

### Propuesta de capacitación

#### 7.1. Propuesta

En este apartado encontraremos una propuesta de capacitación, teniendo en cuenta las debilidades docentes que se encontraron en este estudio. Cabe mencionar que esta petición contiene un programa de capacitación, que posee aspectos importantes para llevar a cabo la capacitación adecuadamente. Incluye el objetivo general que es: desarrollar las habilidades metodológicas y técnicas docentes. También incluye la forma en que debe llevarse el curso por parte del instructor y los alumnos, sin olvidar el proceso de evaluación para finalmente saber si el alumno adquirió los conocimientos necesarios y si el instructor quedó satisfecho con el trabajo desarrollado. A continuación encontraremos el perfil del instructor de un pedagogo, instructor que se considera adecuado para impartir este tipo de capacitación.

#### 7.2. Perfil del instructor de un pedagogo

Impartir un curso de capacitación a maestros no es nada sencillo, por tal motivo se presenta de manera general el perfil que debe poseer el pedagogo para llevar a cabo la capacitación propuesta de una manera satisfactoria.

La visión del instructor debe basarse en lo siguiente: formar profesionales en educación, competentes y creativos a nivel nacional e internacional, comprometidos con

los fenómenos educativos y su entorno social, capaces de construir nuevas alternativas de solución a la problemática de su área profesional.

La misión se manifiesta promoviendo la formación de personas capaces de asumir los compromisos sociales y comunitarios que requieren los procesos educativos tanto a nivel regional y nacional, públicos y privados, demostrando a través de aquellos capacidad, tanto para detectar necesidades y problemas educativos, como planear su resolución, a partir de crear condiciones de excelencia en el dominio cognoscitivo y de aplicación profesional de este campo de extensión, que permita el avance del conocimiento en el mismo, logre su máxima difusión y que su indagación investigativa se realice en condiciones que garanticen resultados pertinentes , eficaces y de equidad a la problemática educativa. Existen algunos conocimientos que se recomienda que tenga el docente que imparta el curso y se presentan de la siguiente manera:

- ◆ Enfoques históricos, sociológicos y económicos sobre el fenómeno educativo y sus aplicaciones en la interpretación de la realidad educativa mexicana.
- ◆ Enfoques de la política educativa en el contexto histórico mexicano y sus influjos en los modelos de los niveles educativos.

*También se sugieren habilidades específicas, las cuales se resumen a continuación.*

- ◆ Realizar acciones de investigación educativa.
- ◆ Desempeñar asesoría y evaluación en los procesos de enseñanza y aprendizaje.

*Por último, se mencionan actitudes esenciales del instructor a impartir el curso de capacitación propuesto:*

- ◆ De crítica y apertura incluyente ante las situaciones de cambio social.
- ◆ De compromiso con la realidad educativa social.
- ◆ De interés en los procesos de aprendizaje y de enseñanza.

Fuente: Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. “Modelo Académico Visión 2000: Licenciaturas”

**Programa de capacitación**

8.1. Programa

**Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León  
Facultad de Filosofía y Letras  
Colegio de Lingüística Aplicada**

**Datos de identificación**

<b>Nombre del curso:</b>	Taller de microenseñanza
<b>Área:</b>	Capacitación docente
<b>Nivel:</b>	Superior
<b>Responsable del diseño:</b>	Lic. Francisco Javier Treviño Rodríguez
<b>Responsable de la ejecución:</b>	Lic. en Pedagogía
<b>Tiempo:</b>	Dos (2) semanas

**Introducción**

La educación contemporánea requiere maestros bien preparados. *Un conocimiento* amplio de la materia que se va a impartir es de suma importancia; así también, considerar las habilidades metodológicas y técnicas para la enseñanza son relevantes para tener un buen docente, y de esta manera llegar a los objetivos trazados en el curso.

**Objetivo general**

*Desarrollar las habilidades metodológicas y técnicas para la docencia en un ambiente controlado de laboratorio.*

## **Unidad I**

### **Objetivo particular**

Investigar cada una de las dimensiones que conforman la docencia mediante la asignación de un tema.

### **Contenido**

- ◆ Dimensión contextual
- ◆ Dimensión epistemológica
- ◆ Dimensión psicopedagógica
- ◆ Dimensión Metodológica
- ◆ Dimensión instrumental

### **Actividades**

- ◆ Conceptualización por parte del instructor
- ◆ Investigación documental por parte del participante
- ◆ Análisis y síntesis de documentos

### **Técnicas**

- ◆ Representantes
- ◆ Desarrollar la habilidad de síntesis
- ◆ Desarrollar la habilidad para presentar exposiciones
- ◆ Desarrollar la habilidad para trabajar en equipo
- ◆ Incrementar el sentido de responsabilidad y solidaridad con los compañeros

**Recursos:** Antología

**Tiempo:** 20 horas

## **Unidad II (Laboratorio)**

### **Objetivo particular**

Entrenar habilidades para la docencia mediante la exposición del tema investigado, aplicando las siete (7) habilidades contempladas en el método de microenseñanza.

### **Contenido**

Método de microenseñanza: *habilidades*

- 1) Inducción
- 2) Organización lógica
- 3) Comunicación oral
- 4) Refuerzo verbal y no verbal
- 5) Variación de estímulo
- 6) Integración
- 7) Formulación de preguntas

### **Actividades del instructor**

- ◆ Explicación del método por parte del instructor
- ◆ Simulación de las habilidades por parte del instructor

### **Actividades del participante**

- ◆ Aquellas mencionadas en la *microenseñanza (7)*

### **Evaluación (3)**

- ◆ Diagnóstica: generar información de antecedentes con evaluaciones
- ◆ Proceso: dominio de habilidades
- ◆ Certificación: diploma

**Tiempo:** 20 horas

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# *ANEXOS*

## **Instrumentos**

Instrumento 1..... Encuesta de la *ANUIES*

Instrumento 2..... Examen TOEFL

Instrumento 3..... Entrevista a Expertos

## **Instrumento 1**

### **Encuesta de la ANUIES**

A continuación se presenta el cuestionario que se utilizó para la evaluación del cuerpo docente por medio del alumnado de este Colegio.

El Colegio de Lingüística Aplicada, con el objetivo de poder ofrecerle una educación de mayor calidad, requiere de su colaboración en la evaluación del desempeño de tus profesores. La información que se proporcione nos permitirá tomar medidas necesarias para mejorar la docencia teniendo en cuenta un diagnóstico de necesidades de capacitación que será planteado por el Lic. Francisco Javier Treviño Rodríguez, profesor que se desempeña como docente en la carrera de Lingüística Aplicada en el turno vespertino. El Lic. Treviño se encuentra elaborando su Tesis de Maestría en Formación y Capacitación de Recursos Humanos; por tal motivo, requiere de su información para encontrar áreas de oportunidad en el Colegio de Lingüística Aplicada. Cabe mencionar que esta encuesta se obtuvo del documento de la Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Instituciones de Educación Superior (*ANUIES*).

Lea cuidadosamente cada uno de los enunciados teniendo en cuenta el desempeño de su profesor. Cada uno de ellos constan de cinco respuestas , escoja una y llena el alveolo correspondiente en la hoja de respuestas. La información de este cuestionario se manejará en forma confidencial.

1.¿Domina el profesor los contenidos de la materia que enseña?

- b) Totalmente de acuerdo
- c) De acuerdo
- d) Más o menos de acuerdo
- e) En desacuerdo
- f) Totalmente en desacuerdo

2.¿Prepara el profesor las clases o sesiones?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

3.¿El profesor es ordenado en la exposición de los temas?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

4.¿El profesor sigue una secuencia lógica en el orden de los temas del curso?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

5.¿Procura el profesor relacionar los nuevos conocimientos con lo visto anteriormente?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

6.¿Elabora el profesor síntesis o resúmenes de lo revisado y de lo que se va a explicar?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

7. ¿El profesor verifica al término de las sesiones si los alumnos han comprendido lo estudiado?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

8. ¿Es claro el profesor en sus exposiciones?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

9. ¿Usa el profesor medios variados de apoyo al aprendizaje?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

10. ¿Cumple el profesor el horario establecido de clase y de tutorías?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

11. ¿El profesor motiva a los alumnos para asistir a tutorías y resolver dudas?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

12. ¿Demuestra respeto el profesor a los juicios y opiniones de los alumnos?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

13. ¿Dedica el profesor a los alumnos el tiempo necesario fuera de clase?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

14. ¿El profesor brinda una atención individual a los alumnos que la solicitan?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

15. ¿Trata respetuosamente a todos los estudiantes?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

16. ¿Promueve el profesor la participación de los alumnos en la elaboración y exposición de los temas?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

17. ¿Motiva el profesor a los alumnos para preguntar y participar en clase?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

18. ¿Impulsa el profesor el trabajo en grupo?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

19. ¿Fomenta el profesor el diálogo, la reflexión y el debate sobre los temas tratados?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

20. ¿Da a conocer el profesor los criterios de evaluación por parte de los alumnos?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

21. ¿Es justo el profesor en las evaluaciones?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo



22. ¿Usa el profesor diferentes mecanismos de evaluación según los objetivos a evaluar?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

23. ¿Entrega el profesor con oportunidad los resultados de las evaluaciones realizadas?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

24. ¿Informa el profesor a los alumnos sobre los problemas detectados en la evaluación?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

25. ¿Entrega el profesor oportunamente el programa de la materia y los criterios de evaluación?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

26. ¿Distribuye el profesor adecuadamente el tiempo y las actividades para cumplir todos los objetivos del curso o unidad de enseñanza aprendizaje?

- a) Totalmente de acuerdo
- b) De acuerdo
- c) Más o menos de acuerdo
- d) En desacuerdo
- e) Totalmente en desacuerdo

27.¿El profesor asiste a las sesiones programadas?

- a)100%
- b)Del 90 al 99%
- c)Del 80 al 89%
- d)Del 70 al 79%
- e)Menos del 70%

28.¿El profesor inicia con puntualidad las sesiones programadas?

- a)100%
- b)Del 90 al 99%
- c)Del 80 al 89%
- d)Del 70 al 79%
- e)Menos del 70%

29.¿El profesor termina puntualmente las sesiones programadas?

- a)100%
- b)Del 90 al 99%
- c)Del 80 al 89%
- d)Del 70 al 79%
- e)Menos del 70%

30.¿Se lograron los objetivos del curso?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

31.Considera muy importante para su formación lo aprendido en la unidad de enseñanza aprendizaje?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

32.¿Recomendaría usted a otros alumnos a inscribirse en los cursos que imparte el profesor?

- a)Totalmente de acuerdo
- b)De acuerdo
- c)Más o menos de acuerdo
- d)En desacuerdo
- e)Totalmente en desacuerdo

33.¿Cómo evaluaría globalmente el desempeño de su profesor?

- a)Excelente
- b)Muy bueno
- c)Más o menos bueno
- d)Malo
- e)Pésimo



Instrumento 2

SECTION 1

Examen TOEFL

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time – approximately 35 minutes  
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

In the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes or write in your book at any time. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

**Directions:** In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you will hear

(man) *I think I'll have the curtains changed.*

(woman) *They are a bit worn.*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your book, you will read

(A) She thinks every bit of change is important.

(B) She wants to wear them.

(C) She thinks they've been worn enough.

(D) She thinks they're in bad condition.

You learn from the conversation that the woman thinks the curtains are worn. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is (D) "She thinks they're in bad condition." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now we will begin Part A with the first conversation.

Sample Answer



Wait

- 1 (A) She's upset with Jill about not giving her notes back  
(B) She wants to give Jill another piece of information  
(C) She's thinking about binding her notes  
(D) She wouldn't mind going to see Jill about the notes
- 2 (A) Pick up something for a student  
(B) Loan a student his truck  
(C) Get a form for financial aid  
(D) Borrow money in a hurry
- 3 (A) A carpenter built it for the drama club  
(B) The club members designed and made it  
(C) The club members made it from a carpenter's design  
(D) A carpenter had it designed for the drama club
- 4 (A) He is indecisive  
(B) He is moody  
(C) He is not intelligent  
(D) He puts things off
- 5 (A) The skirt was tailor-made  
(B) The skirt was made smaller  
(C) The skirt was given away  
(D) The skirt was exchanged
- 6 (A) He's going to camp if it rains  
(B) He's not changing his plans even if it rains  
(C) He's going camping in May  
(D) He's predicting it might rain
- 7 (A) Nobody knows where Elm Street is  
(B) Nobody can find Elm Street  
(C) There's no one to ask directions from  
(D) They've seen only one street that may be Elm Street
- 8 (A) It was taken in the union  
(B) The results are displayed on the bulletin board  
(C) The poll was postponed.  
(D) The union board members passed the results on.
- 9 (A) She had to eat breakfast too early  
(B) She can't have breakfast at this time of day  
(C) She is always hungry at this time.  
(D) She missed her breakfast
- 10 (A) He's looking forward to listening to Gloria's speech  
(B) He'll miss the presentation to meet Gloria  
(C) He doesn't want to hear another presentation  
(D) He doesn't want Gloria to miss the program
- 11 (A) He always gives old quizzes  
(B) There's nothing to study in his class  
(C) He usually gives tests on Mondays  
(D) He doesn't usually give exams
- 12 (A) Going on a date  
(B) Having a good time  
(C) Working on an assignment  
(D) Meeting next week
- 13 (A) He only has to do one problem  
(B) He's finished one list of problems  
(C) He has more problems to do  
(D) He has just written a list of his problems
- 14 (A) She'd like to go along  
(B) There is a toll fee along the way  
(C) The walk will take all evening  
(D) She knows of a place to buy some rolls
- 15 (A) She washed the windows  
(B) The windows are to be replaced  
(C) She needed help with the windows  
(D) The rags were used to clean the windows
- 16 (A) She is packing to go  
(B) She is playing music  
(C) She is practicing moves  
(D) She is studying Plato
- 17 (A) She must go to work tomorrow  
(B) Tomorrow is the day she leaves  
(C) She could get the day off  
(D) She must be getting sick
- 18 (A) She's accustomed to a lot of work  
(B) She doesn't attend evening classes anymore  
(C) She usually has too much studying to do  
(D) She's got to study part time
- 19 (A) Ted's fast driving to the reception upset her  
(B) She won't be angry if Ted arrives late  
(C) Ted broke his promise and that upset her  
(D) She'll get to the reception even if Ted doesn't
- 20 (A) She's never seen a mime artist before  
(B) She had to concentrate on the French  
(C) She didn't enjoy the entertainment  
(D) She has never enjoyed a show so much
- 21 (A) He's heard about Sue's great ideas.  
(B) He agrees with Sue's ideas for a party  
(C) He thinks Sue's ideas are impractical  
(D) He finds some of Sue's ideas agreeable

- 22 (A) Dawn likes to send letters from the post office  
(B) The post office is sending Dawn's letters on.  
(C) Dawn has received four letters from the post office  
(D) Dawn forgot her letters at the post office
23. (A) The picnic will be spoiled by the rain  
(B) They can't have a picnic because it might rain  
(C) They don't need to cancel the picnic  
(D) If it starts to rain, they can cancel the picnic
- 24 (A) Jean and Bill took a long vacation  
(B) Jean had a long vacation, but Bill didn't  
(C) Jean should go on vacation, and so should Bill  
(D) If Jean takes a long vacation, so should Bill
- 25 (A) She can't believe Bob is already back from the store  
(B) She knows Bob won't be able to return to the store yet  
(C) She doesn't know Bob returned to the store  
(D) She's certain Bob shouldn't have turned at the store
- 26 (A) Peter got the car for him  
(B) Peter allowed him to use the car.  
(C) Peter borrowed his car  
(D) He and Peter were permitted to use the car
- 27 (A) The woman should meet his brother  
(B) The trouble should be over soon  
(C) The woman should see his dentist  
(D) His brother is a dentist
- 28 (A) The man should give the details to the chief  
(B) The man should come back later  
(C) The man must fill in a report  
(D) The man can speak to a different officer
- 29 (A) She has almost recovered from the burn  
(B) She hasn't been to the infirmary yet  
(C) She saw a doctor four weeks ago  
(D) She has canceled her appointment
- 30 (A) She has to revise the script  
(B) She has to lengthen the communication  
(C) She completed the assignment long ago  
(D) She's already given the script to an editor

This is the end of Part A.

**Part B**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you should not take notes or write in your book.

Now we will begin Part B with the first conversation.

- 31 (A) At the registration desk  
(B) At the student loan office  
(C) In Mr. Schultz's office  
(D) At the bank.
- 32 (A) His registration has been canceled  
(B) His emergency loan will be late  
(C) He doesn't understand the application form  
(D) He can't pay his university tuition fees.
- 33 (A) Two weeks  
(B) September 11  
(C) Within a month  
(D) The same day
- 34 (A) After he gets his student loan  
(B) After he pays back his emergency loan  
(C) The same day he's granted an emergency loan  
(D) Before he returns the application on September 11
- 35 (A) Attend classes  
(B) Hold down a part-time job  
(C) Go camping in Colorado  
(D) Dig on an archaeological site
- 36 (A) Fossil collecting  
(B) Mapping strata.  
(C) Laboratory analysis  
(D) Field work
- 37 (A) Because too many students are interested in taking them  
(B) Because field trips would keep students away from regular classes.  
(C) Because the university can't give credit for them  
(D) Because professors are too busy to help students
- 38 (A) They're more interesting  
(B) They're more work  
(C) They're more expensive  
(D) They're more challenging

**This is the end of Part B.**

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## Part C

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear

(narrator) *Listen to a talk about an artificial rock-climbing wall.*

(man) *The tallest artificial rock-climbing wall in the United States is located on the campus of Cornell University. This thirty-foot-high climbing wall is made of natural rock that is embedded into concrete blocks, and is sculpted to imitate a variety of elements found on real cliffs. Cornell recently hosted the nation's largest intercollegiate rock-climbing event. Nearly one hundred students from fifteen universities participated in the two-day festival sponsored by Cornell's Outdoor Education Department.*

Now listen to a sample question.

(narrator) *Why is Cornell a good place for climbing?*

Sample Answer

B  C  D

In your book, you will read

- (A) The wall is designed with elements of real cliffs.
- (B) The natural rocks are embedded into the cliffs.
- (C) The sculpted concrete blocks are varied.
- (D) The cliffs are challenging.

The best answer to the question, "Why is Cornell a good place for climbing?" is (A). The wall is designed with elements of real cliffs. Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Now listen to another sample question.

(narrator) *What recently happened at Cornell University?*

Sample Answer

A  B  C  D

In your book, you will read

- (A) A wall was constructed.
- (B) A festival took place.
- (C) An outdoor education course was offered.
- (D) A variety of cliff elements were found.

The best answer to the question, "What recently happened at Cornell University?" is (B), "A festival took place." Therefore, the correct choice is (B).

Remember, you should not take notes or write in your book.

Now we will begin Part C with the first talk.

Wait





- 39 (A) How to use the library  
(B) How libraries purchase materials.  
(C) How libraries meet users' needs  
(D) How libraries use modern technology
- 40 (A) Libraries have limited funds and space  
(B) Libraries must purchase computers.  
(C) Libraries contain everything the user needs.  
(D) Libraries are no longer needed by students and professors.
- 41 (A) They use the interlibrary loan system  
(B) Professors make suggestions.  
(C) They contact other libraries  
(D) They buy everything in print.
- 42 (A) Purchase it at the bookstore  
(B) Borrow it from the professor  
(C) Contact the publisher  
(D) Have the librarian do a computer search.
- 43 (A) Produces films  
(B) Reforms prisoners  
(C) Studies acting  
(D) Writes plays.
- 44 (A) Because it took nearly 15 years to complete her bachelor's degree  
(B) Because an author was born  
(C) Because she didn't intend to take the playwriting seminar  
(D) Because she had experience on speaking tours
- 45 (A) Completing her university bachelor's degree  
(B) Starting student groups dedicated to racial progress and black unity  
(C) Transposing numbers at the University of Minnesota.  
(D) Acting on stage in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington
- 46 (A) Imitation of parents.  
(B) Child behavior  
(C) Learning to count  
(D) Language development
- 47 (A) Complicated  
(B) Time-consuming  
(C) Imitative.  
(D) Distinctive
- 48 (A) Learning the names of numbers  
(B) Learning correspondence between numbers and objects.  
(C) Counting in a row  
(D) Memorizing objects
- 49 (A) When he or she can speak.  
(B) When he or she learns their names.  
(C) After imitating adults  
(D) After learning that numbers can represent objects
- 50 (A) To mathematics majors  
(B) To child-development majors  
(C) To secondary school teachers  
(D) To toy manufacturers

**THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1 OF PRACTICE TEST 1.**

TURN OFF YOUR CASSETTE PLAYER NOW



THE NEXT PART OF THE TEST IS SECTION 2. TURN TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR SECTION 2 IN YOUR BOOK, READ THEM, AND BEGIN WORK.  
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

SECTION 2  
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time – 25 minutes  
(including the reading of the directions)  
Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

The Structure and Written Expression section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

**Directions:** Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

**Example** John Le Carre ----- for his novels concerning espionage.

- (A) famous
- (B) has fame
- (C) is famous
- (D) famed for

Sample Answer

(A) (B) ● (D)

The sentence should read, "John Le Carre is famous for his novels concerning espionage." Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

# 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

- 1 It is now known that Saturn ----- not the only planet in our solar system with rings  
(A) which  
(B) be  
(C) so  
(D) is
- 2 ----- is essential for the plant life of the Amazon Basin  
(A) It is an adequate rainfall  
(B) An adequate rainfall  
(C) Though an adequate rainfall  
(D) Although an adequate rainfall
- 3 The Mediterranean monk seal is distinguished from the more familiar gray seal by -----  
(A) is a size  
(B) its size  
(C) is its size  
(D) is size
4. - --- places which attract so many art lovers as Florence, Italy.  
(A) Fewer  
(B) As few  
(C) There are few  
(D) That fewer
- 5 ----- numerous at the turn of the century, the number of tigers in India had fallen to 2,500 by 1969  
(A) They were  
(B) It was  
(C) Although  
(D) Not only
- 6 ----- that F W Frohawk made his greatest contribution to the field of natural history during the Victorian period.  
(A) It was as a butterfly illustrator  
(B) He was as a butterfly illustrator  
(C) A butterfly illustrator  
(D) When he was a butterfly illustrator
- 7 Anthony Burgess, ----- as a novelist, was originally a student of music.  
(A) because of being famous  
(B) who achieved fame  
(C) who because he was famous  
(D) he achieved fame
- 8 Not until Edward Jenner developed the first anti-smallpox serum in 1796 ----- against this terrible disease.  
(A) protection was  
(B) protection was given  
(C) it was protected  
(D) was there protection
- 9 Early sailing ships, ----- sometimes in uncharted seas, faced many hazards in reaching their destination  
(A) navigating  
(B) were navigated  
(C) navigate  
(D) and navigates
- 10 Not every plan that was presented ----  
(A) of suitability  
(B) was suitable  
(C) to be suited  
(D) suitable
- 11 Today the cotton textile industry is ----- important for the economy as it was a century ago  
(A) so  
(B) more  
(C) as  
(D) an
- 12 ----- first three years of the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary left 1.8 million Russian soldiers dead  
(A) The  
(B) In the  
(C) It was the  
(D) When the
- 13 Grace Kelly was first famous as a Hollywood actress and then -- -- Prince Rainier of Monaco  
(A) to be the wife of  
(B) she was the wife of  
(C) the wife of  
(D) as the wife of
- 14 --- - break, they can be joined with a touch of nail polish  
(A) For tapes from a cassette to  
(B) Tapes from a cassette that  
(C) With tapes from a cassette  
(D) If tapes from a cassette
- 15 Not only are reindeer used for their hides and milk -----  
(A) but for pulling sleighs as well  
(B) as well as pulling sleighs  
(C) but they pull sleighs  
(D) also to pull sleighs

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

### Written Expression

**Directions:** In questions 16–40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

**Example** The balloonists who remained aloft in the air radioed the control center.

A B C D

Sample Answer

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

The sentence should read, "The balloonists who remained aloft radioed the control center." Therefore, you should choose C.

Now begin work on the questions.



2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

- 16. It was not until 1937 when the southernmost source of the Nile River was discovered  
A B C D
- 17. The highly endangered Waldrapp ibis it is a wading bird, related to the stork, and flamingo  
A B C D
- 18. Platinum is a rare and value metal, white in color, and easy to work.  
A B C D
- 19. During the two centuries between Herschel and Voyager, relatively little learned  
A B C D  
about the planet Uranus.
- 20. Some conservationists attempt to save rare domestic farm animal, such as the  
A B C D  
Tamworth pig.
- 21. Although its height, Mount Whitney, one of North America's highest mountains,  
A B C  
is popular with hikers.  
D
- 22. The head proctor tells the students when they should begin the exam, how long  
A  
they have to complete it, and what the procedures are for turning in.  
B C D
- 23. The Charles Dickens character Wilkins Micawber lived in optimistic expectation of  
A B C  
a best fortune.  
D
- 24. Passive smoking is defined as the exposure of nonsmoker to environmental tobacco  
A B C D  
smoke.
- 25. In recent years, automobile emissions have disfigured stone carvings, corroded  
A B C  
bronze monuments, and soil ancient buildings.  
D
- 26. Estimates for scientists suggest that only 1 percent of the world's extinct animals and  
A B C  
plants have been identified.  
D



2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

27. When a human being walks, he or she exerts a certain number of force on the ground  
A B C D
28. Many opinions have been voiced on the likely effective of the computer.  
A B C D
29. The oceans contain many forms of life that has not yet been discovered  
A B C D
30. There have recently been any important findings in medical technology  
A B C D
31. Sigmund Freud, the founding of psychoanalysis, settled in London at the age of  
eighty-two  
A B C D
32. Although France is a predominant Catholic country, it has a large Muslim minority  
A B C D
33. Adult education has become increasingly popular in the United States in recent  
years ago  
A B C D
34. Many disabled children cannot derive full enjoyment from toys make for  
nondisabled children  
A B C D
35. Before 1992, Bobby Fischer had not played in other chess tournament since  
winning the Chess World Championship in 1972  
A B C D
36. As medical costs soar, the idea of a complete physical checkup has come under fire  
as both a waste of time or money  
A B C D
37. Perhaps was his defiance against his parents' attitude that led Salvatore Ferragamo  
to fame as the shoemaker for the world's most famous women  
A B C D
38. Queen Elizabeth prefers what her jewels be left in their original setting  
A B C D

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

# 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2

39. Married women are twice so likely as married men to be depressed  
A B C D
40. On February 21, 1995, the oldest person in the world, a French woman named  
A B C  
Jeanne Calment, she celebrated her 120th birthday.  
D

**THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 2 OF PRACTICE TEST 1.**

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK  
ON SECTION 2 ONLY.  
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.





**SECTION 3**  
**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Time – 55 minutes**  
**(including the reading of the directions)**  
**Now set your clock for 55 minutes.**

**Directions** In the Reading Comprehension section, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1–50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Read the following passage.

The Henry Ford Museum was founded in 1929 in Dearborn, Michigan, about 12 miles west of downtown Detroit. This museum has redesigned its display of old cars to show the changes brought about by the automobile. One exhibit which shows the evolution of roadside services contrasts a  
*Line* 1940s diner with a 1960s fast food restaurant. The "Getting Away From It All" exhibit presents an  
*15* assortment of recreational vehicles dating from Packard's 1916 camp truck to today's mobile home. Changes in roadside objects such as billboards can be seen along the museum's roadway, where 108 cars are lined up as if traveling. For the car enthusiast, this museum should not be overlooked.

**Example I** What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The evolution of roadside services
- (B) Henry Ford's recreational vehicles
- (C) The exhibits at the Henry Ford Museum
- (D) A special exhibition for car enthusiasts

**Sample Answer**

(A) (B) ● (D)

The passage discusses the Henry Ford Museum exhibits which show the changes brought about by the automobile. Therefore, you should choose (C).

**Example II** The word "evolution" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) change
- (B) progress
- (C) expansion
- (D) improvement

**Sample Answer**

● (B) (C) (D)

The word "evolution" in this passage means the changes that have occurred over time due to the automobile. Therefore, you should choose (A).

Now begin work on the questions.





## Questions 1–8

Astronomers at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Arizona, have discovered what they claim are the largest structures yet observed in the universe. The structures are glowing blue arcs of light nearly 2 million trillion miles in length. The discoverers of these arcs think they are actually optical illusions created by light that has been bent due to the immense gravitational pull of a massive galaxy. The arcs are probably formed when the light from a distant galaxy is bent by the gravitational pull of another, less distant, intervening galaxy. Even though such light-bending galaxies contain billions of stars, they still do not contain enough visible stars which alone could exert the pull needed to bend light in such a way. Therefore, it is theorized that there must be huge amounts of invisible or "dark" matter within these galaxies. Furthermore, astronomers say that there might be enough dark matter in the universe to supply enough gravity to slow the expansion of the universe and then make it eventually collapse.

- 1 This passage deals mainly with
  - (A) how the universe expands
  - (B) what effects gravitational pull has on galaxies
  - (C) what "dark" matter is
  - (D) how arcs in space are created
- 2 The word "glowing" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) expanding
  - (B) luminous
  - (C) isolated
  - (D) infinitesimal
- 3 According to astronomers, the blue arcs are
  - (A) only illusions
  - (B) only imaginary
  - (C) invisible
  - (D) galaxies
- 4 According to the passage, galaxies can bend light through their
  - (A) extreme distance
  - (B) gravitational pull
  - (C) stars
  - (D) arcs
- 5 The gravitational pull of some galaxies may be partly supplied by
  - (A) the expanding universe
  - (B) dark matter
  - (C) blue arcs
  - (D) light
- 6 According to the passage, "dark" matter in line 11 is
  - (A) visible from other galaxies
  - (B) visible only through telescopes
  - (C) invisible
  - (D) blue
- 7 It can be inferred from the passage that
  - (A) astronomers are not certain about the properties of dark matter
  - (B) only astronomers at the Kitt Peak National Observatory have seen the arcs
  - (C) astronomers don't know if there are enough visible stars to exert gravitational pull
  - (D) astronomers are not certain whether or not arcs are visible
- 8 According to some astronomers, the universe may eventually
  - (A) expand
  - (B) bend
  - (C) collapse
  - (D) intervene



### Questions 9–20

Diamond value is based on four characteristics: carat, color, clarity, and cut. A diamond's size is measured by carat weight. There are 100 points in a carat and 142 carats in an ounce. Each point above 1 carat is more valuable than each point below 1 carat. Thus, a stone that weighs more than 1 carat is more valuable per point than a stone that is smaller than 1 carat.

The scale used for rating a diamond's color begins with "D," which means the stone is absolutely colorless and therefore most valuable. "E" and "F" are almost colorless. All three are good for investments. A stone rated between "G" and "J" is good for jewelry. After that the stones take on a slightly yellowish color, which gets deeper as the grade declines.

The clarity of a stone is determined by its lack of carbon spots, inner flaws, and surface blemishes. While most of these are invisible to the unaided eye, they do affect the diamond's brilliance. For jewelry, a diamond rated VVS1 (very very slight imperfections) is as close to flawless as one will find. After that the scale goes to VVS2, VS1, VS2, SI1, SI2, I1, I2, and so on.

The final characteristic is cut. When shaped (round, oval, emerald, marquise, pear, or heart), the diamond should be faceted so that light is directed into the depths of the prism and then reflected outward again. A well-cut diamond will separate the light into different colors when the light is reflected. Only stones of similar shape should have their reflective qualities compared, as some shapes are more reflective than others. For example, the round shape is the most reflective.

9. The passage is mainly about  
(A) the cost of diamonds  
(B) qualities affecting diamond values  
(C) how to judge an expensive diamond  
(D) buying diamonds for jewelry
10. What can be said about a 1-carat diamond?  
(A) It has 100 points.  
(B) It weighs an ounce.  
(C) It costs twice as much as a smaller one.  
(D) It has the same quality as a half-carat diamond.
11. The word "absolutely" in line 7 is closest in meaning to  
(A) actually  
(B) positively  
(C) greatly  
(D) completely
12. A stone that has no color at all is rated  
(A) A  
(B) Z  
(C) D  
(D) J
13. It can be inferred from the passage that a stone rated "H" is  
(A) good for jewelry  
(B) good for investment  
(C) very colorful  
(D) deep yellow
14. Clarity of a stone  
(A) is invisible to the unaided eye  
(B) affects the diamond's brilliance  
(C) has spots, flaws, and blemishes  
(D) is determined by imperfections
15. The word "flawless" in line 14 is closest in meaning to  
(A) unblemished  
(B) unsaturated  
(C) unrefined  
(D) unbruised
16. All of the following ratings refer to the clarity of a stone EXCEPT  
(A) perfection  
(B) very slight imperfection  
(C) slight imperfection  
(D) imperfection

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

- 17 It can be inferred from the passage that a diamond which is perfect is
- (A) not used for jewelry
  - (B) rated VVS1
  - (C) very large
  - (D) invisible to the unaided eye
- 18 Diamonds reflect
- (A) the prism
  - (B) the depths
  - (C) facets
  - (D) light
- 19 The word "faceted" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) split
  - (B) turned
  - (C) cut
  - (D) set
- 20 Two diamonds of the same shape
- (A) have the same value
  - (B) can be compared for reflective quality
  - (C) are usually the same weight
  - (D) are equally brilliant

## Questions 21–30

In some rural agricultural societies, the collection of available fuel such as firewood, dung cake, and agricultural waste can take 200 to 300 person-days per year. As well as being time consuming, the typical patterns of collection lead to deforestation, soil erosion, and ecological imbalances. In the future, experts predict that even if food supplies are adequate for rural populations, fuel supplies for domestic use may not be

In the light of such considerations, a team in India has developed a solar oven for home use. The oven is cheaply constructed, easily operated, and extremely energy efficient. The device consists of an inner and outer metal box, a top cover, and two panes of plain glass. The inner box is painted black to absorb maximum solar radiation. The space between the two boxes is filled with an insulating material, such as rice husks, which are easily available and which, because of their high silicon content, neither attract insects nor rot easily. Other easily available materials for insulation are ground nutshells or coconut shells. An adjustable mirror mounted on one side of the oven box reflects the sunlight into the interior, boosting the temperatures by 15–30 degrees Celsius. This is most useful during the winter when the sun is lower. Inside the oven, a temperature between 80 and 120 degrees Celsius above ambient temperature can be maintained. This is sufficient to cook food gradually but surely. Trials have shown that all typical food dishes can be prepared in this solar device without loss of taste or nutrition.

- 21 This passage is mainly about  
 (A) deforestation in the rural agricultural societies  
 (B) use of rice husks in an insulation material  
 (C) design and use of a solar oven  
 (D) maintenance of temperature in a solar oven
- 22 All of the following are mentioned as typical fuels in parts of rural agricultural societies EXCEPT  
 (A) firewood  
 (B) dung cake  
 (C) solar power  
 (D) agricultural waste
- 23 The word “domestic” in line 6 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) industrial  
 (B) agricultural  
 (C) natural  
 (D) household
- 24 The word “their” in line 12 refers to  
 (A) insulated boxes  
 (B) rice husks  
 (C) ground nutshells  
 (D) coconut shells
- 25 The word “adjustable” in line 14 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) compliant  
 (B) movable  
 (C) versatile  
 (D) interchangeable
- 26 According to the passage, the use of an adjustable mirror increases the oven temperature by  
 (A) 80–120 degrees Celsius  
 (B) at least 80 degrees Celsius  
 (C) up to 30 degrees Celsius  
 (D) up to 15 degrees Celsius
- 27 According to the passage, the adjustable mirror is most useful  
 (A) at midday  
 (B) during the winter  
 (C) when firewood is lacking  
 (D) to improve taste and nutrition
- 28 The word “ambient” in line 18 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) surrounding  
 (B) increasing  
 (C) environmental  
 (D) solar



29. Where would this kind of oven be most useful?
- (A) On a camping trip
  - (B) In a busy restaurant
  - (C) In a rural community
  - (D) In a cold wintery climate

30. Where in the passage does the author give reasons for the need of a solar oven?
- (A) Lines 4–6
  - (B) Lines 8–9
  - (C) ~~Lines~~ 16–18
  - (D) Lines 19–20



## Questions 31–41

Line  
(5) Many folk cures which have been around for centuries may be more therapeutic than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered the very important bacteria-killing substance. Moldy cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients.

10 In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. This usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high concentrations is lethal to bacteria. Its suction effect eliminates dead cells, and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wound and ensures healing.

15 Another example of folk medicine which scientists are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a venomous catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gellike slime which scientists have found to contain antibiotics, a coagulant that helps close injured blood vessels, anti-inflammatory agents, and a chemical that directs production of a gluelike material that aids healing.

20 It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see if results are indeed beneficial, an analysis of the substances can be made, and synthetic substances can be developed for human consumption.

- 31 This passage is mainly about  
 (A) using folk medicines in place of modern medicines  
 (B) antibiotics in the field of medicine  
 (C) the validity of folk remedies and their use for advances in modern medicine  
 (D) isolating antibiotics in cheese, sugar, and slime
- 32 The word "therapeutic" in line 1 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) physiological  
 (B) medicinal  
 (C) traditional  
 (D) psychological
- 33 It can be inferred from the passage that Alexander Fleming  
 (A) discovered moldy cheese  
 (B) isolated infectious patients  
 (C) suspected medicinal properties of mold  
 (D) enjoyed eating cheese
- 34 The word "this" in line 8 refers to  
 (A) obtaining powder from sugar  
 (B) grinding sugar into a powder  
 (C) healing infections with sugar  
 (D) carrying out experiments
- 35 The word "eliminates" in line 11 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) cleanses  
 (B) excretes  
 (C) disposes of  
 (D) kills off
- 36 According to the passage,  
 (A) bacteria feed on sugar  
 (B) sugar kills unhealthy cells  
 (C) glass is formed from sugar  
 (D) sugar promotes healing
- 37 The gellike substance which promotes healing comes from  
 (A) catfish bodies  
 (B) Arab fishermen  
 (C) coagulants  
 (D) catfish venom

- 38 Which one of the following is NOT an important quality of the catfish slime?
- (A) It prohibits inflammation
  - (B) It fights bacteria
  - (C) It stops bleeding
  - (D) It produces mold
- 39 The word "consumption" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) utilization
  - (B) destruction
  - (C) experimentation
  - (D) manipulation
- 40 In what way are cheese molds, sugar, and catfish slime similar?
- (A) They cause blood clots
  - (B) They fight bacteria
  - (C) They heal wounds
  - (D) They eliminate dead cells
- 41 According to the passage, why is it important to study folk medicine?
- (A) To document cultural heritages
  - (B) To perpetuate superstitions
  - (C) To experiment with synthetic substances
  - (D) To advance modern medical practices

Questions 42–50

The use of multiple-choice testing in American society has its beginnings in the idea of a meritocracy, that is, a society where the rulers or elites are chosen not through their wealth or connections but on their ability or merit. This idea can be traced as far back as the ancient Greeks. Even the ancient Chinese created examinations for the purpose of electing government officials. The notion of a society based on merit has always been favored in the United States. This has also been a country where the belief in universal individual opportunity has been greatly admired.

Line

(5

10)

(15)

Until the Second World War, however, elite selection through higher education, and the opportunity for ordinary citizens to achieve their goals were separate and unrelated ideas. The introduction of widespread testing, which was both reliable and valid, meant that both these goals could be pursued together. This opportunity occurred when the United States entered the Second World War. The U.S. Navy decided to test new recruits in order to find which of them were suitable for college education before beginning military service. The eventual aim was for these recruits to be better able to perform higher-level military tasks.

20

Because of the large number of people who had to be tested, it was necessary to use a test which could be quickly and reliably administered and scored at several test sites simultaneously. On April 2, 1943, the first mass testing was administered to 325,000 young men. The success of the program meant that educational testing could be performed not just for elite selection but to give opportunity to the large mass of ordinary citizens.

42. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The idea of a meritocracy  
(B) The development of multiple-choice testing  
(C) The opportunities for the ordinary citizen  
(D) The United States's contribution to the war effort
43. The word "traced" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) transposed  
(B) discovered  
(C) simplified  
(D) condemned
44. Why does the author mention the Greeks and Chinese?
- (A) To demonstrate how well-educated ancient people were  
(B) To indicate that multiple-choice testing is not new  
(C) To show that selection based on merit is not a new idea  
(D) To give examples of societies governed by the wealthy and connected
45. According to the passage, before World War II
- (A) educational testing was widespread  
(B) the military elite was better educated  
(C) individual opportunity had been increased  
(D) selection and individual opportunity were unconnected
46. Which of the following is NOT given as a trait of a multiple-choice test?
- (A) Its high level of performance  
(B) Its reliability  
(C) Its validity  
(D) Its ease of administration
47. The word "pursued" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) hunted  
(B) carried on  
(C) examined by  
(D) rectified
48. The phrase "these recruits" in line 16 refers to
- (A) the new recruits in the U.S. Navy  
(B) the recruits who were tested  
(C) the recruits who were suitable for education  
(D) the recruits who were beginning military service





49. The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
- (A) Other goals of the U.S. Navy
  - (B) The advances in educational testing
  - (C) New test sites which became available
  - (D) The development of tests for ordinary citizens

50. For which of the following terms does the author supply a definition?
- (A) multiple-choice testing (line 1)
  - (B) meritocracy (line 2)
  - (C) reliable (line 11)
  - (D) valid (line 12)

**THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 3 OF PRACTICE TEST 3.**

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK  
ON SECTION 3 ONLY.  
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



### **Instrumento 3**

#### **Entrevista a Expertos**

**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN  
FACULTAD DE FILOSOFÍA Y LETRAS  
COLEGIO DE LINGÜÍSTICA APLICADA**

**TESIS: DIAGNOSTICO DE NECESIDADES DE CAPACITACIÓN  
TESISTA: FRANCISCO JAVIER TREVIÑO RDZ.**

### **ENTREVISTA A EXPERTOS**

- I. Conteste brevemente.
  1. ¿Cuáles son los conocimientos que se requieren para ser docente del Colegio de Lingüística Aplicada?
  2. ¿Qué habilidades debe tener el profesor del Colegio de Lingüística Aplicada?
  3. ¿Qué papel juega el uso del idioma inglés en el docente de Lingüística Aplicada?
  4. ¿Qué opina de la capacitación que debe tener el docente de este Colegio? Comente acerca de la frecuencia y cursos que deben programarse en este Colegio.
  5. ¿Cuál sería el perfil actitudinal idóneo del docente de este Colegio?

