

II. LANGUAGE (2.5 pts)

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others

11. A. thermal B. earth C. though D. thorough

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the words stressed differently from the others

12. A. adoptee B. historic C. examinee D. employee

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to complete the sentences

13. Typhoon Haiyan caused damage, and _____ of life became great in the Philippines.

- A. lose B. loss C. losing D. loses

14. Magma is the liquid rock inside a volcano, but lava is magma that flows _____ a volcano.

- A. at B. into C. out of D. out

15. Before she (watch) _____ TV, she did homework.

- A. watched B. watched C. had watched D. was watching

16. Thousands of people _____ by natural disasters every year.

- A. affect B. affected C. are affected D. are affecting

17. The team's success was largely _____ her efforts.

- A. in spite of B. due to C. because D. although

18. Hundreds of people made _____ after the flood.

- A. homeless B. endless C. careless D. helpless

19. The flight number 781 to Melbourne _____ at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

- A. will arrive B. is arriving C. has arrived D. arrives

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word which has the CLOSEST meaning with the underlined word.

20. The air is naturally polluted by foreign matters such as plant pollens and dust.

- A. contaminated B. filled C. purified D. concentrated

2. Read the passage, and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer for each question.

Tsunamis, whose name derives from the Japanese expression for 'high wave in a harbour', are giant sea waves. These waves are quite different from storm surges. They are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves although they have nothing to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic sea waves, which is far more appropriate because they are often the result of undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis can be caused when the seafloor suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances, at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunami waves are not very high, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

26. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. tidal waves B. tides C. tsunamis D. storms

27. All of the following is true about tidal waves **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. they are another name for tsunamis
B. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
C. this term is not used by the scientists
D. the name refers to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

28. The word 'them' in the passage refers to _____.

- A. tidal waves B. tsunamis C. storm surges D. sea waves

29. The word "shallow" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. not clear B. tidal C. coastal D. not deep

30. It can be understood from the passage that tsunamis _____.

- A. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

