Graduate School Foreign Language Test

When: Administered individually by appointment

Where: Counseling Center
127 O'Boyle Hall
4001 Harewood Road NE
Washington DC 20064

Fee: $20 EXACT CASH OR PERSONAL OR MONEY ORDER made payable To Catholic University (CUA) on the day of the test. Receipts can be given.

ID: Some kind of photo-bearing ID (eg: school or driver's license)

Other: The Graduate School Foreign Language Test (GSFLT) takes about 2 hours to complete. If for some reason you are unable to keep your appointment please call the Counseling Center to cancel. Samples of the GSFLT are available at the Counseling Center Room 127 O'Boyle Hall, Monday thru Friday 9 to 5.

The GSFLT has tests for FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN and RUSSIAN. At CUA a score of 450 or above is passing. No dictionaries are permitted during the exam.
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL FOREIGN LANGUAGE TESTS

The Graduate School Foreign Language Tests measure ability to read and understand professional literature written in French, German, Russian, or Spanish. They can be used to measure proficiency at or near the end of an undergraduate program or a graduate reading course in the language. They can also be used to assess the foreign language reading proficiency of those who believe their preparation to be adequate without formal course work.

Each test in the program requires 100 minutes and consists of two separately timed sections of 40 and 60 minutes.

Section I consists of 80 multiple-choice questions in the selected foreign language that measure knowledge of basic vocabulary and structure as well as reading comprehension of professional literature in any field. Section II measures your ability to read material containing information from your field of study (the humanities, natural sciences, or social sciences) with satisfactory comprehension and moderate fluency.

Some sample test questions appear on pages 6-13 of this booklet.

Test fees

Test fees are payable directly to the institution where you will take the test, not to ETS. If you have not yet received information regarding fee payment, check with the institutional examiner-in-charge before you take the test.

Preparing for the test

To prepare for the test, read this booklet carefully. Examine the sample questions to become familiar with the types of questions that will be asked.

The level of language competence required by the test is intended to be the same as would be needed to produce a usable translation of a professional article in your field of study. Some students might acquire such competence by the end of a second-year course or by individual instruction with a tutor. Others are able to reach this level of skill after several months of independent study, usually combined with practice in translating professional articles. If you have not studied the language for some time, you may benefit from several weeks of reviewing basic grammar and vocabulary and from practice in reading professional materials in the language.

Procedures at the test center

Report promptly at the time and place designated. If you do not know your reporting time or the exact location of testing, check with the examiner-in-charge at the testing institution. You should take three or four sharpened No. 2 (or HB) pencils and a good eraser with you to the test center.

Please take note of the following general regulations. We ask your cooperation in complying with these regulations to assure that all examinees will be treated fairly.

• You will not be admitted to the examination room after testing has begun, nor will you be permitted to continue a test beyond the allotted time.

• You will not be permitted to use dictionaries, papers, books, or any other kind of aid.

Taking the test

Although the test stresses accuracy more than speed, it is important to use your time economically. Work as rapidly as you can without becoming careless. Do not waste any time on questions that seem extremely difficult or unfamiliar. The test is divided into two sections; each section has a time limit. The supervisor will tell you when to start and when to stop on each section. Read the directions for each section carefully; if you skip over any part, you may miss an important direction and lose credit for an entire section.

Do not worry if you are unable to answer all the questions or if you are unable to finish. No one is expected to earn a perfect score or to answer correctly any fixed percent of the questions. Your performance will be judged in relation to the performance of others who have taken the test. Each graduate school sets its own standard for interpreting test results. In arriving at its standard, the school usually considers the performance of students it has previously accepted as qualifying in foreign language proficiency for advanced degrees.

You may wonder whether you should guess when you are unsure about the answer to a question. In general, if you have some knowledge about a question, it is better to try to answer it. Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly minus a fraction of the number you answer incorrectly. You will receive one “raw score” point for a right answer, lose one-third of a point (on a four-choice question) for a wrong answer, and receive neither credit nor penalty if you do not answer at all. If you have no knowledge about a question and can only select one of the answers at random, your chances of choosing a wrong answer are three out of four (on a four-choice question). However, if you have enough knowledge to rule out one or more of the answer choices, then your chances of selecting the right answer are greater than one out of four and, on the average, it will be to your advantage to answer the question.
1. The action of the instrument described is based on its produc-
   tion of:
   (A) ultraviolet radiation (B) radio waves
   (C) radioactive materials (D) ultrasonic vibrations

2. The instrument described is used to
   (A) facilitate rapid chemical analysis
   (B) separate out materials in suspension
   (C) purify certain liquids
   (D) increase the rate of certain chemical reactions

3. In order to achieve its purpose, the instrument must
   (A) operate at a very high speed
   (B) be protected against temperature changes
   (C) thoroughly mix the materials involved
   (D) operate with certain specified liquids

4. With the aid of this instrument, it is possible to
   (A) create substances with specified properties
   (B) institute quality control procedures
   (C) replace certain chemical reactions by others
   (D) effect a given reaction in different liquids

5. According to the passage, one of the advantages of this instru-
   ment is that it
   (A) will require relatively little space
   (B) can be manufactured at a very low cost
   (C) can treat solids, liquids, and gases
   (D) will require little supervision during operation

6. What is conveyed in the passage concerning the stage of de-
   velopment of the instrument?
   (A) It will soon be developed.
   (B) It is in the process of being developed.
   (C) It has already been constructed.
   (D) It has been redesigned.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Социальные Науки и Литература

Советский Союз и Литва наций.

Социологии 1: русского международной роли СССР и признания наций Советского правительства. Июльское, которое вышло от 30 государств приглашений Совету- вального Союза, который Литву наций. Советское
(6) правительство в сентябре 1934 г., приняло это приглаше-
ние, говоря, что они не могут найти на себя ответственность за некоторые статьи устава Литвы наций, которые были приняты в пре-

ciance, by the Central Committee of the Social Sciences.

SPANISH

Section 1

Directions: Each of the sentences in this part has a blank space
indicating that a word or phrase has been omitted. From the four
choices select the ONE which, when inserted in the sentence, fits
structurally and logically with the sentence as a whole.

1. El grupo del Instituto Gómez persistió en su encuesta... todos
   los obstáculos.
   (A) sin embargo (B) a pesar de (C) además de (D) para

2. El equipo técnico llegó a Holanda antes de que... la espe-
   dicción científica.
   (A) llegó (B) llegó (C) llegó (D) llegó

3. Los guardias chinos pararon de nuevo... del palacio.
   (A) por delante (B) entre (C) opuesto (D) juntos
4. Se despidió del coronel y siguió... camino.
(A) a andar (B) a las andar (C) de andar (D) andar

5. Simón Bolívar y José de San Martín son los grandes libertadores de Sudamérica; éste es de la Argentina y... en de Venezuela.
(A) aquel (B) ese (C) el (D) aquello

Directions: In each of the sentences in this part, a word or expression has been underlined. From the four choices select the one that is the best translation of the underlined portion of the sentence.

6. No lo podemos esperar todo del trabajo de unos cuantos.
(A) as many (B) how many (C) only one (D) a few

7. Este estudio debe hacérselo desde otro punto de vista.
(A) must be carried out (B) ought to make (C) must make (D) must become

8. Ni siquiera es suficiente el mero diagnóstico clínico, como no sea vinculándolo a las alteraciones de naturaleza social.
(A) he that it may (B) however it may be (C) unless it is (D) as it is not

9. Los obispos consideran en solucionar el problema cuadra posible.
(A) as before (B) as soon as possible (C) whenever feasible (D) much earlier

10. El segundo aspecto de la teoría está casi sin tener.
(A) is rarely tested (B) is of the very little importance (C) has been almost completed (D) has hardly been dealt with

Section II

Directions: Read the following passages carefully for comprehension. Each passage is followed by a number of incomplete statements or questions in English. Select the completion or answer that is best according to the passage.

HUMANITIES

Liluarte y lenguaje

El estudio de una lengua limitado a los textos de las épocas literarias es incapaz de ilustrar ciertos aspectos de la vida del lenguaje. La literatura nos presenta el idioma, si su fijado, como un acto, siempre el mismo, aunque muchas veces ligado por la tradición literaria, y el hecho lingüístico se ha perdido bajo una sola de sus facetas, la escogida para que se traduzca. De aquí que el dialectólogo, deslumbrado por la abundante variedad de hechos que ofrece el lenguaje, así como su constante cambio, ha adoptado un sistema que se puede aplicar a todos los textos literarios.

1. With respect to certain aspects of language, the author states that they are
(A) best illustrated by literary texts (B) limited to certain literary periods (C) not represented in literary texts (D) common to all literary periods

2. The author states that literary tradition tends to inhibit the development of
(A) idiomatic expression (B) literary forms (C) language, although much less than commonly assumed (D) language, although it does not arrest it

3. The dialectologist finds himself in a position in which he
(A) tends to be confused by the wealth of material with which he has to deal (B) tends to adopt the philological method that confines itself to literature (C) would do well to collaborate more closely with the philologist (D) has considerably more difficult material to deal with than the philologist

NATURAL SCIENCES

Instrumentos importantes en la investigación espacial

Los instrumentos y equipos de rayos infrarrojos se espera que desempeñen un papel importante en las investigaciones científicas espaciales durante muchos años. Sin embargo, su empleo presenta un gran problema: el mantenimiento a temperatura adecuada cuando se encuentra en el centro de un entorno artificial. Según se ha podido observar, los instrumentos de rayos infrarrojos funcionan mucho mejor cuando su temperatura es de 173 grados centígrados. Esta señal, como es lógico, que los cohetes espaciales tienen que ser dotados de sistemas de refrigeración capaces de mantener la temperatura de referencia durante meses e incluso años próximos.

Durante los dos últimos años en el trabajo, de manera intensa en estas cuestiones, descubriendo varias pistas que podrían conducir a la solución del problema. Se acaba de desarrollar un sistema de refrigeración que pesa sólo 97 kilogramos, y que permite mantener un detector de rayos infrarrojos a la temperatura indicada durante un año entero. Aunque no se han dado detalles concretos sobre el sistema, se ha indicado que funciona por medio de argón y dióxido de carbono estádicos.

La construcción de este sistema de refrigeración se creó que permitiría dar un paso gigantesco en la exploración espacial. Con esta ayuda se podrá medir con exactitud el calor emitido por los planetas. También se podrá investigar sobre el origen de la formación de las nubes, la superficie de los planetas y otros secretos astronómicos.

*Inucular: rocket*
4. The cooling device mentioned is
   (A) a recent discovery
   (B) in the planning stage
   (C) one of several constructed within the last two years
   (D) being operationally tested at present

5. One of the possible uses for a heat-sensing device referred to is a study of the
   (A) topography of the earth
   (B) origin of life
   (C) nature of cosmic radiation
   (D) possibility of life on other planets

SOCIAL SCIENCES
Las minonas en la vida política

Hemos de evitar caer en un error que en ciertas épocas no ha dejado de llenar escrupulos, y que consiste en decir que la historia política es siempre obra de minonas resueltas y compactas. Con esto se quiere inculcar que un puñado de hombres decididos puede siempre hacerse dueño del poder público. Tal pensamiento es inexacto. Se trata de un lugar común que se forjó en la segunda década del siglo XX. Pudiera, en realidad, ser una vieja inexactitud. La vida política no puede nunca alcanzar un triunfo mayor las minonas. Esas venecianas que convenciéronse de otro u otro modo, en su mayoría. En la política decida, siempre el factor social y ejerce el poder quien logra representarlo.

El papel de la mujer en la vida política es más bien complicado. Sin ellas no puede existir un verdadero sistema de Estado; pero ellas no se hacen para todo o malo. Sin embargo, a un puñado de hombres le es fácil adueñarse del poder público; cuando el resto del cuerpo social no se siente satisfecho de él, cuando nadie vea las instituciones vigentes. En tal caso, claro está, cualquier que tenga alguna resolución y no se enoje con minonas... podría ejercer mano de los Gobiernos que todos, en igual, han desesperado. Para esto no hay una regla que verdaderamente de la que al momento es la herramienta de la que no se puede hacer una fórmula; hasta que una mujer pueda lograr dueña del poder público para poder afirmar que la vida política es que pase atraviesa una etapa de gravísima anomalía. No hay salto político cuando el Gobierno no gobierna con la adhesión activa de las minorías sociales. Tal vez por esto la política no parece siempre una forma de segunda clase.

1. The author writes us about
   (A) rejecting certain apparent misconceptions
   (B) believing blindly in the past
   (C) a misconception that is known to have caused currency
   (D) accepting the mistakes of certain periods of the past

2. The author does not believe that complete and concerted action by a minority
   (A) springs from the beliefs of the individual members
   (B) can sway public opinion
   (C) should be underemphasized
   (D) was characteristic of the 1930s

3. What is the significance of the author's point of view with regard to the political role of minorities?
   (A) He believes that they are essential to the political life of a nation.
   (B) He rejects their programs as usually ineffective and impractical.
   (C) He affirms that without them there can be no representative government.
   (D) He recommends that they be strengthened and encouraged in their activities.

4. The author interprets the capturing of government by a determined minority as a sign of
   (A) future reforms
   (B) a reaction against abuses of the past
   (C) the political ambition of a few individuals
   (D) political illness rather than well-being

5. The author's attitude toward politics is one of
   (A) partisan involvement
   (B) evolutionary liberalism
   (C) mild contempt
   (D) hardened conservatism
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