

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. species

B. nest

C. special

D. helpful

Question 2: A. astound

B. account

C. mounting

D. country

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. follow

B. protect

C. survive

D. evolve

Question 4: A. magazine

B. computer

C. employee

D. connection

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

Question 5: Neither of them will be treated preferentially, _____?

A. will them

B. will they

C. won't they

D. won't them

Question 6: The doctor has advised _____ less coffee.

A. me drink

B. me to drink

C. me drinking

D. I will drink

Question 7: They _____ your money if you haven't kept your receipt.

A. won't refund

B. didn't refund

C. no refund

D. not refund

Question 8: We _____ to the hospital to visit Mike when he _____ to say that he was fine.

A. were driving - was calling

B. drove - called

C. were driving - called

D. drove - was calling

Question 9: Urbanization can bring social health and benefit; _____, it also has its drawbacks.

A. by the way

B. furthermore

C. however

D. moreover

Question 10: When I _____ the book, I'll return it to the library.

A. will finish

B. will have finished

C. finish

D. am finishing

Question 11: Global warming will result _____ crop failures and famines.

A. with

B. from

C. for

D. in

Question 12: Geometry is the branch of mathematics _____ the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.

A. that concerned with

B. it is concerned with

C. concerned with

D. its concerns are

Question 13: iPhone 7 is the latest _____ in the field of smartphone design of Apple.

A. creator

B. create

C. creative

D. creation

Question 14: Whatever happens, I shall always _____ you.

A. stand by

B. stand up to

C. go after

D. put up with

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

Question 20. Elephants droppings are vital to the environment.

A. controversial

B. trivial

C. essential

D. optional

Question 21. She's doing well so she was promoted last year. Now she's in charge of a small team of four people.

A. controls

B. supervises

C. takes over

D. rules

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

Question 22. Professor Stephen Hawking thinks the primitive forms of A.I. which have been developed so far have already proved very useful.

- A. basic B. modern C. original D. recent

Question 23. The fire will go out unless we put some more wood on.

- A. go off B. go in C. stop burning D. continue burning

Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.

Modern Science

It seems entirely (26) _____ to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world, attempting to discover the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that way. Although the (27) _____ method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the causes of natural events just by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realize that they could test their scientific ideas by designing a relevant experiment and seeing what happened. (28) _____ progress was made in this way by individual scientists. These men and women (29) _____ carry out research into many different areas of science often worked alone, and they often received very little reward for their hard work. At the start of the 20th century (30) _____ it became clear that science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. The individual scientists disappeared, to be replaced by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

- Question 26. A. physical B. unreal C. natural D. typical
Question 27. A. scientific B. science C. scientist D. scientifically
Question 28. A. A few B. few C. many D. A lot of
Question 29. A. that B. who C. where D. why
Question 30. A. thought B. so C. because D. however

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

In the twentieth century, people demand on unlimited energy to power their everyday lives. A wide range of energy-run devices and modern conveniences are taken for granted, and although it may seem that we will never be in danger of living without those conveniences, the fact is that many supplies of energy are **dwindling** rapidly. Scientists are constantly searching for new sources of power to keep modern society running. Whether future populations will continue to enjoy the benefits of abundant energy will depend on the success of this research.

Coal, oil, and natural gas supply modern civilization with most of **its** power. However, not only are supplies of these fuels limited, but they are a major source of pollution. If the energy demands of the future are to be met without seriously harming the environment, existing alternative energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, wind, and geothermal power, as well as energy from new, non-polluting types of fuels. Each of these alternatives, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear power plants efficiently produce large amounts of electricity without polluting the atmosphere; however, **they** are costly to build and maintain, and they pose the daunting problem of what to do with nuclear wastes. Hydroelectric power is inexpensive and environmentally safe, but impractical for

communities located far from moving water. Harnessing energy from tides and waves has similar drawbacks. Solar power holds great promise for the future but methods of collecting and concentrating sunlight are as yet inefficient, as are methods of harnessing wind power.

Every source of energy has its disadvantages. One way to minimize them is to use less energy. Conservation efforts coupled with renewable energy resources, such as a combination of solar, water, wind, and geothermal energy and alternative fuels, such as alcohol and hydrogen, will ensure supplies of clean, affordable energy for humanity's future.

Question 30: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. the current situation of energy demands
- B. the way to use less energy
- C. the difficulties in finding new sources of energy
- D. the advantages and disadvantages of some sources of energy

Question 34: What does the word "*they*" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. nuclear power plants
- B. amounts of electricity
- C. advantages and disadvantages
- D. nuclear wastes

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 35 to 42.

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous changes. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled- a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxides and nitrogen oxides are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city. In such region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is a concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

Question 39. The word "*these*" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the compounds moved to the water or soil
- B. the various chemical reactions
- C. the pollutants from the developing Earth
- D. the components in biogeochemical cycles

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: There have been a report of several bombings by terrorist group.

- A. have been
- B. several
- C. bombings
- D. terrorist

Question 44: The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non technical language, and writing correctly.

- A. will test B. spoken C. writing D. correctly

Question 45: Food prices have raised so rapidly in the past few months that some families have been forced to alter their eating habits.

- A. raised B. rapidly C. that D. to alter

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: Nobody in my class is as outgoing as I am.

- A. I am as outgoing as nobody in my class.
B. I am the more outgoing than nobody in my class.
C. I am the most outgoing person in my class.
D. I am not as outgoing as people in my class.

Question 47: "Don't touch the electric wires. It might be deadly." said Steve to Mike.

- A. Steve advised Mike not touch the electric wires as it might be deadly.
B. Steve warned Mike not to touch the wires as it might be deadly.
C. Steve suggested that Mike not touch the electric wires as it might be deadly.
D. Steve accused Mike of touching the electric wires as it might be deadly.

Question 48: It isn't necessary for us to discuss this matter in great detail.

- A. We should discuss this matter in great detail.
B. We might discuss this matter in great detail
C. We needn't discuss this matter in great detail
D. We mustn't discuss this matter in great detail.

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: You don't try to work hard. You will fail in the exam.

- A. Unless you don't try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
B. Unless you try to work hard, you won't fail in the exam.
C. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
D. Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

Question 50: We arrived at airport. We realized our passports were still at home.

- A. Had we arrived at the airport, we would have realized our passports were still at home.
B. Only after we realized our passports were still at home, did we arrive at the airport.
C. Only when we realized our passports were still at home, did we arrive at the airport.
D. Not until we arrived at the airport, did we realize that our passports were still at home.