

Question 11: Although the child was scolded by his parents at home, he did not display any _____ change at school.

A. noticeable B. notify C. notice D. notification

Question 12: I couldn't have a nice conversation with him because his girlfriend kept on _____ when we were talking to each other.

A. turning up B. taking off C. breaking up D. cutting in

Question 13: Nobody understood what was going on, _____?

A. didn't they B. did them C. did they D. do them

Question 14: Because the little boy would not stop playing with matches, it was _____ that he would burn himself.

A. inevitable B. incompatible C. intractable D. incomparable

Question 15: _____ my mother knew of my hatred for green beans, she still made me eat them when I was a child.

A. Because B. Therefore C. Although D. Because of

Question 16: He has lost weight since he _____ eating chocolate bars.

A. was stopping B. stopped C. would stop D. will stop

Question 17: He received a pat on the _____ from his boss from the new project that he had done.

A. back B. hand C. hair D. mind

Question 18: It is hard to _____ the difference between the two versions of this phone.

A. make B. hold C. tell D. keep

Question 19: If a doctor does not abide _____ the laws of his profession, he may lose the right to practice medicine.

A. at B. to C. on D. by

Question 20: We'll give a reward to anyone _____ the police with information about the missing child.

A. to provide B. providing C. provided D. provides

Question 21: When I researched into the singer Rihanna's hometown of Saint Michael Parish, I learned that her _____ was Barbadian.

A. citizenship B. partnership C. nationality D. ethnicity

Question 22: Between his son and his daughter, his daughter is _____ better athlete.

A. the B. an C. Ø D. a

Question 23: The dolphin injured itself while struggling _____ out of the fisherman's net.

A. to get B. getting C. to getting D. get

Question 24: _____ wants to marry too early.

A. Neither the man nor the woman B. Whether the man or the woman
C. Both the man and the woman D. Not only the man but also the women

Question 25: You _____ take this course if you know English grammar well.

A. don't need take B. won't need to take C. needn't to take D. won't need take

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs to correction on each of the following questions.

Question 26: We usually walk to work but sometimes takes a cab when it is raining.

A B C D

Question 27: This book contains stories which are moving, enjoyable, and surprise.

A B C D

Question 28: No matter how hard he has tried to learn English, he is rubbishy at it.

A B C D

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 29: I don't know but I guess a faulty electrical connection caused the explosion.

- A. The explosion must have been caused by a faulty electrical connection.
- B. A faulty electrical connection may have been caused the explosion.
- C. The explosion should have been caused by a faulty electrical connection.
- D. The explosion may have been caused by a faulty electrical connection.

Question 30: "I will fix your bike tomorrow" Paul said to his son.

- A. Paul said that he would fix his son's bike tomorrow.
- B. Paul said that he will fix his son's bike the following day.
- C. Paul said that he would fix his son's bike next day.
- D. Paul promised to fix his son's bike the following day.

Question 31: His previous co-workers are more helpful than his new ones.

- A. His new co-workers aren't as helpful as his previous ones.
- B. His previous co-workers and his new ones are not at all helpful.
- C. His new co-workers are the most helpful ones he's ever met.
- D. His previous co-workers are less helpful than his new ones.

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 32: Her living conditions were not good. However, she studied very well.

- A. Living in difficult conditions, she had no choice but to study well.
- B. Difficultly as her living conditions were, she studied very well.
- C. She studied very well just because she lived in difficult conditions.
- D. However difficult her living conditions were, she studied very well.

Question 33: You can drink some beer. Make sure you don't get drunk.

- A. You can drink some beer if you get drunk.
- B. You can drink some beer as long as you aren't drunk.
- C. You can drink any beer unless you get drunk.
- D. You can drink some beer provided you aren't got drunk.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.

There have never been so (34)_____ people living in cities in quake zones because the worse the damage can be from a big quake, bringing fires, tsunamis, and the loss of life, property, and maybe an entire city. We understand how earthquakes happen but not exactly where or when they will occur. Until recently, quakes seemed to occur at random. In Japan, government research is now showing that quakes can be predicted. At the Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Koshun Yamaoka says earthquakes do follow a (35)_____ - pressure builds in a zone and must be released. But a colleague, Naoyuki Kato, adds that laboratory experiments indicate that a fault slips a little before it

breaks. If this is true, predictions can be made based on the detection of slips. Research in the U.S. may support Kato's theory. In Parkfield, California earthquakes occur about every 22 years on the San Andreas Fault. In the 1980s, scientists drilled into the fault and set up equipment to record activity to look for warning signs. (36) _____ an earthquake hit again, it was years of schedule. At first the event seemed random but scientists drilled deeper. By 2005 they reached the bottom of the fault, two miles down, and found something. Data from two quakes reported in 2008 show there were two "slips" - places (37) _____ the plates widened—before the fault line broke and the quakes occurred. We are learning more about these destructive events every day. In the future we may be able to track earthquakes and design an early-warning system. So if the next great earthquake does (38) _____ in Tokai, about 100 miles southwest of Tokyo, as some scientists think, the citizens of Tokai may have advance warning.

Question 34: A. a great many B. many C. a lot of D. a large number of
Question 35: A. manner B. pattern C. method D. approach
Question 36: A. When B. If C. Although D. Unless
Question 37: A. which B. what C. that D. where
Question 38: A. take place B. go on C. come up D. follow on

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 39 to 43.

What is the difference between friendship and love? This question has always been in the minds of people for centuries. Though a definite answer cannot be given for this question, one can come across some differences between the two.

When love can be termed as a sacrifice, friendship can be termed as a trust. Love is a feeling that is uncontrollable, and a feeling which one has for another individual. On the other hand, friendship is quite different from love in this aspect.

Love is a feeling between two individuals, and most of the time when they say "She/ he is my one and only" and in this case only two individuals are involved. But there are times people may fall in love with more than one individual, but it is considered morally wrong when you already have a partner or a boy/girlfriend. On the contrary, friendship involves more individuals without any **guilty** feelings involved. One can have many friends, but most of the time an individual can only have one person to love. You can love your family and that's another topic for discussion.

In love, there is great attachment for the other. Most of the time an individual gets strong feeling of hurt if his loved one is in pain or hurt. This attachment may not be strong in friendship. Regarding the emotions, individuals in love will experience a faster heartbeat when they meet their loved one. **This** is not so when friends meet. There is no way that one will lie awake and think of his friends for a whole night, but lovers will have sleepless nights, and dream about their lovers. The lovers even sleep and wake up with the thoughts of his or her lover.

Another difference that can be seen is that in love, some physical element is also involved between individuals. On the other hand, there is no such physical element involved in friendship.

(Adapted from <http://www.differencebetween.net/>)

Question 39: Which can be the title of the passage?

- A. Love or Friendship
- B. Distinction between Love and Friendship
- C. Should We Love Our Friends?

D. The Connection between Love and Friendship

Question 40: According to the passage, what is **TRUE** about friendship?

- A.** People often sacrifice for their friends.
- B.** The feeling of friendship is uncontrollable.
- C.** People can have more than one friend at the same time.
- D.** Not all people trust their friends.

Question 41: The word “**guilty**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A.** ashamed
- B.** criminal
- C.** regretful
- D.** unacceptable

Question 42: The word “**this**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A.** a faster heartbeat
- B.** the emotions
- C.** their loved one
- D.** strong feeling of hurt

Question 43: Which of the following is **NOT** true about love and friendship mentioned in the passage?

- A.** People always have a greater attachment for the one they love.
- B.** Lovers often involve physical element which doesn't happen in friendship.
- C.** People are blameworthy if they have many loved ones simultaneously.
- D.** People may have a sleepless night to think of their friends.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50.

There has always been a problem with teachers being from a different generation to their pupils, particularly older educators. But the dominance of digital technology has spread that generation gap even wider, as young people become conversant with mobile digital devices, games and social media that didn't exist when their teachers were growing up. Teachers now face pupils using devices and online systems that **they** don't use themselves, and don't really understand either. The generation gap is more prevalent than ever, but teachers can **bridge** that gap if they receive the right guidance with appropriate technology.

Some schools and teachers have particular trouble grasping the role of social media and mobile devices in teenage life. They consider Facebook a threat and warn parents against it at parent-teacher evenings, without realizing that preventing teenagers from using social media like this, or messaging apps such as Snapchat and Instagram, is nearly impossible. Online social media and network gaming are now such an integral part of teenage behavior that any attempt to prize the mobile devices out of the hands of young people is likely to widen the generation gap rather than narrow it.

The generation gap in education isn't just between pupils and teachers – it exists within the staffroom, too. A teaching career can span more than 40 years, and those towards the end of their working life will not have grown up with digital technology, whereas teaching staff in their 20s and 30s could well be “digital natives”.

Keeping up with the latest online trend is like **a dog chasing its tail**; every time you think you've caught up, kids move on. However, it's not beneficial to get fixated on how young people are using social networks that are, in the case of Snapchat, hard for the older generation to understand. The key factor to consider is that today's school students now take for granted that a lot of their communication with their peers will be online, and predominantly using smartphones and other mobile devices. Young people expect their educational experience to be similarly interactive, and partially delivered via these kinds of devices.

Question 44: Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A.** How to Bridge the Generation Gap Between Teachers and Students
- B.** The Technology Problems of Older Teachers
- C.** What Causes Difficulties for Teachers Nowadays?
- D.** The Generation Gap in Education

Question 45: The word “**they**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A.** teachers
- B.** pupils
- C.** devices
- D.** online systems

Question 46: The word “**bridge**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A.** form
- B.** connect
- C.** reduce
- D.** build

Question 47: According to paragraph 2, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A.** Some teachers and schools don’t want their children to use social networks.
- B.** It’s unlikely to stop students from using social media.
- C.** Separating teenagers from the mobile devices can help to narrow the generation gap.
- D.** Social media and network gaming become an important part of the behavior of teenagers.

Question 48: The generation gap exists even in the staffroom mostly because _____.

- A.** the teaching career span is too long to adapt new technology.
- B.** the older teachers are not as familiar with digital technology as the younger.
- C.** many young teachers prefer using digital devices to operating others.
- D.** the older teachers are less unaffected by the development of technology than the younger.

Question 49: The phrase “**a dog chasing its tail**” in the last paragraph most probably means _____.

- A.** keeping on doing something futile
- B.** moving around a circle
- C.** doing harm to yourself
- D.** getting tired of your behavior

Question 50: According to the last paragraph, what is the main factor to consider in the generation gap between teachers and students?

- A.** It’s hard for the older generation to understand the social networks used by the young.
- B.** Students get accustomed to communicating with their friends online by smartphones and mobile devices.
- C.** Teachers should use these social networks to provide education.
- D.** Students are competing with the latest online trend with their peers.

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