

1. Rudyard Kipling was a famous British writer and poet. In 1910, he (1) a poem called “If—.” This poem offers guidance (2) how to act in a just and good way when faced with life’s challenges. For example, (3) hurtful enemies, it tells us not to respond with anger. Avoid (4) about revenge, says the speaker. Instead, we should (5) others in a gentle and mature way. It also tells us to pursue our dreams with a (6) and balanced attitude. (7), instead of giving up.

(8), do not feel sorry for yourself when things get challenging. The poem does not tell us why we should follow this advice (9) the last two lines. Here, the speaker explains that if we follow this guidance, we will eventually have the world in our hands. The poem teaches us that even if we meet with failure or sorrow, we should do (10) we can to overcome it. Kipling gives us these lessons in simple language and easily understood terms. This is why “If—” remains such a popular piece of writing after more than one hundred years.

- ( ) (1) (A) advised (B) published (C) indulged (D) extended
- ( ) (2) (A) excepting (B) following (C) regarding (D) during
- ( ) (3) (A) owing to (B) prior to (C) in the name of (D) in the face of
- ( ) (4) (A) thinking (B) think (C) thought (D) being thought
- ( ) (5) (A) stir up (B) make up (C) deal with (D) take advantage of
- ( ) (6) (A) beloved (B) sensitive (C) hostile (D) rational
- ( ) (7) (A) Lay out (B) Push forward (C) Put on (D) Hold on
- ( ) (8) (A) Nevertheless (B) Fortunately (C) Furthermore (D) Clearly
- ( ) (9) (A) between (B) until (C) before (D) after
- ( ) (10) (A) whatever (B) however (C) whenever (D) wherever

ANS:

2. In the poem “If—,” a father tries to tell his son how to live a good life. The poem begins with advice (1) how to act righteously. Remain calm when people are (2) toward you, the father says in the first stanza. And if people spread lies about you, remain honest. The second stanza focuses on pursuing one’s dreams. It suggests that it is good to have dreams, but making them come true requires action. Also, if your plans fail, you should do (3) you can to start again.

The third stanza explores mental toughness. After all, life is a game of chance, so sometimes you must bet everything in order to be successful. The fourth stanza then (4) personal relationships. It recommends that you interact with people from all (5) of life, but always keep a balanced world view. These important life lessons are why “If—” remains a popular poem to this day.

- ( ) (1) (A) following (B) excepting (C) regarding (D) during
- ( ) (2) (A) steady (B) beloved (C) wealthy (D) hostile
- ( ) (3) (A) whenever (B) whatever (C) whichever (D) wherever
- ( ) (4) (A) pushes forward (B) carries through (C) deals with (D) relies on
- ( ) (5) (A) circles (B) signs (C) walks (D) stages

ANS:

3. On the night before I started college, my father gave me a copy of a famous poem. (1) I like most about this poem is that it contains a lot of wisdom. It mainly (2) how people of honor should make the most of their time and their resources, and how they should treat others.

The poem also suggests that people should always hold on to their (3), no matter what happens. In other words, they should always try (4) they can to stay true to themselves and their

beliefs.

The poem assures people that if they can do this and (5) till the end, they can develop their characters and live a happy life. And I believe that if I can just do this, I too can be a better person.

- ( ) (1) (A) That (B) Whom (C) What (D) Which
- ( ) (2) (A) deals with (B) puts an end to (C) picks itself up (D) moves on
- ( ) (3) (A) dishonesty (B) integrity (C) hostility (D) wealth
- ( ) (4) (A) whenever (B) whoever (C) wherever (D) whatever
- ( ) (5) (A) lay out (B) focus on (C) push up (D) push forward

ANS:

4. For his eighteenth birthday, John received a poem from his father. It was so special that he didn't put it down (1) he'd read it several times. Filled with wisdom, the poem basically told him how he might cope with (2) life might throw in his way. First, it offered guidance on how to act (3) misfortune, trouble, or tragedy. It also had very useful suggestions on how to handle others' (4) and negativity. (5), and perhaps most importantly, it showed how he could make the most of his time.

Needless to say, the poem has helped John a lot in life. If he had not received it all those years ago, he wouldn't be the man he is today.

- ( ) (1) (A) since (B) until (C) so (D) because
- ( ) (2) (A) whatever (B) wherever (C) whenever (D) whomever
- ( ) (3) (A) in the face of (B) instead of (C) in spite of (D) in honor of
- ( ) (4) (A) modesty (B) honesty (C) perseverance (D) hostility
- ( ) (5) (A) However (B) Otherwise (C) Furthermore (D) Instead

ANS:

5. Two years ago, I never gave much thought to where online news came from. As a result, I was probably often (1) into thinking false reports were true. I frequently (2) fake headlines (2) breaking news and read many weird articles involving famous people or aliens, etc. Most of this fake news, (3) I was exposed to almost daily, reached me via social media. A lot of it came (4) the form of links or videos posted by friends, and I regularly even passed these on to others.

When I learned that fake news had actually led to people committing suicide, I took a new approach to online information. I stopped sharing online articles provided by unknown sites (5) I myself would be spreading untruths and only consulted reliable news sources for all the latest reports. I made a real effort to say no to fake news.

- ( ) (1) (A) attempted (B) evaluated (C) deceived (D) stranded
- ( ) (2) (A) stirred; up (B) kept; in mind (C) mistook; for (D) criticized; for
- ( ) (3) (A) which (B) that (C) what (D) how
- ( ) (4) (A) for (B) in (C) from (D) beyond
- ( ) (5) (A) lest (B) for fear that (C) so that (D) until

ANS:

6. It was the late 1990s, and our baby daughter, Ruth, was scheduled to receive her MMR shot. Just days before we visited the clinic, however, a frightening article appeared in a well-known medical (1). This was by a scientist who claimed to have (2) some research on the MMR vaccine and concluded that it might cause autism! The media then took up the story and left parents nationwide\* (3) about how the vaccine might affect their children. In addition, these sensational\* reports (4) lots of anger and protest among the public.

Needless to say, we were just as reluctant to take our baby Ruth in for the shot (5) she became autistic, too. In the end, we decided against the vaccine, and months later, poor Ruth died of measles\*. Afterward, we realized the media had blown everything out of proportion\* with their irresponsible\* reporting. It might have been fake news, but the consequences were very real.

- ( ) (1) (A) biography (B) representative (C) illustration (D) journal
- ( ) (2) (A) conducted (B) defined (C) deceived (D) shattered
- ( ) (3) (A) shocking and worrying (B) to shock and worry (C) shocked and worried (D) shock and worry
- ( ) (4) (A) fell for (B) stirred up (C) came across (D) appealed to
- ( ) (5) (A) for fear of (B) lest (C) so that (D) in order that

ANS:

7. Fake news can often make people believe something that's not true. Unfortunately, media reports that (1) the public can also have serious consequences.

In 2018, for example, tourists were trapped at a Japanese airport during a typhoon. Due to false reports, many people were then tricked (2) thinking the government in China somehow managed to get their people home safely. This, in turn, created the belief (3) the Taiwanese government wasn't doing enough to assist its own citizens. Social media users criticized Taiwan's leaders and the local media, (4) confirming whether the reports were true, began circulating similar stories.

The tragic result was that a Taiwanese official working in Japan ended up taking his own life. He committed suicide lest he (5) further dishonor\* to his nation.

This just shows what an impact fake news can have on people and how important it is that we learn to spot and stop it.

- ( ) (1) (A) extend (B) mislead (C) evacuate (D) cite
- ( ) (2) (A) for (B) into (C) against (D) over
- ( ) (3) (A) which (B) what (C) where (D) that
- ( ) (4) (A) in an attempt to (B) due to (C) in addition to (D) prior to
- ( ) (5) (A) will bring (B) brought (C) bring (D) might bring

ANS:

8. Fake news has long been in existence, but the Internet has recently made creating and sharing it much easier. As a result, online users are often (1) by untrue headlines and reports.

Although fake news comes (2) many forms, false reporting is usually the most common. This occurs when reporters write stories based on unreliable sources, or when the news deliberately contains false information in order to influence people's behavior or opinions, or to make them support a certain politician or cause. To avoid (3) fake news, we must know how to identify authentic news. One feature of genuine reporting is that the author's or journalist's name is always mentioned. (4) characteristic of authentic articles is that they list multiple primary sources. Still another feature of such reliable reports is that they appear on recognized and trusted news sites.

In today's age of news overload, we must watch out for fake news lest we (5) fooled by it. Only with due diligence can we avoid being misled by false information. And that's the truth!

( ) (1) (A) deceived (B) illustrated (C) cited (D) extended  
( ) (2) (A) to (B) in (C) across (D) on  
( ) (3) (A) voting for (B) laying out (C) refusing to (D) falling for  
( ) (4) (A) The other (B) Other (C) Another (D) The rest  
( ) (5) (A) are (B) be (C) were (D) will be

ANS:

9. What does writer Rudyard Kipling have to do with camping? He was a man who believed people should do (1) they can to spend time in nature to give themselves a sense of peace. His steady love for the outdoors and wild creatures of the world was (2) into works such as *The Jungle Book*. Years later, Elizabeth Hold decided to use themes from that work when she was (3) the plans for Camp Mowglis, a summer camp for boys in New Hampshire. Buildings at the camp are named after *Jungle Book* characters, such as Baloo the bear and Akela the wolf.

(4), Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scouts, a youth outdoor activities group, used themes and names from *The Jungle Book*, too. Adult leaders in the Scouts take their names from *Jungle Book* characters, and often Scout meetings begin (5) games taken from the pages of the book. To this day, Kipling's influence on youth in the outdoors continues.

( ) (1) (A) whomever (B) whoever (C) whichever (D) whatever  
( ) (2) (A) defined (B) translated (C) deceived (D) possessed  
( ) (3) (A) pushing forward (B) stirring up (C) laying out (D) falling for  
( ) (4) (A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Therefore (D) Instead  
( ) (5) (A) against (B) by (C) with (D) from

ANS:

10. “Formosa” is a popular unofficial name for Taiwan, but many people don’t know that there is another Formosa in Argentina. While Portuguese (1) are believed to have given Taiwan the name “Ilha Formosa,” which means “beautiful island,” it was Spanish explorers who named an area in South America “Formosa.” They thought the area possessed (2) beauty that they decided to stay there. The Asian and Argentinian Formosas are roughly the same distance from the equator. (3), they sit on the exact opposite side of the world from each other. However, the two Formosas are still (4) in some ways. For example, Taiwan is home to many mountains and valleys. On the contrary, most of Argentina’s Formosa, which is twice the (5) of Taiwan, is fairly flat. Thanks to those who explored the globe hundreds of years ago, people can now pay a visit to two “beautiful” lands. Which Formosa do you think they should visit first?

( ) (1) (A) plains (B) sailors (C) cores (D) journals  
( ) (2) (A) so (B) too (C) such (D) very  
( ) (3) (A) What’s more (B) In short (C) Even so (D) Therefore  
( ) (4) (A) pushing forward (B) in existence (C) heating up (D) worlds apart  
( ) (5) (A) age (B) size (C) amount (D) number

ANS: