

## Reading Section

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. B, C, F
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. D
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. B, C
26. B
27. C
28. B, C, F
29. C
30. B
31. C
32. D
33. B
34. D
35. A
36. D
37. A
38. B
39. A
40. C
41. D
42. B, D, F

## Listening Section

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B, C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. A, B, E
11. B, C
12. A, B
13. D
14. D

- 15. B, C
- 16. B
- 17. A
- 18. D
- 19. C
- 20. A, C
- 21. C
- 22. B
- 23. B
- 24. A

- 25. A
- 26. D
- 27. C
- 28. B
- 29. A
- 30. A, C, E
- 31. B, D
- 32. B
- 33. C
- 34. D

## Speaking Section

1. There are many ways you could answer this particular question. You could talk about a particular artist's painting or photograph, a family photograph, or even a friend's painting. You might start by giving a brief description of the photograph or painting and talk briefly about its subject matter or important features. You then will need to give at least one well-developed reason why you like or dislike the photograph or painting. You do not want to spend too much time describing the photograph and run out of time to explain why you like it.

Your response should be intelligible, should demonstrate effective use of grammar and vocabulary, and should be well developed and coherent. Your response is scored using the Independent Speaking Rubric (see Appendix A).

2. To respond to this particular question, you should clearly state what your opinion is: do you think it is better to have one career or do different kinds of work? You should then give reasons to support your opinion. If you think that it is better to have one career, you could say that if you have a career that you love, there is no reason to change. Many people enjoy doing one thing that they are very good

at. You may then talk about other advantages, such as money or the possibility to advance over time. You may give a more specific example to help you explain. For example, you could say that a doctor has gone to school for a long time and it takes a long time to learn to be a good doctor, so in this case changing careers would not make sense.

If you think it is better to do different kinds of work, you would develop your opinion in a similar way. You could say that doing one job for your whole life would not be interesting, and that as technology progresses, many new fields to work in become available. You might then provide specific information about new fields, such as those connected to new computer technology.

It is important to understand that that there is no "correct" answer to this question. Whichever option you prefer, your answer should be supported with examples. It is important to make sure that you state your opinion and develop your response with good examples and relevant details.

Your response should be intelligible, should demonstrate effective use of grammar and vocabulary, and should be well

developed and coherent. Your response is scored using the Independent Speaking Rubric (see Appendix A).

3. To respond to this particular question, you should state the woman's opinion of the letter writer's proposal to shorten history seminars to two hours. In this case, the woman disagrees with the letter writer's proposal.

After stating that the woman disagrees with the proposal, you should convey the two main reasons she gives for holding that opinion. You will need to connect information from the conversation to the reading in order for the response to be complete. The woman says that the first reason given for shortening history seminars—that students cannot concentrate for three hours—isn't valid. She says that Tim, the letter writer, is not a typical student and that he stays up late at night, and sometimes even sleeps in class.

Your response should also convey the woman's second reason for not agreeing with the letter writer's proposal. The letter writer thinks that the third hour of the seminar is a waste of time because people don't learn anything. The woman thinks, however, that the last hour is when the discussions are the most interesting and that it is the most important part of the seminar.

Your response should be intelligible, should demonstrate effective use of grammar and vocabulary, and should be well developed and coherent. Your response is scored using the Integrated Speaking Rubric (see Appendix A).

4. To respond to this particular question you should first explain the idea of implicit memory as it was presented in the reading. An implicit memory is not conscious and cannot be recalled, but it is recorded in our brains. You may choose to contrast this with explicit memory, which is consciously recalled, but do not spend too

much time at this stage. You must give yourself enough time to discuss the professor's example.

You should then use the example given by the professor to explain implicit memory. In the example, implicit memory is demonstrated when a person drives by a billboard and sees an advertisement for a car called "Panther" but has no recollection of the billboard. Then later, the same person recalls the word "Panther" when asked to name an animal that starts with the letter "P," even though "pig" is a more common animal that begins with "p." This shows that the billboard has had an effect on the person's memory; this is an illustration of implicit memory.

You do not need to repeat all of the details from the reading and the lecture, but instead integrate points from both to answer the question completely.

Your response should be intelligible, should demonstrate effective use of grammar and vocabulary, and should be well developed and coherent. Your response is scored using the Integrated Speaking Rubric (see Appendix A).

5. To respond to this particular question you should *briefly* describe the problem. It is enough to say that the study group hasn't been studying much because they have become friends and joke around a lot.

Next, you need to choose *one* of the two solutions and explain why you think that solution is best. The two solutions in this conversation are: (1) meet on a day other than Fridays, or (2) have somebody be the leader, who would set an agenda and make sure work gets done. It does not matter which of the two proposed solutions you choose, since there is no "right" solution or "wrong" solution. You should choose the solution that you think is best and support your choice with reasons why you think it is best. The reasons you give can include

information provided by the speakers as well as your own experiences.

For example, if you believe the first solution is preferable, you could speak about the disadvantages of the second solution; you might say that having a leader would change the way the group works, and that some people might not agree with this idea. Adding a leader could create more problems than it solves, and it might be too much responsibility for the student. Therefore, changing the day of the meetings is the better solution. If you believe the second solution is preferable, you might say that organization is what the group needs, and that the woman would get good experience from being leader of the group. These are just examples of possible responses; remember, this type of question can be answered in many different ways.

Your response should be intelligible, should demonstrate effective use of grammar and vocabulary, and should be well developed and coherent. Your response is scored using the Integrated Speaking Rubric (see Appendix A).

6. This particular question requires you to summarize the contents of a lecture you hear. In your response, you should talk about the two different kinds of attention that the professor describes.

The order in which you discuss the two types of attention is not important as long as you discuss both types fully and make clear what is different about them. The professor says that active attention is voluntary; it occurs when people force themselves to pay attention to something. A boring lecture about frogs will require students to pay active attention, but they will not be able to maintain their attention for long.

You would then talk about passive attention. Passive attention is involuntary and requires no effort to maintain,

unlike active attention, which does require effort; it occurs when people are naturally interested in the material. If a teacher pulls out a live frog, the students become more interested and passive attention is maintained.

You should budget your time so that you are able to include a good summary of both types of attention and talk about both examples of the frog lecture.

Your response should be intelligible, should demonstrate effective use of grammar and vocabulary, and should be well developed and coherent. Your response is scored using the Integrated Speaking Rubric (see Appendix A).

## Writing Section

1. What is important to understand from the lecture is that the professor disagrees with the criticisms of communal online encyclopedias presented in the reading, namely that the encyclopedias contain inaccurate information; that unscrupulous users can tamper with the information in the encyclopedias; and that the encyclopedias do not distinguish important topics from unimportant ones.

In your response, you should convey the reasons presented by the professor for why the criticisms of communal online encyclopedias are not convincing. A high-scoring response will include the following points made by the professor that cast doubt on the points made in the reading:

Point made in the reading	Counterpoint made in the lecture
Since entries in communal online encyclopedias are not always written by experts, they can be inaccurate and unreliable.	No encyclopedia is perfectly accurate. What really matters is how easily and quickly the mistakes can be corrected. In this regard, online encyclopedias are better than the traditional ones, because inaccurate content in online encyclopedias can be revised much faster.
Because anyone can make revisions to the content of online encyclopedias, unscrupulous users, vandals, and hackers can intentionally corrupt the content of articles in the encyclopedias.	Online encyclopedias have taken steps to protect their content from unscrupulous users, vandals, and hackers. Some important content is presented in a "read-only" format that cannot be revised. Also, special editors now monitor changes made to articles and eliminate revisions that are malicious.
Communal online encyclopedias often give equal space to articles on trivial topics and articles on serious topics. This creates a false impression about which information is important and which is not.	The fact that online encyclopedias contain information on all kinds of subjects is not a weakness but a strength. Diversity of topics covered by online encyclopedias is a true reflection of the diversity of people's interests. In contrast, traditional encyclopedias have limited space, and editors who choose which entries to include do not always take diverse interests into account.

Your response is scored using the Integrated Writing Rubric (see Appendix A). A response that receives a score of 5 clearly conveys all three of the main points in the table using accurate sentence structure and vocabulary.

- To earn a top score, you should develop a multi-paragraph essay that responds to the issue of whether life is easier and more comfortable now than when your grandparents were children. Typically an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

One successful way to express agreement with the prompt is to describe how developments in a particular field have helped to make life easier. Describing how work in the household has become so much easier as a result of the availability

of electronic appliances could be one way to develop such a response; you could explain how these machines save time on doing household tasks that years ago took many hours or even days to complete, and conclude that life is much easier now because we have more free time.

On the other hand, you could disagree with the prompt by explaining that life was more comfortable when your grandparents were children. For example, it may be the case that when your grandparents were children, the air and water were cleaner, food was fresher, and some types of jobs were less stressful; you could discuss the importance of any of those in support of your opinion.

Keep in mind that there is no "correct" answer to this question. Either side of the

issue can be supported with examples and reasons. It is important to make sure that you state your opinion and develop a response that explains your opinion well. The development of your essay is judged by how effectively you support your opinion; a well-developed essay will contain clearly appropriate reasons, examples, and details that illustrate your opinion. Development is not evaluated simply in terms of how many words you write.

Your response should be well organized. A well-organized essay allows an

evaluator to read from the beginning to the end of the essay without becoming confused. You should be sure not to just repeat the same information in different ways.

The quality and accuracy of the sentence structure and vocabulary you use to express your ideas is also very important.

Your response is scored using the Independent Writing Rubric (see Appendix A).