

IFL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1(2008)

1. If either of you _____ a vacation now, we will not be able to finish the work.
A. take B. had taken C. took D. takes

2. I told him that he couldn't catch a big fish _____ a small rod like that, but he insisted _____ trying.
A. by ... on B. with ... on C. by ... about D. with ... about

3. Those were _____ difficult assignments that we spent almost two weeks finishing them.
A. such B. so C. very D. too

4. We have a lot of housework to do, _____ of which should have been done yesterday.
A. few B. much C. many D. a few

5. It costs about sixty dollars to have a tooth _____.
A. filling B. to fill C. fill D. filled

6. My uncle _____ for the government for forty-five years when he retired.
A. worked B. was working C. had worked D. has worked

7. This library, with over 700 million books, _____ students a wide variety of reference materials.
A. offers B. offer C. that offers D. offering

8. If they are properly maintained and regularly serviced, cars _____ operational for a number of years.
A. would remain B. remains C. will remain D. would have remained

9. _____ we manage the environment better, there will not be adequate supplies of natural resources for future generations.
A. As long as B. Till such time C. Not until D. Unless

10. The examiners made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the examination room.
A. show B. showing C. showed D. to show

11. You were supposed to be here at 10 p.m., but you didn't come until midnight. We were worried about you. You _____.
A. should have called B. must have called
C. should call D. must call

12. We don't want to spend all day in the museum, but by lunch time, _____.
A. we will have seen B. we will see
C. we will be seeing D. we would have seen

13. My brother _____ in the same place for thirty-five years, and he is not planning to retire yet.
A. had worked B. has been working C. was working D. is working

14. That magnificent _____ temple was constructed by Cambodian ancestors.
A. thirteen-centuries-old B. old-thirteen-centuries
C. thirteen-century's-old D. thirteen-century-old

15. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and _____.
A. so do their children B. also the children
C. so did their children D. neither did the children

16. _____ in a home where two languages are spoken are often not only bilingual but also bicultural.
A. Raising children B. Children raised
C. Children rising D. Raising of children

17. If the primary candidates more _____ on the issues, the results of the election would have been quite different.
A. had focused B. focused
C. have focused D. were focused

18. Not all historical sites that are found _____.
A. highly published B. of high publicity
C. to be highly published D. are highly published

19. Since the beginning of time, women _____ as inferior to men.
A. have been thought B. have thought
C. were thought D. are thought

20. It is important that all luggage _____ for identification before being loaded into the aircraft.
A. be labeled B. should be labeling
C. must be labeled D. is labeled

21. In the first few months of life, an infant learns how to lift its head, smile, and _____.
A. parents to recognize B. recognizing its parents
C. recognize its parents D. the recognizing of its parents

22. Interested in the plot, _____.
A. Ratha to stay awake to see the end of the movie
B. Ratha staying awake to see the end of the movie
C. Ratha stayed awake to see the end of the movie
D. the end of the movie Ratha stayed awake to see

23. Sopheap's score on the test is the highest in the class; _____.
A. he should study hard last night
B. he must have studied hard last night
C. he should have studied hard last night
D. he must had to study hard last night

24. The doctor insisted that his patient _____.
A. that he not work too hard for three months
B. take it easy for three months

35. She _____ in that company for over ten years and still enjoys it.
A) works B) has worked C) has been working D) worked

36. By the time the manager arrived, the employees _____ their tasks.
A) finished B) have finished C) had finished D) were finishing

SECTION B: VOCABULARY

For questions 41-49, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which best completes the blank of each sentence.

41. After a few years of troubles, the trade agreement between the two giant companies was _____.
The two companies have not been in contact with each other since then.

42. The latest development plan helped make _____ economy in the town. With this growth, the people in general enjoy a higher living standard.

43. I came first for the final exam. I was absolutely _____ and smiled the whole day.
A. astounded B. encouraged C. delighted D. perturbed

45. What is your _____ of the situation? Will it get better or worse? Considering what the government has been doing lately, I think it will be better.

46. When a _____ approaches you, get to a place which is the lowest. Cover yourself up and stay there until it passes you. Don't try to drive away. It can suck you up into the air.

A. cyclone B. tornado C. blizzard D. hurricane

47. In order to understand the theory well, you need to read all the chapters which _____ this one. Those previous chapters provide very good basic explanation.

A. prolong B. precede C. traverse D. repel

48. What I like most about the school is that it provides _____ assessment of students. We get a grade we deserve.

A. impartial B. constant C. promising D. capricious

49. It does not matter whether he likes or hates it; he has no choice except to _____ himself to the new circumstances.

A. refute B. inhabit C. endeavor. D. reconcile

For questions 50-59, choose the answer A, B, C, or D which has the closest meaning to the underlined word/phrase in each sentence.

50. The new trend in pop music is putting our traditional music in jeopardy. If no appropriate action is taken, our traditional music may disappear soon.

A. danger B. perspective C. review D. range

51. The latest student dropout rate reported by the ministry may not be correct. The actual numbers could be much higher.

A. meticulous B. incessant C. accurate D. ancient

52. What a relief! The fighting immediately stopped after the two countries signed a peace agreement last week.

A. release B. document C. concord D. proposal

53. I think we need to talk with the child's parents as soon as possible. We have already warned him three times, yet he continues to bother his classmates like nothing happened ..

A. admonished B. punished C. belittled D. spanked

54. When Hewitt was told the news, he took a long breath, did not say a word and left in sadness.

A. shrugged B. napped C. yawned D. sighed

55. From the outside patterns of the cube, we can tell it is real. The fake one has much fewer webs and is not as delicate.

A. superior B. audible C. genuine D. contained

56. The students in this class destroyed school properties and made the principal really angry. I heard the principal would discipline them by asking them to clean the school for one month.

A. exasperated B. enthusiastic C. alarmed D. organized

57. It is high time the governor took actions to deal with traffic jams in the city. During the rush hours, the main streets are stuck and we can hardly move.

A. concealed B. flooded C. congested D. complex

58. The latest economic crisis will lead to the deterioration of businesses. Many companies will be forced into bankruptcy.

A. heavy traffic B. dense population C. gradual decline D. expensive land

59. Teachers of young children should scrupulously avoid ridicule and sarcasm. Children can be deeply hurt by a small bias or shame,

A. naively B. diligently C. theoretically D. confidently

For questions 60-65, read the following text and select the option A, B, C or D which best completes each of the blanks.

Cities need to have forms of mass transportation so their inhabitants can travel easily from one part of a city to another. Today there are buses, 60. ____ and taxis. Before these modes of travel existed, most cities relied on the streetcar.

The first streetcars were called horsecars. They were 61. ____ by horses. The passengers would ride in a buslike vehicle which was drawn along on rails. Most major cities in the United States, as well as many small towns, relied on the horsecar. However, they had 62. ____ . They were slow, could not operate in very bad weather, and could not be used where the terrain was very hilly, since the horses were unable to haul the cars up the hills.

In the 1880s, a new kind of streetcar was developed - the electric streetcar. This was a great improvement over the earlier type. The electric streetcar was faster and more reliable. It could carry as many as fifty 63. ____ in each car. Almost every city and town of 10,000 or more people soon had an electric streetcar system.

Today, with more exceptions, the streetcar has been replaced with more modern forms of mass transportation, such as buses. Most people would agree that this is an improvement. Yet some might 64. ____ . These would probably be older people who remember the streetcar. They might contend that streetcars were more enjoyable to ride. Although they were slower, they gave people a chance to 65. ____ and chat with their fellow passengers. They also might argue that the streetcars did not pollute the atmosphere.

60. A. cable cars B. aircrafts C. highway shuttles D. subway trains

61. A. elevated B. pulled C. startled D. outrun

62. A. money B. friends C. disadvantages D. schedules

63. A. passengers B. gallons C. cases D. tons

64. A. alternate B. applaud C. cooperate D. disagree

65. A. relax B. exercise C. entertain D. recreate

SECTION C: READING

For questions 66 to 71, choose the ONE answer (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

66. This is not a good place to live. The weather is terrible. In the summer, it's very hot here. It doesn't rain for three months. In the winter, it's very cold, and it rains all the time. There are only a few nice months.

A. for parties. B. in the year. C. in Europe. D. in the summer.

67. Do you have to go now? You can go home after dinner. I have a very nice meal ready for us. Do you like fish? I have fish and vegetables and rice. I also have cake and ice cream. Please don't go. I can't eat all this food! You must

A. go home now. B. take the train. C. not eat meat. D. help me.

68. After Columbus traveled to the Americas, Europeans began to import many kinds of products from the New World. Some of the products are well known, such as coffee, cocoa, tobacco, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, beans, and strawberries, but other products are little known today. For two centuries, one of the most important New World exports was the cochineal. This small red insect was used for making red cloth. It is still used for this purpose today, and some insects are still exported from the Americas. However, with the invention of chemical colorants, the cochineal has

A. lost its brilliant red coloring. B. lost its commercial importance. C. become extinct. D. regained its commercial importance.

69. Immigration in the United States continues at a steady pace in the twenty-first century, with hundreds of thousands of legal immigrants every year and many more illegal immigrants. The immigrants of the early twentieth century came mostly from Europe, but today's immigrants come from many different parts of the world and many different cultural and racial backgrounds. Like the earlier immigrants, however, they have a strong desire to work and to do well in their new homeland. For this reason, many people feel that the U.S. government should not shut its doors to the newcomers. Immigrants have helped the country grow in the past, and now the United States

A. needs better laws to keep out immigrants. B. could benefit only from European immigrants. C. does not need people from other countries. D. could benefit from them again.

70. There's no train to our small town, and there are only a few buses. In the morning, people drive their cars to work in the city. In the afternoon, they drive home again. On Saturday and Sunday, the city people drive out here to the country. There is always a lot of traffic

A. in the city. B. in the winter. C. on our roads. D. move to Spain.

71. In many parts of England, hedges (a kind of fence made of bushes or trees) are an 'important part of the country. An English botanist, Max Hooper, studied the English hedges and discovered some interesting facts about them. First, he determined that the older the hedge, the more species of bushes and trees it contained. Second, he concluded that a hedge usually starts with one species and gains a species with each century. Using this rule, which became known as "Hooper's Rule," people have studied hedges in England and discovered that many of them are very old. Quite a few of them have more than ten species, which means that they

A. must be English.
C. will be made of bushes and trees.
B. may be only 100 years old.
D. may be 1, 000 years old.

For questions 72 to 83, read the following passage and choose the ONE option (A, B, C, or D) that best answers each of questions which follow.

Alzheimer's disease impairs a person's ability to recall memories, both distant and as recent as a few hours before. Although there is not yet a cure for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein is produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain where Alzheimer's occurs.

Based on this relationship, scientists from the University of Lund in Sweden and the University of California at San Diego designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factor could reverse the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer's. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving the other half a blood protein as a placebo, thus creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats given the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. While the experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer's, they do show potential as a means to slowing the process significantly.

72. With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?

A. Impaired memory of patients B. Cures for Alzheimer's disease
C. The use of rats as experimental subjects D. Nerve growth factor as a cure for Alzheimer's

73. The word "impairs" in line 1 is most similar to which of the following?

A. Diminishes B. Destroys C. Enhances D. Affects

74. According to the passage, where is nerve growth factor produced in the body?

A. In nerve cells in the spinal column B. In nerve cells in the brain
C. In red blood cells in the circulatory system D. In the pituitary gland

75. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "region" as used in line 3?

A. Vicinity B. Plain C. Expanse D. Orbit

76. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "doses" in line 6?

A. Pieces B. Measures C. Injections D. Stipends

77. Which lines in the passage best describe the effect of nerve growth factor on the test rats?

A. Lines 3-7 B. Lines 8-9 C. Lines 9-11 D. Lines 12-14

78. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Alzheimer's disease is deadly.
B. More work needs to be done to understand the effects of nerve growth factor.
C. The experiments did not show any significant benefits from nerve growth factor.
D. Though unsuccessful, the experiments did show some benefits derived from nerve growth factor.

79. The passage most closely resembles which of the following patterns of organization?

A. Chronological order B. Alphabetical order
C. Cause/effect D. Statement and illustration

80. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "deterioration" in line 13?
A. Depression B. Decline C. Deduction D. Disconnection

81. Which of the following could be best replace the word "potential" in line 13?
A. Possibility B. Capability C. Dependability D. Creativity

82. Which of the following could best replace the word "significantly" in line 14?
A. Suggestively B. Knowingly C. Considerably D. Tirelessly

83. The relationship between nerve growth factor and a protein is similar to the relationship between Alzheimer's and
A. Forgetfulness. B. A cancer. C. A cure. D. A disease.

For questions 84 to 90, choose the most suitable headings (A-J) from the list below for each paragraph in the passage. There are more headings than paragraphs.

LIST OF HEADINGS

- A. How sleep habits have changed
- B. Sleeplessness and discomfort
- C. Comparisons between good and bad sleep
- D. Long-term anxiety
- E. The importance of sleep
- F. Staying cool in summer
- G. Sleep and security
- H. The full moon
- I. The correct temperature for winter
- J. Temporary problems

A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

84 There's nothing quite like the refreshment of a good night's sleep; conversely there is much misery which comes from a restless night. The whole of the next day can be disturbed by a bad night, as the poor sleepless one drags him or herself through the day, snapping at friend and colleague alike. Hopefully the problem can be solved quickly so the next night is not so bad, because entrenched bad sleeping habits may lead to serious problems.

85 Why do we have bad nights? In some cases, it is because of some traumatic event of emotional upset which deprives us of sleep. A good example would be if we are waiting for someone who is late coming home, or we are anticipating a serious examination, or are worried about some event which will occur the next day. The event may equally be something we are looking forward to, like a party or a celebration, so we cannot get to sleep for thinking about it. These bad nights are limited by the temporary nature of the events which cause them.

86 Anxiety is a great thief of sleep, and may settle into a pattern where the sufferer gets to bed and to sleep only to awaken in the early hours of the morning. This sort of chronic pattern may go on for a long time, and is a serious health issue. Opinions differ on the best way to handle this sort of sleep

deprivation: the early morning is probably no time to try to resolve the issue which is causing the concern. The immediate solution at 2 am may be to get up and move around a little and then return to bed, ready to sleep. This method is advocated by people who have running nightmares about their problems if they just lie in bed and try to go back to sleep.

87 People may lose sleep because they are in greater or lesser degrees of pain. Here the problem becomes medical, and is beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to say that a whole array of medicine is out there, and should be administered by experts.

88 People may find it hard to sleep because they are too hot or too cold. In hot, airless conditions, even a standard fan will help immensely, and if there is a ceiling fan, it should be set to move the air gently. Many people prefer to sleep with a window open to allow plenty of fresh air into the room, although in some places the fresh air may be accompanied by noise and mosquitoes.

89 The topic of bedding is often neglected. Bed clothes should be light and clean, and in summer they should be minimal. In Winter people can resort to heavier blankets or the self-indulgence of the electric blanket, best used to heat the bed before anyone gets into it and then turned off. It is quite easy to over-estimate the number of blankets needed in winter, and many people make themselves too hot. Kick the bedclothes off and then wake up cold.

90 Finally, one must consider the part that habit plays in our lives and our sleep. People often claim they cannot sleep in a strange bed. When we settle down for the night a powerful part of us demands to feel secure, and to know that nothing has changed since the last time we slept. Lead me to my bed!

This is the End of the Exam Paper.