

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

Question 1: A. aboard B. keyboard C. cupboard D. overboard

Question 2: A. pressure B. assure C. assist D. possesion

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

Question 3: A. adventure B. advantage C. advertise D. adverbial

Question 4: A. periodic B. electric C. contagious D. suspicious

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 5: In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent

A. In order B. be wasted C. account for D. we

Question 6: Being that he was a good swimmer, Tom managed to rescue the child.

A. that he was B. swimmer C. rescue D. child

Question 7: Passengers are required to arrive to the gate fifteen minutes before departure time.

A. are required B. arrive to C. before D. departure time

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

Question 8: He _____ on his computer for more than two hours when he decided to stop for a rest.

A. has worked B. has been working C. was working D. had been working

Question 9: _____ a famous personality has its advantages and its disadvantages.

A. To be B. Be C. Been D. Being

Question 10: _____ he took off his dark glasses, I recognized him.

A. Whenever B. As soon as C. Then D. While

Question 11: I'd rather you _____ for me here.

A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. waited

Question 12: His father is a bank manager, _____ makes him easy to have a good job.

A. whom B. who C. that D. which

Question 13: Maria has only one eye, she lost _____ 3 years ago after falling on some broken glass.

A. the other B. other C. other ones D. another one

Question 14: Helen has just bought _____.

A. two new black wool scarves B. some new black wool two scarves

C. two scarves new wool black D. two black wool new scarves

Question 15: He lost in the election because he is a weak and _____ leader.

A. undeciding B. undecided C. undecisive D. indecisive

Question 16: When we visit _____ South, we stopped at _____ Civil War Museum in _____ Atlanta.

A. the, the, O B. the, O, O C. the, the, the D. O, the, O

Question 17: This writer was also known as a _____ literary critic.

A. pointed B. cute C. sharpening D. cutting

Question 18: They've written to each other for years, but this is the first time they've met _____.

A. hand to hand B. heart to heart C. mind to mind D. face to face

Question 19: There is _____ to be a serious energy crisis in the next century.

A. reputed B. known C. foreseen D. bound

Question 20: _____ we understand his reasons, we cannot accept his behaviour.'

A. As if B. What if C. Even if D. Only if

Question 21: The hotel was terrible, but the wonderful beach _____ our disappointment.'

A. came down with B. made up for C. got through to D. faced up to

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 22: Jack: "I'd rather stay at home"

Gina: " _____ "

A. Had you? B. Wouldn't you? C. Hadn't you? D. Would you?

Question 23: Peter: "Would you like a beer?"

Maria: "Not while I'm _____ "

A. on duty B. in order C. in the act D. under control

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 24: "A friend in need is a friend indeed": Our friends have voiced their strong criticism of China's escalation of tension on our continental shelf.

A. facing the reality B. worsening the situation
C. easing the tension D. improving the condition

Question 25: Those children who stay longer hours at school than at home tend to spend their formative years in the company of others with similar aims and interests.

A. being separated B. forming a new business company
C. being together with friends D. enjoying the care of parents

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Tim was so insubordinate that he lost his job in one week.

A. understanding B. fresh C. obedient D. disobedient

Question 27: No one knew **precisely** what would happen to a human being in space.

A. wrongly B. casually C. flexibly D. informally

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 28: Twice as many men as women are insurance agents.

- A. Women are twice as likely as men to have insurance.
- B. More men than women have insurance.
- C. Insurance is twice as difficult to sell to women as to men.
- D. Male insurance agents outnumber female agents.

Question 29: You need not to have washed the sheets. The hotel staff does the cleaning.

- A. It is good that you washed the sheets.
- B. It was not necessary to wash the sheets, even though you did.
- C. It was necessary to wash the sheets, but you did not do it.
- D. It was necessary to wash the sheets, and you did not do it.

Question 30: *They believe a single gunman carried out the attack.*

- A. The attack's is believed to have carried out a single gunman
- B. A single gunman is believed to have carried out the attack
- C. It is believed to be carried out the attack by a single gunman.
- D. It is believed that the attack has been carried out by a single gunman.

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 31: *The soccer team knew they lost the match. They soon started to blame each other.*

- A. Not only did the soccer team lose the match but they blamed each other as well
- B. No sooner had the soccer team started to blame each other than they knew they lost the match.
- C. As soon as they blamed each other, the soccer team knew they lost the match.
- D. Hardly had the soccer team known they lost the match when they started to blame each other.

Question 32: *"Why don't you participate in the volunteer work in summer?" said Sophie.*

- A. Sophie suggested my participating in the volunteer work in summer.
- B. Sophie made me participate in the volunteer work in summer.
- C. Sophie asked me why not participate in the volunteer work in summer.
- D. Sophie suggested me to participate in the volunteer work in summer.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 33 to 37.

In a small village in North Yorkshire, there is a big old farmhouse (33) three families live together. Alice and George and their three children, Joe and Pam and their two children, and Sue and her baby daughter. The adults divide up the work between them. George does the cooking, Joe and Sue do

almost the housework. Pam looks after the shopping and (34) the repairs, and Alice takes care of the garden.

Alice, George and Sue go out to work. Joe works at home _____ (35) computer systems, and Pam, who is a painter, looks after the baby during the day. Two of the children go to school in the village, but the three oldest ones go by bus to the secondary school in the nearest town, ten miles away.

The three families get _____ (36) well, and enjoy their way of life. There are a few difficulties, of course. Their biggest worry at the moment is money- one of the cars needs replacing, and the roof needs some expensive repairs. But this isn't too serious- the bank has agreed to a loan, which they expect to be able to pay back in three years. And they all say they would much rather go on living in their old farmhouse _____ (37) move to a luxury flat in a big city.

Question 33:	A. that	B. where	C. in where	D. which
Question 34:	A. does	B. makes	C. prepares	D. fulfils
Question 35:	A. designs	B. and design	C. designing	D. who designs
Question 36:	A. on	B. off	C. with	D. in
Question 37:	A. then	B. than	C. to	D. therefore

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 38 to 42.

It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction? When a species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food Resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species became extinct at the same time – a mass extinction. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago. When approximately 95 percent of all species died, mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affecting even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

One interesting, and controversial, finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also

speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

Question 38: The word “it” in line 2 refers to

A. environment B. species C. extinction D. 99 percent

Question 39: The word “ultimately” in line 6 is closest in meaning to

A. exceptionally B. dramatically C. eventually D. unfortunately

Question 40: What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in Earth’s history?

A. They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.
B. They are no longer in existence.
C. They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.
D. They have caused rapid change in the environment.

Question 41: The word “demise” is closest in meaning to

A. change B. recovery C. help D. death

Question 42: Why is “plankton” mentioned in line 14?

A. To illustrate a comparison between organisms that live on the land and those that live in the ocean
B. To point out that certain species could never become extinct
C. To demonstrate the interdependence of different species
D. To emphasize the importance of food resources in preventing mass extinction.

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 43 to 50.

Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to

understand how certain experiences change people's behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later **retrieves** knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person's experiences.

There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A *stimulus* is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation - that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning include learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

(Extracted from Microsoft® Student 2009 – DVD Version)

Question 43: According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of?

- A. Knowledge acquisition outside the classroom
- B. Knowledge acquisition and ability development
- C. Acquisition of academic knowledge
- D. Acquisition of social and behavioral skills

Question 44: According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

- A. literacy and calculation
- B. life skills
- C. interpersonal communication
- D. right from wrong

Question 45: Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of_____.

- A. the changes to which people have to orient themselves
- B. the areas of learning which affect people's lives
- C. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves
- D. the ways people's lives are influenced by education

Question 46: Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?

- A. It becomes less challenging and complicated when people grow older.
- B. It takes place more frequently in real life than in academic institutions.
- C. It is more interesting and effective in school than that in life.
- D. It plays a crucial part in improving the learner's motivation in school.

Question 47: According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to_____.

- A. the great influence of the on-going learning process
- B. the need for certain experiences in various areas
- C. the influence of various behaviors in the learning process

- D.** the exploration of the best teaching methods

Question 48: It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to_____.

- A.** change the behaviors of the objects of their interest towards learning
- B.** make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning
- C.** thoroughly understand the behaviors of the objects of their interest
- D.** understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest

Question 49: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A.** Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviors.
- B.** Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.
- C.** Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviors.
- D.** Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain's storage of knowledge.

Question 50: The passage mainly discusses_____.

- A.** practical examples of learning inside the classroom
- B.** application of learning principles to formal education
- C.** general principles of learning
- D.** simple forms of learning