

# *PRACTICE TESTS* Michigan **ECPE**

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STUDENT BOOK

For the Revised 2021 Exam

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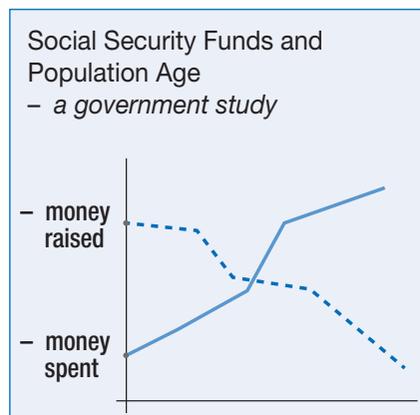
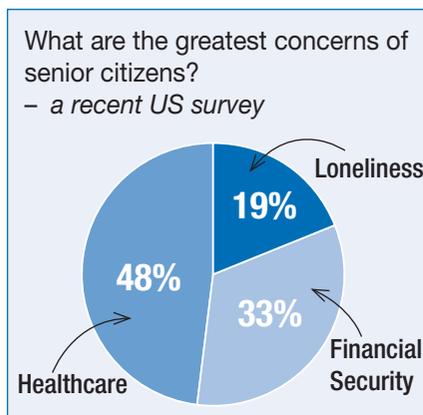
# Practice Test 1

## WRITING

### Writing Instructions

- Choose either Task 1 (Article/Proposal) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for “Article/Proposal” or “Essay” on your writing answer document.
- You will have 45 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about two pages.
- Do not write your answer in this booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.

### Writing Prompt



*“Aging of the overall population can be explained by two distinct trends: increasing longevity and falling birth rates.”*

– Dr. Klein, sociology researcher

#### Task 1: Article

The number of senior citizens in your city is increasing and their requirements are not the same as those of younger people. Write an **article** for a local news website explaining the steps that can be taken to better meet the needs of the growing demographic of people over 65 and what you think about this issue. Include at least one piece of information given above to support your response.

#### Task 2: Essay

In the vast majority of countries around the world, numbers of young people are decreasing while numbers of older people are increasing rapidly. Why is this happening and how will it change society? Write an **essay** addressing the causes and effects of this population aging. Include at least one piece of information given above to support your response.

### Remember

Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for “Article/Proposal” or “Essay” on your writing answer document.

**Listening Section Instructions**

This section of the test has three parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

**Listening Test, Part 1**

In this part, you will hear 20 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

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- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <p><b>1</b> What does the man want to do?<br/>A. take advantage of a sale<br/>B. return something that doesn't fit<br/>C. exchange a damaged garment<br/>D. complain that he was overcharged</p> <p><b>2</b> What will the man probably do later?<br/>A. contact his professor<br/>B. go to band practice<br/>C. attend a laboratory class<br/>D. complete an assignment</p> <p><b>3</b> What does the woman suggest about Tina?<br/>A. She loves to play the violin.<br/>B. She doesn't really enjoy meeting.<br/>C. She finds performing stressful.<br/>D. She should spend more time practicing.</p> <p><b>4</b> How does the man feel about cooking?<br/>A. inadequate<br/>B. indifferent<br/>C. underappreciated<br/>D. enthusiastic</p> <p><b>5</b> Why does the woman mention her statistics exam?<br/>A. to persuade the man to assist her<br/>B. so the man remembers to study for it<br/>C. to emphasize that she needs to go<br/>D. to make the man feel less anxious</p> <p><b>6</b> What is the man worried about?<br/>A. not doing his job well<br/>B. the negative effects of insomnia<br/>C. damage to his property<br/>D. the cause of the unusual storm</p> | <p><b>7</b> Why did the woman miss part of the movie?<br/>A. She was late and missed her train.<br/>B. She couldn't find a parking place.<br/>C. She was delayed on public transportation.<br/>D. She didn't plan her journey well.</p> <p><b>8</b> What do we know about the man's previous job?<br/>A. It didn't suit the man.<br/>B. It didn't pay well.<br/>C. It was in a different country.<br/>D. It was not permanent.</p> <p><b>9</b> What does the woman think about the book?<br/>A. It's overrated.<br/>B. The humor is tasteless.<br/>C. The characters are stereotypical.<br/>D. The subject matter is not deep enough.</p> <p><b>10</b> What are the speakers discussing?<br/>A. how much dogs should be fed<br/>B. the needs of the woman's new pet<br/>C. health conditions that the man's dog has<br/>D. caring for the man's dog while he's away</p> <p><b>11</b> What does the man say about communication?<br/>A. It is dependent upon knowledge.<br/>B. It is separate from knowledge.<br/>C. It is more important than knowledge.<br/>D. It's less essential than knowledge.</p> <p><b>12</b> What does the woman tell the man to do?<br/>A. go tell Ann that he is sorry<br/>B. relax because nothing is wrong<br/>C. give Ann time to calm down<br/>D. wait for Ann to come to him</p> |
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- 13** What will the speakers do next?  
A. take a train to the airport  
B. give up and book a new flight  
C. finish packing their suitcases  
D. catch a cab to the airport
- 14** Why does the woman mention the list?  
A. to attempt to apologize  
B. to deny its existence  
C. to propose a solution  
D. to try to escape blame
- 15** What happened at the bank?  
A. The man lost his ID card.  
B. They decided to enforce a rule.  
C. They accused the man of something.  
D. The man left his ID card on the table.
- 16** How would the woman feel if she got the job?  
A. indebted  
B. exuberant  
C. relieved  
D. ill at ease
- 17** What will the woman probably do the following day?  
A. study for the exam  
B. see her favorite band  
C. watch a movie  
D. take an exam
- 18** What is the man's reaction to the woman's news?  
A. He's skeptical.  
B. He's supportive.  
C. He's appalled.  
D. He's ecstatic.
- 19** What does the woman choose to buy?  
A. the blue bottle  
B. the white and green bottle  
C. detergent for wool and silk  
D. the orange box
- 20** What is probably true about the trip?  
A. They will have a leisurely lunch.  
B. There will be free time in the afternoon.  
C. There won't be time for meals.  
D. There is a busy schedule.

**Listening Test, Part 2**

In this part, you will hear three short talks. After each talk, you will hear six questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk and the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

**Listen to a speaker at a film screening.**

- 21** What is the speaker's main purpose?  
 A. to talk about Hopi music  
 B. to advertise a documentary  
 C. to introduce a film  
 D. to encourage collaboration
- 22** What does the speaker imply about other films that have been made on the subject?  
 A. They are primarily about the past.  
 B. They are less interesting than this one.  
 C. They all have traditional viewpoints.  
 D. Their focus is on modern culture.
- 23** How does the speaker describe Hopi music?  
 A. as knowledge in danger of being lost  
 B. as an aesthetic that doesn't change  
 C. as significant to contemporary life  
 D. as a solitary pursuit
- 24** What does the speaker say about refreshments?  
 A. They are free of charge.  
 B. They are not allowed in the theater.  
 C. They are available before the screening.  
 D. They will be served at the entrance.
- 25** What does the speaker say about the question and answer session?  
 A. It includes a music performance.  
 B. Several actors will attend.  
 C. There will be three guests.  
 D. The filmmaker will not be there.
- 26** What will the audience probably do next?  
 A. watch the film  
 B. listen to another speaker  
 C. take a short break  
 D. ask questions about the film

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

**Listen to part of a lecture at a college.**

- 27** What is the main topic of the lecture?  
 A. what memory is  
 B. ways to improve memory  
 C. how to become organized  
 D. verbal memory techniques
- 28** What does the speaker say about mnemonic techniques?  
 A. They consist of acronyms and acrostics.  
 B. They help people learn to spell words.  
 C. Few people know and use them.  
 D. They can help to remember anything.
- 29** What does the speaker say about the method of loci?  
 A. It is good for recalling abstract topics.  
 B. It has been used for a very long time.  
 C. It involves physically walking around.  
 D. It makes use of rhyme.
- 30** Why does the speaker mention a bird pecking a bun?  
 A. to explain how to use a pegword  
 B. to contrast two kinds of images  
 C. to demonstrate the kind of things that can be recalled  
 D. to provide an example of a strange image
- 31** What kind of images are most memorable?  
 A. familiar images  
 B. groups of similar images  
 C. unusual images  
 D. images that are detailed
- 32** What does the speaker mean when she says:   
 A. I've said enough for you to get the idea.  
 B. The other strategies are less important.  
 C. I don't have time to give more details.  
 D. The methods are all essentially the same.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

**Listen to a news announcement.**

- 33** What is the speaker's main purpose?
- A. to warn people about a health threat
  - B. to inform people of safety measures
  - C. to promote the department of health
  - D. to answer questions about a healthy lifestyle
- 34** What does the speaker say about people's hands?
- A. They frequently spread germs.
  - B. They are usually kept clean.
  - C. They should never touch railings.
  - D. People should avoid shaking hands.
- 35** According to the speaker, who should remain at home?
- A. doctors and nurses
  - B. people who seem unaffected
  - C. people who are unwell
  - D. people with sick family members
- 36** What does the speaker imply about face masks?
- A. They do more harm than good.
  - B. They are costly to buy.
  - C. There may not be enough to go around.
  - D. They are simple to use correctly.
- 37** What does the speaker say about the recommendations on social distancing?
- A. They will probably be updated.
  - B. They are not optional.
  - C. They are the same for everyone.
  - D. They are not especially important.
- 38** What does the speaker mean when he says: 
- A. Even those not at risk should adhere to the guidelines.
  - B. The elderly generally have more underlying health issues.
  - C. The recommendations are optional for some groups.
  - D. The elderly must choose for themselves to follow the guidelines or not.

**Listening Test, Part 3**

In this part, you will hear two segments from a radio program. After each segment, you will hear six questions about it. Before each segment begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each segment twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Do you have any questions?

**Look at the questions. Then listen to the first segment.**

- 39** Why were the ancient Seven Wonders of the World all within the Mediterranean or the Middle East?  
 A. The architecture of these cultures was the most spectacular.  
 B. The compilers of the list were only familiar with these regions.  
 C. These were the most popular locations in the 2nd century BC.
- 40** Who decided that the Taj Mahal should be one of the new Seven Wonders of the World?  
 A. civil engineers  
 B. the guest speaker  
 C. Internet users
- 41** How long did it take to build the Taj Mahal?  
 A. 22 years  
 B. 19 years  
 C. 31 years
- 42** Where did Shah Jahan intend to build a duplicate of the Taj Mahal?  
 A. beside the original Taj Mahal  
 B. facing the original Taj Mahal  
 C. further along the river bank
- 43** According to the historian, what is known for certain about Geronimo Veroneo?  
 A. He was one of the craftsmen employed by the emperor.  
 B. He was one of Italy's most accomplished architects.  
 C. He was in the country during the Taj Mahal's construction.
- 44** What is the main purpose of this report?  
 A. to defend the selection of the Taj Mahal for the list  
 B. to inform listeners about the Taj Mahal  
 C. to introduce the New Seven Wonders of the World

**Look at the questions. Then listen to the second segment.**

- 45** According to the reporter, what has caused the rise in noise pollution in urban environments?  
 A. lowered noise tolerance levels  
 B. higher numbers of residents  
 C. increased frequency of traffic jams
- 46** According to Mark Taylor, what is true of traffic noise?  
 A. The same level of noise is emitted by most cars.  
 B. It increases in proportion to the amount of traffic.  
 C. The volume is related to the speed of the traffic.
- 47** What is the level, in decibels, of normal speech?  
 A. 55  
 B. between 55 and 85  
 C. 85
- 48** How does white noise effectively mask traffic noise?  
 A. White noise is emitted at far higher frequencies.  
 B. It does so with a combination of insulation and technology.  
 C. The brain is no longer able to isolate specific sounds.
- 49** According to the reporter, what is the only lasting way to deal with noise pollution?  
 A. Wear earplugs to avoid damaging your hearing.  
 B. Introduce laws to ensure acceptable noise levels.  
 C. Use technology to mask the loudest levels of noise.
- 50** What is the main purpose of this report?  
 A. to describe the dangers of city life  
 B. to encourage stricter regulation of noise  
 C. to inform people of the impacts of noise pollution

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

- 51** \_\_\_\_\_ the global population uses the Internet on a daily basis according to statistics.  
 A. There is more than half  
 B. More than half it is  
 C. More than that half  
 D. More than half of
- 52** Terry didn't review the material as much as he originally wanted to but he \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the test confidently anyway.  
 A. did do enough  
 B. isn't doing enough  
 C. isn't going to do much more  
 D. hasn't done more
- 53** I really love hanging out with Emma, but she talks \_\_\_\_\_ no one can ever get a word in edgewise.  
 A. too much that  
 B. as much that  
 C. so much that  
 D. so much so that
- 54** Though I've invited him over many times, not once \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation to his home.  
 A. has he extended  
 B. he has extended  
 C. he hasn't extended  
 D. hasn't he extended
- 55** \_\_\_\_\_ in his yearly review, Mark was certain of getting a raise or perhaps even a promotion.  
 A. Performed well  
 B. Having performed well  
 C. To have performed well  
 D. Having been performed well
- 56** After Sara told everyone how much she disliked house parties, no one expected \_\_\_\_\_ at Paul's apartment later that evening.  
 A. her to turn up  
 B. to turn her up  
 C. her turn up  
 D. her turning up
- 57** The government seems to be interested in stimulating the economy, but it appears that they have no desire \_\_\_\_\_ to help support small business owners.  
 A. whenever  
 B. hereunder  
 C. whatsoever  
 D. whatever
- 58** It was a \_\_\_\_\_ revelation to hear that the chairperson had been accused of grand theft.  
 A. startling  
 B. startle  
 C. startlingly  
 D. startled
- 59** It is essential \_\_\_\_\_ all the necessary information before making such an important decision.  
 A. that he has  
 B. that is having  
 C. he will have  
 D. that he have
- 60** Tina's last message didn't say how much important information \_\_\_\_\_ about our next meeting.  
 A. does she know  
 B. she knows  
 C. has she known  
 D. she is in the know

## Practice Test 1

### READING: GRAMMAR

- 61** The trains are not running because of a \_\_\_\_\_ which is being enforced by the transit union.
- A. two-day's strike
  - B. strike of two days
  - C. two-days strike
  - D. two-day strike
- 62** The students' dissertations ought \_\_\_\_\_ by now, in order for them to make the submission deadline set by the university.
- A. to be completed
  - B. to have been completed
  - C. to have completed
  - D. to be complete
- 63** It's no use arguing your case with the courts; your father \_\_\_\_\_ without any proof of what happened.
- A. is fighting a losing battle
  - B. is fighting a lost battle
  - C. has fought a lost battle
  - D. fights a battle lost
- 64** The job applicant has a working knowledge of German and French and can \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. speak English fluent
  - B. speak fluently English
  - C. fluently English speak
  - D. speak English fluently
- 65** Although we don't meet up as often as we'd like, my brother and I always visit \_\_\_\_\_ during the holidays.
- A. each other
  - B. each another
  - C. one and the other
  - D. the other
- 66** "Tom called earlier."  
"I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ him my message."
- A. remembered giving
  - B. remember having given
  - C. remembered to give
  - D. remember giving

## READING: CLOZE

Read the passage, then select the word or phrase that fills the blank in both meaning and grammar.

**This passage is about human society.**

The question of how human beings organize themselves in order to live together successfully is an interesting one. This organization is what we \_\_\_(67)\_\_\_ society. A human society inevitably shares a language and a system of rules and customs that \_\_\_(68)\_\_\_ members' obligations toward one another.

This definition of society is, of course, an oversimplification. There are various \_\_\_(69)\_\_\_ of obligation within a society. For instance, every individual is also a member of a family – the basic unit of social organization.

Societies also change over time. In a primitive society, people grow or catch their own food, \_\_\_(70)\_\_\_, and build their own shelters. As societies grow in complexity, however, work ceases \_\_\_(71)\_\_\_ and is divided up into a growing variety of specialized functions which are \_\_\_(72)\_\_\_ the scope of any one person. Someone who must grow their own food will not have \_\_\_(73)\_\_\_ to learn to build airplanes. \_\_\_(74)\_\_\_, brain surgeons do not have the liberty or the skills to make their own tools.

Each society develops a system of techniques and tools that enable people to modify nature and make it \_\_\_(75)\_\_\_. This body of social knowledge is handed down from one generation to the next. Passed on by word of mouth or written record, it forms \_\_\_(76)\_\_\_ across generations.

- |           |                                                        |                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>67</b> | A. title<br>B. term                                    | C. describe<br>D. tag                                  |
| <b>68</b> | A. delineate<br>B. circumvent                          | C. assure<br>D. imitate                                |
| <b>69</b> | A. cords<br>B. batches                                 | C. degrees<br>D. allowances                            |
| <b>70</b> | A. shop for what they don't have<br>B. search for jobs | C. make their own tools<br>D. design their own clothes |
| <b>71</b> | A. having being generalized<br>B. to be generalized    | C. generalization<br>D. generalizing                   |
| <b>72</b> | A. over<br>B. beyond                                   | C. under<br>D. away from                               |
| <b>73</b> | A. a second chance<br>B. a similar way                 | C. the free time<br>D. the same level                  |
| <b>74</b> | A. Likewise<br>B. Nonetheless                          | C. Hence<br>D. Namely                                  |
| <b>75</b> | A. habitat<br>B. inhabited                             | C. habituated<br>D. habitable                          |
| <b>76</b> | A. durability<br>B. continuity                         | C. vitality<br>D. perpetuity                           |

**This passage is about the intelligence of ravens.**

Ravens have long been regarded as very clever creatures. They are part of the corvid family of birds, \_\_\_(77)\_\_\_ for their sophisticated caching behavior. One \_\_\_(78)\_\_\_ of this family, the scrub-jay, has been known to cache food while \_\_\_(79)\_\_\_ by other birds and then retrieve and re-hide it later when \_\_\_(80)\_\_\_ thieves were no longer present. Scientists who study corvids are increasingly surprised by the depth of intelligence these birds exhibit.

Recently, it has been discovered that ravens use indicative gestures, like pointing, to communicate. This act of \_\_\_(81)\_\_\_ attention to something by pointing or holding it up to be observed was once thought to be used \_\_\_(82)\_\_\_ by humans and certain other primates. This has long been \_\_\_(83)\_\_\_ a sophisticated form of communication and is even considered to be a \_\_\_(84)\_\_\_ in human childhood development. While ravens lack fingers to point with, they have been seen picking up objects with the purpose of displaying them to prospective mates. Even though some \_\_\_(85)\_\_\_, such as dogs, have the capacity to point, while hunting with an owner for example, this behavior is learned and is only possible with training. The fact that a raven's use of \_\_\_(86)\_\_\_ is naturally developed in the wild is a significant discovery for ornithologists worldwide.

- 77 A. extolled  
B. conspicuous  
C. prominent  
D. renowned
- 78 A. disciple  
B. member  
C. aspect  
D. participant
- 79 A. observing  
B. to be observed  
C. being observed  
D. it is observed
- 80 A. dubious  
B. garrulous  
C. convivial  
D. potential
- 81 A. focalizing  
B. drawing  
C. dragging  
D. summoning
- 82 A. intensively  
B. exclusively  
C. impressively  
D. surprisingly
- 83 A. because of  
B. according to  
C. regarded as  
D. relating to
- 84 A. milestone  
B. beacon  
C. landmark  
D. crossroad
- 85 A. members of the corvid family  
B. large primates  
C. birds of prey  
D. domestic animals
- 86 A. salutes  
B. mimes  
C. gestures  
D. tokens

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 87** Sue dropped her handbag and all its contents \_\_\_\_\_ all over the floor.  
 A. scattered  
 B. spattered  
 C. sprayed  
 D. spaced
- 88** The small investors agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ their resources to purchase and develop the property.  
 A. bind  
 B. pool  
 C. fasten  
 D. bond
- 89** It may rain tomorrow, so our plans for the barbecue are \_\_\_\_\_, but I'll keep you posted.  
 A. on the air  
 B. under wraps  
 C. out in the open  
 D. up in the air
- 90** The \_\_\_\_\_ from my boss set out the new office policy that would be effective immediately.  
 A. memoir  
 B. memorandum  
 C. memorial  
 D. memento
- 91** The deep sea diver only caught a \_\_\_\_\_ glimpse of the marine animals foraging for food.  
 A. straight  
 B. fleeting  
 C. vanishing  
 D. fading
- 92** The streets were \_\_\_\_\_ with twinkling lights and festive decorations.  
 A. adored  
 B. abhorred  
 C. adorned  
 D. aligned
- 93** Rick's plan to improve business was the only \_\_\_\_\_ alternative to shutting down the store.  
 A. veritable  
 B. vast  
 C. viable  
 D. vital
- 94** The movie is an \_\_\_\_\_ of one of Dickens' novels.  
 A. adoption  
 B. appendix  
 C. advancement  
 D. adaptation
- 95** The undeniable evidence presented \_\_\_\_\_ our theory that students learn best in small groups.  
 A. bears out  
 B. bears away  
 C. bears with  
 D. bears down
- 96** In an effort to allay residents' fears, officials said there was no \_\_\_\_\_ danger to people in the area.  
 A. eminent  
 B. imminent  
 C. prominent  
 D. coincident
- 97** While walking in the backyard, I noticed a \_\_\_\_\_ of grass was growing between the paving stones.  
 A. batch  
 B. group  
 C. clump  
 D. squad
- 98** The \_\_\_\_\_ bread had green patches on it.  
 A. moldy  
 B. rotten  
 C. rusty  
 D. musty
- 99** I was \_\_\_\_\_ during the night by a deafening clap of thunder and had a hard time falling back to sleep.  
 A. arisen  
 B. risen  
 C. roused  
 D. raised
- 100** Losing the contract dealt a \_\_\_\_\_ to Lee's chances of getting a promotion.  
 A. punch  
 B. hit  
 C. blow  
 D. slap
- 101** The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ its story and apologized for giving an inaccurate report.  
 A. subtracted  
 B. deducted  
 C. instructed  
 D. retracted
- 102** After his back injury, Mike was forced to \_\_\_\_\_ from any strenuous activity.  
 A. abstain  
 B. sustain  
 C. restrain  
 D. retain

Read the passage, then answer the questions following it according to the information given in the passage.

This passage is about Impressionism.

Impressionism was a movement that fundamentally changed how art was viewed in the late 19th century and many of the Impressionists have become so well known today that everyone recognizes their names and their work. What is less widely known is that women were also involved in the movement, despite facing challenges.

These women shared artistic values with the other Impressionists. They emphasized color over lines and shapes, and chose to depict transient moments from modern life, as opposed to painting classical themes. They were interested in the movement of light and less concerned with strict realism than the art establishment of the time. And alongside their male counterparts, they faced repeated rejection by the influential Académie, where art was judged and displayed in Paris, and participated in the independent Impressionist exhibitions that were organized in response, first shocking and then winning over the public.

Three women in particular were closely involved: Berthe Morisot, Mary Cassat, and Marie Bracquemond. All three were successful and were able to show and sell their work. Morisot took part in all of the Impressionist exhibitions, except for the year when her daughter was born in 1878. Cassat was born in the USA, but spent most of her adult life in Paris and participated in four of the Impressionist exhibitions. She never married. Marie Bracquemond took part in three of the Impressionists exhibitions but stopped painting in 1890 due to pressure from her husband, who disapproved of her career as an artist.

Nevertheless, women artists at that time faced a number of obstacles. In Paris, upper-class women were excluded from the cafés where the other Impressionist painters met, and as a result were also excluded from debate and discussion regarding art. Female Impressionists likewise did not have access to the dance halls that provided subjects for painters such as Degas and Manet, and were generally not able to obtain and work with life models. Consequently, the women painted what they knew – primarily indoor, domestic scenes and used their family as their models. Although they exhibited and sold their paintings, and were well regarded, their work was frequently praised for its ‘feminine charms’ and was not taken as seriously as that of their male counterparts, which was a source of frustration.

Indeed, Morisot wrote “I don’t think there has ever been a man who treated a woman as an equal and that’s all I would have asked for, for I know I’m worth as much as they.” They were even omitted from most art history textbooks, until the book *Women Impressionists* was published in 1986. Finally, today, their works are objects of interest and study.

- 103 What is the main purpose of the passage?  
 A. to examine French society in late 19th century  
 B. to highlight the struggles faced by female painters  
 C. to describe the artistic vision of the Impressionists  
 D. to defend the position of the Académie
- 104 In the second sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace **depict**?  
 A. clarify  
 B. enact  
 C. disclose  
 D. portray
- 105 What does the article say about the public's opinion of Impressionism?  
 A. They rejected its artistic values.  
 B. They felt it should be more realistic.  
 C. They shared no common consensus.  
 D. They warmed to it despite its controversial nature.
- 106 What is implied about the women's family lives?  
 A. They were always the women's first priority.  
 B. They forced them to make difficult personal decisions.  
 C. They were more conventional for the time than expected.  
 D. They were full of social events and public activities.
- 107 Why does the article mention restrictions to the movements and activities of women?  
 A. to justify their exclusion from exhibits  
 B. to differentiate feminine and masculine perspectives  
 C. to rationalize their inability to sell their work  
 D. to explain the subject matter of their paintings
- 108 In the last sentence of paragraph 4, what does **which** refer to?  
 A. being well regarded  
 B. feminine charms  
 C. not being taken seriously  
 D. their male colleagues

This passage is about the kiwifruit.

The kiwifruit that is commonly seen on supermarket shelves today is the edible berry of the woody vine, *Actinidia deliciosa*. It is now a globally popular fruit, but it has a relatively short history as a food crop outside of Asia, and the genus *Actinidia* contains a number of equally edible species. Why has the kiwifruit received global attention while its equally palatable relatives remain unknown, and what does this tell us about our food supply systems?

The reasons for the kiwifruit's popularity are largely down to chance. It was the species whose seeds happened to be brought home to New Zealand by a schoolteacher after a visit to China, and then given to the farmer, Alexander Allison. His vines first bore fruit in 1910, and the first commercial planting occurred in 1937. But meanwhile, attempts to establish cultivation of kiwifruits by several nurseries in the UK and the US had failed because the seed they had imported only produced male plants. Once the crop was established in New Zealand, a shrewd marketing campaign made the fruit a hit.

The kiwifruit is not unique among its relatives. There are more than 40 species of *Actinidia* native to eastern Asia, adapted to a variety of climates. Most of them are edible. While the kiwifruit has the benefit of being the largest, it is not the sweetest; most produce smaller berries, in shades of green, yellow, red, or purple. Some have hairy skins like the kiwifruit, but others have smooth skins which can be eaten. Many of these *Actinidia* could have filled a similar niche in the market as the kiwifruit.

This leads to an important question. Is it advisable or beneficial to diversify crop choices? As an example, New Zealand has predominantly cultivated monocultures of only a few cultivars of kiwifruit, with orchards in close proximity, with the aim of optimizing production. However, in 2011, a bacterial disease called Psa-V spread through these orchards and decimated the vines. This resulted in dramatically lower production and more than \$400 million in losses in the industry. Orchards that grew more than one type of cultivar fared better. It seems important to introduce a wider variety in the kiwifruit crop, and the same holds true for most agriculture.

- 109 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- to familiarize people with the kiwifruit
  - to introduce the genus *Actinidia*
  - to critique current agricultural systems
  - to explain the kiwifruit's rise to fame
- 110 Why does the article mention failures by some nurseries to cultivate kiwifruit?
- to underline the skill of Alexander Allison
  - to explain New Zealand's early monopoly in kiwifruit production
  - to describe the difficulties of establishing new crops in temperate climate
  - to promote the quality of New Zealand kiwifruit globally
- 111 In the last sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace **shrewd**?
- astute
  - pervasive
  - devious
  - manipulative
- 112 What advantage of the kiwifruit over its relatives does the passage point out?
- its higher sugar content
  - its more colorful appearance
  - its greater size
  - its edible peel
- 113 In the first sentence of paragraph 4, what does **This** refer to?
- the superior color of certain kiwifruit relatives found in Asia
  - the fact that any number of *Actinidia* could have been successful
  - the climatic conditions required to grow most *Actinidia* species
  - the advantageous traits of the kiwifruit over other *Actinidia*
- 114 Which implication in the passage does the author likely disagree with?
- Some orchards were hurt more by Psa-V than others.
  - Diversifying crops is generally a good idea.
  - Growing only a few cultivars is most effective.
  - Psa-V caused a great deal of harm.

This passage is about a desert beetle.

The Namib desert, on the Atlantic coast of southwest Africa, is one of the driest places in the world, with some parts receiving as little as 10 millimeters of rain annually. It is also one of the world's oldest deserts, having been arid for an estimated 55-80 million years. At first glance, much of the Namib environment appears to consist of a barren moonscape of nothing but sand and rock, but it is home to unique flora and fauna that have adapted to life with little water in fascinating ways.

One example is *Onymacris unguicularis*, commonly known as the head-stander or the fog-basking beetle. This beetle obtains water from the frequent morning fogs that occur in the region. During a fog, the beetle climbs to the crest of a sand dune, and positions itself facing the wind with its head down and back legs up, as if it is standing on its head. When the fog hits its body, it condenses into tiny drops of water which gather and then run down its back to its mouthparts. In this way the beetle is able to hydrate itself and survive in the harsh conditions.

This isn't simply of interest to entomologists, however, but also to designers, engineers, and chemists. One group of researchers was inspired to examine the surface of the fog-basking beetle's rough, dark colored back more closely. What they found was a pattern of peaks and troughs, with the peaks attracting water, while the troughs were covered in a waxy substance that repelled water, so droplets were caught and built up on the peaks until their weight caused them to fall into the troughs and be channeled quickly downward towards the beetle's mouth. The research group is now working to recreate the effect, which they think will have numerous applications, not only for efficiently extracting water from fog but also in manufacturing and perhaps even in the clean-up of hazardous chemicals.

This is only one example of biomimicry – where humans look to nature for a rich source of ideas for technological innovations with the aim of solving complex problems. It is not a new phenomenon; an early example includes Leonardo da Vinci's flying machines which were based on careful observations of birds in flight. Today biomimicry is informing design in areas ranging from looking to the feet of frogs and lizards to study adhesion, to the structure of butterfly wings to develop new pigments. Certainly we will continue to learn from the natural world in the future.

- 115 What is the passage mainly about?
- how desert animals survive
  - the ecosystem of the Namib desert
  - an insect that has inspired technology
  - why *Onymacris unguicularis* is unique
- 116 What is implied about the Namib desert?
- It defies expectation.
  - It is as devoid of life as the moon.
  - It is the harshest desert on Earth.
  - It has the richest ecosystem of any desert.
- 117 What is said about the fog-basking beetle's behavior?
- It moves in the same direction as the wind.
  - It only emerges from the dunes on foggy days.
  - It adopts a special position when there is fog.
  - It does not use its back legs to walk.
- 118 According to the passage, what characteristic helps the fog-basking beetle gather moisture from the air?
- high places on the surface of its back
  - a waxy substance covering its body
  - troughs leading to its mouth
  - its dark coloration
- 119 What do researchers think about the prospects of designs inspired by the fog-basking beetle?
- They could be useful in a range of spheres.
  - Care must be taken with them not to create hazardous waste.
  - They will be applicable only to atmospheric water.
  - Their complexity could limit their application.
- 120 What point does the author make about biomimicry?
- It has maintained continuity through time.
  - It is confined to birds, reptiles, and insects.
  - It is the source of the most important innovations.
  - It is characteristic of creative thinkers.



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