charities he established is the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp, a center for seriously ill children. **(C)**

22 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
24 **original** purpose of this holiday, which falls on December 26, was to give a "Christmas box" to those
members of society who were less fortunate. **(D)**

81. Which of the following best keeps the meaning of the highlighted words **societal expectations** in line 2?
- obligations that citizens feel they have at all times
 - observations of specific needs following natural disasters
 - preferences people have for which charities they want to support
 - perceptions people have about the amount of support that charities need
82. On the TV show “Extreme Makeover: Home Edition,” how long does it usually take to build a new home?
- 3 months
 - 6 days
 - 2 weeks
 - 6 months
83. What does the author think is “amazing” about the new homes in line 8?
- The homes are erected rapidly.
 - The number of people who help is great.
 - Construction materials are obtained for free.
 - Recipients do not pay for their homes.
84. Which of the following would be the best additional example to add to paragraph 4 (lines 13-17)?
- emergency workers helping people who have been in a bad automobile accident
 - communities sending food and medicine to an area that has been damaged by an earthquake
 - giving out food to the homeless
 - 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)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - (D)
86. Which of the following is the best example of charity that “benefits entire communities”?
- “Extreme Makeover: Home Edition”
 - Hole In The Wall Gang Camp
 - sandbagging a river
 - Habitat for Humanity
87. Paul Newman helped people with his Newman’s Own company by _____.
- selling healthy food for people to eat
 - making popular movies that entertained people
 - donating the money the company made to charity
 - giving healthy food to sick children

88. In line 18, what is the meaning of the word **late**?
- Paul Newman was never on time.
 - Paul Newman is no longer living.
 - Paul Newman created the company near the end of his life.
 - Paul Newman was one of the last big celebrities to create a charity.
89. In line 24, what is the likely reason the word **original** is used?
- Boxing Day is no longer observed on December 26.
 - The holiday introduced a concept that was new to everyone.
 - The holiday is no longer connected with charity.
 - Boxing Day was first celebrated in Britain.
90. Which sentence expresses the general meaning of this passage?
- There are many ways that people can help one another.
 - People should build houses that will not be easily destroyed.
 - It is difficult to build houses in a short time.
 - Paul Newman was a great actor and humanitarian.

Reading passage 2

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 the article carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Technology and communication

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

9 The fact that we can be reached anywhere can be seen as both an advantage and a disadvantage.
10 (B) One could argue that email and mobile phones are causing the traditional family to disappear. Parents
11 are constantly in touch with their offices, causing them to fix quicker, less healthy dinners for their
12 families. Rather than sitting down to eat together, each member is lost in their own electronic world,
13 chatting away with people in distant places while they ignore the loved ones close at hand.

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

18 Today, the Internet brings the information you need immediately to you with a quick search of the
19 millions and millions of pieces of information that are out there. Not only is it easy to access old
20 information, but news becomes available to us as soon as it happens. (C)

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

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

91. In the first paragraph, senior citizens are used as an example of what kind of people?
- people who are rich
 - people who didn't have cell phones in the 1990s
 - people who have difficulty using cell phones
 - people who enjoy old movies and TV shows
92. What may be the result of parents always communicating with the office by phone?
- They may not be paid for the work they do at home.
 - The dinners they prepare may be of lower quality.
 - The quality of their writing may decrease.
 - They may have access to more news.
93. In lines 11-12, the author writes: **Rather than sitting down to eat together, each member is lost in their 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 13 is closest in meaning to _____.
- useful
 - trusted
 - costly
 - cheap
95. The author implies that microfilms are _____
- present in all libraries
 - more popular than in the past
 - an outdated technology
 - part of the world wide web
96. In what ways might the Internet be beneficial for young people's literacy?
- It may lead young people to read more.
 - It may allow them to write less formally.
 - It may decrease the amount of television they watch.
 - It may enable young people to send texts and emails quickly.
97. The author says in lines 22-23: **Others argue that young people have always changed language to suit their own needs.** This is probably referring to young people's habit of _____.
- creating slang
 - writing songs
 - telling jokes
 - keeping secrets
98. The word **benefactor** in line 27 is closest in meaning to _____.
- helper
 - criminal
 - parent
 - 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. (A)
- b. (B)
- c. (C)
- d. (D)

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. It is very expensive.

Reading passage 3

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

High heels

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

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

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

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

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

30 Modern women will have to decide whether the blisters, bunions, possible nerve damage in the
31 foot, damaged posture, lower back problems, knee deterioration, shortened tendons, and a variety of other
32 complaints and pains are a justifiable price to pay in order to look stylish in high-heeled shoes or boots.
33 Limiting the use of high-heels to special occasions only is good advice. But with the risk of losing one's
34 balance, spraining one's ankles, and falling in the middle of the street any time one wears such shoes, the
35 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 often the 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 point in the passage would the following sentence best fit?
“At that point, wearing heels becomes a necessity, not a fashionable option.”
- (A)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - (D)
107. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **strain** in line 18?
- difficulty
 - wound
 - cartilage
 - stress
108. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **justifiable** in line 31?
- comparable
 - reasonable
 - responsible
 - 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"

Reading passage 4

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 carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Peer pressure

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 increases 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 substantial positive effects.

Many secondary schools and their 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 or 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. often portrays peer pressure in a negative way
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 toward** in line 12?
a. conflict with
b. join with
c. hide from
d. anticipate
113. Why does the author mention young musicians?
a. They are a group that is particularly vulnerable to peer pressure.
b. Peer pressure can improve the quality of their performance.
c. Many music directors encourage peer pressure among their students.
d. Peer pressure discourages them from acting individually.
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 28?
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?
a. It can be very dangerous.
b. It is serious, but overemphasized.
c. It should not be discussed.
d. It is a minor consideration.
118. Which of the following would be the best title for this essay?
a. Peer Pressure is Not All Bad
b. Having Fun and Winning are the Best Peer Pressure
c. Parents and Schools Reduce Peer Pressure
d. Most Teens Ignore Peer Pressure

119. What is the best definition of “peer pressure,” based on the reading?
- a. pressure from one’s siblings to misbehave
 - b. pressure to behave as one’s peers do
 - c. pressure to succeed in sports and school
 - d. pressure to behave as adults do
120. Which of the following statements best characterizes the author’s perception of peer pressure in general?
- a. It’s a natural phenomenon with a range of effects.
 - b. Everyone suffers from it to some degree.
 - c. Keeping busy is a good way to avoid peer pressure.
 - d. Only teens are affected by peer pressure.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

PLEASE WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.