

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. <u>ex</u> hibition	B. <u>ex</u> uberant	C. <u>ex</u> halation	D. <u>ex</u> ecution
2. A. <u>fou</u> ght	B. <u>drou</u> ght	C. <u>bo</u> ught	D. <u>sou</u> ght

II. Choose the word whose primary stress is placed differently from that of the others.

3. A. em <u>pire</u>	B. in <u>spire</u>	C. de <u>si</u> re	D. ex <u>pire</u>
4. A. re <u>spon</u> sive	B. do <u>min</u> ant	C. fa <u>bu</u> lous	D. ver <u>sa</u> tile
5. A. a <u>stro</u> nomy	B. ma <u>gnific</u> ence	C. in <u>divi</u> ual	D. cur <u>ricu</u> lum

III. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

6. Although she had never used a word-processor before, she soon got the _____ of it.

A. hang	B. swing	C. sense	D. touch
---------	----------	----------	----------

7. The footballer never really recovered from the injury _____ at the beginning of the season.

A. struck	B. got	C. sustained	D. endured
-----------	--------	--------------	------------

8. The art thieves _____ inside knowledge of the museum's security procedures.

A. were thought that they had had	B. are thought to be having
C. were thought to be having	D. are thought to have had

9. The practical component lasts six months, _____ trainees will be able to demonstrate what they have learned.

A. by that time	B. during which time	C. at that time	D. until which time
-----------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------

10. My doctor said that I had _____ a stomach bug and that the severe abdominal pain and nausea would subside after about seven days.

A. gone out of	B. got away with	C. come down with	D. brought round to
----------------	------------------	-------------------	---------------------

11. Nobody would call me an alcoholic, but I like to have a drink of beer _____ and then.

A. there	B. when	C. often	D. now
----------	---------	----------	--------

12. _____ good reviews, the producers would commission a 10-part series.

A. Should the pilot show get	B. If the pilot show will get
C. Unless the pilot show got	D. Were the pilot show to get

13. The board proposes that the majority of this year's profits _____ in new product development.

A. to be invested	B. be invested	C. will be invested	D. is invested
-------------------	----------------	---------------------	----------------

14. I'm afraid we got our _____ crossed – I thought my husband would be picking up the children and he thought I was doing it.

A. minds	B. fingers	C. wires	D. purposes
----------	------------	----------	-------------

15. When will it _____ on you that I am right and you're wrong?
A. strike B. descend C. dawn D. come

16. Never have I met a more _____ person than Gary. He never thinks about the consequences of his actions; he just acts on the spur of the moment.
A. inquisitive B. intolerant C. obstinate D. impulsive

17. A: Have you told your dad what's bothering you?
B: I'd _____ than my parents.
A. rather confiding B. sooner confide in you C. better confide in you D. rather to confide in you

18. _____, the diners settled the bill and left the restaurant.
A. Having satisfied hunger B. Their hunger satisfied
C. Hunger been satisfied D. Satisfying their hunger

19. _____, the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather.
A. Left uncovered B. Leaving uncovered C. Having left uncovered D. Left uncovering

20. The weather is going to change soon – I can feel it in my _____.

IV. Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. Write your answers (A, B, C, or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

Example: (0): D Early Speech Development

If you're the proud parents of a toddler or preschooler, you are probably (0) _____ of the (1) _____ of speech development. It seems almost as though virtually overnight those heart-warming gurgles and coos have (2) _____ into words and, later, into coherent sentences. According to recent research, language development begins much sooner than any of us had ever suspected. It is now (3) _____ believed that babies can hear while they are in the womb and this explains why babies that are only hours old can distinguish between their own mother's voice and the voices of other women.

Language development is grounded in imitation. Babies (4) _____ language by listening to those around them and then copying the sounds and speech (5) _____ that they are exposed to. Most child psychologists are of the (6) _____ that babies respond better to "baby talk" - speech that is (7) _____ pitched and melodious. They stress, however, that baby talk should be spoken in (8) _____ and that a combination of baby talk and normal conversation is the ideal way to promote language development. Some parents worry that their toddler is (9) _____ behind its peers when it comes to speech development. Experts are quick to advise them, however, that these (10) _____ starters will gradually catch up with their more communicative counterparts.

Example 0: A. acquainted B. familiar C. attentive D. aware

Question 21. A. miracle B. sensation C. revelation D. marvel

Question 22. A. converted B. switched C. turned D. adapted

Question 23. A. mutually B. routinely C. normally D. commonly

Question 24. A. obtain B. get C. gain D. acquire

Question 25. A. schemes B. patterns C. models D. designs

Question 26. A. idea B. mind C. concept D. notion

Question 27. A. high	B. strong	C. shrill	D. loud
Question 28. A. moderation	B. limitation	C. restraint	D. measure
Question 29. A. lagging	B. lingering	C. loitering	D. dallying
Question 30. A. late	B. belated	C. delayed	D. slowed

V. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to the questions that follow.

GENETIC ENGINEERING – THE UNIMAGINABLE FACE OF THE FUTURE?

1. If we now know enough to be able to make changes in the genetic material that we hand on to our children, why not seize this power? Why not control what has been left to chance in the past? Social and environmental influences already control many other aspects of our children's lives and identities. We do not quarrel with the use of orthodontics to straighten teeth, or good nutrition and education to enhance intelligence. Can we really reject positive genetic influences on the next generation's minds and bodies when we accept the rights of parents to benefit their children in every other way?
2. It seems to me inevitable that genetic engineering will eventually be used. It will probably begin in a way that is most ethically acceptable to the largest portion of society, to prevent babies inheriting conditions that have a severe impact on the quality of life, such as heart or lung conditions. The number of parents needing of desiring this service might be tiny, but their experience would help to ease society's fears, and geneticists could then begin to expand their services to prevent the inheritance of genes leading to other disorders that have a less severe impact, or an impact delayed until adulthood. At the same time, other genes could be added to improve various health characteristics and disease resistance in children who would not otherwise have been born with any particular problem.
3. The final frontier will be the mind and the senses. Here, genetic engineering could have enormous benefits. Alcohol addiction could be eliminated, along with tendencies toward mental disease and antisocial behavior like extreme aggression. People's senses of sight and hearing could be improved, allowing for new dimensions in art and music. And when our understanding of brain development has advanced, geneticists will be able to provide parents with the option of enhancing various intellectual attributes as well.
4. Is there a limit to what can be accomplished with genetic enhancements? Some experts say there are boundaries beyond which we can't go. But humans have a tendency to prove the experts wrong. One way to identify types of human enhancements that like in the realm of possibility – no matter how outlandish they may seem today – is to consider what already exists in the living world. If another living creature already has a particular attribute, then we can work out its genetic basis and eventually we should be able to make it available to humans. For example, we could provide humans with a greatly enhanced sense of smell like that of dogs and other mammals, and the ability to "see" objects in complete darkness through a biological sonar system like the one that allows bats to find their way in the dark.
5. In the long term, it might be possible to identify the genetic information which allows creatures to live under extreme conditions here on Earth-like the microscopic bacteria that live in scalding hot water around volcanic vents on the ocean floor, far removed from light and free oxygen and other creatures that use a biological form of antifreeze to **thrive** in sub-zero temperatures around Antarctica. One day it may even be possible to incorporate photosynthesis units into human embryos so that humans could receive energy directly from the sun, just like plants. Such genetic gifts could allow these genetically modified humans to survive on other planets in the solar system, where they could in turn use genetic engineering to further enhance the ability of their own children to survive in their chosen worlds.

6. In the short term, though, most genetic enhancements will surely be much more mundane. They will provide little fixes to all of the naturally occurring genetic defects that shorten the lives of so many people. They will enrich cognitive and physical attributes in small ways. But as the years go by over the next two centuries, the number and variety of possible genetic extensions to the basic human genome will rise dramatically –like the additions to computer operating systems that occurred during the 1980s and 1990s. Extensions that were once unimaginable will become indispensable –to those parents who are able to afford them.

31. According to the writer, what has been “left to chance in the past”?

- A. the ways in which parents may benefit their children
- B. the genetic compatibility of potential parents
- C. the qualities and characteristics that children inherit
- D. the social and environmental factors affecting children

32. Genetic engineering may first be applied to disabilities affecting babies because _____.

- A. this would be the least controversial use
- B. the greatest long-term benefit would be provided
- C. this would prevent so much suffering
- D. the social consequences are so severe

33. Once genetic engineering is accepted; it may be used to _____.

- A. cure people with alcohol-related problems
- B. bring a new realism to art and music
- C. improve the mental capabilities of unborn children
- D. extend understanding of how the brain works

34. Looking further into the future, the writer suggests that human attributes _____.

- A. could be transferred to other living creatures
- B. can only be enhanced with characteristics from other humans
- C. could be improved with genetic information from other creatures
- D. should not be interfered with beyond certain limits

35. The writer suggests that genetic engineering may ultimately allow humans to _____.

- A. reproduce with creatures from other planets
- B. live and reproduce in inhospitable conditions
- C. live under the ocean
- D. produce energy by using the Sun

36. In the final paragraph the writer implies that genetic engineering _____.

- A. will one day be taken for granted by everyone

- B. should only be used to deal with genetic defects
- C. will be affected by computer technology
- D. may not be used to benefit everyone equally

37. What can be inferred about the writer's attitude?

- A. He is disappointed by the limited advances already achieved.
- B. He is hopeful that there will be rapid developments in the near future.
- C. He is concerned about the implications of future developments.
- D. He is enthusiastic about future developments in genetic engineering.

38. Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the word **thrive** in paragraph 5?

VI. Read the article which discusses whether machines could ever have human qualities. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet.

NB: There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

One of the high points in Mary Shelley's gothic novel *Frankenstein* is when the tragic creature cobbled together from cadavers come face to face with its human creator Victor Frankenstein, the real monster of the story.

39.

This heart-breaking declaration exposes a paradox about the hapless creature. Frankenstein built his creation from spare parts, so in one sense it is just a machine. Yet the creature instinctively understands himself as human, something more than a machine.

40.

Nearly two centuries later the same question has surfaced again. And today the question is being asked not of some fictional creature but of machines in various states of creation that promise to have human-like senses and to be conscious, at least in some form. Theologians and computer scientists are starting to wonder if any of these machines might ever be said to have a soul. If so, would such a soul be like a human being's, or something altogether different?

41.

Between these two poles stretches a continuum of opinion. For example, Jennifer Cobb, a theologian and author of a forthcoming book on theology and cyberspace, says that today's computers are about as alive as viruses, but "along with a little bit alive comes a little bit of soul," she says. "If the day comes when computation becomes so complex as to express emotions, then they will have quite a bit more soul. It's an infinite resource with infinite potential."

42.

Artificial intelligence researchers are already dabbling with emotional machines, and computers that could become conscious of their surroundings and of themselves. One of the most ambitious of these projects is Cog, a talking robot designed in human form that will be capable of exploring the world through sight, sound and

touch. The project team hopes that Cog will be able to discover the world the way a human baby does, and will thus come to understand things as a child does.

43. _____

Yet how would we tell if a computer developed a soul? It might not be enough for a computer to look, behave and think like a human. It might also involve a more complex definition, such as the possession of a sense of moral responsibility, or sense of self. Of course, a sense of moral responsibility could be programmed into a computer. But what if a silicon-based being were to develop a morality of its own- its own conscience? What would that be like?

44. _____

Alternatively, a computer could be “cloned” so many examples of the same “being” could exist. What would that do to the machine’s conception of itself and others? We just don’t know what ethics would be like for a computer – we barely know how to imagine such a thing.

45. _____

But this is not necessarily so. From Shelly’s nineteenth –century monster to today’s real-life robots, complex entities have a habit of taking on a life of their own.

Missing Paragraphs:

A. Opinions tend to fall between two extremes. Many people want to draw an unbreachable divide between humans and machines, insisting that however smart a computer might become it could never have a soul.

On the other hand, some artificial intelligence researchers insist that humans are just complex machines, do why wouldn’t a silicon-based machine also have a soul? For these scientists, a soul would be simply an emergent property of a very complex system.

B. It is interesting that we are happy to consider the Frankenstein creation in terms of what its thoughts are or the fact that it has self-will. But this is fiction. Whether or not a machine is conscious, and whether we can prove it, is a fascinating philosophical exercise, nothing more, nothing less.

C. Constant rejection has finally led it to commit murder. Yet when it first became conscious it was not evil. “Believe me,” it says in anguish, “I was benevolent; my soul glowed with love and humanity.”

D. If it lives up to expectations, it will express emotions. Eventually, they argue, it’s surely going to be able to say, “I’m afraid,” or “I’m bored,” and mean it. And if it does say such things – and mean them- then is it so far-fetched to wonder if it would have a soul?

E. Stories such as Frankenstein suggest that the things we humans create are often much more than the sum of their parts. Many people imagine that if we built something, we would know all about it.

F. For Philip Clayton, a theologian and philosopher, such an idea goes against the grain of much religious thinking. But he agrees that, in the future, as machines become more like humans, the distinction between them could become blurred. “On what grounds would we withhold souls from computers when they inhabit humanoid robotic bodies, accept visual input, give output with human voices and function comfortably in many social contexts?” he asks.

G. The story raised the issue of whether or not something manufactured would have a soul- that mysterious entity which is the very essence of humanness, the thing that links us irrevocably to God.

H. It could be different from the human variety. Take death, for example. A computer with a back-up tape might not see death as a big deal. Think about how different life would be if we had back-up tapes.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words given in brackets. There is an example at the beginning (0).

EXAMPLE: 0. Traditional

For decades – for centuries, in fact – students have been listening to lectures, reading books and taking exams. But this (0. TRADITION) traditional mode of instruction is becoming ever more (46. ADEQUACY) _____ as a method of educating our young people. In a complex world (47. RUN) _____ with information, there's one skill above all that the next generation will need: the capacity to engage in (48. CRITICISM) _____ thinking.

College would seem to be an ideal time to develop this faculty, but higher education's often- hidebound ways aren't doing the job. One widely-cited study found that at least 45 percent of students in its sample did not demonstrate and (49. STATISTICS) _____ significant improvement in their (50. REASON) _____ communication skills during their first two years of college.

Spurred by such findings, educators have sought to engineer new approaches. One that seems to be working; asking undergraduates to conduct actual scientific research. It may seem (51. PLAUSIBLE) _____ or impractical to expect college students to carry out (52. AUTHENTICITY) _____ experiments – as (53. OPPOSITION) _____ to "cookbook" lab exercises with a (54. ORDAIN) _____ result. But that's exactly what CUREs are all about. CUREs – course – based undergraduate research experiences- are becoming increasingly popular, (55. IMPLEMENTATION) _____ at hundreds of colleges and universities across the country.

VIII. Read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each gap.

FUSSY EATERS

Many parents find the fussy eating habits of their children distressing due to the fact that they feel that their offspring may not be obtaining proper nutritional benefits from the food that they eat. In (0) *response* to these concerns, the University of London has conducted extensive research in an (56) _____ to better understand why some children are more particular (57) _____ what they ingest than others. Their findings and conclusions have proved quite thought-provoking. The university initiated the study by collecting questionnaires from 244 mothers of children (58) _____ between seven and nine years old. In one of these surveys, specific questions were asked regarding: what the child's food (59) _____ were, the length of time required for the child to consume a normal portion of food, whether there was an avoidance of particular food groups, and finally, whether the child had any control over the portion sizes being served. In a (60) _____ survey, the focus was placed primarily on how the care-giver (normally the mother) reacted to the child's (61) _____ behavior. Again, the results of the study proved to be quite astounding. Researchers discovered that the more pressure the mother exerted on the child to encourage conformance to a certain eating pattern, the (62) _____ acquiescent the child was in its acceptance of the rigid rules of conduct placed on him during (63) _____ times. Regarding those mothers whose primary concern it was to control portion size, for fear of encouraging (64) _____ in their child, there was strong evidence that these children had a tendency to overreact whenever the opportunity (65) _____.

IX. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some are incorrect.

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number of the question on the answer sheet. If a line is incorrect, write the error and provide correction by the number of the question on the answer sheet. There are three examples at the beginning (0, 00 and 000)

Example

0.	✓
00.	<i>feeling</i> → <i>to feel</i>
000.	<i>the British</i> → <i>British</i>

0.	We have all heard tales about difficult people at work, usually managers, but the office is
00.	also where many people make friends, and friends inspire us feeling that bit more enthusiastic
000.	about the job we do. Research has found that more than half of the British workers meet their
66.	best friends in the office and more than the third say that they go on holiday with fellow
67.	workers. The changing nature of work- more flexible, more multi-tasking – means that
68.	people seek stability from their workmates. Friendships bring support in a changing world. A
69.	collaborative working environment paves a way to make job-sharing and expansion of
70.	roles more with an option for employers and employees. So fun workplaces, where friendships
71.	flourish, attract workers who can handle with changing job roles. This is not entirely surprising
72.	although it may be when Elton Mayo conducted experiments in human behavior with workers
72.	at the Western Electric Company in Chicago in 1920s. By fiddling with the factory lighting
74.	levels, Mayo found that productivity and morale were affected ore by cohesion levels among
75.	staff as by physical conditions. The conclusion he drew from these experiments was that work
	is a social affair.

X. Complete the second sentence, using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the sentence printed before it. Write between THREE and EIGHT words, including the word given in bracket, in the space provided on the answer sheet. Do not change the word given in brackets in any way.

76. Mary felt entirely comfortable when her boss was around. (EASE)

→ Mary felt entirely _____ her boss.

77. He said their marriage has been successful as they are tolerant of each other. (PUT)

→ He _____ the fact that they are tolerant of each other.

78. It would be impossible for us to redecorate the house at the moment because we don't have enough money. (QUESTION)

→ Redecorating the house is _____ at the moment because we don't have enough money.

79. These days people regard that kind of behavior as normal. (COMES)

→ That kind of behavior _____ as normal.

80. I don't understand one word of this document. (HEAD)

→ I can't _____ this document.

XI. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

81. Ann's work has hardly got any better at all this term.

→ There has _____.

82. I wasn't brave enough to enter the burning building again.

→ I didn't have _____

83. He was so enthusiastic that he apparently ignored any warning signs.

→ Such

84. A couple's happiness depends on their frequency of communication.

→ The more _____.

85. As her notes are incomplete, Sharon wasn't concentrating very hard in the less

→ Sharon can't _____.

XII. Write a paragraph of about 140 words about the reasons why an increasing number of cafeterias and restaurants are replacing single-use plastic items such as plastic straws and utensils with paper ones.

-- THE END --