Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

The mobile phone

People have been dreaming of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea seemed so far in the future that it was included in the science fiction series, *Star Trek*. Since the 1980s, however, mobile have become a part of everyday life. (26) _____ they were initially seen as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use has spread to include practically everyone in the developed world, old and young alike. The (27) _____ on social life has been enormous. We have got used to the idea of having constantly changing social plans, (28) _____ a quick phone call is all takes to rearrange things. Before this was possible, there were (29) _____ occasions when friends who had arranged to meet completely missed each other because of a slight misunderstanding. People would often have to (30) _____ very careful arrangements to be sure of meeting up. As mobiles have become more popular, so they have become more powerful. The large, unreliable mobile phone of the 1980s has evolved into the small stylish phone of today.

(Adapted from "Destination C1&C2" by Malcomn Mann and Steve Taylor-Knowles)

Question 26. A. Although **B.** But **C.** So **D.** And
Question 27. A. result **B.** impact **C.** outcome **D.** consequence
Question 28. A. whom **B.** where **C.** why **D.** who
Question 29. A. many **B.** much **C.** every **D.** another
Question 30. A. induce **B.** render **C.** make **D.** reach

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 31 to 35.

The term "virus" is derived from the Latin word for poison. or slime. It was originally applied to the noxious stench emanating from swamps that was thought to cause a variety of diseases in the centuries before microbes were discovered and specifically linked to illness. But it was not until almost the end of the nineteenth century that a true virus was proven to be the cause of a disease.

The **nature** of viruses made them impossible to detect for many years even after bacteria had been discovered and studied. Not only are viruses too small to be seen with a light microscope, they also cannot be detected through their biological activity, except as it occurs in conjunction with other organisms. In fact, viruses show no traces of biological activity by themselves. Unlike bacteria, **they** are not living agents in the strictest sense Viruses are very simple pieces of organic material composed only of nucleic acid, either DNA or RNA, enclosed in a coat of protein made up of simple structural units.(Some viruses also contain carbohydrates and lipids.)

They are parasites, requiring human, animal, or plant cells to live. The virus replicates by attaching to a cell and injecting its nucleic acid.' Once inside the cell, the DNA or RNA that contains the virus' genetic information takes over the cell's biological machinery, and the cell begins to manufacture viral proteins rather than its own.

(Adapted from A collection of TOEFL Reading comprehension 4)

Question 31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. New Developments in Viral Research **B.** Exploring the Causes of Disease
C. DNA: Nature's Building Block **D.** Understanding Viruses

Question 32. The author implies that bacteria were investigated earlier than viruses because____
A. bacteria are easier to detect **B.** bacteria are harder to eradicate
C. viruses are extremely poisonous **D.** viruses are found only in hot climates

Question 33. The word "**nature**" in paragraph 2 is Closest in meaning to _____.
A. Self-sufficiency **B.** Shapes **C.** Characteristics **D.** Speed

Question 34. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to _____
A. bacteria **B.** shapes **C.** traces **D.** viruses

Question 35. All of the following may be components of a virus EXCEPT____
A. RNA **B.** plant cells **C.** carbohydrates **D.** a coat of protein

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 36 to 42.

Three scales of temperature, each of which permits a precise measurement, are in current use: the Fahrenheit, Celsius, and Kelvin scales. These three different temperature scales were each developed by different people and have come to be used in different situations.

The scale that is most widely used by the general public in the United States is the Fahrenheit scale. In 1714, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, a German physicist who was living in Holland and operating an instrument business, developed a thermometer and the temperature scale that still carries his name. His original scale had two **fixed** points: 0° was the lowest temperature and 96° was what he believed was the normal temperature of the human body. Based on this scale, he calculated that the freezing point of water was 32°; in later studies, it was determined that the boiling point of water was 212°. The Fahrenheit scale came to be accepted as the standard measure of temperature in a number of countries. Today, however, the United States is the only major country in the world that still uses the Fahrenheit scale.

The scale that is in use in many other countries is the Celsius scale. Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer, developed a thermometer in 1741 that based temperatures on the freezing and boiling temperatures of water. On the thermometer that Celsius developed, however, 0° was used to indicate the boiling temperature of water, and 100° was used to indicate the freezing temperature of water. After his death, the scale was reversed by a friend, the biologist Carl von Linne. On the new scale after the reversal by von Linne, 0° indicated the freezing temperature of water, and 100° indicated the boiling temperature of water. At around the same time, a similar thermometer was being developed in France. After the French Revolution, the scale developed in France was **adopted** as part of the metric system in that country under the name centigrade, which means "a hundred units," and from there it spread worldwide. In 1948, an international agreement was made to rename the centigrade scale the Celsius scale in honor of the scientist who was first known to use a 100-degree scale, though it should be remembered that the scale that Celsius actually used himself was the reverse of today's scale.

A third scale, the Kelvin scale, is generally used today for scientific purposes. This scale was first suggested in 1854 by two English physicists: William Thomson, Lord Kelvin and James Prescott Joule. The Kelvin scale defines 0° as absolute zero, the temperature at which all atomic and molecular motion theoretically stops, and 100° separates the freezing point and boiling point of water, just as it does on the Celsius scale. On the Kelvin scale, with 0° equal to absolute zero, water freezes at 273°, and water boils at a temperature 100° higher. The Kelvin scale is well suited to some areas of scientific study because it does not have any negative values, yet **it** still maintains the 100° difference between the freezing point and boiling point of water that the Celsius scale has and can thus easily be converted to the Celsius scale by merely subtracting 273° from the temperature on the Kelvin scale.

(*Adapted from TOEFL Reading Practice by Deborah Philips*)

Question 36. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Temperature scales in use today. **B.** Comparison of temperature scales.
C. The origin of thermometers. **D.** The most common temperature scale.

Question 37. The word **fixed** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by ____.

A. ordered **B.** repaired **C.** established **D.** attached

Question 38. According to the passage, a temperature of 50° centigrade would be equal to ____.

A. 223° on the Kelvin scale **B.** 273° on the Kelvin scale
C. 323° on the Kelvin scale **D.** 373° on the Kelvin scale

Question 39. The word **adopted** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by ____.

A. taken on **B.** brought up **C.** looked upon **D.** turned down

Question 40. The word **it** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. the Kevin scale **B.** a negative value **C.** a scientific research **D.** a difference

Question 41. Which of the following is NOT true about the first Celsius scale, according to the passage?

A. It was developed by an astronomer from Sweden.
B. It came into use in the eighteenth century.
C. One hundred degrees separated the freezing and boiling temperatures of water on it.
D. On it, 0° indicated the temperature at which water freezes.

Question 42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. The Kelvin scale enjoys the largest popularity in the world today.
B. The Celsius scale in use was actually the original version.
C. In 1948, nations agreed to name the centigrade scale after the man who developed an earlier version of the scale.
D. Kevin, Fahrenheit and Celsius were working in cooperation to develop their own thermometers.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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. In the past, people don't (A) tend to pay (B) much attention to (C) leisure time activities, which is (D) very different from now.

Question 44. All the candidates (A) for the scholarship (B) will be equally treated regardless (C) of her (D) age, sex, or nationality.

Question 45. Much more satisfied (A) as evidence (B) are (C) some 5th century torsos of Athena found (D) at Athens.

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. He last visited London three years ago.

A. He has been in London for three years.
B. He hasn't visited London for three years.
C. He didn't visit London three years ago.
D. He was in London for three years.

Question 47. "Don't talk to strangers," my mother said to us.

A. My mother advised us to talk to strangers.
B. My mother insisted on talking to strangers.
C. My mother warned us against talking to strangers.
D. My mother asked us to talk to strangers.

Question 48. My grandfather was able to work on the field all day without eating.

A. My grandfather can work on the field all day without eating.
B. My grandfather may work on the field all day without eating.
C. My grandfather could work on the field all day without eating.
D. My grandfather would work on the field all day without eating.

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. Peter doesn't study hard and often gets bad marks. His mother hates that.

A. Peter wishes he would study hard and get good marks.
B. Peter's mother wishes he had studied hard and got good marks.
C. Peter's mother wishes he studied hard and got good marks.
D. In case Peter's mother wishes he studied hard, he will get good marks.

Question 50. Dave became a father. He felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

A. Were Dave to become a father himself, he would feel a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.
B. Only after Dave had become a father himself did he feel a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.
C. Had Dave become a father himself, he would have felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.
D. Not until he felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents did Dave become a father himself.

LIVEWORKSHEETS