

❶ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation

1. A. useded B. designed C. forced D. achieved
 2. A. link B. fit C. wipe D. terrorism

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

3. A. optimistic B. unexpected C. environment D. electricity
 4. A. expectancy B. responsible C. efficient D. influence

❸ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer

5. There are several places where residents face the threat of _____ every day.
 a. terrorist b. terrorism c. terrorize d. terror
6. Many people think that in some more years we will see the complete _____ of newspapers and magazines due to the Internet.
 a. disappear b. disappearance c. appear d. appearing
7. The computer allows us to work fast and _____.
 a. efficiently b. differently c. variously d. freshly
8. This organization is quick _____ sending relief goods to the flooded area.
 A. with B. at C. for D. about
9. I don't understand this point. Could you please _____?
 A. explain to me it B. explain me with it C. explain it to me D. explain it for me
10. Her eyes are different colors. One eye is gray, and _____ is green.
 A. another B. the other C. the others D. other
11. What did you have for _____ breakfast this morning?
 A. a B. an C. the D. zero
12. The man _____ on seeing the director in person.
 A. required B. insisted C. demanded D. desired
13. "You must have had a very good time on holiday."
 – "_____, it was a disaster. Everything went wrong."
 A. By tradition B. In short C. On the condition D. On the contrary
14. They are trying to persuade the rich to _____ their money to charities.
 A. provide B. invest C. finance D. contribute
15. I've always had a fairly _____ outlook on life.
 A. optimist B. optimistic C. optimism D. optimized
16. During the crisis, many companies will be wiped _____ and millions of jobs will be lost.
 A. out B. off C. down D. away

❹ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the words **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word(s)

17. In the future many large corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.
 a. companies b. services c. supermarkets d. farms
18. It's really quite incredible that he is unaware of such basic facts.
 A. unbelievable B. difficult C. disappointed D. imaginable

❺ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the words **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined words

19. He is a typical optimist, always looking on the bright side of everything.
 A. pessimist B. introvert C. extrovert D. activist
20. When I was going shopping yesterday, I accidentally met one of my old friends in high school.
 A. by far B. by heart C. by chance D. on purpose

6 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**.

21. "Shall we have a farewell party?" - " _____ "
- A. Yes, I will. B. Yes, we enjoyed it very much!
C. Let's make it next Saturday. D. It's the best I've ever been to.

22. A: "How come you arrived late?" - B: " _____ "
- A. I took the wrong bus. B. I didn't know how to do it.
C. I didn't like to go by train. D. Yes, I came by car.

7 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

23. 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 you do try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
24. Mary loved her stuffed animal when she was young. She couldn't sleep without it.
A. When Mary was young, she loved her stuffed animal so as not to sleep with it.
B. As Mary couldn't sleep without her stuffed animal when she was young, she loved it.
C. When Mary was young, she loved her stuffed animal so much that she couldn't sleep without it.
D. When Mary was young, she loved her stuffed animal though she couldn't sleep without it.

8 Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* to indicate the underlined part that needs **CORRECTION**

25. Scientists sent an expedition to the Mars during the 1990s.
A B C D
26. Mr Carlos, along by his cousins from Mexico City, is planning to attend the festivities.
A B C D
27. Many superstitions and symbols are connected for Halloween.
A B C D

9 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.

28. I was very tired, but I went on working.
A. Although I was very tired, but I went on working. B. Tired as I was, I went on working.
C. Despite of being very tired, I went on working. D. Because I felt very tired, I went on working.
29. He likes the girl. He went on holiday with her.
A. He likes the girl that he went on holiday with her
B. The girl with whom he went on holiday he likes
C. He likes the girl he went on holiday with her
D. He likes the girl with whom he went on holiday.
30. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
A. I disturbed the meeting because I said goodbye.
B. I would rather disturb the meeting than leave without saying goodbye.
C. The meeting was disturbed as I left saying goodbye.
D. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

Reading 1: 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.

We know that there is no life on Mars. The Viking robot missions to the Red Planet proved that. The mission was (31) _____ to one man for the most part. Percival Lowell, a rich American businessman, suggested that Mars contained life. He was fascinated by Mars. He spent 23 years studying it. He was so (32) _____

involved in the search for Martian life that he built his own laboratory. It housed a huge telescope. At 7000 feet (2.13km) (33) _____ sea level in a dry climate, it was a perfect site to view Mars. Lowell believed that he saw a network of lines (34) _____ Mars. He also thought that the lines were built by intelligent life. There was also the chance that water on the planet. He drew many maps in his notebooks. His idea (35) _____ the public's attention. People soon believed that life on Mars could exist.

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|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 31. A. instead | B. due | C. because | D. except |
| 32. A. deepen | B. deep | C. deeply | D. depth |
| 33. A. above | B. on | C. over | D. up |
| 34. A. crossed | B. crossing | C. cross | D. to cross |
| 35. A. made | B. drew | C. absorbed | D. achieved |

Reading 2: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

One of the greatest advantages of robots is that they can work in situations that are dangerous or harmful for human workers. For example, the continuous smell of paint has a harmful effect on painters, but it doesn't "**bother**" a robot. Robots can work in nuclear power plants and in undersea research stations that might be dangerous for humans. Already, robots are working in the plastics industry and in chemical and industrial equipment industries. One of the most common uses of robots is still in automobile factories. They can do the heavy, unpleasant, or dangerous work. These kinds of industrial robots are not usually "**mobile**". The work they need to do is brought to them, like cars on an assembly line, for example.

The robot industry is a big business. By the middle of the 1990s, Japan led the world in robot production with more than 71,000 industrial robots at work. Both the United States and Japan, as well as other countries, continue to develop more advanced robots. Robots can now be made to perform more complex jobs. Robots can make decisions while they are working and learn from their mistakes. Robots can now see with TV camera "eyes." They can easily hear and can even speak using a voice made by a computer. But it is difficult to make a robot "understand." Thinking and understanding are very human qualities. The robots of the future will probably be very complex. They will be able to perform many humanlike tasks. Robots and other technology will make the future a very interesting place!

36. We can infer from the passage that by the middle of the 1990s _____.
- A. only Japan had used robots in production
 - B. Japan and the USA were the only countries to use robots
 - C. some countries had used robots in industrial production
 - D. Japan led the world in production thanks to robots
37. Which of the following are robots NOT be able to do?
- A. To speak using a voice made by a computer
 - B. To think and understand
 - C. To make decisions at work
 - D. To learn from mistakes
38. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the robots of the future?
- A. They will probably be very complicated.
 - B. They will be able to do humanlike tasks.
 - C. They will contribute to making the future more interesting.
 - D. They will replace human workers in all kinds of work.
39. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**bother**" in the first paragraph?
- A. cancel
 - B. change
 - C. upset
 - D. terminate
40. Which of the following can be the opposite of the word "**mobile**" in the first paragraph?
- A. stationary
 - B. movable
 - C. unthinkable
 - D. repairable

Reading 3: 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 40.

People used to know more or less how their children would live. Now things are changing so quickly that they don't even know what their own lives will be like in a few years' time. What follows is not science fiction. It is how experts see the future.

You are daydreaming behind the steering wheel; is it too dangerous? No! That's no problem because you have it on automatic pilot, and with **its** hi – tech computers and cameras, your car “know” how to get you home safe and sound. What is for lunch? In the old days you used to **stop off** to buy a hamburger or a pizza. Now you use your diagnostic machine to find out which foods your body needs. If your body needs more vegetables and less fat, your food – preparation machine makes you a salad.

After lunch, you go down the hall to your home office. Here you have everything you need to do your work. Thanks to your information screen and your latest generation computer, you needn't go to the office anymore. The information screen shows an **urgent** message from a co-worker in Brazil. You can instantly send back a **reply** to him and go on to deal with other matters.

41. What does “its” in line 5 refer to?

- A. your home B. your car C. the future D. the steering wheel

42. Which of the following statement is true about life in the future?

- A. People will go to work as they do today
B. Hi-tech equipment will be out of the question.
C. It will be dangerous to drive cars because they are too fast.
D. People can have balanced diets for their meal.

43. According to the passage, what do people use a diagnostic machine for?

- A. To make food for them. B. To sell food for humans
C. To provide them with food D. To find out which foods their body needs

44. The word “urgent” in the last paragraph probably means ____.

- A. expected B. unnecessary C. pressing D. hurry

45. Which of the following is NOT true about life in the future?

- A. Eating is a problem because food contains too much fat.
B. There's no need to concentrate much when people are driving.
C. Contacts between people are almost instant.
D. Getting information is a matter of just a few seconds.

46. What is “reply” CLOSEST in meaning to?

- A. answer B. request C. replay D. question

47. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. What foods people will eat in the future. B. The role of the the computer in future life
C. What life is like in the future . D. Life in the future will be the same as life at present.

VOCABULARY

Reading 1:

prove (v)
mission (n)
contain (v)
be fascinated by (phr)
be involved in (phr)
telescope (n)
huge (adj)
absorb (v)

Reading 2:

bother (v)
plant (n)
station (n)
assembly (n)
advanced (adj)
complex (adj)
upset (v)
terminate (v)
stationary (adj)

Reading 3:

more or less:
science fiction (n)
steering wheel (n)
diagnose (v)
diagnostic (adj)
hall (n)
generation (n)
urgent (adj)
instantly (adv)
matter (n)
reply (v)