

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

National parks

You realise how truly incredible the natural environment is when you take a trip to one of the world's national parks. To be eligible for national park (26) _____, a place must possess a unique natural, cultural or recreational resource and be considered in need of protection. Fortunately, a considerable number of natural gems have been designated (27) _____ national parks and some are also World Heritage sites.

From hot springs to snowy peaks, these postcard-worthy destinations could definitely be on your list of places to visit. Many are also home to (28) _____ pretty amazing flora and fauna. The parks are extremely popular with outdoor enthusiasts, who can indulge in their favourite activities like hiking or rafting, surrounded by nature. The largest national park in the world isn't easily (29) _____, being in a remote area of Greenland and boasting a permanent population of zero. It's also not used to receiving visitors (around 500 a year). This is a long way from the estimated 11 million tourists (30) _____ flock to the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee in the United States

(Adapted from "Cambridge English Exam Booster for Advanced" by Carole Allsop, Mark Little and Anne Robinson)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Question 26. A. status | B. position | C. station | D. state |
| Question 27. A. although | B. but | C. as | D. despite |
| Question 28. A. one | B. some | C. another | D. much |
| Question 29. A. accessible | B. obtainable | C. available | D. attainable |
| Question 30. A. whose | B. which | C. who | D. whom |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight. Cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells sent out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses of recorded electricity; they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small—often so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effects can be astonishing.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It can send a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives. An electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts.) As many as four fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

(Adapted from A collection of TOEFL Reading comprehension 4)

- Question 31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Electric eels are potentially dangerous
 - B. Biology and electricity appear to be closely related
 - C. People would be at a loss without electricity
 - D. Scientists still have much to discover about electricity
- Question 32. It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the _____.
- A. more beneficial it will be to science
 - B. more powerful will be its electrical charge
 - C. easier it will be to find
 - D. tougher it will be to eat

Question 33. The word “tiny” in the 3rd paragraph is Closest in meaning to _____.
A. big B. close C. small D. amazing

Question 34. The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. muscle cells B. animals C. generators D. numbers

Question 35. The author mentions all of the following as results of a blackout EXCEPT _____.
A. refrigerated food items may go bad B. traffic lights do not work
C. people must rely on candlelight D. elevators and escalators do not function

Read the following and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42

Throughout history, various people have demonstrated a high degree of confidence in the ability of certain animals to predict the weather. It may seem surprising today in view of the complex equipment now involved in weather forecasting to understand that in certain cases, the behavior of animals does indeed provide an indication of inclement weather. Sensitivity of certain animals to falling air pressure or to low-frequency sound waves that humans cannot hear, which are indicators of approaching storms, causes behaviors in animals that certain societies have come to recognize as predictors of storms.

A number of animals are remarkably sensitive to variations in air pressure, and some of these animals show consistent, noticeable, and predictable behaviors as air pressure drops before a storm hits. When the air pressure drops before a storm, some animals move closer to the ground to equalize the pressure in their ears: some birds such as swallows tend to stay on the ground or roost in trees instead of soaring in the skies when a storm is imminent because of the decreasing air pressure. Other animals make more noise than usual as air pressure drops: an unusual amount of quacking by ducks and a high volume of croaking by frogs are both indicators that are believed to occur because of the high degree of sensitivity of ducks and frogs to the change in pressure. Finally, still other animals become more active before storms as a reaction to the falling air pressure: dolphins and porpoises seem to be taking part in a frenzied sort of play, and bees and ants become more active prior to storms, most likely because of their sensitivity to lower pressure.

There is good reason to believe that the fact that these animal behaviors seem to occur regularly prior to storms may have a scientific basis and that the animals demonstrating these behaviors may actually be good short-range weather forecasters. However, their ability to predict long-range weather patterns is rather suspect. Certain proverbs, for example, are based on what is most likely the idea that squirrels are good indicators of long-range weather patterns. One proverb indicates that, if a squirrel seems busier than usual in gathering nuts, then a long and cold winter is on its way; however, this behavior in squirrels is more likely due to a large supply of nuts available for gathering, which occurs because of earlier good weather, and is not an indicator of cold weather to come. Another proverb about squirrels indicates that if a squirrel grows a long and bushy tail in the fall, then a particularly harsh winter is on its way; in this case too, the squirrel develops a long and bushy tail because of earlier good weather and not as a warning of bad weather to come.

(Adapted from TOEFL Reading Practice by Deborah Philips)

Question 36. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Animals as weather forecasters. B. Signs of a weather condition.
C. Proverbs of weather. D. Study of animal behaviors.

Question 37. The word “inclement” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. local B. stormy C. favored D. stable

Question 38. Which of the following happens when air pressure drops before a storm?
A. Swallows soar in the sky.
B. Ducks suddenly fall silent.
C. Frogs gather together in large groups.
D. Ants move around more frantically than usual.

Question 39. The word “roost” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. feed B. communicate C. grow D. settle

Question 40. The word “that” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. a high volume B. croaking frogs C. indicators D. other animals

Question 41. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Some animals can predict weather for a season.
- B. Proverbs relating to squirrels are not good weather predictors.
- C. Many animals change their behaviors shortly before a storm.
- D. Low-frequency sounds are inaudible to the human ear.

Question 42. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3?

- A. There is a scientific basis for the belief that certain behaviors in animals influence the paths taken by thunderstorms.
- B. Short-range weather forecasts have become increasingly more successful in predicting thunderstorms.
- C. Scientists are studying the possibility that certain animal behaviors may occur during storms.
- D. Quite possibly there are scientific reasons why animals act in certain ways before storms.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 43. Voters nationwide go to the polls on May 23, 2021 to elect deputies to the new National

A B C

Assembly and People's Council members of all levels.

D

Question 44. Gamification has been shown to be tremendously effective, both in educational settings,

A B

e-learning settings and even for corporate companies using them to train employees.

C D

Question 45. A new educational programme has been established for economically disadvantaged

A B D

children in remote areas.

D

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.

Question 46. The last time Susan went to school by bike was one year ago.

- A. Susan went to school by bike for one year.
- B. Susan didn't go to school by bike one year ago.
- C. Susan hasn't gone to school by bike for one year.
- D. Susan has gone to school by bike for one year.

Question 47. "It's me. I broke your vase." Jane said to Ann.

- A. Jane accused Ann of breaking her vase.
- B. Ann prevented Jane from breaking her vase.
- C. Jane denied breaking Ann's vase.
- D. Jane admitted breaking Ann's vase.

Question 48. It's possible for us to borrow books from the school library.

- A. We must borrow books from the school library.
- B. We can borrow books in the school library.
- C. We have to borrow books from the school library.
- D. We should borrow books from the school library.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49. He isn't qualified. He is not given important tasks.

- A. He wished he hadn't been qualified and wouldn't have been given important tasks.
- B. If he were qualified, he would never be given important tasks.
- C. If only he were qualified and wouldn't be given important tasks.
- D. He wishes he were qualified and would be given important tasks.

Question 50. The first-time voters casted a ballot for their preferred candidates. They were aware of the citizen rights and responsibilities then.

A. Without an election to vote for their preferred candidates, the first-time voters couldn't be aware of the citizen rights and responsibilities.

B. Until they were aware of the citizen rights and responsibilities did the first-time voters cast a ballot for their preferred candidate.

C. Only when the first-time voters casted a ballot for their preferred candidate were they aware of the citizen rights and responsibilities.

D. No sooner had they been aware of the citizen rights and responsibilities than the first-time voters cast a ballot for their preferred candidate.