

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 1: The previous paragraph may discuss about _____.

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

Question 2: 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 3: The word "inaccessible" is closest in meaning to _____.

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

Question 4: 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 5: 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 6: The word "extracting" is closest in meaning to

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

Question 7: The deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was _____.

- A. composed of geologists from all over the world
- B. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
- C. an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
- D. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry

Question 8: The word "*strength*" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. discovery
- B. basis
- C. endurance
- D. purpose

Question 9: The word "*they*" refers to _____.

- A. climates
- B. sediments
- C. cores
- D. years

Question 10: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?

- A. Two geological theories became more widely accepted
- B. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.
- C. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
- D. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes

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 11: A. possible B. imagine C. permission D. enormous

Question 12: A. activate B. terrify C. discover D. normally

Question 13: A. toward B. above C. under D. behind

Question 14: A. necessarily B. originally C. mysteriously D. elaborately

Question 15: A. scientific B. intensity C. disappearance D. expectation

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

Question 16: : _____ 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 17: _____ the time you get to the theatre, the play will have finished.

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

Question 18: Governments should _____ international laws against terrorism.

- A. bring about
- B. bring up
- C. bring back
- D. bring in

Question 19: 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 20: There was no _____ in waiting longer than an hour so we left.

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

Question 21: 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 22: : She had just enough time to _____ the report before the meeting.

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

Question 23: _____ 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 24: : 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 25: He harbored ambitionsbecoming leader

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

Question 26: Scientists have discovered a close _____ between smoking and several serious diseases.

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

Question 27: Tommy: "I'm taking my driving test tomorrow" – Mark: " _____".

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

Question 28: "Oh, I'm really sorry!" – " _____"

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

Question 29: of the shop, my friend came in

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

Question 30: Judo is a sport that has achieved great _____ in many parts of the world.

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

Question 31: There's still no _____ about the reason why the Malaysian plane was mysteriously lost.

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

Question 32: 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 33: It was suggested that they _____ the distance in very short time.

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

Question 34: 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 35: “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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction

Question 36: It is generally believed that Thomas Jefferson was the one who had

A B

researched and wrote the *Declaration of Independence* during the months prior to

C

its signing in July, 1776.

D

Question 37: Dr. Frank Conrad's musical radio broadcasts in 1919 led Westinghouse

A

open the first fully licensed commercial broadcasting system in the United States

B

C

on November 2nd, 1920.

D

Question 38: My uncle has just bought some expensive furnitures for his new house.

A

B

C

D

Question 39: People respected him because he was a honest man.

A

B

C

D

Question 40: The flag over the White House is risen at dawn everyday by a color

A

B

C

guard from the United States armed forces.

D

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(41)....., which children normally enter at age(42)....., and following through 12th grade. Parents may educate their own children at home,(43)..... their children to a public school, which is funded with tax money, or a private school, where parents must pay ... (44)...

After high school, students have a choice of attending either a public/ state university, a private university, entering the(45)....., or enlisting in the military. Public universities receive(46)..... from the federal and state government but students(47)..... pay tuition, which can vary depending on the universities, state, and whether the student is a(48)..... of the state or not. Tuition at private universities tends to be much higher. than at public universities.

American colleges and universities(49)..... 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(50)..... admission policies.

(from Wikipedia - The free Encyclopedia)

- Question 41:** A. nursing home B. kindergarten C. local school D. primary school
Question 42: A. five B. six C. two D. seven
Question 43: A. bring B. carry C. send D. take
Question 44: A. saving B. tuition C. scholarship D. tips
Question 45: A. staff B. workforce C. factory D. community
Question 46: A. funding B. services C. rent D. money
Question 47: A. also B. too C. still D. freely
Question 48: A. nation B. person C. resident D. nationality
Question 49: A. stand B. rank C. put up D. position
Question 50: A. wide B. large C. great D. open

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 51: 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 52: 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 53: "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 54: 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 55: 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.

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 56: Proximity to the court house makes an office building more valuable.

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

Question 57: 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 58: 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

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 59: Mr. Smith's new neighbors appear to be very friendly.

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

Question 60: 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 61: 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 62: 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 63: _____ 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 64: 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 65: 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 66. 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 67. _____ 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 68. 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 69. 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 70. 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.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor *Ludwik Lazar Zamenhof*. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.

In Zamenhof's first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included words such as *ab, ac, ba, eb, be, and ce*. This did not result in a workable language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to understand or to retain.

Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a simplified language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiko*, which means “friend”, and all adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means “pretty”. Another example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means “enemy”, and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s language.

In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published it. He used a pen name, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the name Esperanto because this word means “a person who 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 71: 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 72: 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 73: It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

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

Question 74: The expression “popping up” in line 17 could best be replaced by

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

Question 75: 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 76: 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 77: 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 78: Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?

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

Question 79: 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 80: 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

GOOD LUCK TO YOU