

1. A. He knew that cherries were pricier than.
B. He bought cherries and grapes because of not knowing their prices.
C. He didn't know that cherries were pricier than grapes
D. He didn't buy either grapes or cherries because both were pricy.
2. A. She felt it wasn't fair.
B. She was in rage.
C. She felt inferior.
D. She wasn't furious.
3. A. He is unhappy at the thought of retiring.
B. He hates to leave his job soon.
C. He is retiring too fast.
D. He is eager to leave his job.
4. A. Trash orbiting Earth.
B. Becoming space scientists.
C. A trip by an astronaut to the Moon.
D. The overabundance of garbage on Earth.
5. A. From a lecture.
B. On a television program.
C. In a magazine article.
D. In a book.
6. A. 3,000 tons
B. 3,000 pounds
C. 13,000 pounds

D. 300 tons

7. A. On the first day of class

B. In the final week of the semester

C. In the middle of the semester

D. At the end of class

8. A. In two weeks

B. In three weeks

C. Later today

D. By Friday of this week

9. A. Books listed in student journals

B. Books from outside the library

C. Both books and journals

D. Journal and magazine articles

1. It seems to be getting worse. You had better _____ a specialist.

A. **Consult**

B. Consult to

C. Consult for

D. Consult by

E.

2. Don't leave your books near the open fire. They might easily _____

A. Catch to fire

B. Catch the fire

C. **Catch on fire**

D. Catch with fire

3. Do you have _____ to do today? We could have a long lunch if not.

A. Many work

B. **Much work**

C. Many works

D. Much works

4. My brother will _____ for a few nights.

A. Provides us up

B. Provide us in

- C. **Put us up**
D. Put us in
5. The board meeting was held _____.
A. At Tuesday
B. **On Tuesday**
C. With Tuesday
D. In Tuesday
6. **They didn't** _____ John when he explained his decision.
A. Agree to
B. **Agree with**
C. Agree
D. Agree about
7. Tomorrow is Jackie's birthday. Let's _____ it with her.
A. **Celebrate**
B. Praise
C. Honoring
D. Congratulate
8. It's snowing. Would you like to _____ on Saturday or Sunday?
A. Skiing
B. Go to ski
C. **Go skiing**
D. Go ski
9. Do you feel like _____ now?
A. **Swimming**
B. To swim
C. Swim
D. To go swimming
10. What happened to them last night? They look depressed"
"I don't think _____ happened."
A. Nothing
B. Everything
C. Something
D. **anything**

Reading

Beads were probably the first durable ornaments humans possessed, and the intimate relationship they had with their owners is reflected in the fact that beads are among the most common items found in ancient archaeological sites. In the past, as Line today, men, women, and children adorned themselves with beads. In some cultures

(5) still, certain beads are often worn from birth until death, and then are buried with their owners for the afterlife. Abrasion due to daily wear alters the surface features of beads, and if they are buried for long, the effects of corrosion can further change their appearance. Thus, interest is imparted to the bead both by use and the effects of time.

(10) Besides their wearability, either as jewelry or incorporated into articles of attire, (10) beads possess the desirable characteristics of every collectible, they are durable, portable, available in infinite variety, and often valuable in their original cultural context as well as in today's market. Pleasing to look at and touch, beads come in shapes, colors, and materials that almost compel one to handle them and to sort them.

(15) Beads are miniature bundles of secrets waiting to be revealed: their history, manufacture, cultural context, economic role, and ornamental use are all points of information one hopes to unravel. Even the most mundane beads may have traveled great distances and been exposed to many human experiences. The bead researcher must gather information from many diverse fields. In addition to having to be a generalist while specializing in what may seem to be a narrow field, the researcher is

(20) faced with the problem of primary materials that have little or no documentation. Many ancient beads that are of ethnographic interest have often been separated from their original cultural context. (25) The special attractions of beads contribute to the uniqueness of bead research. While often regarded as the "small change of civilizations", beads are a part of every culture, and they can often be used to date archaeological sites and to designate the degree of mercantile, technological, and cultural sophistication

1. What is the main subject of the passage?

(A) Materials used in making beads

(B) How beads are made

(C) The reasons for studying beads

(D) Different types of beads

2. The word "adorned" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

(A) protected

(B) decorated

(C) purchased

(D) enjoyed

3. The word "attire" in line 9 is closest in meaning to

- (A) ritual
- (B) importance
- (C) clothing**
- (D) history

4. All of the following are given as characteristics of collectible objects EXCEPT

- (A) durability
- (B) portability
- (C) value
- (D) scarcity.**

5. According to the passage, all of the following are factors that make people want to touch beads EXCEPT the

- (A) shape
- (B) color
- (C) material
- (D) odor**

6. 13. The word "unravel" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- (A) communicate
- (B) transport
- (C) improve
- (D) discover**

7. The word "mundane" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- (A) carved
- (B) beautiful
- (C) ordinary**
- (D) heavy

8. It is difficult to trace the history of certain ancient beads because they

- (A) are small in size
- (B) have been buried underground
- (C) have been moved from their original locations**
- (D) are frequently lost

9. Knowledge of the history of some beads may be useful in the studies done by which of the following?

- (A) Anthropologists**
- (B) Agricultural experts
- (C) Medical researchers
- (D) Economists

10. Where in the passage does the author describe why the appearance of beads may change?

- (A) Lines 3-4
- (B) Lines 6-8**
- (C) Lines 12-13
- (D) Lines 20-22