YOUR NAME

YOUR CAMPUS

SECTION 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations. Choose the right option (A), (B), (C) or (D).

1.

A) She couldn't think of a single answer.

B) The test was easy.

C) It was impossible to think during the exam.

D) It was too quiet.

2.

A) He will finish quickly.

B) He works slowly.

C) He isn't worried.

D) He doesn't like to work.

3.

A) Her mother and father were hungry.

B) She was angry at her parents.

C) Her mother and father got home too late.

D) Her parents were mad.

4.

A) He didn't get a car.

B) The car he got wasn't real; it was a toy.

C) He really wanted a car but couldn't get one.

D)The car that he just bought is old.

5.

A) Take some seeds.

B) Sit down.

C) Make an appointment.

D) Take some time.

SECTION 2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

A. Structure

Directions: Questions 6 to 10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence, you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

6. Some scientists think _____ be a planet but a moon of Neptune.

A) that Pluto does not seem

B) not Pluto

C) Pluto that might not

D) that Pluto might not

7. With _____ of sophisticated oil lamps, elaborate tolos were made to cut the wicks.

A) appeared

B) the appearance

C) the appearance was

D) it appeared

8. Since _____ commercial risk, it has to appeal to a large audience to justify its cost.

A) the face of the movie

B) moving faces

C) a movie faces

D) to face a movie

9. A current of water known as the Gulf Stream comes up from the Gulf of Mexico, and then _____ the North Atlantic toward Europe.

A) it crosses

B) crossing

C) with its crosses

D) crosses it

10. Systems _____ the two symbols 0 and 1 are called binary number systems.

A) use

B) they use

C) uses

D) using

B. Written Expression

Directions: In sentences 11 to 15, there are four underlined words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

11. The vast universe may (A) continue to (B) expand as it (C) gets colder, (D) empty, and deader.

A) continue

B) expand

C) gets

D) empty

12. Every (A) form of matter in the universe (B) are (C) made up of (D) atoms.

A) form

B) are

C) made up

D) atoms

13. The (A) eyes of humans and all mammals are (B) supply with (C) nutrients and oxygen by the (D) aqueous fluid.

A) eyes

B) supply

C) nutrients

D) aqueous

14. Crabs (A) live in (B) much different seas and feed mainly on (C) small fish and (D) worms.

A) live

B) much

C) small

D) worms

15. (A) Some people with anxiety experience the uncontrollable (B) desire to eat, perhaps several (C) time in one (D) day.

A) Some people

B) desire

C) time

D) day

SECTION 3. READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section, you will read a passage to answer questions 16 to 20. Choose the best answer—(A), (B), (C), or (D)—to each question.

SWIMMING MACHINES

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes (marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish) swim continuously. Feeding, courtship, reproduction, and even "rest" are carried out while in constant motion. As a result, practically every aspect of the body form and function of these swimming "machines" is adapted to enhance their ability to swim.

Many of the adaptations of these fishes serve to reduce water resistance (drag). Interestingly enough, several of these hydrodynamic adaptations resemble features designed to improve the aerodynamics of high-speed aircraft. Though human

engineers are new to the game, tunas and their relatives evolved their "high-tech" designs long ago.

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact. The body shapes of tunas, in fact, are nearly ideal from an engineering point of view. Most species lack scales over most of the body, making it smooth and slippery. The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduces drag. The fins are stiff, smooth, and narrow, qualities that also help cut drag. When not in use, the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason.

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have even more sophisticated adaptations tan these to improve their hydrodynamics. The 1.ong bill of marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish probably helps them slip through the water. Many supersonic aircraft have a similar needle at the nose.

16. The word “enhance” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) use

B) improve

C) counteract

D) balance

17. The word “they” in paragraph 3 of the passage refers to

A) qualities

B) fins

C) grooves

D) depressions

18. Why does the autor mention that “Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight”?

A) To show that air resistance and water resistance work differently from each other

B) To argue that some fishes are better designed than airplanes are

C) To provide evidence that airplane engineers have studied the design of fish bodies

D) To demonstrate a similarity in design between certain fishes and airplanes

19. The word “sophisticated” in paragraph 4 of the passage is closest in meaning to

A) complex

B) amazing

C) creative

D) practical

20. According to paragraph 4, the long bills of marlins, sailfish, and swordfish probably help these fishes by

A) increasing their ability to defend themselves

B) allowing them to change direction easily

C) increasing their ability to detect odors

D) reducing water resistance as they swim