



# Practice Test

Instituto Fray Mamerto Esquiú

18

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## GRAMMAR

61. When you go to the supermarket, can you \_\_\_\_\_ paper towels for me?  
a. pick on some  
b. pick up some  
c. pick at those  
d. pick off those
62. Houses in rural areas generally cost 10 percent less \_\_\_\_\_ the state.  
a. than in the rest of  
b. than for the rest  
c. with the rest of  
d. of the rest
63. To remain competitive \_\_\_\_\_ did we lower prices, but we also extended the store's hours.  
a. still never  
b. if simply  
c. not only  
d. even though
64. Karen \_\_\_\_\_ from Austin to San Antonio even though it was only seventy-five miles.  
a. flown  
b. fly  
c. flew  
d. flies
65. The deadline \_\_\_\_\_ term papers is Friday, next week.  
a. submitting  
b. for to submit  
c. for submitting  
d. to be submitted
66. When we next meet, I'd like to ask you \_\_\_\_\_ you think about the ending of the novel.  
a. which  
b. what  
c. why will  
d. how would
67. I sent the wrong file with my last email; please use \_\_\_\_\_ this message instead.  
a. one attached at  
b. one of the attached  
c. the attached one  
d. the one attached to
68. The board of directors decided that this year's profits \_\_\_\_\_ back into the company.  
a. will be reinvested  
b. are reinvesting  
c. should be reinvesting  
d. have to reinvest
69. Every small business needs to have a system in place \_\_\_\_\_ expenses.  
a. keeping track  
b. keep track of  
c. to keep track of  
d. for keeping track
70. To cut costs, many businesses are now charging customers a fee \_\_\_\_\_ paper copies of their bills.  
a. to be mailed them  
b. mailing to them  
c. to mail them  
d. mailing for them
71. After he started cycling, Mike soon became as fit as he \_\_\_\_\_ in his life.  
a. had to  
b. always has been  
c. will ever have  
d. had ever been
72. If our company offered higher salaries, we \_\_\_\_\_ more applicants.  
a. would attract  
b. have attracted  
c. will be attracting  
d. should have attracted
73. \_\_\_\_\_ I take two extra classes this semester, I will not be able to graduate this year.  
a. Except that  
b. Unless  
c. In case  
d. In the event

## GRAMMAR

74. The sales meeting \_\_\_\_\_ by the time your next client arrives.
- should finish being
  - might have been finishing
  - will be finished
  - had to have finished
75. Brazilian soccer fans \_\_\_\_\_ more than \$16 billion annually on soccer-related merchandise.
- reportedly spending
  - are reportedly spent
  - reportedly spend
  - reportedly has spent
76. The quality of the singing \_\_\_\_\_ people of all ages enjoyed the concert.
- was that
  - was such
  - was such that
  - so that
77. I did not trust his plans for developing the new product, nor \_\_\_\_\_ at first.
- our boss had
  - did our boss
  - our boss trusted
  - did our boss trust
78. This student's research is important \_\_\_\_\_ proves our previous findings were not correct.
- so that it
  - that it
  - in that it
  - such as that
79. Melissa is \_\_\_\_\_ tall as her sister Beth.
- not quite as
  - as quite as
  - not quite
  - as quite
80. When you buy a car, there are many things to consider \_\_\_\_\_ just the price.
- without
  - apart
  - besides
  - other
81. Even if I had agreed to help you with your essay, I \_\_\_\_\_ finished it by tomorrow.
- cannot have
  - could not
  - could not have
  - cannot
82. Building a new factory was expensive but it is \_\_\_\_\_ worthwhile.
- proved to be
  - proved being
  - proving to have been
  - proven to being
83. Unfortunately, he has made \_\_\_\_\_ progress on his project over the past year.
- none at all
  - no or less
  - little to no
  - little less
84. I'm worried \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that she's traveling to a foreign country all by herself.
- as
  - for
  - because
  - about
85. Carla is someone \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early in the morning.
- she doesn't like
  - who doesn't like
  - isn't she liking
  - that isn't liking



## READING

**A**

*Eagle Chocolate's Ultimate Decadence Bar*

YOU ARE INVITED TO TRY A FREE SAMPLE OF THE ULTIMATE DECADENCE BAR. IT'S THE CHOCOLATE LOVER'S NEW BAR OF CHOICE.

TO CREATE THE WORLD'S MOST DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE BAR, WE USE ONLY THE FINEST CHOCOLATE AND OTHER INGREDIENTS. SOUTH AMERICAN COCOA AND CARIBBEAN SUGAR ARE BLENDED TO CREATE THE HIGHEST QUALITY DARK CHOCOLATE BAR AVAILABLE.

GO AHEAD, INDULGE IN THE ULTIMATE DECADENCE — YOU DESERVE IT!

STOP BY THE EAGLE CHOCOLATE STORE AND TRY ONE TODAY!

**B**

### Good News for Chocolate Lovers!



Recent research shows that eating moderate amounts of chocolate may be good for you.

Several studies published in the last few months point to the health benefits in cocoa and other chocolates. These include keeping hearts healthy by lowering high blood pressure and maintaining healthy blood flow.

Cocoa contains a substance that seems to help the body regulate nitric oxide levels, which are crucial to controlling blood flow and blood pressure. Cocoa beans also contain large amounts of compounds called flavanols. These plant compounds offer strong antioxidant properties and can prevent fats in the bloodstream from oxidizing. This helps reduce the potential for clogged arteries—a major contributor to heart disease.

Dark chocolate contains more flavanols than milk chocolate or other kinds of processed chocolate, such as chocolate syrups or cocoa powder. This is because flavanols are destroyed or removed in processing. Dark chocolate is a less-refined product, therefore retaining more flavanols than other kinds of chocolates.

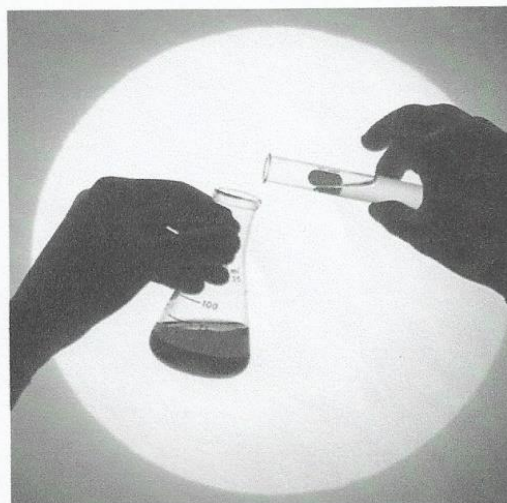
### C Can an Industry be Trusted to Research Itself?

Over the past few years, much research has been focused on the purported health benefits of eating chocolate. Many studies have indicated that cocoa, the principal component of all chocolate, has many health benefits, especially regarding cardiovascular health.

One major problem with the research is that most of it comes from the Cocoa Research Institute (CRI), a research institute funded almost entirely by cocoa producers and candy manufacturers. The obvious question is: Why should we trust the data about a product that has been funded by the industry that produces it?

"That's an excellent question, and one we hear all the time," said Dr. Lyle Stemple, director of research at the CRI. "But if the industry hadn't backed the research, then it probably never would have been done. The fact that the industry paid for the research doesn't automatically invalidate it. Almost every study we've put out has been later replicated by other independent research groups. Generally they've obtained similar results."

Dr. Stemple compared the situation to that of the oat industry funding research showing how oats lower cholesterol. Another example is soy farmers who funded early studies that indicated proteins and antioxidants in soy products might help heart disease. Independent research done by labs around the world confirmed these conclusions, and led to further research that has greatly expanded upon the early work.





## READING

Questions 86–87 refer to section A on page 18.

86. What is the purpose of the advertisement?
- to explain how to buy a new product
  - to describe where a new product is made
  - to offer customers a discount on a new product
  - to encourage people to taste a new product
87. What features of the product are described in the advertisement?
- the excellent ingredients
  - the low cost
  - the health benefits
  - the beautiful packaging

Questions 88–91 refer to section B on page 18.

88. What is the main purpose of the article?
- to advertise a new chocolate-flavored product
  - to explain possible health benefits of chocolate
  - to compare dark chocolate to milk chocolate
  - to explain how much chocolate people should eat
89. In the first sentence of paragraph 3, which word can replace **regulate**?
- digest
  - produce
  - remove
  - adjust
90. According to the article, what is one health benefit of flavanols?
- They help the body absorb vitamins and minerals.
  - They reduce nitric oxide levels in the blood.
  - They help reduce the risk of heart disease.
  - They aid in eliminating harmful substances from the body.
91. What is implied about milk chocolate?
- It contains less nitric oxide than dark chocolate.
  - The milk helps boost its health benefits.
  - It is less refined than chocolate syrups or cocoa powder.
  - The process that creates it lowers its flavanol content.

Questions 92–96 refer to section C on page 18.

92. In the first sentence, why does the author refer to the health benefits of eating chocolate as **purported**?
- There is strong evidence to support them.
  - They are short term.
  - They are not commonly known.
  - There is doubt about them.
93. According to the article, what problem is associated with research on cocoa?
- Much of the research is not done independently.
  - The research is very expensive to conduct.
  - Food product research is not respected by scientists.
  - Much of the research has not yet been replicated.
94. In the last line of paragraph 2, what does **it** refer to?
- a question
  - the industry
  - a product
  - an institute
95. Why are soy farmers mentioned in the article?
- to illustrate how an industry funded its own research
  - to explain when research on the health benefits of food began
  - to contrast soy farmers with chocolate manufacturers
  - to describe how antioxidants in soy products have increased
96. In the last sentence, which phrase is closest in meaning to **confirmed**?
- showed up
  - backed out
  - supported by
  - agreed with

Question 97 refers to sections A, B, and C.

97. What can be inferred about the studies on flavanols in cocoa?
- They are based on studies of flavanols in soy and oats.
  - They were probably done by the CRI.
  - They did not include Eagle Chocolate products.
  - They have been challenged by independent research groups.

## READING

**A**



Buy one adult ticket and get two free children's tickets\* for admission to see the brand new **World of Geckos** exhibit at the West Town Zoo.

Open to the public for the first time ever on June 1!

Not valid on holidays. No cash value.

Valid June 1 – July 31

\*children aged 12 and under

Limit one per person.  
Not valid with any other offer.

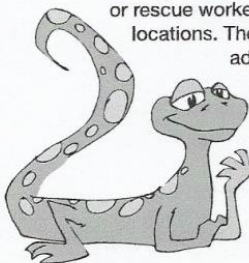
1515 South Parkwood Drive, West Town, NY 10044

**B**

### "Gecko Tape" One Step Closer to Reality

Have you ever watched a gecko run across a ceiling and wished you could do the same? You might soon get your wish. Researchers are now reporting that they are coming close to replicating the animal's adhesive mechanism with an invention that they are calling "gecko tape." A one-square-centimeter patch of the tape can hold about three kilograms. Though that is still only a third as strong as the same area of a gecko's foot, it comes closer to the lizard's sticking power than previous attempts at imitating the gecko's natural adhesive.

In this month's issue of *Natural Design Journal*, researchers from Blackstone University claim that the tape can be scaled to human dimensions. This means that by wearing "gecko gloves," a person could hang from the ceiling. An eventual goal is for the tape to be used by stuntmen working on movie sets or rescue workers trying to reach difficult locations. The gecko tape must undergo additional testing before becoming commercially available, but researchers are optimistic that they will soon have a viable product to meet a variety of needs.



**C**

### Walking on Walls



The clue to the mystery of how the gecko, a type of nocturnal lizard, sticks to surfaces lies in the design of its feet. Millions of microscopic hairs, called setae, grow on the bottoms of gecko feet. Each hair splits into 1,000 strands tipped with pads that are tiny enough to take advantage of weak electrodynamic attractions between individual molecules that operate over small distances. The adhesion force is so great that an individual seta could lift an ant, and the combined power of all the setae could lift an adult weighing more than 200 pounds.



The angle that the hair shaft makes with the surface is critical to its ability to adhere. If the angle reaches 30 degrees, the hair pops off the surface, allowing the gecko to move quickly across walls and ceilings. A gecko can stick its toes to any smooth surface in less than 1/8000th of a second and can unstick them in half that time by curling its toes and peeling its hairs off like a piece of tape.



Earlier studies of geckos explained their sticking ability as the capillary effects of tiny amounts of water that create suction, or as the result of the secretion of a glue-like substance from their feet. Scientists discovered, however, that because geckos can adhere to surfaces in a vacuum, suction does not explain their sticking ability. Nor does secretion, because geckos leave no footprints. Friction, another possible theory, does not explain why geckos can stick to ceilings.

In the future, gecko research could lead to the development of synthetic adhesives that can be used underwater or in space. Climbers might eventually be able to purchase "gecko gloves" and be able to scale rocks with greater ease.





## READING

Questions 98–99 refer to section A on page 20.

98. What does the coupon say about the exhibit?
- It travels from zoo to zoo.
  - It was recently built.
  - It is world famous.
  - It is free.
99. What does the word **valid** mean as used in the coupon?
- formal
  - reasonable
  - convincing
  - accepted

Questions 100–103 refer to section B on page 20.

100. What is the purpose of the article?
- to invite people to test a new product
  - to warn people about a dangerous new product
  - to advertise a new product
  - to provide an update about a new product
101. Why did the author begin the article with a question?
- to show disagreement with the researchers
  - to show how little is known about research
  - to demonstrate how complex the topic is
  - to try to connect readers to the topic
102. According to the article, how does gecko tape differ from natural gecko adhesive?
- Gecko tape is smaller.
  - Gecko tape is not as strong.
  - Gecko tape is sold in stores.
  - Gecko tape is not difficult to use.
103. In the first sentence of paragraph 2, what does **scaled** mean?
- to make the right size
  - to reach the top of
  - to make weaker
  - to create more of

Questions 104–108 refer to section C on page 20.

104. In the third sentence of paragraph 1, what does **tipped** mean?
- to give money to someone
  - to have one end covered
  - to knock something over
  - to give information
105. What do scientists now believe produces adhesion force?
- forces of suction
  - gluelike substances
  - small forces of friction
  - tiny electrodynamic forces
106. What kind of evidence in gecko research would be needed to support a secretion theory?
- footprints
  - rapid movement
  - an increase in friction
  - electrodynamic attraction
107. What were the limitations with the friction and suction theories?
- They didn't consider capillary effects.
  - They didn't apply to geckos without setae.
  - They didn't fully explain a gecko's ability.
  - They didn't consider gluelike substances.
108. According to the article, why is research about geckos useful?
- It could lead to the development of new products.
  - It is important to know the unique characteristics of a species.
  - It is necessary to compare the adhesion forces of different materials.
  - It would explain exactly how geckos use suction.

Question 109 refers to sections A, B, and C.

109. The articles mention people who might use "gecko gloves." How are these people similar?
- They do dangerous things.
  - They are involved in research.
  - They work with animals.
  - They try to help people.



## READING

**A**

### Introducing the New CopyPro

The CopyPro's full-featured scanning, copying, and printing capabilities make it perfect for all your home office needs.

- Print images directly from your camera's memory card. No computer required!
- Scan your photos and print them out in many sizes.
- Replace ink cartridges only as colors run out with the special individual ink cartridge system. Four different color cartridges allow you to replace only the colors needed.
- No need to worry about handling photos or other printed material. CopyPro uses quick-drying, smudgeproof inks.
- Edit and fix photos and images with CopyPro's Instant Photo Expert software.



Call to order yours today!

**C**

### Regular Reviews: Honest Reviews by Ordinary People

*Review of the CopyPro*

*by Steve Wilson, Philadelphia, PA*

I am quite pleased with this machine, and I think it offers tremendous value. One of the things I particularly liked about the CopyPro is that it prints at a normal speed with decent quality, which is unusual for printers in this price category. It has five levels of quality, although the draft mode is not recommended—pages are very light and dotted.



CopyPro claims its ink is both water resistant and smudgeproof. I tested these claims by putting some color pages under running water; the ink did not run, and when the pages dried, the ink did not come off, even with rough handling, which supports CopyPro's claims. This is important for business users who make mailing labels and are concerned about exposure to the weather, and for home users worried about the durability of the photos they print.

The CopyPro comes with four separate ink cartridges, meaning users can replace the colors as they run out. This is convenient, and it is cheaper in the long run than using a single cartridge for all colors that has to be replaced more often.

The CopyPro has two memory card slots that can accommodate most types of camera memory cards. I find this to be very convenient—I can plug in my camera's card and print, without connecting my computer. However, the CopyPro Instant Photo Expert software was disappointing. It has minimal features and is not a replacement for full-featured photo editing software—the software that came with my digital camera is much better. Still, CopyPro Instant Photo Expert does let you resize your photos, rotate them, do basic color correcting, and some other things.

In short, I think this is a good machine, and the low price makes it a good value.

**B**

### MEMO

Jane,

Last week when we discussed purchasing a new copier, you asked me to look into them and to give you my recommendation. I've looked at about ten different models so far. Here's one that I think will be perfect for our office: CopyPro. It has all the features that we discussed, and it is within the budget you mentioned.

I looked online and found some product reviews. Most of the reviews for the CopyPro have been favorable—in fact, several computing websites have named it their top pick. Even though it's aimed at the home-user market (people who want to print photos, for example), its print speed, scan resolution, and copying capabilities are all things that we would take advantage of here in the office.

Look at the attached product description and let me know what you think. If you like this, I'll be happy to take care of ordering one. If you don't, I'll continue looking at other models.

Alan

## READING

Questions 110–111 refer to section A on page 22.

110. What is the purpose of the advertisement?
- to explain how a product works
  - to announce a sale on a popular product
  - to introduce a new product
  - to evaluate a popular product
111. According to the advertisement, what is the advantage of the CopyPro's ink cartridge system?
- It can be used with other copiers.
  - Each cartridge contains four colors.
  - Cartridges can be replaced one at a time.
  - It is easy to install.

Questions 112–115 refer to section B on page 22.

112. According to the memo, what has Alan done?
- tested the CopyPro
  - researched several copiers
  - placed an order for a CopyPro
  - arranged for a copier demonstration
113. What does Alan think about the CopyPro?
- It will not fit their budget.
  - It will meet their needs.
  - It will need a lot of maintenance.
  - It will not work with their computers.
114. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace **resolution**?
- ease
  - ability
  - clarity
  - determination
115. What does Alan ask Jane to do?
- give him more details about the problem
  - arrange for the order to be paid
  - advise him about what to do next
  - let him know when she would like to meet

Questions 116–121 refer to section C on page 22.

116. What did the reviewer like about the CopyPro?
- its print quality
  - its ease of installation
  - its small size
  - its extra ink cartridges

117. Why did the reviewer put his copies under water?
- to explain how to make CopyPro ink permanent
  - to compare CopyPro copies to another product's
  - to determine if CopyPro's claims are true
  - to explore another use for CopyPro copies

118. Why does the reviewer mention mailing labels?
- to show when to use CopyPro's draft mode
  - to give an example of the importance of water-resistant ink
  - to explain a problem with claims made about CopyPro inks
  - to describe how he typically uses the CopyPro

119. What does the reviewer imply about printers that use single multiple-color ink cartridges?
- The copies they make are not good.
  - They are easy to maintain.
  - They are expensive to own.
  - The copies they make smudge easily.

120. In the first sentence of paragraph 4, which word can best replace the word **accommodate**?
- achieve
  - return
  - replace
  - accept

121. Which CopyPro feature does the reviewer complain about?
- the photo editing software
  - the printing speed
  - the cost of the machine
  - the size of the ink cartridges

Questions 122 and 123 refer to sections A, B, and C.

122. What do the authors of the memo and the review agree on about CopyPro?
- It should not replace a full-sized machine.
  - It should not be used in draft mode.
  - It should be used for photographs only.
  - It is suitable for both home and business use.
123. Which phrase is closest to **smudgeproof** as it is used in the review and the advertisement?
- will not change color
  - will not rub off
  - will not be permanent
  - will not dry on some kinds of paper



## READING

A

### Queenstown Balloon Festival at Bennett Airport

The festival is open  
to the public  
**FREE OF CHARGE**



#### Schedule of Events

##### Friday, September 19

6:00 p.m. .... Launch of 40 hot air balloons, including some special-shape balloons

##### Saturday, September 20

9:30 a.m. .... Flight of 50 balloons

12:30–4:30 p.m. Balloon Festival Art Show, kite flying, & military aircraft display

6:00 p.m. .... Launch of 75 hot air balloons, including some special shapes

8:30 p.m. .... Fireworks display

##### Sunday, September 21

11:30 a.m. .... Launch of 90 balloons

4:00 p.m. .... Launch of 25 hot air balloons, including some special shapes



Please keep in mind that:  
All balloon flights subject  
to cancellation due to  
wind, lightning, etc.

Dogs are not allowed in  
the festival

B

### Crossing the Atlantic in a Hot Air Balloon

Hot air balloons have been around since the late 18th century, but no one crossed the Atlantic Ocean in one until 1987.

Two balloonists, Richard Branson of England and Per Lindstrand of Sweden, set off from Maine in the United States on July 2, 1987. Their destination was Scotland, 3,400 miles away. Their balloon was as tall as a 22-story building and could hold 2.3 million cubic feet of air. It was the largest balloon ever flown up to that point. The large capacity allowed them to travel extremely fast; in under 32 hours they crossed the ocean and were over Northern Ireland.

The balloon experienced rough weather over Northern Ireland and accidentally touched ground, but just for a few seconds. The men managed to get the craft back up and were heading towards Scotland again when the weather worsened. They had to abandon the balloon over the North Channel, the body of water separating Northern Ireland and Scotland. Both men jumped out and were rescued by the Royal Navy.

It was later decided that even though they did not make it to their final destination, since they did "land" in Northern Ireland, their voyage was a successful Atlantic balloon crossing.

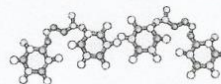


C

### Using Balloons to Collect Data on the Stratosphere



Balloons launched into the stratosphere in effect put a laboratory in the sky, allowing active chemical substances to reveal themselves in situ. These atoms and molecules—*species*, as we shall call them—are mostly of types so active that they cannot be touched without disappearing. One cannot open a bottle at high altitude and bring these unstable gases back to the lab for analysis because they would instantly combine with the bottle wall. One must instead take the lab to the gases—and take care as well that the lab itself not interfere with the species' normal activities.



For example, in a test for  $\text{ClO}^-$  (chlorine and oxygen atoms joined in unstable pairs that attack oxygen atoms, which are the raw material of ozone), a balloon is launched, and as it falls, ink traces appear on four paper tapes at a monitoring site on the ground. These provide rough profiles of the incoming data, which are also being displayed in digital form on nearby monitors. The data are generated as test devices on the balloon count molecules by means of a technique called resonance fluorescence. The two pods of test instruments are sniffing by two different methods for molecules of  $\text{ClO}^-$ . Because  $\text{ClO}^-$  is present only at a level of about 100 parts per trillion, accuracy of instruments is critical and redundancy of readings is desirable. The two methods of arriving at one kind of information will, it is hoped, confirm one another and lend confidence in the remotely gathered data.



## READING

Questions 124–125 refer to section A on page 24.

124. What is the purpose of the schedule?
- to let people know when flights arrive at the airport
  - to encourage people to sign up for ballooning classes
  - to let people know when festival events happen
  - to show deadlines for entering the festival
125. What warning is included in the schedule?
- There is a charge to attend the events.
  - The event location is subject to change.
  - Weather conditions could affect the events.
  - Many visitors will bring their dogs.

Questions 126–129 refer to section B on page 24.

126. Where did the men want to land their balloon?
- in Northern Ireland
  - in Scotland
  - in England
  - in the United States
127. Why does the writer compare the balloon to a building?
- to explain how it was designed
  - to show how big it was
  - to explain why it crashed
  - to show how far it had to travel
128. How did the men's trip end?
- They landed on a navy ship.
  - They disembarked in Northern Ireland.
  - They were pulled from the water by rescuers.
  - Their craft fell apart over Scotland.
129. Based on the information in the passage, how could the men be described?
- as sailors
  - as tourists
  - as adventurers
  - as inventors

Questions 130–134 refer to section C on page 24.

130. What does the author say the balloons in the passage are like?
- laboratories
  - monitors
  - unstable chemicals
  - workers
131. Why are the data collected in the stratosphere?
- The species involved are unstable.
  - The species involved are rare.
  - The species involved cannot be made in a lab.
  - The species involved combine with gases there.
132. According to the passage, what should be avoided in these kinds of experiments?
- redundancy of readings
  - attacking oxygen atoms
  - destroying the ozone
  - disturbing the species' behavior
133. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, which word is closest in meaning to **generated**?
- affected
  - experimented
  - produced
  - noticed
134. What is resonance fluorescence used for?
- to count molecules
  - to collect molecules
  - to combine chemicals
  - to correct for inaccurate data

Question 135 refers to sections A, B, and C.

135. What can be inferred from the three passages?
- Balloons have increased in popularity over the last two hundred years.
  - People traveling in balloons should not conduct experiments.
  - Many experiments are conducted at balloon festivals.
  - Balloons have both recreational and scientific uses.



END OF THE TEST