


Waterford™ Colleges
of English Studies

ATOEL Test 2

Date of Test (dd/mm/yyyy) _____ Time _____ *am / pm

*Male / Female

Full Name

Home Address

Mobile #

Email address

College

Program

1st 2nd 3rd 4th year student

Circle appropriate year

Education: highest level passed

For office use only

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Section 2

Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to test your ability to recognize language structures that are appropriate in standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, and each has special directions.

DIRECTIONS: Questions 1-15 are partial sentences. Below each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Select the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question you have selected. Blacken the space so that the letter inside the circle does not show.

EXAMPLE I

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Drying flowers is the best way ----- them.

- (A) to preserve
- (B) by preserving
- (C) preserve
- (D) preserved

The sentence should state, "Drying flowers is the best way to preserve them." Therefore, the correct answer is (A).

EXAMPLE II

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Many American universities ----- as small, private colleges.

- (A) begun
- (B) beginning
- (C) began
- (D) for the beginning

The sentence should state, "Many American universities began as small, private colleges." Therefore, the correct answer is (C).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

1. The upper branches of the tallest trees produce more leaves ----- other branches.
 - (A) than do
 - (B) than does
 - (C) than they do
 - (D) than it does
2. No one ----- projections of population shifts are reliable and will prove to be valid in the future.
 - (A) know how
 - (B) knows whether
 - (C) knows even
 - (D) know who

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3. Senior executives often receive bonuses when their profit targets are reached or -----
 - (A) surpass
 - (B) surpasses
 - (C) surpassed
 - (D) surpassing
 4. Since the 1970s, riding bicycles ----- in the United States.
 - (A) becomes increasingly widespread
 - (B) become increasingly widely spread
 - (C) has become increasingly widespread
 - (D) has increased and becomes spread widely
 5. Horseradish has extended stems and a large root that is grated ----- a spicy food sauce.
 - (A) to making
 - (B) to make
 - (C) to be made
 - (D) to the making
 6. Vitamin A maintains the sharpness of human vision ----- and promotes healthy bones.
 - (A) at night
 - (B) of the night
 - (C) for the night
 - (D) nighttime
 7. -----, often used in children's poetry and rhymes, are a result of words used in confusing contexts.
 - (A) Humorous and misunderstood
 - (B) Misunderstand humorously
 - (C) Humorous misunderstandings
 - (D) Misunderstanding its humor
 8. Modern scanning technology enables physicians to identify brain disorders earlier ----- than in the past.
 - (A) and more accurate
 - (B) and more accurately
 - (C) accurate and more
 - (D) accurately and more
 9. Educational toys and games give children an opportunity to enjoy themselves -----
 - (A) while their learning
 - (B) while learning
 - (C) are they learning
 - (D) and they are learning
 10. William Hazlitt's essays, written in a ----- style, appeared between 1821 and 1822.
 - (A) vigorously and informally
 - (B) vigorous and informally
 - (C) vigor and informality
 - (D) vigorous and informal
 11. Wild hogs inhabited Europe and other parts of the world ----- 6 million years ago.
 - (A) as long
 - (B) as long as
 - (C) then it was
 - (D) than it was
 12. Electrically charged particles exert a magnetic force on one another even ----- not in physical contact.
 - (A) if there are
 - (B) they are
 - (C) if they are
 - (D) are they

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13. F. Scott Fitzgerald's early literary success led to extravagant living and ----- a large income.

- (A) a need for
- (B) to need for
- (C) needed for
- (D) for he needed

14. Water fire extinguishers must never be used for fires that involve -----

- (A) electrically equipped
- (B) equipment, electrically
- (C) electricity equipped
- (D) electrical equipment

15. By the 1300s, the Spanish had learned that gunpowder could ----- propel an object with incredible force.

- (A) use to
- (B) be used to
- (C) been used to
- (D) using it to

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DIRECTIONS: In questions 16-40 every sentence has *four* words or phrases that are underlined. The four underlined portions of each sentence are marked (A), (E), (C), and (D). Identify the one word or phrase that should be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have selected.

EXAMPLE I

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Christopher Columbus has sailed from Europe in 1492 and discovered a new land he thought to be India.

A

B

C

D

The sentence should state, "Christopher Columbus sailed from Europe in 1492 and discovered a new land he thought to be India." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

EXAMPLE II

As the roles of people in society change, so does the rules of conduct in certain situations.

A

B

C

D

The sentence should state, "As the roles of people in society change, so do the rules of conduct in certain situations." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

16. During a recession, manufacturers may be forced to decrease the number of their workers

A

B

to reduction their costs.

C

D

17. Tides constitute a change in the level of water in the oceans and are caused by the

A

B

C

gravitational interaction between heavenly body.

D

18. Most people are surprising to see how rapidly bacteria can multiply under favorable conditions.

A

B

C

D

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. ➡

DIRECTIONS: In questions 16-40 every sentence has *four* words or phrases that are underlined. The four underlined portions of each sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one word or phrase that should be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have selected.

EXAMPLE I

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Christopher Columbus has sailed from Europe in 1492 and discovered a new land he thought to be India.

A B C D

The sentence should state, "Christopher Columbus sailed from Europe in 1492 and discovered a new land he thought to be India." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (D)

EXAMPLE II

As the roles of people in society change, so does the rules of conduct in certain situations.

A B C D

The sentence should state, "As the roles of people in society change, so do the rules of conduct in certain situations." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

16. During a recession, manufacturers may be forced to decrease the number of their workers

A B

to reduction their costs.

C D

17. Tides constitute a change in the level of water in the oceans and are caused by the

A B C

gravitational interaction between heavenly body.

D

18. Most people are surprising to see how rapidly bacteria can multiply under favorable conditions.

A B C D

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36. Astronomers do not have sufficient information to determine what the solar system was created.
A B C D
37. The soil and climate in the tropics are not suit to produce large quantities of grain.
A B C D
38. Some species of bats are dormant each days and active every night.
A B C D
39. Paper was so expensive during the Middle Ages that it has to be used sparingly.
A B C D
40. Additives are chemicals that are infused into substances to preventing them from spoiling.
A B C D

►STOP◄

This is the end of Section 2.

Read the directions for Section 3.

Do not read or work on any other section of the test.

Look at the time now before you begin work on Section 3.

Use exactly 55 minutes to work on Section 3.

Section 3 Reading Comprehension

Time: 55 minutes

DIRECTIONS: In this section you will read several passages. Each is followed by questions about it. For questions 1-50, you need to select the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have selected. Fill in the space completely.

Answer all questions following each passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

Read the following passage:

A tomahawk is a small ax used as a tool and a weapon by the North American Indian tribes. An average tomahawk was not very long and did not weigh a great deal. Originally, the head of the tomahawk was made of a shaped stone or an animal bone and was mounted on a wooden handle. After the arrival of the European settlers, the Indians began to use tomahawks with iron heads. Indian males and females of all ages used tomahawks to chop and cut wood, pound stakes into the ground to put up wigwams, and perform many other chores. Indian warriors relied on tomahawks as weapons and even threw them at their enemies. Some types of tomahawks were used in religious ceremonies. Present day American idioms reflect this aspect of American heritage.

EXAMPLE I

Early tomahawk heads were made of

- (A) stone or bone
- (B) wood or sticks
- (C) European iron
- (D) religious weapons

Sample Answer:

A B C D

According to the passage, early tomahawk heads were made of stone or bone. Therefore, the correct answer is (A).

EXAMPLE II

Sample Answer

Sample Answer:

A B C D

How has the Indian use of tomahawks affected American daily life today?

- (A) Tomahawks are still used as weapons.
- (B) Tomahawks are used as tools for certain jobs.
- (C) Present day language refers to tomahawks.
- (D) Indian tribes cherish tomahawks as heirlooms.

The passage states, "Present day American idioms reflect this aspect of American heritage." The correct answer is (C).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

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Questions 1-10

The Globe Theater, where most of Shakespeare's plays were staged and performed, was located in London. Cuthbert and Richard Burbage built the theater in 1599 with materials left over from the construction of London's first playhouse, the Theater. They constructed

Line the Globe on the south side of the Thames River in the little town of Southwark and counted
(5) on making the theater a draw for the locals. Little is known about the architectural design of the theater except what can be deduced from maps and the layout of the plays presented there. It appears that the Globe was either round or polygonal on the outside but most likely round on the inside. In keeping with the contemporary imitations of Roman government buildings, its roof was most probably shaped as a crude dome. It can be further deduced that
(10) the structure was decorated with pediments, arches, columns, and ornate staircases with carvings of shells, feathers, and cupids. The size of its audience is projected at as many as 3,000 spectators both in the amphitheater and in the balcony. The Globe burned down in 1613; it was rebuilt on the same foundation a year later, but its external walls were curved at an angle different from that of the original. The theater was built hastily, and evidently
(15) safety was not a top priority for either the engineer or the company. After several nearly fatal accidents, the Globe was torn down for good in 1644.

1. This passage most likely came from a longer work on

- (A) English deductive trivia
- (B) English monumental constructions
- (C) the history of the English theater
- (D) notable English disasters

2. According to the passage, the Globe Theater was built

- (A) from available contemporary materials
- (B) from materials remaining from another project
- (C) on a foundation designed to meet a temporary need
- (D) with ornaments intended to fool the spectators

3. In line 5, the phrase "a draw" is closest in meaning to

- (A) an option
- (B) an attraction
- (C) a drawing
- (D) a donation

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Globe's exact architectural design

- (A) should be reconstituted
- (B) should be obliterated
- (C) cannot be determined
- (D) cannot be disregarded

5. In line 8, the word "imitations" is closest in meaning to

- (A) enumeration
- (B) elimination
- (C) elaborations
- (D) emulation

6. In line 11, the word "projected" is closest in meaning to

- (A) calculated
- (B) confirmed
- (C) embellished
- (D) entrenched

7. The passage suggests that, for its time, the Globe Theater was
- (A) humble
 - (B) harsh
 - (C) austere
 - (D) large
8. According to the passage, in how many buildings was the Globe Theater housed during its operation?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
9. The author implies that the last building housing the Globe was
- (A) dignified
 - (B) unmistakable
 - (C) hazardous
 - (D) haunted
10. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?
- (A) The architectural design of the theater was exemplary in the 1600s.
 - (B) The builders did not invest a great deal of thought into the theater design.
 - (C) The theater audience enjoyed plays, as well as the building design.
 - (D) The theater location contributed to the opulence of its design and decorations.

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18. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) A varied diet needs to be supplemented with vitamins.
 - (B) An inclusive diet can provide all necessary vitamins.
 - (C) Vitamins cannot be consistently obtained from food.
 - (D) Vitamins should come from capsules in purified form.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that vitamin supplements can be advisable
- (A) in special medical cases
 - (B) in most restricted diets
 - (C) after correcting a dietary deficiency
 - (D) before beginning a therapeutic treatment
20. In line 17, the phrase "act as" is closest in meaning to
- (A) play the role of
 - (B) pretend to be
 - (C) fight for
 - (D) attest to the fact that
21. The author of the passage implies that
- (A) some vitamins are not fat-soluble
 - (B) vitamins can be taken in very small doses
 - (C) most vitamins are water-soluble
 - (D) all vitamins are found in measured doses
22. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Adopting vitamins to control weight
 - (B) The individual's diet for optimum health
 - (C) Vitamin categorization and medical application
 - (D) The place of vitamins in nutrition

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Questions 11-22

Vitamins, taken in tiny doses, are a major group of organic compounds that regulate the mechanisms by which the body converts food into energy. They should not be confused with minerals, which are inorganic in their makeup. Although in general the naming of vitamins followed the alphabetical order of their identification, the nomenclature of individual

substances may appear to be somewhat random and disorganized. Among the 13 vitamins known today, five are produced in the body. Because the body produces sufficient quantities of some but not all vitamins, they must be supplemented in the daily diet. Although each vitamin has its specific designation and cannot be replaced by another compound, a lack of one vitamin can interfere with the processing of another. When a lack of even one vitamin in a diet is continual, a vitamin deficiency may result.

The best way for an individual to ensure a necessary supply of vitamins is to maintain a balanced diet that includes a variety of foods and provides adequate quantities of all the compounds. Some people take vitamin supplements, predominantly in the form of tablets. The vitamins in such supplements are equivalent to those in food, but an adult who maintains a balanced diet does not need a daily supplement. The ingestion of supplements is recommended only to correct an existing deficiency due to unbalanced diet, to provide vitamins known to be lacking in a restricted diet, or to act as a therapeutic measure in medical treatment. Specifically, caution must be exercised with fat-soluble substances, such as vitamins A and D, because, taken in gigantic doses, they may present a serious health hazard over a period of time.

11. In line 1, the word "regulate" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) control
 - (B) refine
 - (C) refresh
 - (D) confine
12. According to the passage, vitamins are
 - (A) food particles
 - (B) essential nutrients
 - (C) miscellaneous substances
 - (D) major food groups
13. In line 4, the word "nomenclature" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) conservation
 - (B) classification
 - (C) concentration
 - (D) clarification
14. How many vitamins must be derived from nourishment?
 - (A) 5
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 13
15. The author implies that foods
 - (A) supply some but not all necessary vitamins
 - (B) should be fortified with all vitamins
 - (C) are equivalent in vitamin content
 - (D) supplement some but not all necessary vitamins
16. In line 7, the phrase "daily diet" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) weight loss or gain
 - (B) sufficient quantities
 - (C) nourishment intake
 - (D) vitamin tablets
17. A continual lack of one vitamin in a person's diet is
 - (A) contagious
 - (B) desirable
 - (C) preposterous
 - (D) dangerous

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Questions 23-33

When jazz began to lose its reputation as "low-down" music and to gain well-deserved acclaim among intellectuals, musicians began to feature many instruments previously considered inappropriate for jazz. Whereas before the 1950s, jazz musicians played only eight basic instruments in strict tempo, in this decade they started to improvise on the flute, electric organ, piccolo, accordion, cello, and even bagpipes, with the rhythm section composed for strings or piano. Big bands no longer dominated jazz, and most changes emerged from small combos, such as the Dave Brubeck Quartet and the Gerry Mulligan Quartet. The Gerry Mulligan Quartet proved that a small, modern band could sound complete without a piano; the rhythm section consisted only of a set of drums and a string bass.

(10) Jazz continued to move in new directions during the 1960s. Saxophonist and composer Ornette Coleman led a quartet playing "free" jazz that was atonal. Pianist Cecil Taylor also conducted similar experiments with music, and John Coltrane included melodies from India in his compositions. In the 1970s musicians blended jazz and rock music into fusion jazz which combined the melodies and the improvisations of jazz with the rhythmic qualities of rock 'n' roll, with three or five beats to the bar and in other meters. The form of jazz music was greatly affected by electric instruments and electronic implements to intensify, distort, or amplify their sounds. However, the younger musicians of the time felt compelled to include a steady, swinging rhythm which they saw as a permanent and essential element in great jazz.

23. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Popular Beats in Classical and Modern Jazz
- (B) Quintessential Moments in Jazz Music
- (C) The Achievements of Famous Jazz Musicians
- (D) The Rising Prestige and Diversity of Jazz

24. In line 2, the word "feature" is closest in meaning to

- (A) profess
- (B) prohibit
- (C) protest
- (D) promote

25. The paragraph preceding this passage would most likely describe

- (A) instruments used in jazz
- (B) instrumental pieces in jazz
- (C) jazz in the 1940s
- (D) the origins of jazz

26. The author of the passage implies that in the 1950s, jazz musicians

- (A) strictly adhered to its traditions and compositions
- (B) probably continued with its tempo and instrumentation
- (C) experimented with rhythm and instruments
- (D) increased the tempo to keep up with the changes

27. The author of the passage mentions all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) bagpipes
- (B) percussion
- (C) string bass
- (D) harpsichord

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28. It can be inferred from the passage that small jazz bands
- (A) were dominated by large orchestras
 - (B) consisted of drums and a string bass
 - (C) were innovative in their music
 - (D) included modern sound systems
29. The author believes that the developments in jazz described in the passage
- (A) should be seen as precocious
 - (B) should be considered influential
 - (C) appear largely suggestive
 - (D) may be perceived as discrete
30. The passage implies that representative jazz musicians
- (A) concentrated on melodious combinations of sounds
 - (B) blended improvisations and sheet music together
 - (C) created and modernized sophisticated devices
 - (D) sought novel techniques in form and content
31. According to the passage, the changes in jazz music in the 1970s came from
- (A) another harmonious scale
 - (B) another musical trend
 - (C) ambitious aspirations
 - (D) sound amplifications
32. In line 17, the word "compelled" is closest in meaning to
- (A) forced
 - (B) challenged
 - (C) obligated
 - (D) censored
33. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Chronological innovations in jazz music
 - (B) Definitions of diverse jazz styles
 - (C) A classification of prominent jazz musicians
 - (D) Descriptions and examples to illustrate jazz rhythms

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Questions 34-41

The killdeer is a commonly found shore bird that inhabits the area between southern Canada and South America. As with all plovers, its soft contour feathers with barbs and barbules impart a sleek appearance to its body while its down feathers insulate it from the winter cold and the summer heat. The male's loud shrill, which seems to say kill-deer, warns other males (5) away from his territory. Ornithologists do not consider the killdeer a true songbird because its throat muscles are not structured to make melodious notes.

Killdeers are distinguished by the two black bands that mark their chest and neck. *Camouflaged by their protective grayish brown pigment*, killdeers build nests that cradle the eggs and the young in shallow depressions in fields and open meadows. Because their (10) nests lie directly on the ground, the young are able to run about as soon as they hatch. Killdeer are incubatory creatures and brood their own babies. When a predator approaches the nest or the bird's young, the mother tries to distract the intruder by dragging one of her wings as if it were injured. Farmers are particularly fond of killdeers because they feed on insects that damage crops. Because whole flocks of killdeers in the wild have vanished due to (15) overhunting, game laws have been enacted to protect these plovers from poaching.

34. It can be inferred from the passage that killdeer usually live
- (A) in the brush
 - (B) in mountains
 - (C) near oceans
 - (D) near cities
35. In line 3, the word "impart" is closest in meaning to
- (A) give
 - (B) import
 - (C) link
 - (D) imprint
36. What is the reason given for the bird's name?
- (A) It has distinctive bands.
 - (B) It has a peculiar song.
 - (C) It kills young deer.
 - (D) It eats deer fodder.
37. In line 6, the word "melodious" is closest in meaning to
- (A) memorable
 - (B) musical
 - (C) mellow
 - (D) marvelous
38. It can be inferred from the passage that killdeers are
- (A) inarticulate
 - (B) inconspicuous
 - (C) irreverent
 - (D) irresolute
39. How does the mother bird mislead its enemies?
- (A) By pretending to be vulnerable
 - (B) By blending in with the background
 - (C) By building low-lying nests
 - (D) By scaring them away with her cry
40. According to the passage, farmers
- (A) form foundations to protect killdeers
 - (B) appreciate the effects of killdeers
 - (C) camouflage killdeer nests and eggs
 - (D) provide killdeers with food and insects
41. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the killdeer?
- (A) Menacing
 - (B) Wann
 - (C) Detached
 - (D) Humorous

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Questions 42-50

In 1752, Benjamin Franklin made his textbook experiment with a brass key and a silk kite that he flew in a thunderstorm to prove that lightning and electricity are the same thing. In 1920, a kite-flying championship for families and individuals was held in London.

Line These two seemingly unrelated events underscore the fact that kites can be flown for both (5) pleasure and scientific purposes. For example, in the 1800s weather bureaus flew kites to record temperature and humidity at certain altitudes. On one occasion, ten kites were strung together and flown at a height of four miles to lift men and carry cameras aloft.

The kite's ability to fly depends on its construction and the way that its line is attached. The familiar diamond-shaped kite flies when its covered face is aligned against the wind (10) flow. The line attached to the nose of the kite pulls it into the wind, thus creating the necessary angle for the lift force. If the kite's construction and the angle of the air stream are correct, the kite will encounter greater pressure against its face and lower pressure against its back. The difference in the pressure creates a lift that causes the kite to rise until it hangs level from its bridle. Its angle against the wind should be sufficiently large or small to create (15) maximum lift to overcome both drag and gravity. The towing point to which the line is attached is important because it sets the kite's angle relative to the air flow. Although the kite must be headed up and into the wind with a velocity of 8 to 20 miles per hour, it can maintain its position through a tail, a rudder, a keel, vents, or tassels.

42. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) How kites can be utilized
- (B) Why kites were spurned
- (C) What parts kites consist of
- (D) What makes kites stay aloft

43. In line 1, the word "textbook" is closest in meaning to

- (A) textual
- (B) tentative
- (C) classic
- (D) outrageous

44. In line 4, the word "seemingly" is closest in meaning to

- (A) ostensibly
- (B) oncoming
- (C) optimistic
- (D) opposite

45. In line 7, the word "aloft" is closest in meaning to

- (A) in flight
- (B) in the flood
- (C) for the analysis
- (D) for amusement

46. According to the passage, the kite flies when its nose is

- (A) pointed away from the ground
- (B) pointed into the wind flow
- (C) balanced with the tail
- (D) aligned parallel to the wind flow

47. What is the necessary condition for the kite to fly?

- (A) The kite must be sufficiently strong to withstand great pressure.
- (B) The kite must be diamond-shaped, and the wind of a certain velocity.
- (C) The pressure against its back must be lower than the pressure against its face.
- (D) The pressure of the air flow must be lower than the weight of the kite.

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48. According to the passage, the line of the kite is important because it

- (A) lifts the kite's cover and frame into the air space
- (B) contributes to the shape of the kite and extends it
- (C) determines the angle between the kite and the air flow
- (D) conveys the direction of the wind and the air flow

49. In line 17, the phrase "headed up" is closest in meaning to

- (A) diverted
- (B) deviated
- (C) directed
- (D) drafted

50. The paragraph following the passage most would likely discuss

- (A) fiberglass kites flown in competitions
- (B) the cords and wires needed for kite flying
- (C) bowed kites curved on their faces
- (D) elements of kite design and composition

