

**Toefl Practices of Best Practice and Strategy by Mirah Diani H, 2014**  
**Tenses, vocabulary and structure & written expression**

1. Every Friday, Liam \_\_\_\_\_ a football practice
  - a. Have
  - b. Has
  - c. Is having
  - d. Was having
2. Usually, Gina \_\_\_\_\_ at her parents' house, but this weekend she \_\_\_\_\_ her time at her grandparents' house.
  - a. Stay, is spending
  - b. Stays, was spending
  - c. Stays, is spending
  - d. Stays, have been spending
3. Don't be noisy! Grandma \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Was asleep
  - b. Was sleeping
  - c. Is sleeping
  - d. Has been sleeping
4. The baby always (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ around this time.
  - a. Sleep
  - b. Sleeps
  - c. Slept
  - d. Has slept
5. Remember to bring an umbrella since it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
  - a. Was raining
  - b. Has been raining
  - c. Is raining
  - d. Has raining
6. It (rain, never) \_\_\_\_\_ is summer here.
  - a. Rain never
  - b. Never rain
  - c. Never rains
  - d. Is never rain
7. A: So, when can we visit your house? Tomorrow?  
B: I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to have a baseball practice after school. How's the day after tomorrow?
  - a. Have
  - b. Am go
  - c. Going
  - d. Am going
8. Fans always (scream) \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiastically when their favorite band (appear) \_\_\_\_\_ on the stage.
  - a. Screams, appear
  - b. Scream, appears
  - c. Are scream, appear
  - d. Are screaming, appears
9. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a fast reader. I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ a novel in just a couple of hours.
  - a. Am, always finish
  - b. Be, always finish
  - c. Was, always finished
  - d. Am, always finishes
10. Right now, the whole class (do) \_\_\_\_\_ a math test.
  - a. Are done
  - b. Are doing
  - c. Have done
  - d. Do
11. Where is everyone? I \_\_\_\_\_ for five minutes but no one answers.
  - a. Have called
  - b. Have been called
  - c. Have been calling
  - d. Has called

12. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the area for the whole week.
- Are securing
  - Have secured
  - Have securing
  - Have been securing.
13. That's the last kitten! Now, the cat \_\_\_\_\_ all of its kittens.
- Have carry
  - Have carrying
  - Have carried
  - Carried
14. What \_\_\_\_\_ to my computer? Now, all my data is lost!
- You have done
  - Have you done
  - Do you do
  - You did
15. A: How are the children doing?  
B: they are doing good. They \_\_\_\_\_ with her Barbie since an hour ago.
- Have played
  - Are playing
  - Have been playing
  - Was playing
16. All contestants \_\_\_\_\_ their talent. Now , the committee will decide who will be the winner.
- Have shown
  - Has shows
  - Has show
  - Have showing
17. The winter \_\_\_\_\_, so we can make a snowman
- Has watched
  - Have watched
  - Have been watching
  - Has been watching
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ this move for three times but I still want more.
- Has watched
  - Have watched
  - Have been watching
  - Has been watching
19. A: Have you eaten anything?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ my breakfast before coming here.
- Have had
  - Have
  - Had
  - Has had
20. My father (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee since he was a teenager.
- Have been drinking
  - Has been drinking
  - Have drunk
  - Have drinking.
21. The man \_\_\_\_\_ on the sidewalk when a car suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ a tree in front of him.
- Is walking, is hitting
  - Was walking, hit
  - Is walking, hitted
  - Was walking, is hitting
22. Kyle could hardly swallow any food because he \_\_\_\_\_ a sore throat.
- Had
  - Has
  - Have
  - Was
23. She (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to brush her teeth before going to bed last night.
- Forget
  - Forgot
  - Forgets

- d. Forgotten
24. Did you remember what you \_\_\_\_\_ around this time yesterday?
- Were doing
  - Do
  - Are doing
  - Have done
25. Oh, no! I think I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet. I can't find it anywhere.
- Lose
  - Lost
  - Losing
  - Losed.
26. He (forget, not) \_\_\_\_\_ to pick his brother last night.
- Didn't forgot
  - Didn't forget
  - Doesn't forget
  - Forgot not
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ to your house an hour ago but you \_\_\_\_\_ there.
- Go, are not
  - Went, are not
  - Went, were not
  - Go, were not
28. The team (win) \_\_\_\_\_ their first trophy last year.
- Won
  - Win
  - Winning
  - Have win
29. Back then when we \_\_\_\_\_ little, our father \_\_\_\_\_ to take us to the park every weekend.
- Were, use
  - Were , used
  - Are, using
  - Are, used
30. My brother (get) \_\_\_\_\_ his first parking ticket just now.
- Got
  - Get
  - Getting
  - Have got
31. When she was a little, Wilma's mother only allowed her watch her favorite cartoon if she \_\_\_\_\_ a bath.
- Have taken
  - Had took
  - Had taken
  - Had taken
32. The amusement park \_\_\_\_\_ for 20 years when it was closed.
- Had been opening
  - Had opened
  - Had been opened
  - Had been opened
33. She \_\_\_\_\_ for a half hour when she realized that she was lost.
- Had walked
  - Had walk
  - Had been walked
  - Had been walking
34. The doctor (just, examine) \_\_\_\_\_ his patient, when the nurse came.
- Have just examine
  - Had just examined
  - Have examined
  - Had been examining
35. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a half hour ago and told me to tidy up my room.
- Has come
  - Have came
  - Had came
  - Came

36. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the bird on the ground for a long until the bird suddenly flew away.
- Had watched
  - Had been watching
  - Had been watched
  - Had watching
37. She \_\_\_\_\_ sufficient knowledge as a mother when she had her first baby.
- Had not have
  - Have not had
  - Had not had
  - Have not having
38. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ until he finally answered it.
- Had rang
  - Had ring
  - Had been rang
  - Had been ringing
39. When you asked me to come, I actually \_\_\_\_\_ and was about to park my car in front of your house.
- Have arrived
  - Had arrived
  - Have been arriving
  - Had been arriving
40. I \_\_\_\_\_ for my car key for 5 minutes until I realize that it was in my pocket for the whole time.
- Have been looking
  - Had been looking
  - Have been looked
  - Had looked
41. A : If you see Alex, can you tell him that I need him to call me?  
B: Sure, I \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- Am going to tell
  - Will tell
  - Will be told
  - Will telling
42. I guess we \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't hurry.
- Will not leave
  - Will late
  - Are going to late
  - Late will be
43. You \_\_\_\_\_ this room until you have finished your homework!
- Will not leave
  - Will not leaving
  - Will not be leaving
  - Will not leaving be
44. Mr. Reeves \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Roberts as manager next month.
- Will replace
  - Will be replacing
  - Will be replaced
  - Replace
45. I \_\_\_\_\_ you a postcard once I arrived to Paris.
- Will sent
  - Will be sending
  - Will send
  - Send
46. Hi, I'm Marta Jones. I \_\_\_\_\_ as the lab assistant during this project.
- Will work
  - Will be working
  - Will working
  - Will have worked
47. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ for her to come on Tuesday.
- Will wait
  - Wait
  - Will have waiting
  - Will be waiting

48. Brenda, \_\_\_\_\_ the letter for us?
- You will read
  - You willing to read
  - Will you read
  - Read will you
49. She \_\_\_\_\_ the town early tomorrow morning.
- Leave
  - Will leave
  - Will be leaving
  - Will have left
50. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students who do plagiarism.
- Will not be tolerating
  - Won't tolerated
  - Won't be tolerated
  - Will not tolerate
51. You can come back tomorrow, your cake \_\_\_\_\_ by then.
- Will finish
  - Will be finished
  - Will have finished
  - Will have been finished
52. This April, we \_\_\_\_\_ in the house for two years.
- Will live
  - Will have lived
  - Will have living
  - Will have been living
53. By tomorrow, the rain \_\_\_\_\_ for two days.
- Will have been pouring
  - Will pour
  - Will be pouring
  - Will have poured
54. Wilma \_\_\_\_\_ her apartment before she moves to San Francisco in May.
- Will rent
  - Will be renting
  - Will have rented
  - Will have been renting.
55. By the time we arrive at the theater, the movie \_\_\_\_\_
- Will end
  - Will have ended
  - Will have been ending
  - Will be ended
56. At 8 o'clock tonight, the people \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
- Will party
  - Will have partied
  - Will have been partying
  - Will be partying.
57. The school \_\_\_\_\_ when the Stuarts arrive from their vacation
- Will start
  - Will be started
  - Will have starting
  - Will have started
58. By the end of next month, the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ for the five years.
- Will operate
  - Will have been operating
  - Will have operated
  - Will be operated
59. People \_\_\_\_\_ for nine years from tsunami that happened in 2004.
- Will recover
  - Will have recovered
  - Will have been recovered
  - Will have been recovering

60. Before the mall open, the employees \_\_\_\_\_ the stores.
- Will prepare
  - Will have preparing
  - Will have prepared
  - Will have been preparing

## **Toefl Practices & Strategies: Reading Comprehension**

(compiled from Toefl test Strategies by Eli Hinkel, Ph.D of Seattle Universty)

### **I. Short Passage Practice**

- With the aid of skin between their fore and rear paws, flying squirrels can leap from tree to tree. The word “leap” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - Signal
  - Gather food
  - Jump
  - Seek shelter
- Oral culture, such as those of Polynesian peoples, have rich narrative histories and highly contrived tonal devices associated with recitals and chants. The word “oral” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - Ancient
  - Spoken
  - Limited
  - Convuluted
- Computer hardware and software have been enormously beneficial in the editing of newspapers, magazines, and journals. The word “enormously” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - Fundamentally
  - Tremendously
  - Pedantically
  - Quintessentially
- Copyright law stipulates conditions for a collaboration of authors to reduce the possibility of legal contests. The word “collaboration” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - An ownership
  - A competition
  - Fiscal obligations
  - A joint effort
- Tree have to be pruned seasonally or annually to ensure that they continue to bear fruit. The word “pruned” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - Fertilized
  - Trimmed
  - Weeded
  - Harvested
- Mosquitoes and other parasitic insect can be so bothersome to deer that entire herds have been known to throw themselves off cliffs to be rid of the incessant attacks. The word “bothersome” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - Excessive
  - Irritating
  - Degrading
  - Detrimental
- Carbon monoxide expelled by exhaust systems may profoundly change the climate on the planet. The word “climate” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - Industrial production
  - Geological formations
  - Air composition
  - Weather conditions
- Experts often forecast an upswing in an economy after a protracted slowdown. The word “upswing” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
  - A decline
  - Inflation
  - An improvement

- d. A reform
9. A complex mathematical problem can have several solution paths that are not necessarily comparably elegant. The word “paths” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Equations
  - Apparati
  - Interludes
  - Algorithms
10. Before refrigeration, canning was one of the few methods of preserving vegetables with limited shelf-lives. The word “preserving” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Storing
  - Ingesting
  - Increasing
  - Gleaning
11. Slang can be defined as a set of lexical, grammatical, and phonological regularities used in informal speech. The word “informal” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Situational
  - Casual
  - Informative
  - Uneducated
12. The tempered glass from which almost all windshields are made shatters under considerable pressure. The word “shatters” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Scratches and gouges
  - Resists impact
  - Breaks into shards
  - Rejects foreign objects
13. In rural Midwestern towns, the decisions that affect most residents are made at general assemblies in schools and churches. The word “assemblies” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Concerts
  - Gatherings
  - Prayer services
  - Public libraries
14. Several chapters of Joan Steer’s book describe illegal gambling activities in California in the 1970s. The word “illegal” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Properous
  - Unlawful
  - Unusual
  - Embarrassing
15. When an infectious disease becomes highly contagious, it can sweep through a community in a very short time. The word “sweep” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Spread
  - Stride
  - Creep
  - Maneuver
16. Dissemination of information is frequently carried out via satellite through local or national TV networks. The word “dissemination” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Compilation
  - Condensing
  - Sanctification
  - Dispersal
17. Atoms that move perpendicularly to one another and collide do not regain their their original velocities. The word “perpendicularly” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- In a closed space
  - At right angles
  - In a vertical line
  - At loose ends

18. Reclaiming clay-laden soil that has absorbed the tainted runoff from agricultural fields can be hampered by the soil's capacity to retain water. The word "tainted" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Cleaned
  - Contaminated
  - Confined
  - Blocked
19. The debate as to whether Shakespeare was the author of the plays and sonnets published under his name has continued posthumously for several centuries. The word "posthumously" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- With many interruptions
  - After his death
  - In light of new discoveries
  - With an element of humor
20. Economic and ecological outcomes of political turmoil in strategically important regions of the world are impossible to surmise. The word "surmise" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Guess
  - Survive
  - Coordinate
  - Prevent
21. Limestone grinding machines found at gravel excavations have two or three large flat plates that move sideways. The word "sideways" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Noisily
  - Intermittently
  - Powerfully
  - Laterally
22. In the United States, elementary education is compulsory nationwide, with state government having no say in the issue. The word "compulsory" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Desirable
  - Mandatory
  - Perfunctory
  - Rational
23. The mountain resort industry advertises its sites as relaxing, picturesque, and secluded. The word "secluded" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Affordable
  - Vogue
  - Healthy
  - Remote
24. The chemical element technetium was artificially created to serve as a powerful source of radiation. The word "powerful" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Alternative
  - Obscure
  - Potent
  - Poisonous
25. A magician is an entertainer who performs a series of deceptive tricks based on the principles of physics, optics, and psychology. The word "deceptive" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Skillful
  - Misleading
  - Incomprehensible
  - Unrivaled
26. The philosophical proportions of the Magna Carta made an unequivocal step toward the development of constitutional government in England. The word "unequivocal" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- A forbearing
  - A formidable
  - A definite
  - A devastating



27. Belva Lockwood, who was trained as teacher, gained recognition for her selfless dedication to women's suffrage. The word "selfless" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Self-motivated
  - Unselfish
  - Self-centered
  - Unsettled
28. Expressionist drama arose from playwright's interest in the revolutionary movement, which criticised social evils. The word "arose from" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Deviated from
  - Extended to
  - Shed light on
  - Grew out of
29. The Extension Program first established in 1873 at Cambridge University has successfully withstood changing popular trends. The word "withstood" as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- Endured
  - Sponsored
  - Stood with
  - Stabilised in
30. A suppressed memory of a traumatic incident may be recovered under hypnosis. The words "a traumatic" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- An enlightening
  - An invigorating
  - A subliminal
  - A shocking
31. Superficial deposits of phosphorus produce a vague illumination that attracts animals after dark. The words "illumination" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- Light
  - Heat
  - Odor
  - Vibration
32. Private business negotiations and their outcomes, if commenced without a witness, are extrajudicial. The words "extrajudicial" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- Judgmental
  - Outside legal power
  - Extraprovincial
  - Outside regular measure
33. Olives are grown for their oil, which is used in cooking predominantly in ethnic and traditional cuisine. The words "predominantly" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- Pretentiously
  - Flagrantly
  - Preponderantly
  - Frequently
34. Margaret and Rachel McMillan were the forerunners of what is known today as early childhood education. The words "forerunners" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- Organisers
  - Benefactors
  - Precursors
  - Instructors.
35. Although federal regulations pertain to all local legislative bodies, state legislatures exercise a significant degree of autonomy. The words "autonomy" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- Equitability
  - Jurisprudence
  - Independence
  - Reciprocity
36. Pathways in the mountains often follow the crests of ridges that are relatively treeless. The words "pathways" as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- Highways

- b. Trails
  - c. Caves
  - d. Cliffs
37. Tests with laboratory animals have pinpointed the danger of brain damage that monosodium glutamate may cause to infants. The words “pinpointed” as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- a. Identified
  - b. Extrapolated
  - c. Projected
  - d. Hypothesized
38. The emergence of supersonic travel opened new horizons for the military, tourism, and commerce. The words “emergence” as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- a. Profitability
  - b. Urgency
  - c. Appearance
  - d. Simplicity
39. In the 1920s, amateur theater performances benefited orphanages, poor, families, and other charitable causes. The word “amateur” as used in the sentence above is most similar in meaning to which of the following:
- a. Nonprofessional
  - b. Pompous
  - c. Gregarious
  - d. Melodramatic
40. The invention of the microscope accelerated the advancement of microbiology at an extraordinary pace. The words “an extraordinary” as used in the sentence above are most similar in meaning to which of following:
- a. A remarkable
  - b. An excruciating
  - c. An elusive
  - d. A rousing

## II. Reading Comprehension Practice

Direction: Answer all the questions following the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For each question, select the one best answer, (a), (b), (c), or (d)

No educational medium better serves as a means of spatial communication than the atlas. Atlases deal with such invaluable information as population distribution and density. One of the best, *Pennycooke’s World Atlas*, has been widely accepted as a standard owing to the quality of its maps and photographs, which not only show various settlements but also portray them in a variety of scales. In fact, the very first map atlas is a cleverly designed population cartogram that projects of the size of each country if geographical size were proportional to population. Following the proportional layout, a sequence of smaller maps shows the world’s population density, each country’s birth and death rates, population increase or decrease, industrialisation, urbanisation, gross national product in terms of per capita income, the quality of medical care, literacy, and language. To give readers a perspective on how their own country fits in with the global view, additional projections depict the world’s patterns in nutrition, calorie and protein consumption, health care, number of physicians per units of population, and life expectancy by region. Population density maps on a subcontinental scale, as well as political maps, convey the diverse demographic phenomena of the world in a broad array of scales.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
  - a. The educational benefits of atlases
  - b. Physical maps in an atlas
  - c. The ideal in the making of atlases
  - d. Partial maps and their uses
2. According to the passage, the first map in *Pennycooke’s World Atlas* shows
  - a. National boundaries relative to population
  - b. Geographic proportions of each country.
  - c. The hypothetical sizes of countries
  - d. The population policy in each country.
3. In line 2, the word “invaluable” is closest in meaning to:
  - a. Incremental
  - b. Invalid
  - c. Priceless

- d. Shapeless
- 4. In line 3, the phrase “owing to” is closest in meaning to:
  - a. Due to
  - b. In order to
  - c. Instead of
  - d. In spite of
- 5. In line 4, the word “cleverly” is closest in meaning to
  - a. Cleanly
  - b. Collaboratively
  - c. Intelligently
  - d. Immaculately
- 6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
  - a. Calorie consumption
  - b. Currency exchange rates
  - c. A level of education
  - d. Population decline
- 7. It can be inferred from the passage that maps can be used to
  - a. Pinpoint ethnic strife in each country
  - b. Identify a shortage of qualified labor
  - c. Give readers a new perspective on their own country
  - d. Show readers photographs in a new form
- 8. In line 6, the word “layout” refers to
  - a. The geographic size
  - b. The cartogram
  - c. Population
  - d. Each country
- 9. In line 9, the word “perspective” is closest in meaning to
  - a. Outlay
  - b. Outlook
  - c. Permission
  - d. Permutation
- 10. In line 9, the word “depict” is closest meaning to
  - a. Amplify
  - b. Implement
  - c. Show
  - d. Shrink

Psychology recognises two types of research, experimental and differential. The former is concerned mainly with the overall processes governing human activities, and the latter sets out to establish individual differences in performance. More recent studies have demonstrated the need for a third type of psychological study, namely that has to do with human development. Rather than considering this aspect of human performance as a part of the first two types, scientists have noted that development research indeed belongs in a separate category in and of itself. Piaget’s studies, it is necessary to keep in mind that, while his theories have been highly influential, his methodology has been strongly criticised. The primary shortfall of his work had to do with a lack of definition and standardization in his data and experiment design.

- 1. According to the passage, what is the central goal of experimental research?
  - a. To arrive at a general classification of individuals
  - b. To analyse individual difference in human activity
  - c. To establish the psychological processes governing humans
  - d. To administer experiment on humans and processes.
- 2. In line 4, the word “namely” is closest in meaning to
  - a. Specially
  - b. Specifically
  - c. Hence
  - d. Nearly.
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is a proponent of
  - a. Reversing current trends in research
  - b. Furthering a third branch of investigation
  - c. Abolishing experimental and differential studies
  - d. Assessing a need for human development

4. In line 6, the word “category” is closest in meaning to
  - a. Case
  - b. Cause
  - c. Calling
  - d. Class
  
5. According to the passage, development psychology belongs in
  - a. The domain of Piaget’s work
  - b. A category of dispute studies
  - c. Its own unique area of study
  - d. Other domains of research
  
6. It can be inferred from the passage that studies of human performance and of individual variations
  - a. Should not be perceived as fundamental
  - b. Should be taken with a grain of salt
  - c. Cannot enumerate all facets of human brain
  - d. Cannot account for all aspects of human psychology
  
7. In line 6, the phrase “to keep in mind” is closest in meaning to
  - a. Remember
  - b. Restate
  - c. Remark
  - d. Resolve
  
8. What is considered to be the greatest drawback of Piaget’s research?
  - a. His methodology was not based on an influential theory.
  - b. His methodology was unsystematic, and his data were haphazard
  - c. His developmental theories and findings were not recognized
  - d. His studies did not undergo thorough examination.
  
9. According to the passage the author’s implications, which branch of psychology appears to be particularly controversial?
  - a. Experimental
  - b. Theoretical
  - c. Differential
  - d. Developmental
  
10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a type of psychology research?
  - a. Differential
  - b. Experimental
  - c. Developmental
  - d. Influential

As we head into hurricane season, we’d like to take this opportunity to go over some precautionary measures you can take in this dangerous season. This is especially important for those of you living in coastal areas where hurricanes can be destructive because of their heavy winds.

The following guidelines have been established by the National Weather service. Before hurricane season even begins, stock up on batteries, candles, bottled water, nonperishable food such as canned goods, and other emergency equipment. In case of a hurricane warning, following these safety guidelines may help save your life and property. First of all, protect windows with boards or tape, since they are not strong enough to withstand hurricane-force winds—these winds can reach up to 200 miles per hour! Also the national Weather Service recommends that you fill up your car with fuel in case you need to evacuate. Gas stations may be closed by the time you need to leave your home.

Remember also, it is suggested that you stay indoors if your home is sturdy and on high ground. However, homes in low-lying areas will likely be evacuated, and evacuation information. If called to evacuate, leave the area immediately. You will be advised of the location of local shelters.

1. What is the above passage mainly about?
  - a. Preparing for a hurricane
  - b. Damage caused by a hurricane
  - c. Coastal weather patterns
  - d. Evacuation procedures

2. What organization provided the information for the announcement?
  - a. The navy
  - b. A government weather agency
  - c. State police headquarters
  - d. A local shelter
3. What should people do before before hurricane season begins?
  - a. Cover windows
  - b. Buy a supply of food and water
  - c. Locate the nearest shelter
  - d. Leave coastal areas.
4. According to the passage or announcement, why should people fill their cars with fuel before a hurricane?
  - a. Fuel might increase in price
  - b. Gas stations might not be open.
  - c. They may need to drive neighbors to shelters
  - d. There may be long lines at the gas stations.

In the days before telephones, radio, and televisions, the only network of public communication that could reach farmers was the mail. But this was not the mail as we know it today. At that time, in the early nineteenth century, mail delivery was uneven and widely scattered. In fact, many people living in rural areas got no mail at all. In the early decades of the century, mail carriers were privately employed—they did not work for the government.

Many years later, when the government finally took charge of delivering mail, it was mostly in cities that mail got delivered to people's homes. So farmers still had a problem—they had to go to a post office to collect their mail, which, by the way, was not always nearby.

Farmers' requests to have mail brought to their homes were at first met with outrage. What could be more ridiculous, many urban residents asked, than paying government employees to travel miles across the countryside with an occasional letter? Nevertheless, farmers' organizations succeeded in convincing the United States Congress that farmers needed mail delivery. Finally in 1891 rural free delivery, known as RFD, came into being.

In a sense, rural free delivery was the most important communications revolution in United States history. Rural Americans were not lifted out of the relatively isolated communities they lived in. Because of rural free delivery, there now ran a highway to the world from every farmer's doorstep.

1. What does the author mainly discuss?
  - a. The economic impact of mail delivery on rural areas.
  - b. A comparison of urban and rural mail delivery.
  - c. Government mail delivery in cities.
  - d. The introduction of mail delivery in rural areas.
2. What is true of mail delivery in the early nineteenth century?
  - a. It was paid for by the United States Congress
  - b. It was run by private companies
  - c. It was regulated by the government
  - d. It was mainly for farmers.
3. According to the author, what problem did farmers face with early mail service?
  - a. Many post office locations were inconvenient.
  - b. Bad roads delayed mail delivery.
  - c. The postal rates were too high.
  - d. There were not enough mail carriers to deliver mail.