

PART A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 101-110 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 101- When I don't know ----- a word, I always look it up in a dictionary.
1) to spell 2) how to spell 3) spelling 4) how spelling
- 102- At the conference, there were several writers, the most famous ----- was Paul Theroux.
1) of whom 2) of those 3) from them 4) writer of whom
- 103- He attended the festival ----- miss the wedding ceremony.
1) so as to not 2) in order to not
3) so that he wouldn't 4) in order that he won't
- 104- I asked that advice ----- to me unless I asked for it.
1) not to give 2) not be given 3) wouldn't be given 4) wasn't given
- 105- He couldn't mend the window because there -----.
1) wasn't any glass 2) was not glass enough
3) were few glasses 4) weren't many glasses
- 106- The more the customer complained, ----- the manager became.
1) more unpleasant 2) the more unpleasant
3) most unpleasant 4) the most unpleasant
- 107- Despite the need ----- more teachers, the teacher training college is to be reduced ----- size next year.
1) for - in 2) of - in 3) for - down 4) of - down
- 108- We ----- in the doctor's office for an hour when we ----- that he was still at the hospital.
1) had been waiting - told 2) were waiting - told
3) waited - were told 4) had been waiting - were told
- 109- If we were rich, we ----- to help those poor people who were suffering.
1) were offering 2) offered
3) would have offered 4) will have offered
- 110- He still remembers the accident, ----- it happened more than 20 years ago.
1) as if 2) despite 3) however 4) even though

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 111-125 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 111- In ----- to their system, ours seems very old-fashioned.
1) contrast 2) capacity 3) profession 4) definition
- 112- Now, the ----- of the Internet allows students to contact other children even more easily.
1) approach 2) availability 3) mode 4) construction

- 113- Group activities and research projects allow children to communicate in English without suffering from -----.
- 1) adjustment 2) participation 3) embarrassment 4) comparison
- 114- She felt she had looked at the problem from every -----.
- 1) issue 2) focus 3) aspect 4) pattern
- 115- Modern medicine and ----- of health are giving elderly people the means to live longer.
- 1) digestion 2) survival 3) contribution 4) awareness
- 116- He wrote a book in which he described the pumping action of the heart and the ----- of the blood.
- 1) interaction 2) observation 3) destination 4) circulation
- 117- The large ----- of natural resources has helped give California the most productive economy of any state.
- 1) variety 2) context 3) outline 4) formation
- 118- The audience asked a panel of experts if they thought it was possible to ----- the lifespan of human beings through science.
- 1) cause 2) extend 3) access 4) involve
- 119- The job of every television and radio service around the world is to ----- programs.
- 1) invent 2) estimate 3) perform 4) transmit
- 120- You eat to ----- the necessary energy and building materials for the body.
- 1) obtain 2) protect 3) combine 4) increase
- 121- Dr. Endsleigh ----- a number of projects for disabled children, but has now moved on to work in the Third World.
- 1) dreamed 2) initiated 3) succeeded 4) composed
- 122- The industry needs to pay more attention to what ----- customers.
- 1) admires 2) provides 3) attracts 4) enhances
- 123- The teacher told Sue her comments were interesting but not -----.
- 1) smooth 2) relevant 3) flexible 4) voluntary
- 124- The proportion of the black population unable to read has dropped ----- since the end of World War II.
- 1) chiefly 2) financially 3) efficiently 4) dramatically
- 125- I haven't completed my registration process. Two of the classes I want to take have ----- schedules.
- 1) imperative 2) conflicting 3) additional 4) former

Part C: Sentence Structure

Directions: Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126- 1) He has been going to school now even for a year but he can't read.
 2) He has been going to school now for a year but he can even not read.
 3) He has been going to school for a year now and he even can't read.
 4) He has been going to school now for a year and he can't read even.
- 127- 1) Television isn't always as effective a medium as people think it is.
 2) As effective a medium, television isn't always as people think it is.
 3) As people think it is, television isn't always as effective a medium.
 4) Television isn't always as effective as people think it is a medium.

- 128- 1) She is going to marry with a young tall man with red hair.
 2) She is going to marry a tall young man with red hair.
 3) She is going to marry a young tall man with red hair.
 4) She is going to marry with a tall young man with red hair.
- 129- 1) The road was full of holes that we took round the mountain.
 2) The road was round the mountain we took was full of holes.
 3) The road that we took round the mountain was full of holes.
 4) The road round the mountain was full of holes that we took.
- 130- 1) When night fell, the city they used to close to all outside the gate.
 2) They used to close when night fell the gate to all outside the city.
 3) They used to close the gate when night fell to all outside the city.
 4) When night fell, they used to close the gate to all outside the city.

Part D: Language Functions

Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A: I just can't stop eating this great pizza.

B: I thought you didn't (131) ----- pizza.

- 131- 1) care for 2) take to 3) feel for 4) get onto

A: I can't (132) ----- this map.

B: Let's pull in at the next gas station.

- 132- 1) make the most of 2) keep the end of
 3) keep my head above 4) make head nor tail of

A: Can I get you some coffee?

B: No, thanks. I've (133) ----- coffee. It makes me too nervous.

A: Yeah. (134) ----- . How about some herb tea?

B: (135) ----- . Thank you.

A: O.K. I'll be back (136) ----- . Sit down.

- 133- 1) given up 2) cut down 3) taken off 4) made out
 134- 1) I do too 2) So do I 3) Same here is 4) Same for me
 135- 1) All right, I guess it 2) After all 3) That sounds fine 4) That's no problem
 136- 1) for a while 2) for just a second 3) in a minute 4) at the moment

A: Professor Smith, can we write our term paper on any topic we like?

B: (137) ----- you talk it over with me first.

- 137- 1) As long as 2) There's no sense
 3) It is supposed to 4) As a matter of fact

A: You don't know how to (138) ----- the printer? Try reading the manual, (139) -----?

B: I did, and I'm still (140) -----.

- 138- 1) sign in 2) set up 3) turn up 4) check out
 139- 1) Why not 2) Why don't you 3) What do you say 4) What about it
 140- 1) in the dark 2) out of order 3) in the black 4) out of the blue

Part E: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

According to one National Union of Students survey, four out of ten students (141) ----- universities in the UK had a job (142) ----- term-time. With more tuition (143) ----- and other additional costs, it seems (144) ----- to assume that this figure is increasing. The students we talked to (145) ----- that this is the case.

For many of the students we interviewed, the idea of a part-time job (146) ----- their full-time studies is no longer an option, but a (147) ----- . At the same time, some of them said universities offer (148) ----- help regarding employment or simply advise students (149) ----- having a job. They expect students (150) ----- on their degrees and nothing else.

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|------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 141- | 1) attend | 2) attending | 3) to attend | 4) are attending |
| 142- | 1) for | 2) at | 3) during | 4) within |
| 143- | 1) fares | 2) fees | 3) funds | 4) budgets |
| 144- | 1) useful | 2) truthful | 3) surprising | 4) reasonable |
| 145- | 1) investigated | 2) evaluated | 3) confirmed | 4) pretended |
| 146- | 1) on top of | 2) nonetheless | 3) in spite | 4) next to |
| 147- | 1) necessity | 2) resolution | 3) reaction | 4) proposal |
| 148- | 1) none | 2) little | 3) a little | 4) not |
| 149- | 1) for | 2) with | 3) about | 4) against |
| 150- | 1) work | 2) have worked | 3) be working | 4) to be working |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Reading 1:

A comedy in the modern sense of the word is a play that has an amusing plot, or story, often full of humor in the form of jokes or funny situations, and a happy ending. The simplest form of comedy is called farce; in it, the writer deliberately sets up comical or embarrassing situations to make the audience laugh. Other types of comedy are written on a deeper, more complicated level and show greater skill in the depiction of characters. Comedies of this kind often make fun of social manners and customs.

The roots of comedy lie in the culture of ancient Greece. Unlike tragedy, which dealt with the will of the gods or of fate and the deeds of kings and heroes, comedy told stories that featured ordinary people and events. The greatest writer of Greek comedy was Aristophanes, a writer of the 5th century BC. The plots of Aristophanes' plays dealt with matters and events of topical interest—the Athenian law courts or the war between Athens and Sparta. In the next century, another Greek writer, Menander, wrote a type of comedy that featured stock characters such as the scheming slave, the lovesick youth, and the parasite, or hanger-on. Menander's plays formed the model for Roman comedies written in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC by Plautus and Terence.

In the Middle Ages, the word "comedy" came to mean any story with a happy ending and written or told in an informal style. During this time comedy lost its connection with the stage. Theatrical comedies began to be written again during the Renaissance, but these comedies were mainly concerned with the stock humorous characters of farce. In Italy the Commedia dell'arte developed this approach to comedy between the 16th and

caught. It is also said that the penalty satisfies feelings of revenge that people may have, rather than brings about justice. On a purely practical level it is also thought to be unfair, since it is possible that some people will be wrongly convicted of crimes. Once a person is executed it is, of course, too late to retry the case if new evidence appears. This is often said to be more likely to happen to a poor person who may not be able to afford to appeal against a conviction.

Some people still argue that capital punishment should be used and should be brought back in some countries that have abolished it. They base their argument mainly on a view that capital punishment is a deterrent.

Many countries have abolished capital punishment completely. They include Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Portugal and Switzerland, in Europe. It has also been abolished in Venezuela and Brazil, as well as in Canada and New Zealand. Great Britain and Australia retain it for treason, but not for murder. In the United States it has been abolished in certain states. But in states where it does exist, it may not necessarily be used. Sometimes a person is sentenced to death, but the sentence is "commuted" to life imprisonment, for a special reason or reasons.

- 159- What is the purpose of this passage?
 1) To inform 2) To define 3) To complain 4) To entertain
- 160- What does the author mean by the statement "the penalty satisfies feelings of revenge that people may have?"
 1) The punishment will make people obey the law.
 2) People feel satisfied after committing crimes.
 3) People may have the courage to commit crimes again.
 4) The punishment may help calm down angry people.
- 161- The second paragraph is mainly concerned with -----.
 1) death penalty versus life imprisonment 2) crime prevention by governments
 3) effects of capital punishment 4) arguments against capital punishment
- 162- According to the passage, supporters of capital punishment mainly argue that it ----
 -----.
 1) brings about justice
 2) is fair and efficient
 3) stops people from committing crimes
 4) should only be used for murder or treason
- 163- In Australia and Great Britain, capital punishment -----.
 1) has been abolished completely
 2) is no longer used for murder
 3) has been changed to a less severe punishment
 4) is much less common than in the United States
- 164- It can be inferred from the passage that ----.
 1) nowadays governments use the death penalty for many crimes
 2) the death penalty was very common before the 18th century
 3) many writers and thinkers are in favor of the death penalty
 4) life imprisonment is more effective than capital punishment

Reading 3:

Human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented. Writing represents, or symbolizes, the sounds we make when we speak. Written language is usually more formal than speech. In a typical conversation, a speaker will stop and start, leave a sentence unfinished, and say "er" or "um" when thinking what to

