

**I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 1:** A. possible      B. imagine      C. permission      D. enormous

**Question 2:** A. activate      B. terrify      C. discover      D. normally

**Question 3:** A. toward      B. above      C. under      D. behind

**Question 4:** A. necessarily      B. originally      C. mysteriously      D. elaborately

**Question 5:** A. scientific      B. intensity      C. disappearance      D. expectation

**II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 6:** : \_\_\_\_\_ satisfy with the product, you can contact with the head office, please.

A. Provided that not you      B. Shouldn't you

C. Provided that you not      D. Should you not

**Question 7:** \_\_\_\_\_ the time you get to the theatre, the play will have finished.

A. In      B. On      C. Until      D. By

**Question 8:** Governments should \_\_\_\_\_ international laws against terrorism.

A. bring about      B. bring up

C. bring back      D. bring in

**Question 9:** Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the captain of the team when he had to face the problems.

A. did he appoint      B. was he appointing

C. had he been appointed      D. was he being appointed

**Question 10:** There was no \_\_\_\_\_ in waiting longer than an hour so we left.

A. worth      B. point      C. use      D. good

**Question 11:** It is time every student \_\_\_\_\_ work harder for the coming exam.

A. had to      B. has to      C. ought to      D. must have to

**Question 12:** : She had just enough time to \_\_\_\_\_ the report before the meeting.

A. turn round      B. dip into      C. go into      D. get through

**Question 13:** \_\_\_\_\_ it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they would have stayed much longer.

A. Had      B. If      C. Should      D. But

**Question 14:** : Jane: Oh, it is time for me to leave, John.      John: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Long time no see.      B. Me neither.      C. Speaking.      D. So long.

**Question 15:** He harbored ambitions .....becoming leader

A. of      B. in      C. to      D. for

**Question 16:** Scientists have discovered a close \_\_\_\_\_ between smoking and several serious diseases.

A. union      B. connection      C. action      D. combination

**Question 17:** Tommy: "I'm taking my driving test tomorrow" – Mark: " \_\_\_\_\_".

A. Yes, please      B. Congratulations      C. Good luck!      D. Best wishes

**Question 18:** "Oh, I'm really sorry!" – " \_\_\_\_\_"

A. Thanks      B. It was a pleasure      C. That's all right      D. Yes, why?

**Question 19:** ..... of the shop, my friend came in

A. On coming out      B. When coming out      C. Coming out      D. As I came out

**Question 20:** Judo is a sport that has achieved great \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the world.

A. popularity      B. unpopular      C. popularize      D. popular

**Question 21:** There's still no \_\_\_\_\_ about the reason why the Malaysian plane was mysteriously lost.

A. clarity      B. clear      C. clarify      D. clearance

**Question 22:** The number of learners \_\_\_\_\_ not large; therefore, a number of headphones \_\_\_\_\_ available to them in the lab.

A. is – is      B. are – are      C. are – is      D. is – are

**Question 23:** It was suggested that they \_\_\_\_\_ the distance in very short time.

- A. would cover      B. covered      C. had cover      D. cover

**Question 24:** Brown: “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” – Smith: “Thanks, I will write to you when I come to Paris.”

- A. God bless you!      B. Better luck next time!  
C. Have a go!      D. Have a nice trip!.

**Question 25:** “I won’t go camping next year”      “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

- A. Yes, I am too      B. So will I  
C. So you won’t      D. Do won’t you

**III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer from 16 to 25**

The ocean bottom - a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth - is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely inaccessible, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15-year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because they are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change - information that may be used to predict future climates.

**Question 26:** The previous paragraph may discuss about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the land      B. the ocean      C. the frontier      D. the earth

**Question 27:** The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contains a wide variety of life forms  
B. is not a popular area for scientific research  
C. is an unknown territory  
D. attracts courageous explorers

**Question 28:** The word "inaccessible" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unusable      B. unreachable      C. unrecognizable      D. unsafe

**Question 29:** The author mentions outer space because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor  
B. the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space.  
C. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment  
D. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration

**Question 30:** Which of the following is NOT true of the Glomar Challenger?

- A. It is a type of submarine.  
B. It has gone on nearly 100 voyages  
C. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968  
D. It is an ongoing project.

**Question 31:** The word "extracting" is closest in meaning to

- A. breaking      B. removing      C. locating      D. analyzing



hopes” in his language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by 1950, Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I erupted and forced its cancellation.

Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of a million people are fluent in it. This may seem like a large number, but it is really quite small when compared with the billion English speakers and billion Mandarin Chinese speakers in today’s world. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are taking steps to try to make this happen.

**Question 41:** The topic of this passage is

- A. a language developed in the last few years
- B. one man’s efforts to create a universal language
- C. using language to communicate internationally
- D. how language can be improve

**Question 42:** According to the passage, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language

- A. to provide a more complex language
- B. to create one world culture
- C. to resolve cultural differences
- D. to build a name for himself

**Question 43:** It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

- A. hopelessness
- B. hopeless
- C. hope
- D. hopeful

**Question 44:** The expression “popping up” in line 17 could best be replaced by

- A. hiding
- B. shouting
- C. leaping
- D. opening

**Question 45:** It can be inferred from the passage that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place

- A. in 1909
- B. in 1907
- C. in 1913
- D. in 1905

**Question 46:** According to the passage, what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?

- A. It was scheduled for 1915
- B. It had attendees from 20 countries
- C. It never took place
- D. It had 4,000 attendees

**Question 47:** The expression “ups and downs” in line 23 is closest in meaning to

- A. takeoffs and landings
- B. floors and ceilings
- C. highs and lows
- D. tops and bottoms

**Question 48:** Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?

- A. The first paragraph
- B. The second paragraph
- C. The third paragraph
- D. The fourth paragraph

**Question 49:** The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on

- A. applied linguistics
- B. European history
- C. English grammar
- D. world government

**Question 50:** The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

- A. another of Zamenhof’s accomplishments
- B. attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s
- C. the disadvantages of using an artificial language
- D. how current supporters of Esperanto are encouraging its growth

**VI. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 51 to 60.**

## Education in the United States

In the United States, education is a state, not federal, responsibility, and the laws and standards vary considerably. In most states, all students must attend mandatory schooling starting with .....(51)....., which children normally enter at age .....(52)....., and following through 12th grade. Parents may educate their own children at home, .....(53)..... their children to a public school, which is funded with tax money, or a private school, where parents must pay ... (54)...

After high school, students have a choice of attending either a public/ state university, a private university, entering the .....(55)....., or enlisting in the military. Public universities receive .....(56).....

from the federal and state government but students .....(57)..... pay tuition, which can vary depending on the universities, state, and whether the student is a .....(58)..... of the state or not. Tuition at private universities tends to be much higher. than at public universities.

American colleges and universities .....(59)..... from highly competitive schools, both private (such as Harvard University, Columbia University, and Princeton University) and public (such as the University of California, Berkeley and the University of Virginia), to hundreds of local community colleges with .....(60)..... admission policies.

(from Wikipedia - The free Encyclopedia)

**Question 51:** A. nursing home    B. kindergarten    C. local school    D. primary school

**Question 52:** A. five    B. six    C. two    D. seven

**Question 53:** A. bring    B. carry    C. send    D. take

**Question 54:** A. saving    B. tuition    C. scholarship    D. tips

**Question 55:** A. staff    B. workforce    C. factory    D. community

**Question 56:** A. funding    B. services    C. rent    D. money

**Question 57:** A. also    B. too    C. still    D. freely

**Question 58:** A. nation    B. person    C. resident    D. nationality

**Question 59:** A. stand    B. rank    C. put up    D. position

**Question 60:** A. wide    B. large    C. great    D. open

**VII Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions from 61 to 65.**

**Question 61:** 71: Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.

A. We weren't as much impressed by the new cinema's look as its cost.

B. The new cinema was more expensive than we expected.

C. We were very impressed by the new cinema, but found it rather expensive.

D. We were not impressed by the new cinema at all because it looked rather expensive

**Question 62:** I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

A. I understood my closest friend's words completely.

B. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.

C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words

D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.

**Question 63:** "Don't be so disappointed ,Jane. You can take the driving test again," said Helen.

A.Helen told Jane not to be disappointed and take the driving test again.

B. Helen asked Jane not to be disappointed and offered her another driving test.

C. Helen warned Jane not to be disappointed' in order to take the driving test again.

D. Helen encouraged Jane to take the driving test again.

**Question 64:** What you have been saying is beside the point

A. You was honest to have said about the point like that .

B. What you have been saying is quite irrelevant.

C. You have been talking too much about the point.

D. What you have been saying is beyond my expectation

**Question 65:** I'm like my mum, whereas my brother looks like my dad.

A. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes off my dad.

B. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes after my dad.

C. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes up my dad.

D. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes over dad.

**VIII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

**Question 66:** Proximity to the court house makes an office building more valuable.

A. Interested in    B. Similarity to    C. Nearness to    D. Usefulness for

**Question 67:** He was one of the most outstanding performers at the live show last night.

A. easy- looking    B. important    C. well- known    D. impressive.

**Question 68:** They are going to suffer a lot of criticism for increasing bus fare by so much.

A. get into    B. stand in with    C. come in for.    D. put across

**VIII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

**Question 69:** Mr. Smith's new neighbors appear to be very friendly.

- A. amicable      B. hostile      C. futile      D. inapplicable

**Question 70:** If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.

- A. confident      B. free      C. occupied      D. reluctant

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 71:** The bigger the supermarket is, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the wider the choice is      B. the wider the choice it is  
C. the more the choice is wide      D. the more the choice is

**Question 72:** Peter apologized \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. me for not phoning earlier      B. for not phoning me earlier  
C. not to phone me earlier      D. to me not for phoning earlier

**Question 73:** \_\_\_\_\_ received law degrees as today.

- A. Women who have never      B. Never so many women have  
C. The women aren't ever      D. Never have so many women

**Question 74:** The police wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where had he been the night before.  
B. where he had been the previous night  
C. where he had been last night  
D. where he was last night

**Question 75:** It is essential \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that everyone knows what to do when there is a fire  
B. for everyone knowing what to do when there is a fire  
C. that everyone know what to do when there is a fire  
D. that everyone has to know what to do when there is a fire

**Question 76.** Having worked for a publishing house for years, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. she finally quit and devoted herself to writing novels  
B. and then she finally quit to devote herself to writing novels  
C. but she quit because of her devotion to writing novels  
D. her devotion to writing novels urged her to quit.

**Question 77.** \_\_\_\_\_ she would look nicer.

- A. If she doesn't wear so much make-up  
B. Unless she wore so much make-up  
C. Were she not to wear so much make-up  
D. If she wouldn't wear so much make-up

**Question 78.** Many people are convinced that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. it is man's effect on nature that causes desertification  
B. man's effect on nature that causes desertification  
C. man's effect on nature it is the cause of desertification  
D. man's effect on nature causes desertification

**Question 79.** It is vital that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. land to be well-managed to prevent droughts  
B. well-managed land to prevent droughts  
C. to prevent droughts is well-managed land  
D. land be well-managed to prevent droughts.

**Question 80.** He not only directed the movie \_\_\_\_\_

- A. and acted in it, too      B. and also acted in it  
C. but he acted in it as well      D. so he acted in it as well.

**GOOD LUCK TO YOU**