

## READING: GRAMMAR

51. To get the job you want, you have to have \_\_\_\_\_ confidence in your abilities.

- A. a great deal of
- B. the greatest deal
- C. greater deal
- D. to a great deal

52. \_\_\_\_\_ this matter is, we must discuss the other items on the agenda first.

- A. Even though important
- B. As important
- C. Although important
- D. Important as

53. Because of his excellent research work, Professor Samson is \_\_\_\_\_ by his colleagues.

- A. high regard
- B. regarding highly
- C. highly regarded
- D. regarding high

54. I have many difficult responsibilities in my job, but \_\_\_\_\_ duties is dealing with unsatisfied clients.

- A. the one most challenged
- B. most challenged one
- C. one mostly challenging
- D. one of the most challenging

55. Since Owen started his new job, not once \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

- A. has he arrived
- B. he does arrive
- C. he arrives
- D. he has arrived

56. The car manufacturers recommend that the tires \_\_\_\_\_ regularly, at least every ten years.

- A. replacement
- B. to replace
- C. be replaced
- D. are to replace

57. After Alex missed so many classes, no one expected \_\_\_\_\_ so quickly.

- A. to catch him up
- B. him to catch up
- C. him caught up
- D. catching him up

58. Some people still prefer writing down notes by hand \_\_\_\_\_ them on a device.

- A. to type
- B. typing
- C. than type
- D. to typing

## READING: GRAMMAR

59. Susan \_\_\_\_ well on her own, but she is also a good team member.

- A. only works
- B. doesn't work
- C. not only works
- D. doesn't work only

60. Since repairs \_\_\_\_ on the phone network, we have been unable to contact clients.

- A. have been started
- B. are starting
- C. have to start
- D. started

61. Georgia has written seven assignments this semester, \_\_\_\_ was awarded a top grade.

- A. which each
- B. each of them
- C. which each of them
- D. each of which

62. "I called Jane but there was no reply."  
"She \_\_\_\_ her lunch break at the moment."

- A. might be taking
- B. could take
- C. should have taken
- D. may be taken

63. \_\_\_\_ traffic is heavy at this time, the subway seems like the best option.

- A. Having given
- B. Giving that
- C. Given that
- D. To give

64. One thing I definitely won't miss about university are the long hours \_\_\_\_ and all the exams.

- A. in studying privately
- B. to study privately
- C. to studying private
- D. of private study

65. I sent in my job application last month, but the company \_\_\_\_ send me a reply.

- A. hasn't yet
- B. has yet to
- C. isn't as yet
- D. hadn't as yet

66. Sandra is very proud that a relative of \_\_\_\_ once worked with Albert Einstein.

- A. herself
- B. hers
- C. her
- D. she

## READING: CLOZE

This passage is about sandstone rocks in an area of Montana, USA.

Sandstone rock formations are the result of natural processes occurring over millions of years. In areas where prehistoric rivers flowed slower or remained stagnant, grains of sand suspended in the water gradually sank to the (67) and accumulated. (68) time, the weight of overlying sand layers compressed the lower layers, (69) them into solid stone. The rivers (70) dried up, and the exposed rock was shaped by wind erosion.

At Medicine Rocks, in Montana, stunning sandstone rock formations, (71) as 'sandstone pillars' dot the landscape, (72) heights of up to 80 feet. These were used by Native Americans as look-out points for hunting bison. In (73) to their practical value, the pillars also took on metaphysical significance for the tribes, probably on account of their distinctive color and dramatic shapes.

Because sandstone is soft enough to carve, (74) strong enough to retain its shape, it has long been favored by sculptors. At Medicine Rocks, the tribespeople were no less creative in using the sandstone pillars as (75) of artistic expression. You can still (76) thousands of petroglyphs that were engraved into the stone, including names, line drawings, and odes commemorating historic battles and events.

67.	A. side B. surface	C. top D. bottom
68.	A. On B. During	C. Over D. At
69.	A. turning B. producing	C. switching D. increasing
70.	A. deliberately B. respectively	C. accordingly D. eventually
71.	A. referred B. known	C. branded D. called
72.	A. gaining B. touching	C. reaching D. completing
73.	A. addition B. consideration	C. spite D. preference
74.	A. yet B. as	C. so D. despite
75.	A. a route B. a prospect	C. an approach D. a means
76.	A. draw up B. count on	C. see to D. make out

## READING: CLOZE

**This passage is about hummingbirds.**

The way hummingbirds fly is truly remarkable. Their wings beat around 50 times (77) second, fast enough to (78) in a continuous, audible hum – hence the (79). This rapid wing flapping, combined with the birds' light body weight, allows them to hover in a stationary position in mid-air and position (80) alongside flowers while drawing off nectar, their principal food source, (81) their beaks.

In windy conditions, hummingbirds instinctively alter the angle of their wings, broaden their wing strokes, and spread out their tail feathers. In this way, the birds resist the force of the wind and remain in a (82) position next to the flower from which they are feeding, without being blown away by sudden (83).

Hummingbirds can also pull off complex aerial maneuvers in mid-flight, such as swooping and revolving in mid-air. Males perform these impressive stunts in (84) to attract females. (85) to the high energy expended in doing so, males tend to be smaller than females. This means their overall metabolic needs are lower, and they can therefore (86) more frequently in the energetic courtship displays.

77.	A. per	C. the
	B. in	D. over
78.	A. make	C. result
	B. lead	D. give
79.	A. birds	C. sound
	B. speed	D. name
80.	A. it	C. itself
	B. them	D. themselves
81.	A. on	C. through
	B. at	D. by
82.	A. steady	C. changeable
	B. mobile	D. stuck
83.	A. strikes	C. gusts
	B. air	D. actions
84.	A. hopes	C. effort
	B. order	D. purpose
85.	A. Considering	C. Resulting
	B. Owing	D. Providing
86.	A. enroll	C. engage
	B. apply	D. involve

## READING: VOCABULARY

87. The hackers broke into the government computer system and \_\_\_\_ secret information.

- A. obtained
- B. consented
- C. awarded
- D. deprived

88. The team will need to win the next game to \_\_\_\_ a place in next year's competition.

- A. enforce
- B. reinforce
- C. vindicate
- D. secure

89. The event \_\_\_\_ to be a lot more successful than we had expected.

- A. came across
- B. turned out
- C. fell through
- D. took on

90. Paul may lack formal qualifications, but he has \_\_\_\_ experience in the field.

- A. considerable
- B. widespread
- C. commonplace
- D. excessive

91. You need at least a high school certificate to \_\_\_\_ the entry requirements for this college.

- A. attend
- B. replenish
- C. correspond
- D. fulfill

92. Newer computer program designs are not \_\_\_\_ better than the old versions.

- A. imminently
- B. necessarily
- C. utterly
- D. shortly

93. There are many jobs that \_\_\_\_ communicating regularly in English.

- A. entail
- B. consist
- C. order
- D. represent

94. Everyone seemed to hold a different \_\_\_\_ of view on the matter.

- A. opinion
- B. attitude
- C. point
- D. stance

## READING: VOCABULARY

95. Reusing paper helps to reduce the \_\_\_\_ of waste.

- A. constraint
- B. appeal
- C. volume
- D. intensity

96. It \_\_\_\_ to me that there was a better way to go about my work.

- A. struck
- B. occurred
- C. transpired
- D. arose

97. You must sign each page of the contract for it to be legally \_\_\_\_.

- A. vibrant
- B. valid
- C. innovative
- D. prominent

98. For this job position, successful applicants are required to be \_\_\_\_ with advanced computing.

- A. specialized
- B. knowing
- C. apparent
- D. familiar

99. The project must be finished by tomorrow, so we can't \_\_\_\_ to waste any more time.

- A. afford
- B. permit
- C. approve
- D. condone

100. \_\_\_\_ of the stricter anti-pollution proposals claim they will vastly improve public health.

- A. Adversaries
- B. Rivals
- C. Advocates
- D. Detractors

101. I accidentally deleted the file, so I had to start writing the assignment again from \_\_\_\_.

- A. match
- B. batch
- C. patch
- D. scratch

102. The college is still some way from \_\_\_\_ its goal of increasing exam pass rates by 50%.

- A. arising
- B. receiving
- C. preceding
- D. accomplishing

# READING

## This passage is about ocean cartography.

Sea and ocean floors are invisible, since deep water absorbs light waves. The first attempts to put together images of these vast areas therefore involved using another form of wave: that of sound. Decades ago, ocean cartographers used sonar equipment mounted on ships to gather data about the topography of sea and ocean floors. This data was incomplete, however, and sometimes unreliable. The ships could only survey the ocean surface one thin strip at a time. Furthermore, large deep-sea shoals of fish often interfered with the sonar signals, the fish's massed bodies blocking the sound waves. Nevertheless, these early investigations furthered our understanding of plate tectonics, revealing the huge cracks in the ocean floor that connect with those on land to form the edges of tectonic plates.

The 1980s saw the arrival of more advanced sonar technologies, including "multi-beam" sonar. This allows ships to map not just a narrow strip of sea floor directly beneath, but the expanses to either side as well. This technology led to another remarkable discovery: the millions of sunken ships scattered across the sea and ocean floors, many of whose cargoes were still intact and were duly salvaged.

The latest breakthrough in mapping sea and ocean floors is 'altimetry', a technique used to calculate the height of the ocean surface. Satellites positioned at a specific height bounce radio waves off the ocean surface and measure the distance they travel. Areas where the surface is slightly raised indicate the presence of submerged mountains called 'seamounts'. The 10,000 seamounts so far discovered together represent an ecologically interesting habitat – one that adds up to an area about the size of Europe! – that has so far remained largely unexplored.

103. What is the main purpose of this passage?
  - A. to evaluate the different kinds of wave scientists use to make maps
  - B. to criticize research into what lies at the bottom of seas and oceans
  - C. to discuss the development of new navigational technology for ships
  - D. to describe scientists' attempts to work out the surface area of the ocean
104. What caused early cartography equipment to give inaccurate information?
  - A. The equipment used light instead of sound waves.
  - B. The sound waves did not pass through water.
  - C. Groups of fish got in the way of the signal.
  - D. There were too many cracks in the ocean floor.
105. What is the advantage of "multi-beam" sonar?
  - A. It specifically focuses on areas below the ship.
  - B. Its signals concentrate on a narrow strip of land.
  - C. It increases the area that can be mapped.
  - D. It can prevent ships from losing their cargo.
106. What does **whose** refer to in the third sentence of the second paragraph?
  - A. ships
  - B. floors
  - C. technologies
  - D. breakthroughs
107. What does 'altimetry' measure?
  - A. the strength of radio waves passing through water
  - B. how far radio waves travel beneath the ocean
  - C. how deep a body of water is
  - D. the height of the ocean surface
108. What can be inferred about altimetry?
  - A. It may lead to discoveries in the field of environmental studies.
  - B. It allows researchers to construct images of ocean floors and continents.
  - C. It offers a more effective alternative to sonar technology.
  - D. It has so far only been used to study a small area.

# READING

## This passage is about biometric sensors.

There are already a range of wearable sensors that can provide continuous data about aspects of the wearer's body, such as heart rate, temperature, and blood sugar concentration. These 'biometric' devices are available to health-conscious consumers, but their main application is in the field of medicine, as they allow doctors to closely monitor patients' sensitive biological states. Most sensors fit onto the surface of the skin, but newer designs can actually be implanted underneath it. Shaped like thin lengths of thread, these implantable sensors can be sewn into muscle tissue, using the same straightforward techniques surgeons already use to stitch up open wounds. The thread-like sensors are also highly flexible, meaning they bend with the patient's movement, instead of restricting it, and do not become dislodged.

Some sensors are coated in an electrically conductive substance. The flow of electricity along the thread rises or falls depending on various factors. For example, physical pressure can cause the flow of electricity to become restricted. A low power reading can therefore indicate that too much strain is being placed on the part of the body where the sensor is located. This can be vital in protecting victims of recent skin and tissue damage. The patient can be alerted the instant some movement or posture risks tearing the tender new tissue growing over a wound that has yet to heal fully.

Other threads can siphon internal fluid samples into containers outside the body, so that these samples can be used for biochemical analysis. Compared to traditional methods of collecting fluid samples (e.g. using a syringe), not only is this new technique much more effective, but it also involves more convenience for the practitioner, not to mention less discomfort for the patient.

109. What is the purpose of this passage?
  - A. to warn of the dangers of some sensors
  - B. to compare the effectiveness of different kinds of sensors
  - C. to discuss the need for further medical research
  - D. to describe the range of functions of implanted sensors
110. What is different about the new type of biometric sensor?
  - A. They can be positioned inside a patient's body.
  - B. They can be used to surgically repair open wounds.
  - C. They are appealing to consumers as well as doctors.
  - D. They can be used by ordinary people, without a doctor.
111. What happens if a patient is in danger of damaging a part of his or her body?
  - A. The sensor becomes dislodged.
  - B. The sensor's power reading increases.
  - C. Less electricity flows through the sensor.
  - D. Movement in that area is restricted by the sensor.
112. Which word could best replace **tender** in paragraph 2?
  - A. medical
  - B. delicate
  - C. internal
  - D. tough
113. How do sensors assist in biochemical analysis?
  - A. They can be incorporated into medical syringes.
  - B. They introduce key chemical substances into the body.
  - C. They perform chemical tests inside the body.
  - D. They remove small amounts of fluid for testing.
114. What can we infer about the new design of sensor?
  - A. It is popular with medical professionals and those they treat.
  - B. It has led to a reduction in the number of people who suffer injuries.
  - C. It can only be used to measure one aspect of a person's biological state.
  - D. It is difficult for doctors to use effectively.

# READING

## This passage is about languages in the field of science.

Scientists have traditionally published their work in one specific language, and for good reason. For centuries, all scientific discoveries were written up in Latin, allowing scholars from all over Europe to share their knowledge. Later on, it was German that served this purpose; today, it is English. A shared language has always been crucial for cooperation among scientists. With the relentless global spread of English, however, it is becoming increasingly evident that monolingualism and the exclusion of other languages can be counterproductive.

Now that English is predominant, other languages have taken a back seat, with potentially disastrous results. In 2004, at the height of the deadly H5N1 flu virus outbreak, key research received scant attention from the scientific community, simply because it was reported in Chinese. The only foreign-language science papers published in mainstream scientific journals are those that are accompanied by an English translation, but this hardly represents a comprehensive sample of all the science that matters.

It may be that the time has come to promote multilingualism in the field of science. Besides ensuring that important scientific work does not go unheeded, this could also bring many other benefits. Using a second language has been shown to encourage more deliberate and systematic thinking, while working in a native language can encourage greater flexibility and creativity. Scientists working in a multi-lingual setting could therefore have the best of both worlds. Furthermore, a greater emphasis on language variety might ensure that non-Anglophone scientists do not neglect their own languages. It would be a great shame if these languages did not keep up with new specialist terminology constantly being coined in English, thus losing their relevance in the scientific field.

115. What is the purpose of this passage?
  - A. to advocate the importance of multilingualism in science
  - B. to criticize the widespread use of English in science journals
  - C. to describe the historical need for an international language
  - D. to reject calls for scientists to publish articles in their own language
116. What does the writer mainly describe in paragraph 1?
  - A. the disadvantages of multiple languages in science
  - B. the unique features of English as a scientific language
  - C. the long history of scientists using a common language
  - D. important scientific discoveries that are reported in Latin
117. Why does the writer mention research on the H5N1 virus?
  - A. to suggest the dangers of ignoring scientific work that is not in English
  - B. to congratulate scientists battling infectious diseases
  - C. to criticize the quality of research conducted at that time
  - D. to illustrate the importance of scientific work published in English
118. According to the passage, what is true about papers in popular scientific journals?
  - A. Their biggest readership is in non-English speaking countries.
  - B. They must be translated if not originally written in English.
  - C. They include research on every single scientific subject.
  - D. They do not receive much attention from professional scientists.
119. According to the writer, what is one benefit of multilingualism for scientists?
  - A. They can combine creative and logical modes of thinking.
  - B. They can share their ideas and discoveries.
  - C. They can be more flexible in their work schedules.
  - D. They can draw greater public attention to their work.
120. What does the writer imply about languages that are not used by scientists?
  - A. They are ruined by constant change.
  - B. They are better used for other purposes.
  - C. They become outdated in the field.
  - D. They quickly become irrelevant and die out.