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- A. not as much B. not so much as C. less as D. not so many as

Question 13: The forecast has revealed that the world's reserves of fossil fuel will have ____ by 2015.

- A. taken over B. caught up C. used off D. run out

Question 14: Only when you grow up _____ the truth.

- A. you will know B. you know C. do you know D. will you know

Question 15: She had to hand in her notice _____ advance when she decided to leave the job.

- A. with B. from C. in D. to

Question 16: They didn't find _____ in a foreign country.

- A. it easy to live B. it easy live
C. it to live easy D. easy to live

Question 17: "Buy me a newspaper on your way back, _____?"

- A. will you B. don't you
C. can't you D. do you

Question 18: There was nothing they could do _____ leave the cat at the roadside where it had broken down.

- A. but B. instead of C. than D. unless

Question 19: If you have anything important to do, do it straight away. Don't put it _____.

- A. on B. off
C. over D. up

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: -"How do you like your steak done?"

- "_____."

- A. I don't like it much B. Very little C. Well done D. Very much

Question 21: - Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!"

- Helen: "_____".

- A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's B. It's up to you
C. I'd rather not D. You can say that again

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: I'll take the new job whose salary is fantastic.

- A. reasonable B. acceptable C. pretty high D. wonderful

Question 23: I could see the finish line and thought I was home and dry.

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- A. hopeless B. hopeful C. successful D. unsuccessful

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: The government is not prepared to tolerate this situation any longer.

- A. look down on B. put up with
C. take away from D. give on to

Question 25: I clearly remember talking to him in a chance meeting last summer.

- A. unplanned B. deliberate C. accidental D. unintentional

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 26: *If you need my advice, I would forget about buying a new house.*

- A. If I were you, I did not buy a new house.
B. If I were you, I would not bought a new house.
C. If I were you, I hadn't bought a new house.
D. If I were you, I would not buy a new house.

Question 27: *He said: "I'm sorry I didn't reply to the letter."*

- A. He apologized for not to reply to the letter.
B. He apologized for not to replying to the letter.
C. He apologized for didn't reply to the letter.
D. He apologized for not replying to the letter.

Question 28: *It's no use trying to persuade Tom to change his mind.*

- A. There's no point to try to persuade Tom to change his mind .
B. It's worth trying to persuade Tom to change his mind.
C. It's useful trying to persuade Tom to change his mind.
D. It's a waste of time trying to persuade Tom to change his mind.

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 29: *I'd suggest that we avoid telling any scary stories with Janet around. She's a bit unstable and could get hysterical.*

- A. Janet has trouble keeping her emotions under control, especially when she is told frightening stories.

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- B. Since Janet is somewhat unbalanced, the only way to make her laugh is by telling stories, but we should avoid scary ones as they might cause her to panic.
- C. It is no fun to tell frightening stories to Janet, who is not very stable mentally, because she only laughs instead of getting scared.
- D. Janet is somewhat mentally unbalanced and might easily become uncontrollably emotional, so let's not tell frightening stories in her presence.

Question 30: *We choose to find a place for the night. We found the bad weather very inconvenient.*

- A. Bad weather was approaching, so we started to look for a place to stay.
- B. The bad weather prevented us from driving any further.
- C. Seeing that the bad weather had set in, we decided to find somewhere to spend the night.
- D. Because the climate was so severe, we were worried about what we'd do at night.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 31 to 35.

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going around for years. However, few (31) _____ have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever study of the so-called *staring effect*, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognizable and (32) _____ sixth sense. The study involved hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes covered and with their backs to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. The results consistently showed that the children who could not see were able to (33) _____ when they were being stared at. In a total of 18,000 trials carried worldwide, the children correctly sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the added precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, (34) _____ from the starters by the windows. The results, though less impressive, were more or less the same. Dr. Sheldrake, the biologist who designed the study, believes that the results are (35) _____ enough to find out through further experiments precisely how the staring effect might actually come about.

- Question 31: A. tries B. attempts C. tests D. aims
- Question 32: A. genuine B. accepted C. received D. sure
- Question 33: A. notice B. find C. reveal D. tell
- Question 34: A. parted B. split C. divided D. separated
- Question 35: A. persuading B. concluding C. convincing D. satisfying

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 36 to 42.

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Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection **extended** to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar **principle** applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are accepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

Question 36: *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. Legal rights of property owners
- B. Legal ownership of creative work
- C. Examples of copyright piracy
- D. Copying creating work for profit

Question 37: The word "extended" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. explicated
- B. exposed
- C. guaranteed
- D. granted

Question 38: It can be inferred from the passage that copyright law is intended to protect _____.

- A. the user's ability to enjoy an artistic work
- B. the creator's ability to profit from the work
- C. paintings and photographs from theft
- D. computer software and videos from being copied

Question 39: Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

- A. music and plays
- B. paintings and maps
- C. printed medium
- D. scientific discoveries

Question 40: Question 46: It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if ____.

- A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody
- B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
- C. two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images
- D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters

Question 41: With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

- A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
- B. Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission.
- C. Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics.
- D. It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling.

Question 42: The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?

- A. A law against theft
- B. A law against smoking
- C. A school policy
- D. A household rule

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 43 to 50.

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic: the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals: it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly

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speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

Question 43: What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. To urge readers to cooperate more often
- B. To offer a brief definition of cooperation
- C. To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict
- D. To show the importance of group organization and attitudes

Question 44: The word "cherished" in the first paragraph is closet in meaning to _____.

- A. defined
- B. agreed on
- C. prized
- D. set up

Question 45: The word "fuse" in the second paragraph is closet in meaning to _____.

- A. explore
- B. unite
- C. evolve
- D. react

Question 46 : Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?

- A. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
- B. It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.
- C. It is an ideal that can never be achieved.
- D. It was confined to prehistoric times.

Question 47: According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?

- A. To experience the satisfaction of cooperation
- B. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds
- C. To get rewards for themselves
- D. To defeat a common enemy

Question 48: Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph?

- A. Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.
- B. Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.
- C. Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.
- D. A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.

Question 49: Which of the following is NOT given as a name for the third type of cooperation?

- A. Tertiary cooperation
- B. Antagonistic cooperation
- C. Accommodation
- D. Latent conflict

Question 50: Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?

- A. The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion.
- B. The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic.
- C. The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations.
- D. The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms.