

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges from 1 to 2.

Question 1: Ensoleill and Sunny are talking about Ted's accident last week.

Ensoleill: "A motor bike knocked Ted down".

Sunny: "_____".

A. How terrific!

B. What it is now?

C. Poor Ted!

D. What a motor bike!

Question 2: Mary and her friend, Ensoleill, are in a coffee shop.

Mary: "Would you like Matcha ice-cream or Caramen with jam?"

Ensoleill: "_____".

A. It doesn't matter.

B. I like eating them all.

C. Yes, I'd love two.

D. Neither is fine. They are good.

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 3 to 9.

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time elapses, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "elaborate rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

Question 3: According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

A. They revert from the long term memory.

- B. They get chunked when they enter the brain.
- C. They enter via the nervous system.
- D. They are filtered from the sensory storage area.

Question 4: The word “**elapses**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to__.

- A. passes B. appears C. continues D. wastes

Question 5: All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT__.

- A. maintenance area B. long term memory
- C. sensory storage area D. STM

Question 6: Why does the author mention a dog’s bark?

- A. To give an example of a type of memory
- B. To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell
- C. To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
- D. To provide a type of interruption

Question 7: The word “**This**” in paragraph 3 most probably refers to_____.

- A. information B. long-term memory
- C. a better way D. elaborate rehearsal

Question 8: The word “**cues**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. hints B. recognition C. relaxation D. fun

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage?

- A. A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
- B. Multiple choice exams are the most difficult.
- C. The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
- D. Cues help people to recognize information.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 10 to 21.

Question 10: More tourists would come to this country if it_____a better climate.

- A. would have B. had C. had had D. has

Question 11: Children shouldn’t be allowed_____time__computer games.

- A. waste - to play B. to waste - playing
- C. wasting – playing D. to waste - to playing

Question 12: When I__my suitcase back, I found that somebody_____to open it.

- A. had got - tried B. got – tried C. got - had tried D. get - try

Question 13: I don’t think Jill would be a good teacher. She’s got little patience,___?

- A. hasn’t she B. does she C. doesn’t she D. has she

Question 14: It turned out that we_____to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.

- A. mustn’t have rushed B. can’t have rushed
- C. needn’t have rushed D. shouldn’t have rushed

Question 15: Credit__in this semester requires approximately three hours of classroom work.

- A. given B. giving C. gave D. give

Question 16: After we each had been assigned an installment part of the object, we came back to our_____section.

- A. respectful B. respectively C. respect D. respective

Question 17: My friends have just moved to a new flat in the residential area on the__of Paris.

- A. side B. outskirts C. suburbs D. outside

Question 18: I could tell he was nervous because he was _____ in his chair.

- A. harassing B. fidgeting C. fumbling D. flustering

Question 19: "She seems _____ for the job." – "Yes. Everyone thinks she's perfectly suited for it."

- A. ready-made B. custom-made C. tailor-made D. home-made

Question 20: Sara bought in a lot of business last month; she should ask for a pay rise while she's still on a _____.

- A. roam B. roll C. rush D. run

Question 21: I can't walk in these high-heeled boots. I keep _____.

- A. falling over B. falling back C. falling off D. falling out

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 from 22 to 23.

Question 22: I am tired of staying up late last night studying. I am also worried about today's test.

A. I am not only tired of staying up late last night studying but also worried about today's test.

B. Tired from staying up late last night studying, today's test also makes us worried.

C. Not only am I tired of staying up late last night studying, but I am also worried about today's test.

D. Because I am worried about today's test, I stayed up late last night studying.

Question 23: They are my two sisters. They aren't teachers like me.

A. They are my two sisters both of whose are teachers like me.

B. They are my two sisters, neither of whom are teachers like me.

C. Like me, neither of my two sisters aren't teachers.

D. They are my two sisters who neither are teachers like me.

Indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions from 24 to 25.

Question 24: Several chapters of Joan Steer's book describe illegitimate gambling activities in California in the 1970s.

- A. lawful B. unusual C. prosperous D. prohibited

Question 25: We run a very tight ship here, and we expect all our employees to be at their desks by eight o'clock and take good care of their own business.

- A. have a good voyage B. organize things inefficiently
C. run faster than others D. manage an inflexible system

Indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation

Question 26: A. sought B. drought C. bought D. fought

Question 27: A. clothes B. oranges C. resources D. reaches

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions from 28 to 29.

Question 28: A. legal B. superb C. naive D. ideal

Question 29: A. deficiency B. variation C. equality D. intelligence

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 30 to 37.

The Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States was responsible for sweeping changes in attitudes toward the decorative arts, then considered the minor or household arts. Its

focus on decorative arts helped to induce United States museums and private collectors to begin collecting furniture, glass, ceramics, metalwork, and textiles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The fact that artisans, who were looked on as mechanics or skilled workers in the eighteenth century, are frequently considered artists today is directly attributable to the Arts and Crafts Movement of the nineteenth century. The importance now placed on attractive and harmonious home decoration can also be traced to this period, when Victorian interior arrangements were revised to admit greater light and more freely flowing spaces.

The Arts and Crafts Movement reacts against mechanized processes that threatened handcrafts and resulted in cheapened, monotonous merchandise. Founded in the late nineteenth century by British social critics John Ruskin and William Morris, the movement **revered** craft as a form of art. In a rapidly industrializing society, most Victorians agreed that art was an essential moral ingredient in the home environment, and in many middle- and working-class homes craft was the only form of art. Ruskin and his followers criticized not only the degradation of artisans reduced to machine operators, but also the impending loss of daily contact with handcrafted objects, fashioned with pride, integrity, and attention to beauty.

In the United States as well as in Great Britain, reformers **extolled** the virtues of handcrafted objects: simple, straightforward design; solid materials of good quality; and sound, enduring construction techniques. These criteria were interpreted in a variety of styles, ranging from rational and geometric to romantic or naturalistic. Whether abstract, stylized, or realistically treated, the consistent theme in virtually all Arts and Crafts design is nature.

The Arts and Crafts Movement was much more than a particular style; **it** was a philosophy of domestic life. Proponents believed that if simple design, high-quality materials, and honest construction were realized in the home and its appointments, then the occupants would enjoy moral and therapeutic effects. For both artisan and consumer, the Arts and Crafts doctrine was seen as a magical force against the undesirable effects of industrialization.

Question 30: The passage primarily focuses on nineteenth century arts and crafts in terms of which of the following?

- A. Their naturalistic themes.
- B. Their importance in museum collections.
- C. Their British origin.
- D. Their role in an industrialized society.

Question 31: According to the passage, before the nineteenth century, artisans were thought to be_____.

- A. defenders of moral standards
- B. creators of cheap merchandise
- C. skilled workers
- D. talented artists

Question 32: It can be inferred from the passage that the Arts and Crafts Movement would have considered all of the following to be artists EXCEPT_____.

- A. creators of textile designs
- B. people who produce handmade glass objects
- C. operators of machines that automatically cut legs, for furniture
- D. metalworkers who create unique pieces of jewelry

Question 33: The word "**revered**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

- A. respected
- B. described
- C. dubbed
- D. created

Question 34: According to paragraph 2, the handcrafted objects in the homes of middle and working-class families usually were_____.

- A. made by members of the family B. the least expensive objects in their homes
C. regarded as being morally uplifting D. thought to symbolize progress

Question 35: The word "extolled" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. exposed B. praised C. believed D. accepted

Question 36: According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred at the same time as the Arts and Crafts Movement?

- A. The creation of brighter and more airy spaces inside homes.
B. The rejection of art that depicted nature in a realistic manner.
C. A decline of interest in art museum collections.
D. An increase in the buying of imported art objects.

Question 37: The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to ____.

- A. the Arts and Crafts design B. nature
C. the Arts and Crafts Movement D. a particular style

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 38 to 42.

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and (38) _____ very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university, sometimes (39) _____ a part-time basis while having a job and looking after a family. These students are often highly motivated and work very hard. Younger students are often thought to be lazy and careless about money (40) _____ this situation is changing. In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses paid for them. Formerly, students received a grant towards their living expenses. Now most can only get a loan (41) _____ has to be paid back. Since 1999 they have paid over £1,000 towards tuition fees and this amount will increase up to a maximum of £3,000. In the US students already have to pay for tuition and room and board.

Many get a financial aid package which may include grants, scholarships and loans. The fear of having large debts places (42) _____ pressure on students and many take part-time jobs during the term and work full-time in the vacations.

Question 38: A. carrying B. producing C. making D. doing

Question 39: A. with B. for C. at D. on

Question 40: A. and B. or C. so D. but

Question 41: A. what B. whether C. magnificent D. considerate

Question 42: A. considerable B. generous C. magnificent D. considerate

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 from 43 to 44.

Question 43: Many parents may fail to recognize and respond to their children's needs until frustration explodes into difficult or uncooperative behaviour.

- A. stays under pressure B. remains at an unchanged level
C. suddenly becomes uncontrollable D. slowly reaches the boiling point

Question 44: The giraffe is conspicuous in the grasslands because of its long neck.

- A. evident B. noticeable C. stunning D. interesting

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 from 45 to 47.

Question 45: The plant leaf has vascular tissues just as the stem and the root does.

- A. does B. just as C. stem D. leaf

Question 46: When a pearl is cut in half and examined under a microscope, but its layers can be seen.

- A. a microscope B. be seen C. but its D. is cut

Question 47: The 1983 Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to Barbara McClintock for her experiments with maize and her discoveries regardless the nature of DNA.

- A. experiments with B. regardless C. discoveries D. was awarded

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 from 48 to 50.

Question 48: A child is influenced as much by his schooling as by his parents.

- A. A child's parents have greater influence on him than his schooling.
B. Schooling doesn't influence a child as much as his parents do.
C. A child can influence his parents as much as his schooling.
D. A child's schooling influences him as much as his parents do.

Question 49: After the members of the committee had had lunch, they discussed the problem.

- A. Having been served lunch, a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee.
B. Having been served lunch, the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
C. Having been served lunch, the committee members discussed the problem.
D. Having been served lunch, it was discussed by the committee members of the problem.

Question 50: She had to buy a new battery for her mobile phone because the charge was unable to last for more than two hours.

- A. The new battery she bought for her mobile phone would not hold a charge for longer than two hours
B. Because she charged her new mobile phone battery for only two hours, the charge did not last very long.
C. She had to charge a new battery for her mobile phone because the old one lasted for a little over two hours.
D. Her mobile phone couldn't hold a charge for more than two hours, so she had to buy a new battery.

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