IEP Sample Exam

Listening and Vocabulary

Part I

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and choose a, b, c, or d as the statement that can be correctly inferred from each conversation. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

1. Conversation 1
   A. Mary doesn't want a roommate.
   B. John doesn't want a roommate.
   C. Mary doesn't have a roommate at the moment, but she's looking for one.
   D. John doesn't have a roommate at the moment, but he's looking for one.

2. Conversation 2
   A. Peter is looking the contract over at this moment.
   B. Peter is not looking the contract over at this moment.
   C. Denise is looking the contract over at this moment.
   D. Denise is not looking the contract over at this moment.

3. Conversation 3
   A. The janitor finished washing the floors before Angela's arrival.
   B. He finished washing the floors after Angela's arrival.
   C. He emptied the trash after Angela's arrival.
   D. The janitor finished the windows before Angela's arrival.

4. Conversation 4
   A. Bob works at the steel mill now.
   B. Bob doesn't work at the steel mill now.
   C. Dave works at the steel mill now.
   D. Dave doesn't work at the steel mill now.

Part II

Directions: Listen to the following two passages and answer the following questions. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

Report #1

5. The coup took place on _____.
   A. Christmas Day B. National Day C. the day before Christmas D. May 5

6. A coup may also be called a _____.
   A. celebration B. victory C. takeover D. military event

7. The leader of the military police announced that _____ would take place within 100 days.
   A. elections B. a takeover C. another coup D. his resignation

8. Boutersa led the Dutch colony from _____.
   A. 1918 to 1980 B. 1908 to 1918 C. 1980 to 1988 D. 1980 to 1981

9. Which of these is correct?
A. The U.S. agreed with the takeover.
B. The Dutch colony opposed the takeover.
C. The Dutch colony agreed with the takeover.
D. The U.S. opposed the takeover.
E. Both the U.S. and the Dutch colony opposed the takeover.

Report #2

10._____ died recently.
A. John Williams B. Roosevelt Jones C. Alameda County D. Roosevelt Williams

11. The deceased died from _____.
A. complications B. AIDS C. cancer D. heart failure

12. To diagnose means _____.
A. to determine what the problem is
B. to hypothesize about a problem
C. to make plans to solve a problem
D. to ignore a problem

13. He appeared _____.
A. in churches around the world
B. at local schools and on TV
C. all around the Bay Area
D. b and c
E. None of the above

14. As a result of this man's hard work, _____.
A. he will be remembered by clinics.
B. some people volunteer to help others.
C. public organizations gave free treatment.
D. private organizations gave free treatment.

Part III

Directions: Listen to the telephone recording and answer the following questions. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

15. How late does the park stay open?
A. 8:00 p.m. B. 12:30 p.m. C. 10:00 p.m. D.4:45 a.m.

16. What happens if it rains?
A. closed B. nothing C. stops till stops D. covers up

17. How much does a daily pass cost for two adults?
A. $ 79.95 B. $ 24.95 C. $ 15.75 D. $ 39.95

18. How much does a daily pass cost for a six-year-old child?
A. Free B. $24.95 C. $5.75 D. $39.95

19. How much does a daily pass cost for a three-year old child cost?
A. $12.95 B. $45.95 C. $29.95 D. Free

20. Which pass has the best rate if you want to go to the park twice in one week?
A. Annual Pass B. Daily Pass C. Weekly Pass D.Monthly Pass

21. What street is the park on?
A. Olympia Rd. B. Fremont Blvd. C. Hwy. 78 D. Olympia Dr.

22. How much does the parking-lot shuttle cost?
A. $2.50 B. Free C. $5.00 D. $10.00

Part IV

Directions: Listen to the passage about the history of the postal service in the United States and answer the following questions. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

23. When and where was the first official post office established?
A Pennsylvania 1683 C. Virginia 1883
B. California 1683 D. Missouri 1861

24. In 1737, _____ was appointed the postmaster of Philadelphia?
A. Rodney Brown C. Jim Brackenridge
B. Albert Einstein D. Benjamin Franklin

25. How many post offices where operating in the colonies when Franklin was dismissed as postmaster?
A. 30 C. 5
B. 2 D. 10

26. What mail service did California first follow?
A. Tony Express C. Butterfield Express
B. Pony Express D. Horseback Express

27. How long did mail service take using the Butterfield Express?
A. 3 years C. ten and a half days
B. 6 months D. 24 days and several months

28. About forty years later what technological advances in transportation follow?
A. airplanes C. truck
B. train D. all of the above

29. What is a new electronic way of receiving and sending mail?
A. internet C. phone
B. mouth D. telegraph

30. Some changes have been significant in helping to establish what?
A. modes of transportation C. modes of communication
B. modes of electronics D. modes of transformation

Reading and Listening Skills Combined

Science and Pleasure: Choosing What We Eat

Section A: Reading

Directions: Read this article about the how the U.S. Government develops and delivers recommendations about food and nutrition. (*You will have fifteen minutes to read this passage and answer questions 31-41*)

The Food Guide Pyramid

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is a government agency that researches the diet of Americans and makes recommendations about the type of food Americans should eat. To make these suggestions they study the nutrition that the amount of vitamins, proteins, and minerals that people should take into their bodies' everyday. Once they understand the nutritional needs, they use this information as the source for recommendations about food. Their recommendations tell people what food they should eat to meet their nutritional requirements. The USDA hopes that their recommendations will influence what Americans eat.

In 1992, the USDA created the Food Guide Pyramid to share these recommendations with people. The Pyramid condensed 70 pages of recommendations into a image that was clear and useful to the public. The Pyramid helped people choose what and how much to eat in order to get the nutrients they needed.

In 2005, the USDA updated the pyramid so the each person can now get personalized advice about diet and exercise. The new, online My Pyramid, found at www.MyPyramid.gov, comes in 12 versions depending on a person's activity level and need for calories. Eric M. Bost, the Agriculture Department's undersecretary for food, nutrition, and consumer services thinks that this new pyramid is a good idea because diet is a serious issue in the U.S. He said that 65% of adults ages 20 to 74 are overweight.

There is some controversy about the recommendations on the new pyramid. Some public health officials think that it should say more about the foods to avoid, not just the foods to choose. Others are happy to see that the recommended serving sizes are more specific. The debate continues as scientists, researchers, and the public voice their different opinions about MyPyramid.

Even though there is controversy and the recommendations are not complete, the USDA says that people should not use this as a reason to ignore the recommendations. The goal of the old and the new pyramid is to encourage people not to eat only for pleasure, but to think about how to get the nutrients and exercise that their bodies need. True, it might be hard to follow the recommendations, but people should not give up and eat whatever they want, whenever they want.

Section B: Reading Comprehension

Part I:

Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions about the article. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

31. _____ is the type of food that one normally eats.
    A. Diet B. Vegetables C. Junk food D. Fats

32. _____ advice based on knowledge of the subject.
    A. Source B. Encourage C. Recommendation D. Influence

33. _____ the right type of food for good health.
    A. Lettuce B. Fruits C. Carbohydrates D. Nutrition

34. _____ the place where something starts or comes from.
    A. Information B. Source C. News D. Beginning

35. _____ to effect the way something or someone behaves.
    A. Influence B. Conversation C. Source D. Parents

36. _____ strong disagreement in society about an idea.
A. Argument B. Confrontation C. Debate D. Controversy

37. _____ discussion on a subject that people disagree about.
A. Conversation B. Debate C. Argument D. Decision

38. _____ the feeling of being happy or satisfied.
A. Comfort B. Happiness C. Pleasure E. Sincerity

Part II:
Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions about the article. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

39. Choose the best statement as a purpose for the Food Guide Pyramid?
A. Help people choose what and how much to eat in order to get nutrients needed.
B. Make people eat healthier without a choice in the matter.
C. To make fun of peoples old eating habits.
D. None of the above.
E. All of the above.

40. Choose the statement that best describes the difference between the old Food Guide Pyramid and the new pyramid?
A. The new pyramid can now be personalized based on your diet and exercise.
B. The old pyramid has twelve versions depending on a person's activity level.
C. The new pyramid condensed 70 pages into an image that was clear and useful to the public.
D. All of the above.
E. None of the above.

41. Choose the best statement and or statements that describe the controversy about the recommendations on the pyramid?
A. Public officials think that it should say more about the foods to avoid.
B. Public officials think that it should say more than just the foods to choose.
C. A and B
D. None of the above.
E. All of the above.

Section C: Listening and Note-Taking
Directions: Listen to the lecture and take notes. *(You will not be graded on your notes. Just use them as a tool to answer questions 42-45.)*

Today'sTopic:_____

_____

Two basic purposes of food: _____

_____

Reasons people don't take USDA advice on diet _____

_____

_____

Differences between French and American attitudes toward food _____

_____

_____

Reasons for the French attitude toward food _____

_____

_____

Reasons for the American attitude toward food _____

_____

_____

Section D: Listening Comprehension

Directions: Using your notes, answer the following questions. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

42. What are the two basic purposes of food?
    A. Nourishment and Pleasure
    B. Hunger and Malnutrition
    C. Health and Strength
    D. None of the Above
    E. All of the Above

43. Why don't people always take the recommendations of the USDA Dietary Guidelines?
    A. They are confusing
    B. Too much controversy on different studies
    C. Too many studies that don't make sense
    D. None of the above
    E. All of the above

44. What did the specific example of potato chips tell you about nutritional information in general?
    A. Easy to follow
    B. Thinks about the pleasure side as well as the nutritious sides
    C. Eating what you like has no boundaries on the nutrition in potato chips they are all healthy.
    D. None of the Above
    E. All of the Above

45. Which of the following is a difference between the French attitude toward food and the American attitude toward food?
    A. The French have a specific set of rules for their eating habits.
    B. The Americans tend to take a more nutritional take on their diets.
    C. Americans don't have control portions; they snack in between meals, and they have second helpings of food.
    D. French take smaller portions of food, don't snack in between meals, and don't have second helpings of food.
    E. All of the Above.

Reading Comprehension

Part I:

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the question choosing the best answer. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

Superhero Nation

[1] It's probably the most repeated line from the movie *Spider-Man*: Peter Parker's ailing Aunt May asks her doting nephew not to work so hard. After all, she reminds him, "you're not Superman." The joke is on her, because we know that her nephew is in fact a superhero; but it's also on us, because she has pinpointed what we like about not only Spider-Man and his geeky-sweet alter ego Peter, but most of the masked marvels we've followed from the comics to the screen. We don't want our superheroes to be invulnerable Supermen – Clark Kent's sad-sack persona is as essential to fans as Superman's ability to turn steel girders into pasta ribbons. It's not enough that superheroes fight our battles; we need them to suffer our heartbreaks, reflect our anxieties, embody our weaknesses.

[2] Superman began life as a kind of populist statement. Created in 1938 by two Jewish colleagues, Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster, he offered justice for the little guy at the tail end of the Depression and upended the Nazi concept of the Ubermensch (German for Superman). "There was an enormous desire to see social justice, a rectifying of corruption," says DC Comics president Paul Levitz. "Superman was a fulfillment of a pent-up passion for the heroic solution." Batman, a morally ambiguous, revenge-driven crusader, emerged in 1939, at the outset of World War II, as the darker side of the heroic solution. Then when America entered the war, straightforwardly patriotic heroes like Captain America and Wonder Woman hit Hitler where he lived.

[3] But by the early 1960s, when Marvel Comics was introducing Spider-Man, X-Men, and The Fantastic Four, the Cold War (a state of tension and military rivalry between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union, 1945 to 1990) had complicated America's optimism. Marvel's characters embodied the atom angst of the day: the Fantastic Four, Spider-Man, and the Hulk owed their powers to radiation. (In the movie, the radioactive spider that bit Peter Parker is now bioengineered, perfect for the age of anthrax and cloning.) More important, Marvel characters had psychology. They were conflicted and were driven, like Peter Parker, by guilt (Peter is haunted by having inadvertently caused his uncle's death) rather than simple revenge or honor. They didn't always like themselves and didn't always feel like being superheroes.

[4] "The other superheroes at other companies didn't seem to have too much vulnerability," says Stan Lee, who created Spider-Man at Marvel with artist Steve Ditko. "Peter had money troubles. HE wasn't that popular with girls. Getting a date was a big deal with him." If Superman is a hero who dresses up as one of us, Spider-Man is one of us, dressed up as a hero. Says Jeff Ayers, manager of New York City's Forbidden Planet comics store: "Batman's a millionaire, Superman's an alien, and Wonder Woman's an Amazon goddess. Most superheroes are foreign to us, but Spider-Man is normal and flawed."

[5] And he lives in our world, in New York City – not "Gotham" or "Metropolis," a resonant fact, considering the real-life supervillainy his hometown has suffered. Unlike WW II comics' patriotism, *Spider-Man's* nods to the current war era are not elliptical. The World Trade Center towers were excised from one scene; New Yorkers refusing to be terrorized by the Green Goblin sound a note of Let's-Roll-ism. (The American flag filling the screen in the final moments, on the other hand, is as subtle as a black-widow bite.) It might be off-putting, seeing a superhero saving New York, reminding us that there was no one to catch those airliners in his supertensile webbing last year. But Spider-Man's flawed hero fits naturally into a flawed world, where sometimes the best intentions and superdefenses fall tragically short.

[6] So he is not Superman. But then neither is Superman, in the hit WB TV series *Smallville*, in which a teenage Clark Kent (Tom Welling) discovers the powers that will someday make him the Man of Steel. He moons over an unrequited crush and battles villains who are really externalizations of teen emotions and self-discovery, as on *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*. Part of the charm of Welling's Clark and Tobey Maguire's Peter, in fact, is that they have a little bit of the feminine in them: they've learned from Buffy and pop culture's other fatal femmes, who make fighting evil just another aspect of the really tough job of growing up.

[7] But Superman's 64-year journey from Man of Steel to Buffy Boy is just part of the job description. Pop culture changes superheroes to fit the times like a jaded Shakespeare repertory troupe trying to jazz up *Hamlet*: Batman went from dark avenger to straight arrow to campy TV star and back to dark avenger. So if every generation needs to remake its screen superheroes in its own image, why not just replace them with new ones? Partly because comic books aren't supplying them. After Marvel deconstructed the superhero, the comics' top talents started creating more personal, nonsuperheroic work, from R. Crumb's counterculture Zap Comics to Art Spiegelman's Holocaust story *Maus* to the haunting graphic novels of Chris Ware and Daniel Clowes.

[8] Some of these literary, niche comics have inspired movies: last year's *From Hell* and *Ghost World*, this summer's *The Road to Perdition*. But they weren't introducing new men in tights to the mass consciousness. And with few exceptions, superhero comics became cartoon hackwork. "With Steve Ditko, *Spider-Man* had these sexual undertones to it that read as being the work of a singular artist," says Clowes. Today's successors, he says, are "just a 10th-generation regurgitation of the same stuff over and over." The comic crowd became older, insular, and cultish while kids turned to video games. "Gamers really know how to do power fantasies right," says Scott McCloud, author of *Understanding Comics*, "and they're riding a wave of technological progress."

[9] But video-game characters are, literally, dumb: they have no animating intelligence except what the player provides, and so – as in last year's *Tomb Raider* – their superpowers don't help in lifting heavy movie narratives. Instead, our decades-old comic heroes continue to move through the pop-culture cosmos – Ang Lee's *The Hulk* comes out next year – like the constellations, the movie shows of old in which people once inscribed the stories of their own superheroes. Then, as now, the lights would go dark, and people would gather round for stories they never got tired of.

46. In the second paragraph, *populist* refers to:
    A. something related to the rights and power of the people
    B. something related to the number of people in an area
    C. something the majority of people can relate to
    D. something most people would choose

47. In this article, Depression refers to:
    A. a feeling of discouragement and loneliness
    B. a cut or impression made in something
    C. a period of most severe economic decline in U. S. history
    D. a time of loneliness for the citizens of the United States

48. Which of the following sentences states the thesis of this essay?
    A. "It's not enough that superheroes fight our battles; we need them to suffer our heartbreaks, reflect our anxieties, embody our weaknesses." (paragraph 1)
    B. "Superman began life as a kind of populist statement." (paragraph 2)
    C. "But by the early 1960s, when Marvel Comics was introducing Spider-Man, X-Men, and The Fantastic Four, the Cold War had complicated America's optimism. (paragraph 3)
    D. "But video-game characters are, literally, dumb: they have no animating intelligence except what the player provides, and so – as in last year's *Tomb Raider* – their superpowers don't help in lifting heavy movie narratives." (paragraph 9)

49. Which of the following types of transitions does NOT begin a sentence in paragraph 7?
    A. time order B. series C. comparison/contrast D. cause/effect

50. Which of the following sentences states a fact?
    A. “We don’t want our superheroes to be invulnerable Supermen – Clark Kent’s sad-sack persona is as essential to fans as Superman’s ability to turn steel girders into pasta ribbons.”
    B. “Batman’s a millionaire, Superman’s an alien, and Wonder Woman’s an Amazon goddess.”
    C. “Part of the charm of Welling’s Clark and Tobey Maguire’s Peter, in fact, is that they have a little bit of the feminine in them….”
    D. “Gamers really know how to do power fantasies right….” (paragraph 8)

51. When the author writes about Superman, Spider-Man, and other traditional superheroes, he reveals
    A. a subtle negative bias B. a subtle positive bias C. no bias; his descriptions are neutral

Part II:
Directions: Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow about the poem. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

Afternoon on a Hill

I will be the gladdest thing
Under the sun!
I will touch a hundred flowers
And not pick one.

I will look at cliffs and clouds
With quiet eyes,
Watch the wind bow down the grass,
And the grass rise.

And when lights begin to show
Up from the town,
I will mark which must be mine,
And then start down!

52. Does the poem have lines that rhyme?
    A. yes B. maybe C. no D. seldom

53. What is the poem about?
    A. love B. nature C. death D. time

54. The poet speaks of looking at things on the hill “with quiet eyes.” Which of the following is something that she did not look at?
    A. wind bow down the grass B. lights that show up from town
    C. grass rise D. all of the above

55. The poet plans to look with “quiet eyes.” This means she. . . . . .
    A. will be content with what she sees C. will be excited and want to run through the grass
    B. will be tired from looking at everything D. will get bored after a while

56. The last line of the poem says she will “start down.” What is Ms. Millay going to do?
    A. start walking down the hill B. kneel down C. fall down D. sit down

Part III:

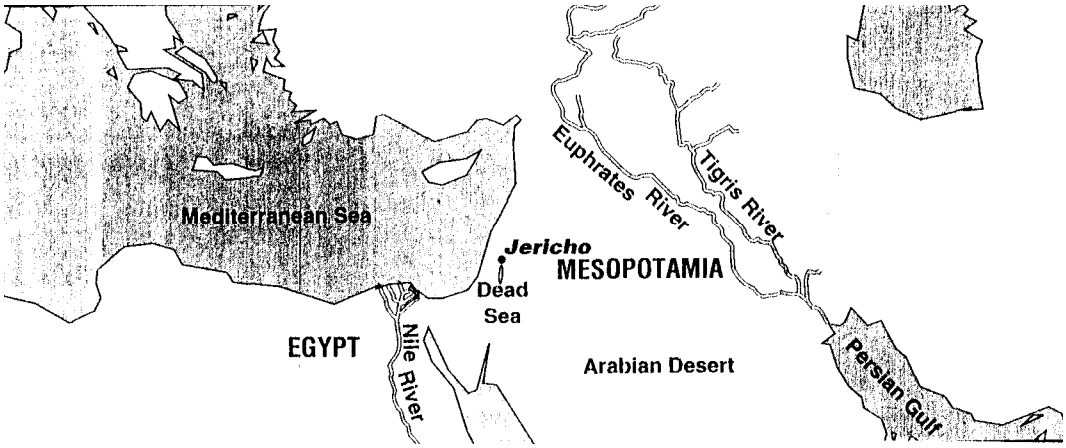
Directions: Choose the best answer for the following questions about the reading passage. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

Early Civilizations in the Middle East and Egypt

What is civilization? What are civilized people? A civilization is a group of people who have learned to live together in one place, to build cities, and to invent both beautiful and useful things. Civilized people have a system of government and a religion or philosophy.

Pre-historic people lived in many parts of the world a long time ago. They lived in Africa, in Asia, in Europe, and in the Middle East. You have read about how some of these prehistoric people traveled from Asia to North America and became the first Americans.

How did prehistoric people become part of history? When did people learn to write? When did civilization start? Look at the map. It shows part of the Middle East and Egypt. This is where the first cities and early civilizations started.



People settled near the rivers you see on the map. They had good farms, and they domesticated animals such as cows, horses, and sheep. People learned to live together, and they built the first cities. These cities had a government, laws, and religion.

Early civilizations in the Middle East and Egypt invented many important things. For example, the first writing started here. Other inventions that we still use today are the wheel, the plow, and the 365-day calendar. These early people also knew mathematics, and they were good engineers. They built very large and impressive buildings, such as temples and pyramids. We can still see some of these buildings today.

Ancient civilizations of the Middle East and Egypt had laws and schools. They also had artists who made many beautiful things such as paintings, sculptures, and jewelry. They wrote poetry and stories.

These early civilizations in the Middle East and Egypt were important in history. They invented many things that help people live better lives today. We know about these civilizations, because we can still see some of their buildings and we can study their artifacts. Even better, we can read about their lives and ideas, because they knew how to write.

57. What all do civilized people have?

A. System of Government B. Religion C. Philosophy D. All of the above

58. Which one of these inventions is not used today?

A. 365- day calendar B. Wheel C. Plow D. Bow and arrow

59. What did the artists not make?
A. Paintings B. Jewelry C. Clothes D. Sculpture

Vocabulary

Part I

Directions: Choose the word that best completes each of the following sentences. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

60. The English language is _____.
A. subsequently B. contribute C. widespread D. ultimate

61. I _____ that you forgot your key and that's why you're standing outside in the cold.
A. presume B. bond C. expand D. widespread

62. The_____ have improved the software.
A. incentive B. modifications C. bonded D. contribution

63. Some people believe that a red rose is the _____ symbol of love.
A. incentive B. bonded C. contributed D. ultimate

64. During freshman orientation, So Jin _____ with her college roommate, so they got off to a good start.
A. incentive B. bonded C. ultimate D. annual

65. "Alan's having another boring barbeque? I hope this doesn't become a (n) _____ tradition!"
A. bonded B. subsequently C. incentive D. annual

66. The cellular phone company marketed a free phone as a (n) _____ to attract customers.
A. annual B. incentive C. ultimate D. subsequently

67. First Gina traveled to Tibet to complete her research. _____she wrote her report.
A. subsequently B. ultimate C. annual D. incentive

68. There are too few dinner choices, so the chef is going to _____the menu.
A .incentive B. annual C. expand D. contribution

69. The Smiths' _____ of lemonade and iced tea was greatly appreciated by everyone at the picnic.
A. subsequently B. contribution C. modification D. expand

Part II

Directions: Choose the word that best completes each of the following sentences. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

70. Before we submit the proposal, we need to _____ it a bit.
A. function B. extract C. modify D. bond

71. It is Juan Camilo's tradition to have a (n) _____ birthday party.
A. widespread B. annual C. apparent D. reliable

72. Because of the _____ of a $500 bonus, the factory workers worked overtime.
A. extract B. incentive C. proportion D. scope

73. In 1808, Dalton's theory of atoms was an important _____ to science.
A. contribution B. extract C. acknowledgement D. norm

74. The explanation of a mysterious occurrence is not always _____.
A. subsequent B. unreliable C. distinct D. apparent

75. To understand the Salem witch trials, it is important to consider the social, religious, and economic _____ of life in late seventeenth-century New England.
A. eliminations B. aspects C. extracts D. proportions

76. As the car accelerated, the driver _____ from fourth gear to fifth gear.
A. expanded B. bonded C. shifted D. conformed

77. Poverty and hunger are _____ problems.
A. widespread B. annual C. reliable D. presumed

78. On the TOEFL test, I had to read a (n) _____ from a novel.
A. presumption B. shift C. extract D. bond

79. The largest nonprofit organization in the United States is the Bill and Melinda Gates _____.
A. Scope B. Aspect C. Incentive D. Foundation

Part III

Directions: Choose the word that best completes each of the following sentences. **Record your marks clearly on the answer sheet.**

80. The professor gave a final exam to _____ the students' knowledge.
A. facilitate B. regulate C. evaluate D. compensate

81. Mom told us to take vitamins to _____ our chance of getting sick.
A. detect B. minimize C. anticipate D. collapse

82. Due to zoning problems, the committee has _____ plans to create a new park on Western Avenue.
A. distorted B. emerged C. terminated D. symbolized

83. Wood is a natural _____ of the U.S. state Maine.
A. trend B. phase C. resource D. emergence

84. The internet company was bought by a larger company for a significant _____.
A. sum B. distortion C. scheme D. controversy

85. The _____ heat prevented us from hiking into the Grand Canyon.
A. appropriate B. capable C. primary D. intense

86. Nick shows that he is a loving father by _____ much of his time to his children.
A. conferring B. overlapping C. devoting D. reversing

87. Before buying a house, it's wise to read about the latest housing _____.

A. symbols B. trends C. compensations D. conferences

88. Neighbors argued passionately about the _____.

A. estimate B. trend C. controversy D. phase

89. Education is the _____ reason Jacques moved to New York.

A. inherent B. primary C intense D. controversial