Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. attempts **B.** conserves **C.** obeys **D.** studies

Question 2: A. spear **B.** gear **C.** fear **D.** pear

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

Question 3: A. decent **B.** reserve **C.** confide **D.** appeal

Question 4: A. Simulate **B.** sacrifice **C.** devastate **D.** determine

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: Everybody is tired of watching the same comercials on TV every night,_____?

A. are they **B.** aren't they **C.** haven't they **D.** don't they

Question 6: I remember _____ him tomorrow. It will be a big sum of money I've been saving so far.

A. paying **B.** to pay **C.** paid **D.** to be paid

Question 7: If we took the 6: 30 train, we_____too early.

A. would have arrived **B**. arrived **C**. will arrived **D**. would arrive.

Question 8: She hurt herself while she _____ hide-and-seek with her friends

A. played **B**. had played **C**. is playing D. was playing

Question 9: Our visit to Japan was delayed_____ my wife's illness.

A. because **B**. because of **C**. thanks to **D**. although

Question 10: _____, she had studied English.

A. Before she came to England **B**. By the time she comes to England

C. While she was in England **D** After she came to England

Question 11: His choice of future career is quite similar_____mine.

A. for **B**. to **C**. with **D**. at

Question 12: The man _____ his car outside hasn't come back for it yet.

A. whom leaving **B.** leaving **C.** left **D.** to leave

Question 13: With his good sense of humour, Martin is quite_____the students.

A. popularly **B**. popularity **C**. popular **D**. popularise

Question 14: When the manager of our company retires, the deputy manager will_____.that position.

A. take over **B.** stand for **C.** hold on **D.** catch on

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

Question 23: *Ann and Peter are talking about homework .*

~ ***Ann***: "I think students should do their home work before going to school. "

~ ***Peter:*** _____

A. I don't think so. **B**. That's what I think.

C. You're exactly right. **D**. There's no doubt about it.

Question 24: Linda is taking to Anna about her hat

Linda: "What a lovely hat you have."

Anna - "Thanks, _____"

A. I'm glad you like it **B**. I don't care

C. That's OK **D**. Certainly

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 to 29.

KEEPING FIT

Bodies are made to move! They are not **(25)**____for sitting around in front of the television or reading magazines. Keeping fit doesn't mean have to be a super-athlete, and even **(26)**____exercise can give you a lot of fun. When you are fit and healthy, you will find you look better and feel better. You will develop more energy and self-confidence.

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Every time you move, you are exercising. The human body is designed to bend, stretch, run, jump and climb. M o r e it does, the stronger and fitter it will become. Best of all, exercise is fun. It's what your body likes doing most-keeping on the move.

Physical exercise is **(27)** _____ good for your body. People who take regular exercise are usually happier, more relaxed and more alert than people who sit around all day. Try an experiment-next time you are in a bad mood, go for a walk or play a ball game in the park. See how much better you feel after an hour.

A good **(28)**_____of achievement is yet another benefit of exercise. People feel good about themselves when they know they have improved their fitness. People **(29)** _____exercise regularly will tell you that they find they have more energy to enjoy life. So have a go you'll soon see and feel the benefits.

Question 26:**A.** a little	**B**. a few	**C**. little	**D.** few
Question 27: **A**. not only	**B**. if	**C.** either	**D.** both
Question 29: A. whom	B. who	**C**. which	**D.** whose

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 34.

Deep brain stimulation (DBS), an experimental technology that involves implanting a pacemaker-like device in a patient's brain to send electrical impulses, is a hotly debated subject in the field of medicine. **It** is an inherently risky procedure and the exact effects on the human brain aren't yet fully understood.

But some practitioners believe it could be a way to **alleviate** the symptoms of depression or even help treat Alzheimer's — and now they suspect it could help with drug addiction as well. In a world's first, according to the Associated Press, a patient in Shanghai's Ruijin Hospital had a DBS device implanted in his brain to treat his addiction to methamphetamine. And the device has had an astonishingly positive effect, the patient says. "This machine is pretty magical. He adjusts it to make you happy and you're happy, to make you nervous and you're nervous," he told the Associated Press. "It controls your happiness, anger, grief and joy."

Other studies in China have yielded mixed results trying to treat opioid addictions using DBS, according to the AP. In the United States, at least two studies that tried to treat alcoholism with DBS were dropped for not being able to justify the risks. The idea of using DBS to treat drug addiction has raised concerns in medical communities across the globe about brain hemorrhage, seizures, or personality changes.

Question 34: The word "**It**" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. Deep brain simulation **B.** a pacemaker-like device
C. the field of medicine **D.** a patient's brain

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to answer the questions from 35 -42

Improving girls' educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their entire community. The infant mortality rate of babies whose mothers have received primary education is half that of children whose mothers are illiterate. In the poorest countries of the world, 50% of girls do not attend secondary school. Yet, research shows that every extra year of school for girls increases their lifetime income by 15%. Improving female education, and thus the earning potential of women, improves the standard of living for their own children, as women invest more of their income in their families than men do. Yet, many **barriers** to education for girls remain. In some African countries, such as Burkina Faso, girls are unlikely to attend school for such basic reasons as a lack of private latrine facilities for girls.

Higher attendance rates of high schools and university education among women, particularly in developing countries, have helped them **make inroads to** professional careers with better-paying salaries and wages. Education increases a woman's (and her partner and the family's) level of health and health awareness. Furthering women's levels of education and advanced training also tends to lead to later ages of initiation of sexual activity and first intercourse, later age at first marriage, and later age at first childbirth, as well as an increased likelihood to remain single, have no children, or have no formal marriage and alternatively, have increasing levels of long-term partnerships. **It** can lead to higher rates of barrier and chemical contraceptive use (and a lower level of sexually transmitted infections among women and their partners and children), and can increase the level of resources available to women who divorce or are in a situation of domestic violence. It has been shown, in addition, to increase women's communication with

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their partners and their employers, and to improve rates of civic participation such as voting or the holding of office.

Question 41. The word "**It**" in the passage refers to_____.

A. furthering women's levels of education and advanced training

B. higher attendance rates of high schools and university education

C. increasing levels of long-term partnership

D. a woman's level of health and health awareness

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.

Question 43: Fifty minutes <u>are</u> the <u>maximum</u> <u>length</u> of time <u>allotted</u> for the exam.

A. are **B.** length **C.** maximum **D.** allotted

Question 44: I like <u>cooking</u>, reading book, and <u>to go</u> out <u>with</u> my friends when I <u>have free time</u>

A. Cooking **B**. with **C**. have free time **D**. to go

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

Question 46: My father likes reading newspapers more than watching TV.

A. My father doesn't like watchingTV as much as reading newspapers.

B. My father likes watching TV as much as reading newspapers.

C. My father doesn't like reading newspapers as much as watching TV.

D. My father likes watching TV more than reading newspapers.

Question 47: "No, I won't go to work, at the weekend," said Sally.

A. Sally promised to go to work at the weekend.

B. Sally refused to go to work at the weekend.

C. Sally apologized for not going to work at the weekend.

D. Sally regretted not going to work at the weekend

Question 48: I must prepare the meals for my family everyday.

A. I am required to prepare the meals for my family everyday.

B. I will prepare the meals for my family everyday.

C. I am able to prepare the meals for my family everyday.

D. I don't have to prepare the meals for my family everyday.

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

Question 49: He was able to finish his book. It was because his wife helped him.

A. If it weren't for his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.

B. If only he had been able to finish his book.

C. Without his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.

D. But for his wife's help, he couldn't finish his book.

Question 50: We couldn't solve the problem until our teacher arrived.

A. Not until we solved the problem could our teacher arrive.

B. When our teacher arrived, we solved the problem.

C. Until our teacher arrived, we were able to solve the problem.

D. Not until our teacher arrived could we solve the problem.

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