

The following text is for questions 1 to 4.

The Big Basket Building in Newark, Ohio, was built as the headquarters of the Longaberger Company, an American manufacturer of handcrafted maple wood baskets and other lifestyle products. It is one of the most famous examples of novelty architecture, in which buildings are designed to mimic or represent objects associated with their functions.

In the case of Big Basket Building. It was designed to replicate the company's best selling product, the Medium Market Basket, but 160 times larger.

Architects had initially proposed designs that were merely suggestive of a basket, until the company's founder Dave Longaberger pointed to one of the baskets and told them to "make it look exactly like that".

The 180,000 sq. ft. building cost \$30 m to construct and was completed in 1997. It is 7-stories tall with a central atrium and glass ceiling to provide natural light. It is topped by two steel handles, each weighing 75 tons, which are fitted with heating elements to prevent them from freezing and so protecting the glass atrium below from falling ice. On each side of the top of the building are two gold-leaf-painted "Longaberger" tags measuring 25x7 ft.

(adopted from : https://www.designing buildings.co.uk/wiki/The_Big_Basket (17th November 2018))

1. The text mostly tells about the ... of the building.
 - A. design
 - B. facilities
 - C. philosophy
 - D. development
2. What protects the glass ceiling from the snow?
 - A. The two handles.
 - B. The heater elements.
 - C. The glass thickness.
 - D. The leaf-painted tags.
3. From the text we know that the building
 - A. uses wood for the most of the materials
 - B. weighs around 75 tons for both handles
 - C. had originally designed as another product
 - D. looks similar to the company best selling basket
4. "It is 7-stories tall with a central atrium and glass ceiling to provide natural light." (Paragraph 4) The sentence implies that
 - A. the ceiling is 7-stories tall
 - B. the ceiling emits its own lights
 - C. the atrium gets lighting from the sun
 - D. the building only uses natural lightning

The following text is for questions 5 to 8

A heron was walking sedately along the bank of a stream, its eyes on the clear water and its long neck and pointed bill ready to snap up a likely morsel for its breakfast. The clear water swarmed with fish, but Master Heron was hard to please that morning.

"No small fry for me," he said. "Such scanty fare is not fit for a heron."

Now a fine young perch swam near.

"No indeed," said the Heron. "I wouldn't even trouble to open my beak for anything like that!"

As the sun rose, the fish left the shallow water near the shore and swam below into the cool depths toward the middle. The Heron saw no more fish, and very glad was it at last to breakfast on a tiny snail.

Adopted from : <http://read.gov/aesop/015.html> (17th November 2018)

5. The text tells us about a heron which
 - A. prefered to eat snails
 - B. had no food to eat
 - C. had to eat so much fish
 - D. was selective about its meal
6. Why did the heron not immediately catch anything for its meal?
 - A. It was waiting for its meal time.
 - B. It saw nothing at the river bank.
 - C. It was looking for the best food.
 - D. It was waiting for another heron.
7. What happened to the heron at the end?
 - A. It went home without anything to eat.
 - B. It only had less food for its breakfast.
 - C. It managed to get few fish for its breakfast.
 - D. It went to another river bank to catch fish.
8. "Master Heron was hard to please that morning." (paragraph one)
The underlined can be replaced by
 - A. lure
 - B. attract
 - C. seduce
 - D. satisfy

The following text is for questions 9 to 12.

Last holiday, my family and I decided to spend our time in a village which is famous for their wooden craft. We had planned this for a month because we just moved to a new house and wanted to look for new home decorations. We left early since we wanted to visit our relatives after the visit.

At the village, we were amazed by the diversity of the crafts we saw. We could discover find small toys, unique boxes and furniture. Several shops also offered a quick lesson on crafting. I had a chance to learn how to make a simple wooden craft in a workshop. In the meantime, my family went to look for several crafts to decorate our house. We spent quite some time in the village.

Satisfied with my lesson in the workshop, I decided to find the others. However, I couldn't find them. Then, I decided to go to the parking lot. To my surprise, I saw my car moving slowly from its place. I yelled and waved while chasing the car. The car stopped and someone I didn't know came out. Then I heard someone called me behind the parking lot. That was my family. I felt embarrassed and then apologized to the people in the car that I had chased.

9. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. Various crafts are made by the village people.
 - B. The writer's family bought crafts from the village.
 - C. The writer and his family did different activities in the village.
 - D. The writer and his family decided to go to a village.
10. Why did the writer decide to go to the parking lot?
 - A. He wanted to look for his car.
 - B. He thought he would find his family there.
 - C. He needed to rest after his crafting lesson.
 - D. He supposed to wait for the others there.
11. What can we infer about the village?
 - A. It has a school for wood crafting.
 - B. It produces many wood crafts.
 - C. Only few people visit the village.
 - D. Most tourists come to learn wood crafting.
12. The writer ... for the others for quite some time before deciding to go to a parking lot.
 - A. looks
 - B. looked
 - C. had looked
 - D. looking

The following text is for questions 13 to 16.

Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kaempferi*) gets its name from its resemblance to a spider. It has an orange body with white spots on its legs. The short, stubby eye stalks are located on the front of the carapace and two thin spines stick out between them. Short, tiny tubercles also cover the carapace. In male specimens, the limbs on which the claws are located become longer than its other limbs.

Japanese spider crab is one of the largest living arthropods. Fully grown it can reach a leg span of 12 feet (3.7 m), a body size (carapace width) of 15 inches (38 cm) and weigh as much as 44 pounds (20 kg). The width of the oval-shaped and vertically rounded shell can reach up to 12-inches (30 cm) and can be up to 16 inches (41 cm) long. Males are larger than the females.

Japanese spider crabs are omnivorous and scavenge for food. In its natural habitat it feeds on shellfish and dead animals. They can eat algae, plants, molluscs and small fish, catching and tearing up the meat in their powerful pincers. Their long legs enable them to move quickly and stalk their prey.

Japanese spider crabs are not active hunters, live at deep depths and do not have many predators. Their sensory systems are not as acute as those of many other decapods.

13. Paragraph one talks about
 - A. Japanese spider crab's diet
 - B. a general view of Japanese spider crabs
 - C. the behaviour of Japanese spider crabs
 - D. the measurements of Japanese spider crabs
14. How does Japanese spider crabs get its name?
 - A. They look like spiders.
 - B. They hunt like spiders.
 - C. They like to eat spiders.
 - D. They products webs.
15. How do few predators probably affect the Japanese spider crab?
 - A. They have more food sources.
 - B. They can maintain their population.
 - C. They could emerge to the sea surface.
 - D. They have to move to a new habitat regularly.
16. Japanese spider crabs can move quickly their long legs.
 - A. although
 - B. as results
 - C. in spite of
 - D. due to

The followig text is for questions 17 to 20.

How to Use Hair Straightener at Home

Applying hair straightener at home is not as tough as flying a rocket. However, you still need to pay attention when using it. Here is a simple step-by- step guide for you.

1. Wash off your hair with good conditioning shampoo. Blow-dry it after wash. Use a smoothing and conditioning shampoo when you have frizzy thick hair. For thin hair, you should use products that help increasing the volume. Give your hair a towel dry after wash and follow with the blow dry. When drying the hair, do it from the roots to the tips. Comb your hair well and detangle unmanagable hair. This make the first step of hair straightening.
2. The next step is to apply a hear protection spray. Do no compromise this step, and also do not opt for a cheaper product for the same. Avoid applying the serum onto roots as it would make hair greasy. Heat protection is inevitable when you look for hassle-free straightening.
3. While making the hair ready for straightening, divide the hair into layers, strands and sections. This would enable you focusing each part of the hair equally.
4. Set the iron into correct temperature. It mainly depends on the length of the hair. Follow the manual guide minutely.
5. Leave an inch from the root and start straightening. Straighten one layer of hair at a time. This way repeat the method for each of the strands and layers.
6. Stop the process immediately if you discover any sizzle or steam at hair.

7. See yourself at mirror and enjoy the new hairstyle.

Adopted from : [//www.stylecraze.com/articles/hair-straightener-safely-at-home/#gref](https://www.stylecraze.com/articles/hair-straightener-safely-at-home/#gref) (17th November 2018)

17. Step one is about ...
- A. The effect of shampoo to certain types of hair
 - B. The way to choose good conditioning shampoo
 - C. The preparations before using the hair straightener
 - D. The reason of blow-drying before straightening the hair
18. Why should you apply heat protection spray?
- A. To straighten our hair faster
 - B. To make our hair root greasy
 - C. To keep our hair from over heating
 - D. To help maintain the straightener's hair
19. What shampoo should you use if you have thin hair?
- A. Black shampoo
 - B. Conditioning shampoo
 - C. Thickening shampoo
 - D. Smoothing shampoo
20. "... do it from the roots to the tips." (step one)
- The word 'it' refers to
- A. washing the hair
 - B. combing the hair
 - C. smoothing the hair
 - D. blow drying the hair

The following text is for questions 21 to 23.

One of the best ways to enjoy the New Year is watching fireworks displays. That was Dio, Feri and I did last New Year's eve. However, instead joining the crowd in the city square, we decided to watch the fireworks from the hill. We camped on the hill with clear vision of the square so we could enjoy the fireworks exclusively.

We arrived at the hill before dark and set our tent. We spent our time waiting for the new year by playing games and singing. It was really fun.

It was almost evening so we started to make a bonfire. Unfortunately, none of us remembered to bring the lighter. However, instead sending one of us returning to get one, Dio proposed a challenge. Since we are scout members, Dio challenged us to make fire from sticks. The winner, who managed to light the bonfire first, would be treated by the losers. Feri and I accepted the challenge.

Half an hour had passed since we started the challenge, but none had managed to light the bonfire. Feri was the one to make a fire, but it died immediately. Dio hasn't even managed to create any smokes. I decided to gather more dry grass so my fire would last. Eventually, I managed to light the bonfire. The losers weren't even frustated about their lost since we needed the fire so badly. We enjoyed the rest of the evening barbeque and watched the fireworks too.

21. What is the main idea of paragraph four?
- A. The boys made the fire

- B. The writer managed to light the fire
 - C. The losers felt sad about the competition
 - D. The boys enjoyed the New Year's eve
22. From the text we know that
- A. Dio initially wanted to get the lighter
 - B. the writer was the last to make the fire
 - C. the writer would be treated by the others
 - D. the boys set their camp in the evening
23. "We camped on the hill with clear vision of the square..." The underline word is similar in meaning to
- A. image
 - B. purpose
 - C. radiance
 - D. explosion

The following text is for questions 24 to 26.

Desert rose is the colloquial name given to roselike formations of crystal clusters of gypsum or baryte which include abundant and sand grains. The 'petals' are crystals flattened on the crystallographic axis, fanning open in radiating flattened crystal clusters.

Gypsum is an evaporite, which means its crystals form during the evaporation of water. The crystals are shaped like prisms or flat plates, and can grow up to 1 metre. Gypsum can appear as transparent crystals (satin spar); granular and compact masses (alabaster); and in rosette-shaped aggregates called desert roses.

Some even form large clusters comprised of many small rosette crystals which are the colour of sand and usually brown. In order for gypsum rosettes to form they must have an arid environment, a large source of CaSO_4 (calcium sulfate) and a seasonal fluctuation of water. In terms of geological time gypsum rosettes form very rapidly in that they form in tens to hundreds of years. This would explain their abundance across the world.

The rosette crystal habit tends to occur when the crystals form in arid sandy conditions, such as the evaporation of a shallow salt basin. The crystals form a circular array of flat plates, giving the rock a shape similar to a rose blossom. Gypsum roses usually have better defined, sharper edges than baryte roses.

Calestine and other bladed evaporite minerals may also form rosette clusters. They can appear either as a single rose-like bloom or as clusters of blooms, with most sizes ranging from pea sized to 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter.

(Adopted from: <http://www.geologyin.com/2017/06/how-do-desert-roses-form.html> (17 th November 2018))

24. The text tells us about
- A. crystals
 - B. flowers
 - C. deserts
 - D. stones
25. What causes a desert rose form?
- A. Heat
 - B. Cold

- C. Wind
 - D. Abrasion
26. "... which include abundant sand grains." The underlined word can be replaced by
- A. plenty
 - B. meagre
 - C. adequate
 - D. moderate

The following text is for questions 27 to 29.

My sister, Melly, is a patisserie. Patisserie is commonly known as pastry chef. Pastry chef is responsible for making dessert course such as cakes, bread, candies, and frozen desserts. My sister is an especially talented Boulanger or baker. She is very good with bread, cakes, and breakfast pastries.

My sister quite small. She is 156 cm tall and also pretty thin. You will often mistake her for a teenager is she is not in her chef uniform. She always wears a unique bracelet most of her time. It's a silver bracelet with candy-like ornament in the middle. I gave her the bracelet as a present for her graduation as a patisserie. She likes it very much.

My sister works for a four-star restaurant. She has worked there for 3 years. During her work there, she has created her signature dish. She calls it espresso chocolate cake. It's perfectly rectangular chocolate cake in which the middle part of the cake is a layer of original espresso cream. It is one of the most requested dishes in her restaurant.

27. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To tell how to be a patisserie.
 - B. To describe the writer's sister.
 - C. To tell the writer's sister's experience.
 - D. To give information about desserts.
28. What is the main idea of paragraph three?
- A. Melly worked for a four-star restaurant
 - B. Melly has been working for three years
 - C. Melly has created her own signature dish
 - D. Melly's dish is the most requested items
29. How could you mistake Melly for a teenager?
- A. She is small and thin
 - B. She likes to eat desserts
 - C. Her chef dress makes her look younger
 - D. She wears a bracelet most of the time

The following text is questions 30 to 32.

One cold stormy day a goatherd drove his goats for shelters into a cave, where a number of wild goats had also found their way. The shepherd wanted to make the wild goats part of his flock; so he fed them well. But to his own flock, he gave only just enough food to keep them alive. When the weather cleared and the shepherd led the goats out to feed, the wild goats scampered off to the hills.

"is that the gratitude I get for feeding you and treating you so well?" complained the shepherd.

"Do not expect us to join your flock," replied one of the wild goats. "We know how you treated us later on if some strangers come as we did".

Adopted from : http://www.shortkidstories.com/story/aesops-fables/#THE_GOATHERD_AND_THE_WILD_GOATS (17th November 2018)

30. The text tells us about ...
- A. a shepherd trying to attract wild goats
 - B. a shepherd chasing out wild goats
 - C. a shepherd feeding wild goats
 - D. a shepherd taking a shelter with wild goats
31. What can we conclude from the text?
- A. The wild goats joined the flocks
 - B. The shepherd's flocks were still hungry
 - C. The wild goats thanked the shepherd
 - D. The goatherd wanted to help the wild goats
32. "Is that the gratitude I get for feeding you and treating you so well?" The underlined word refers to
- A. the goatherd
 - B. the wild goats
 - C. the flock
 - D. the goat