

Directions: Questions 1-17 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (7), (7) and (9). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

| . One may overcome a thousand men in fight, but he who overcomes is the greatest winner.  |  |                      |                         |  |  |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| ) ourselves   | Y) themselves                              | ۳) himself           | ۴) itself               |  |  |
| -   | with the weather in lin for most of the we |                      | a snow storm in years   |  |  |
| ) haven't had   | ۲) didn't have                             | ۳) hadn't had        | ۴) don't have           |  |  |
| 7. I'm sure they're<br>directions.  | not lost; even if they                     | don't know the way   | v, they the GPS to get  |  |  |
| ) use   | Y) used                                    | ۳) will use          | ۴) would use            |  |  |
| F. Of the two course  | es he had for the last t                   | erm, John thought th | at physics interesting. |  |  |
| ) were the most   | 7) was the most                            | ۳) were the more     | *) was the more         |  |  |
| 3. We had trouble d   | loing the experiment;                      | it was really a very | one.                    |  |  |
| ) careful   | 7) moving                                  | ۳) concerned         | *) complicated          |  |  |
| . Death finally bro   | ught an end to her                         | ; she is in no       | pain any more.          |  |  |
| ) vision  | 7) suffering                               | ۳) attention         | ۴) inaction             |  |  |
| V. The general arrangement of the different parts of something that is made, such as a building, book, machine, etc is called a |  |                      |                         |  |  |
| ) basis   | Y) project                                 | ۳) design            | F) catalog              |  |  |
| A. The driver was taken to hospital as he had been badly injured in the car accident.   |  |                      |                         |  |  |
| ) wisely  | 7) immediately                             | ۳) seriously         | ۴) entirely             |  |  |
|   |  |                      |                         |  |  |



| 4. When he finally graduated, Victor felt he had everything he set out to do.  |                        |                        |                            |  |  |  |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1) combined  | Y) expressed           | ۳) achieved            | ۴) suggested               |  |  |  |
| 1. The officials have sent out a warning to all fishermen about the of a big storm hitting the shore within the next FA hours.   |                        |                        |                            |  |  |  |
| 1) possibility   | Y) concern             | ۳) happening           | ۴) reference               |  |  |  |
| 11. He is not poor; he   | e actually has more mo | oney than fo           | r the support of a family. |  |  |  |
| 1) required  | Y) converted           | ۳) handled             | ۴) recognized              |  |  |  |
| 17. As a student he li   | ved very               | ., rarely going out an | d buying very few clothes. |  |  |  |
| 1) economically  | Y) scientifically      | ۳) necessarily         | <b>F</b> ) emotionally     |  |  |  |
| Directions: Questions 17-17 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.  In 18-8, American Noah Webster published his first dictionary. In 18-7, Webster began(17) |                        |                        |                            |  |  |  |
| in two volumes.  |                        |                        |                            |  |  |  |
| 17. 1) converting  | Y) founding            | ۳) recommending        | ۴) compiling               |  |  |  |
| 14. 1) who was takin   | ng                     | 7) which took          |                            |  |  |  |
| r) that was take   | en                     | ۴) took                |                            |  |  |  |

## **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (9). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

## Passage 1

Men and women define "best friend" in the same way- a person who is always there when you need them. Your best friend is someone who shares your happiness, suffers through your worries, and lessens your sorrow. As one man said, "A best friend is somebody that you call if you get a flat tire on the expressway at ":-- a.m., and you have to wait hours for a tow truck. Your friend says "Tell me exactly where you are, and I'll come and get you:"

A variety of factors can help establish a best friendship, including the age of the people, the situation in which they meet, and how they satisfy each other's needs. But in my study, I found the main themes that define a best friend were remarkably similar for many people. "Safety" was a word I heard over and over. A best friend makes you feel safe and provides a comfort zone. You never have to explain yourself to best friends because they understand you so well. You can be exactly who you are. You can cry too hard or laugh too loud and never worry about what they'll think. Best friends will give you advice if you want it and encouragement if you need it, but they will not judge you or make you ashamed of your behavior. A best friend gives you unconditional love. That means complete love, without any limits.

Best friends are loyal and trustworthy. A best friend is a person who you can tell your most embarrassing personal secrets to. You can be sure that your best friend won't repeat your secrets to anyone else. Best friends can also be completely honest with you, but in the most gentle way.

Finally, best friends are the family you choose. They love you because they want to, not because they have to. For many people, a best friend becomes the brother or sister they'd always wanted but never had.

A man I knew asked his dying mother, "What has been the most important thing in your life?" He fully expected her to say her husband, her children, or her family. Instead, without a moment's hesitation, she replied sweetly, "My friends."

**1A.** What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) How best friends react in times of difficulty.
- Y) What the main qualities of best friends are
- **T)** Why men and women define best friends in the same way
- \*) Why human beings need to have friends, especially best friends
- 19. According to the passage, the information provided in the passage is .......
- 1) based on people's happiness
- Y) someone's belief formed on the basis of an emergency in his life
- r) a summary of the results of a study which the author of the passage says he did
- \*) not accurate enough because it fails to appreciate the role of family members in people's choice of friends
- Y. The quotation from a dying mother mentioned in the last paragraph
- 1) modifies the main theme of the passage
- Y) provides a supporting conclusion for the passage
- **Y**) is intended to make the reader not take family relations very seriously
- f) encourages us to pay attention to our family members before it is actually too late.
- 7). Which of the following words or phrases is defined in the passage?
- 1) Tow truck (Paragraph 1)
- ۲) Unconditional love (Paragraph ۳)
- **T)** Embarrassing personal secrets (Paragraph F)
- \*) Without a moment's hesitation (Paragraph ?)

## Passage Y

Cooking is the way food is prepared for eating. There are several reasons for cooking food. When food is heated, chemical changes take place which make some food easier to eat and digest. We also think of cooking as making food taste better, but that is often because we are used to certain foods being cooked and do not like the idea of eating them raw. Also, when food is cooked, it is often mixed with other food to give it a different flavour or appearance. Another reason for cooking food is to preserve it. Heat kills, or delays the action of, certain bacteria and parasites that may be in the food. This may also be done in other ways, such as

drying, smoking, freezing, or pickling. The term "cooking" can include all these processes and also the preparation of raw food for eating.

Cooking is not only done out of necessity. Many people who cook for themselves, their families or friends, as well as those who cook for a living, do it for pleasure. Although cooking is a science, it is also a form of art, and part of the art of cooking is presenting the food so that it looks good to eat. The Scottish writer, James Boswell, defined man as a "Cooking Animal". "No beast can cook," he said. "Man alone can prepare a good dish; and every man whatever is more or less a cook, in preparing what he himself eats".

Each country has its own traditional ways of cooking based on among other things, the food available, the people who have lived there at different periods of history, the climate, and the religions and customs practiced there.

- TY. According to paragraph 1, chemical changes occur
- 1) when food is exposed to heat
- Y) whenever food is easy to cook
- T) any time we prepare food, raw or cooked
- f) because without them people may refuse to eat
- YY. All of the following are mentioned as reasons for cooking food EXCEPT that cooking ........
- 1) is a way through which some people earn money
- Y) enables people to keep food for a longer time
- **T)** changes harmful bacteria into useful ones
- **F)** helps improve the taste of food
- YF. The passage refers to cooking as a kind of art ......
- 1) because humans are cooking animals
- T) because every man can cook somehow
- **\*\***) when people engage in preparing food for themselves and also when they cook for the fun of it.
- **f**) when people take steps to make food look pleasant in appearance to others to encourage them to eat it.

| ۲۵. The passage refers to "the climate, and the religions and customs …" in the last paragraph as |   |                       |                                     |  |  |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1) the factors affecting different countries' choice of their traditional ways of cooking.        |   |                       |                                     |  |  |
| 7) examples of pe   | ople's traditional food                           | ls in different count | ries                                |  |  |
| ۳) reasons why pe   | eople's food choices va                           | ary over time         |                                     |  |  |
| ۶) people's differe   | ent ways of learning h                            | ow to cook            |                                     |  |  |
| Part A: Gramma  | r and Vocabulary                                  |                       |                                     |  |  |
| <b>Directions: Quest</b>  | ions ۲۶-۳۷ are incom                              | plete sentences. Be   | neath each sentence you will see    |  |  |
| four words or phi   | rases marked (1), (7),                            | (٣) and (۴). Choose   | the one word or phrase that best    |  |  |
| completes the sen   | tence. Then mark you                              | ır answer sheet.      |                                     |  |  |
| 79. My bike   | I am going to call                                | the police.           |                                     |  |  |
| 1) stole  | vas stealing ") h                                 | as been stolen (*)    | was being stolen                    |  |  |
| YY. The head of machines in each  |   | nsidering, if possib  | le, newly-developed copy            |  |  |
| 1) to install   | Y) that install                                   | ۳) which installs     | ۴) installing                       |  |  |
| TA. Canadians ho  | ped that one of their b                           | ockey teams would     | win a medal at the ۲۰۰۲ Olympics,   |  |  |
| but people ex   | epected that the wome                             | n's and men's teams   | s would both win the gold medals.   |  |  |
| 1) a few  | Y) little   | ۳) few                | ۴) a little                         |  |  |
|   | that he had of his gra<br>gregretting such a term |                       | y it got burned in a fire. Now, she |  |  |
| 1) only photograp   | h   | Y) an only photo      | graph                               |  |  |
| T) the only photog  | graph   | f) the only photo     | ographs                             |  |  |
| ۲۰. The book was  | written in a style                                | to the age of the     | children.                           |  |  |
| 1) addictive  | 7) appropriate                                    | ۳) frequent           | ۴) spoken                           |  |  |
| ۳۱. He escaped fro  | om by going to                                    | the cinema every af   | ternoon.                            |  |  |

| 1) function  | Y) reality   | ۳) certainty          | ۴) exchange                              |     |  |  |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|-----|--|--|
| TY. I felt quite during the marriage ceremony.   |  |                       |  |     |  |  |
| 1) economical  | Y) emotional   | ۳) informed           | f) physical                              |     |  |  |
| TT. The sick temperature.  | man put his feet in o  | cold water in the hop | oe that it would help his bo             | ody |  |  |
| 1) visit   | 7) lower   | ۳) predict            | ۴) grade                                 |     |  |  |
| TF. At my scl<br>field hockey.   | TF. At my school almost everyone plays a sport. These sports tennis, volleyball, and field hockey. |                       |  |     |  |  |
| 1) compile   | Y) magnify   | ۳) include            | ۴) recommend                             |     |  |  |
| •  | now ticket prices are<br>As soon as I receive  | •                     | in Now, I'm waiting for t for Melbourne. | my  |  |  |
| 1) region  | Y) advance   | ۳) favor              | ۶) importance                            |     |  |  |
| 79. John is w  | orried about many th   | nings at the moment,  | his son's health.                        |     |  |  |
| 1) primarily   | Y) emotionall  | y (7) previously      | y F) fortunately                         |     |  |  |
| TY. Koalas and humans are the only animals with unique fingerprints and, in fact, koalas fingerprints are from the human ones. |  |                       |  |     |  |  |
| 1) meaningful  | Y) dedicated   | ۳) ordinary           | ۴) indistinguishable                     |     |  |  |

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions  $\forall \lambda$ - $\forall \gamma$  are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

A person with good values and ...... $(\Upsilon\lambda)$ ....... is always looked up to by other people. Such a person is welcomed everywhere. Good values help in giving a positive direction to both our personal and professional life. It is the parents' job to teach good values to their children. The values we learn during our ..... $(\Upsilon\lambda)$ ...... remain with us all through our life and shape our character and personality. If we ..... $(\Upsilon\lambda)$ ...... the importance of values, then we'll grow



up to be ......(f1)........ Unfortunately nowadays not much time is spent by the elders to teach these values to the future generations; .....(f7)......, they are only focusing on academics. They do not realize that a degree is of no use if a person does not have good values.

| ۳۸. ۱) grades        | Y) morals       | ۳) interests      | ۴) details   |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ۲۹. ۱) lifestyle     | ۲) relationship | ۳) childhood      | ۴) tradition |
| ۴۰۰ ۱) have not taug | ht              | 7) had not taught |              |
| ۳) won't be tau      | ght             | ۴) are not taught |              |
| ۴۱. ۱) irresponsible |                 | 7) uncomfortable  |              |
| ۳) incomprehen       | sible           | ۴) invisible      |              |
| ۲۲. ۱) besides       | Y) hence        | ۳) despite        | ۶) instead   |

# **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (7). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

## Passage 1

Normally when we think of a farm, we imagine quiet, spacious fields in the country, far away from the city. However, as cities around the world continue to grow, many of their residents are getting involved in urban agriculture. Today, small city farms are becoming more and more common.

Urban farming has important advantages for city people. First, it's good for the environment. The crops reduce the amount of carbon dioxide  $(CO_7)$  and increase the oxygen

 $(O_7)$  in the air. As a result, they help clean the air. Second, locally grown food is fresher. It doesn't have to travel long distances, so it is less expensive, too. Urban residents also benefit from the enjoyment of farming. It can reduce the stress of city life.

Cuba is an example of a place that has had great success with city farming. Agriculture in Cuba used to depend on oil to drive tractors and other machinery that are needed on large farms. When oil got very expensive, Cuba started to create urban agriculture. The small farms of the city produce food crops without heavy equipment. The farmers don't use chemical fertilizers, either, so the food they grow is healthier. Today, the capital city Havana (with a population of about 7 million) has about 7... city farms. They grow crops such as lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, sweet potatoes, spinach, and herbs. This food is then sold at low prices in local markets.

Some cities in the United States have tried another way of farming: edible walls. These walls have metal panels that are filled with soil and seeds. Edible walls can be used in small yards, parking lots, and many other places where there is not much space. They can produce fruit, vegetables, and herbs in far less space than it takes in a typical garden.

In Vancouver, Canada, a group of people used two blocks of empty yards for an urban Over time, they chives for honey. arming projects res of rooftops,

| garden. Neig           | hbors worked on wee      | kends to plant fruit                              | and vegetables. Over      | time,  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| learned a lot a        | about farming. Now the   | y are also raising hen                            | s and setting up beehives | for ho |
| •                      | -                        |   | e success of urban farmin |        |
|                        |                          | _   | n, thousands of acres of  | i roof |
| parking lots,          | walls, and yards are no  | w helping to feed the                             | e cities' people.         |        |
| FT. All of the         | following are advantag   | ges of urban farming                              | for city people EXCEPT    | •••••• |
| 1) it is good fo       | or the environment       |   |                           |        |
| 7) the grown           | food is fresher          |   |                           |        |
| ۳) the food do         | esn't have to travel lor | ng distances, so it is l                          | ess expensive             |        |
| ۴) it has cause        | ed many city people to   | go to villages for fari                           | ning                      |        |
|                        |                          |   |                           |        |
| ff. According          | g to the passage, an urb | oan farm is a                                     |                           |        |
| 1) small farm          | in the city              |   |                           |        |
| ۲) large farm          | in the village           |   |                           |        |
| ۳) quiet spaci         | ous place in the countr  | $\mathbf{y}$                                      |                           |        |
| ۴) place that <b>j</b> | produces most of the w   | orld's food                                       |                           |        |
| EA It is noint         | ed out that Cuba begai   | a urban agricultura r                             | noinly hocouso            |        |
| ιω. It is point        | eu out mat Cuba begai    | i ui ban agriculture i                            | namy because              |        |
| 1) they needed         | d more space to grow c   | rops  |                           |        |
| Y) the fuel pri        | ice went up              |   |                           |        |
| ۳) they didn'ı         | t have heavy equipmen    | t   |                           |        |
| ۴) they didn't         | want to use chemical f   | ertilizers er |                           |        |
| 49. The word           | "they" in paragraph \$   | refers to   |                           |        |
| 1) seeds               | Y) places                | ۳) cities   | ۴) walls                  |        |
|                        |                          |   |                           |        |

Passage Y

There are artifacts and structures that suggest that the Chinese engaged in sporting activities as early as Y··· BC. Gymnastics appears to have been a popular sport in China's ancient past.

Monuments to the Pharaohs indicate that a number of sports, including swimming and fishing, were well-developed and regulated several thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt. Other Egyptian sports included javelin throwing, high jump, and wrestling. Ancient Persian sports such as the traditional Iranian martial art of Zourkhaneh had a close connection to the warfare skills. Among other sports that originate in ancient Persia are polo and jousting. A wide range of sports were already established by the time of Ancient Greece, and the military culture and the development of sports in Greece influenced one another considerably. Sports became such an important part of their culture that the Greeks created the Olympic Games, which in ancient times were held every four years in a small village in the Peloponnesus called Olympia.

Sports have been increasingly organized and regulated from the time of the ancient Olympics up to the present century. Industrialization has brought increased leisure time to the citizens of developed and developing countries, leading to more time for citizens to attend and follow spectator sports, greater participation in athletic activities, and increased accessibility. These trends continued with the appearance of mass media and global communication. Professionalism became more widespread, further adding to the increase in sport's popularity, as sports fans began following the achievements of professional athletes through radio, television, and the internet - all while enjoying the exercise and competition associated with amateur participation in sports.

- **FY.** What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 1) The effect of sports on human relations
- **Y) Sports in different countries**
- **The history of sports**
- **F)** The origins of early sports
- FA. According to the passage, it is NOT true that ancient Greeks .......
- 1) introduced a large number of sports
- Y) were people with a culture greatly influenced by sports
- r) held the Olympic Games in a less organized manner than we do today
- f) held sports competitions in a particular village regularly, once every four years
- **F9.** The passage states that industrialization ......

| 1) led to the appearance of new sports   |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7) made people less active than they used to be  |  |  |  |  |
| r) put sports in the hands of a few special people   |  |  |  |  |
| F) caused people to have access to more free time  |  |  |  |  |
| ۵٠. According to paragraph ۳, what made sports more popular was  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) professionalism   |  |  |  |  |
| 7) the organization of the Olympic Games   |  |  |  |  |
| T) the use made of sports to create both fun and competition   |  |  |  |  |
| <b>F</b> ) an equal increase in leisure time in both developing and developed countries                                      |  |  |  |  |
| Devit A. Communication of West Indiana   |  |  |  |  |
| Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary Directions: Questions Δ1-۶7 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four |  |  |  |  |
| words or phrases marked (1), (7), (7) and (7). Choose the one word or phrase that best                                       |  |  |  |  |
| completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ۵۱. The new high-quality models of sunglasses are going to in our factory next year.   |  |  |  |  |
| 1) be produced 7) be producing 7) produced 7) produce  |  |  |  |  |
| ΔΥ. Which of the following sentences is grammatically CORRECT?   |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Liverpool shopping center is one of the city's most new attractions.  |  |  |  |  |
| 7) Liverpool is home to one of Britain's greatest football clubs.  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Y</b> ) Liverpool is one of more popular tourist destinations in Britain.   |  |  |  |  |
| F) One of Liverpool's most good attractions is the Liverpool World Museum.   |  |  |  |  |
| ۵۳. Since she the proper lens for her camera, she wasn't able to photograph the unusual scene.                               |  |  |  |  |
| 1) hasn't brought (7) wasn't brought (8) hadn't brought (9) isn't brought  |  |  |  |  |
| Δ۴. Do you remember the painfully thin man burst into laughter for an old picture of his late dad'swas shown to him?         |  |  |  |  |

| 1) whom / that   | Y) who / whom           | T) who / that           | *) which / that                 |  |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| ۵۵. Both Mr. and Mrs. Karimi are worried about their son because he does not take life |                         |                         |                                 |  |
| 1) regularly   | 7) seriously            | ۳) emotionally          | f) comfortably                  |  |
| ۵۶. I would like to k  | know how Helen man      | ages to keep bo         | efore examinations.             |  |
| 1) essential   | ۲) calm                 | ۳) similar              | ۴) natural                      |  |
| ۵۷. I haven't been t   | o China but I ha        | ave read a lot of book  | s about its culture and people. |  |
| 1) entirely  | 7) personally           | <b>r</b> ) immediately  | <b>f) internationally</b>       |  |
| ۵۸. Farid does not k   | know any French at al   | l, so he should take a( | n)course for beginners.         |  |
| 1) direct  | Y) scientific           | ۳) elementary           | f) developmental                |  |
| ۵۹. This type of plan  | nt, which is rare here, | is found in the         | mountains of South America.     |  |
| 1) smartly   | 7) formally             | ۳) commonly             | f) suitably                     |  |
| ۶۰. I am sure this is  | an event that will      | in your mind fo         | or quite a long time.           |  |
| 1) stick   | Y) contain              | ۳) arrange              | ۴) suffer                       |  |
| ۶۱. Reza is sick and   | the doctor has advise   | ed him to the           | amount of fat in his food.      |  |
| 1) satisfy   | Y) reduce               | ۲) prepare              | ۴) destroy                      |  |
| 97. Mr. Karimi has<br>in South America.  | always been dreamin     | g of traveling to       | lands, particularly the ones    |  |
| 1) global  | Y) complex              | ۳) flexible             | ۴) distant                      |  |

#### Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 97-97 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Humans use the resources of the earth to produce energy. Energy can take a ......( $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{T}}$ ) ...... of forms: mechanical, electrical, chemical and nuclear, and the resources used to produce such forms of energy are fossil ......( $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{T}}$ )......, such as natural gas, oil and coal. Nowadays, everybody knows that these resources, if used to produce energy, are dangerous to the ......( $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{D}}$ )....... furthermore, humans cannot use these resources .....( $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{F}}$ )....... Which means that they'll soon end. People .....( $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathfrak{T}}$ )...... be warned of this fact that fossil resources will soon be used up.

| ۶۳. ۱) gift           | Y) cloth    | ۳) stone    | f) variety  |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ۶۴. ۱) fuels          | Y) harms    | ۳) parents  | ۴) trucks   |
| ۶۵. ۱) environment    | Y) distance | ۳) hospital | ۴) factory  |
| <i>99.</i> 1) forever | T) abroad   | ۳) richly   | *) recently |
| ۶۲. ۱) should         | Y) can      | ۳) may      | ۴) could    |

## **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (9). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

## Passage 1

More than two hundred million times a day, a camera shutter clicks somewhere in the world to take a photograph. There are family snapshots capturing happy memories, dramatic news pictures, pictures of the planet beamed back from satellites in space, and much more. The uses of photography are numerous, and new application are being found all the time. The first photographs were made by coating sheets of polished metal with light-sensitive chemicals, but the images appeared in dull, silvery gray and could only be seen from certain angle. During the 19th century, new processes were invented for spreading the chemicals on to a glass plate or on to a film of cellulose (a kind of plastic). Eventually, photographs could be made in either black-and-white or full color. Film is still in use today, although it is quickly being replaced by digital photography. Digital cameras use a light-sensitive chip, instead of film, and store pictures as digital image files that can be transferred to a computer.

There, they can be altered before being printed or sent anywhere in the world via the Internet.

FA. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

1) Uses of Photography

Y) History of Photography

**T) Photography in Today's World** 

F) Photography in the 19th Century

59. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the daily reasons for taking pictures?

1) News stories

Y) Space exploration

۳) Happy family gatherings

F) Advertising purposes

**V**•. Which of the following is TRUE about early photographs?

1) They were made with the use of some chemicals.

7) They were visible from every perspective.

They were made from a film of cellulose.

f) They were clear, yet gray in color.

VI. What does the word "store" in line 9 mean?

1) join

T) show

T) save

f) provide

#### Passage Y

For many years people have been trying to create a simple universal language that would serve all over the world as a common means of communication. In the last three hundred years, more than seven hundred such languages have been suggested. The most successful and the most popular of these is a language called Esperanto. It was invented by Ludwig Zamenhof, who lived in Poland. When he was growing up, he saw that people from different backgrounds who lived in Poland had lots of difficulties communicating with each other. This often led to disagreements. Ludwig felt that a common language would help them understand each other better and agree with each other. So, he began working on a common international language. He started his work while he was still at school! In NAAY, he published some information about his new language. He did not use his real name. He used the name Dr. Esperanto (which means "one who hopes"). Soon people from all over the world became interested in his language, called Esperanto.



Today, Esperanto is spoken by about eight million people throughout the world. Many government and international organizations recognize it in many ways. Esperanto is often used on radio broadcasts from official government stations. **YY.** What is the passage mainly about? 1) The life of a Polish school boy **Y)** Invention of a universal language **Y**) How Esperanto has helped people **F)** How people often do not understand each other **YT.** What does the word "these" in line **T** refer to? 1) Years **7) Means r**) People **F)** Languages **YF.** Which of the following statements is TRUE? 1) Ludwig was afraid of people, so he changed his name. Y) Ludwig started to work on his idea when he was very young. **\***) Esperanto has been widely used for the last three hundred years. \*) May people did not understand Ludwig, so they disagreed with him. Ya. What do we understand about Ludwig Zamenhof?

- 1) He was hopeful that his invention would become successful one day.
- Y) He had difficulty communicating with people when he was growing up.
- **T)** He spoke to eight million people in Esperanto.
- F) He worked at an official radio station.

## Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Questions  $Y_7$ -AY are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (7), (7) and (9). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- **Y9.** This is a very difficult question, so it cannot ...... so easily within a short time.
- 1) answer 7) be-answered 7) to be answered 5) have answered

| vv. I ar<br>medical issues rela            |                         | of the month because     | I all my income for             |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) didn't have / had                       | l spent                 | ۲) don't have / woul     | d I spent                       |
| ۳) hadn't had / had                        | l spent                 | ۴) didn't have / have    | e spent                         |
| ٧٨. As people                              | Seats the violinist a   | nnnounced the encore.    |                                 |
| 1) are beginning to                        | leave themselves        | Y) were beginning to     | leave their                     |
| ۳) are beginning to                        | leave their             | f) were beginning to     | leave themselves                |
| V9. As soon as the c                       | classes are over, their | daughtera trair          | n for London to see her family. |
| 1) boards                                  | 7) has boarded          | ۳) is going to board     | *) was boarding                 |
| ۸۰. She suffered fro<br>of her friends was | _                       | n after her husband's d  | leath, and unfortunately none   |
| 1) emotional                               | 7) effective            | ۳) excited               | ۴) addictive                    |
| ۸۱. Reza is not hap                        | py with his income, s   | o he is a new jo         | ob in a larger city.            |
| 1) turning on                              | Y) turning up           | ۳) Tooking for           | ۴) looking after                |
| AY. A teacher often important.             | feelshis st             | tudents when they worl   | k hard and achieve something    |
| 1) proud of                                | 7) unable to            | ۳) dependent on          | ۴) bored with                   |
| AT. The course is i learners.              | intended to help teac   | chers learn how to con   | nmunicate with young            |
| 1) exactly                                 | 7) commonly             | ۳) effectively           | ۴) recently                     |
| ۸۴. The police                             | the copy with th        | ne original, but there w | as not much difference.         |
| 1) combined                                | 7) connected            | ۳) compared              | ۴) considered                   |
| AA. You should pre                         | enare all vour          | carefully before an      | olving for a passport.          |

| 1) relatives         | Y) documents         | Ψ) connections          | <b>F) handicrafts</b>     |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ۸۶. The new factory  | produces high-qualit | y shoes in siz          | es and colors.            |
| 1) actual            | 7) various           | ۳) cultural             | ۶) continuous             |
| AY. Even in this age | of high technology,  | activities like fishing | and hunting have remained |
| 1) uselessly         | 7) probably          | ۳) physically           | F) constantly             |

#### Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions  $\lambda\lambda$ -97 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Do you know anything about the first Persian dictionary? It is called Loghat-e-Farsi and it is still .....(AA)...... in the country. It was ......(AA)...... A. years ago by a famous Persian poet named Asadi Tusi. The list of entries in his dictionary is arranged .....(A.)...... to the final letters of the words. The example sentences of each word is taken from poetry .....(AI)....... Was popular at the time the dictionary was written. This old dictionary is a .....(AI)...... treasure of Persian language. Many people who are interested in Persian culture and language always have this dictionary with them.

| ۸۸ ۱) published     | Y) asked      | ۳) rained    | ۴) invited     |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| ۸۹. ۱) surrounded   | 7) compiled   | ۳) begun     | ۴) spoken      |
| ۹۰۰ ۱) through      | Y) thus       | ۳) according | ۴) in addition |
| <b>91. 1) which</b> | Y) who        | ۳) when      | f) whom        |
| 97. 1) solar        | 7) successful | ۳) shiny     | ۴) valuable    |

## **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (9). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

### Passage 1

The collection of events that occur in a work of literature is called the plot. Gulliver's Travels, for example, teils the story of Lemuel Gulliver, a ship's surgeon. In the first part, Gulliver is shipwrecked in an imaginary land called Lilliput, where the people are only a couple of inches tall. In the second tale, he meets the giants of Brobdingnag. In the third story, Gulliver visits various strange lands. Finally, he is left among the Houyhnhnms a race of horses that are wiser and more intelligent than their human servants, the Yahoos. Rejected by the Houyhnhnms, Gulliver returns to England, where he is no longer able to tolerate the company of other humans.

An essential part of most literature is the writer's description of the characters - the people who take part in the plot. A writer portrays a character's personality by describing how they react to events in the story. For example, Jonathan Swift shows that Gulliver is a kind-hearted man by describing how he entertains the tiny Lilliputian people: "I would sometimes lie down, and let five or six of them play on my hand. And at last the boys and girls would venture to come and play hide and seek in my hair."

Writers use their plots and characters to explore key themes such as love, death, morality, and social or political issues. Gulliver's Travels seems like just an adventure story, but the underlying theme is \hth-century England, where the Lilliputians and other nationalities represent different types of people with their good and bad qualities.

- **97.** What is the passage mainly about?
- 1) What kind of people the Lilliputians were?
- Y) Why Jonathan Swift wrote Gulliver's Travels?
- **Y)** Gulliver's Travels as a great work of literature
- **F)** The most important elements in a work of literature
- 44. What does the word "tale" in paragraph 1 mean?
- 1) unit Y) part Y) story F) section
- ۹۵. Who were the Yahoos?
- 1) Humans who served the horses
- Y) A group of wise, intelligent horses
- **The people Gulliver met in Brobdingnag**
- **F)** The people that Gulliver could not tolerate
- **49.** What do we understand from the passage?

- 1) Gulliver's Travels tells the history of 1Ath-century England.
- Y) The Lilliputians were kind-hearted people who loved Gulliver.
- The Lilliputians and the Houyhnhnms are characters created by Gulliver.
- \*) Jonathan Swift did not write Gulliver's Travels only to entertain people.

## Passage \*

Dramatic changes in children's language occur during early childhood. At about 1 $\lambda$  months, children may know about  $\Upsilon$ + words and can speak one word, such as "Doggie!" or "More!" at a time. This ability shows that children have learned to use words as symbols that stand for objects, actions, and people. Then suddenly, within just a month or so, children's vocabularies double to about  $\forall$ + words, and they begin to put words together to form two-word sentences such as "There doggy" or "Mummy come". When early childhood ends at six years, children know from  $\lambda$ .··· to  $\lambda$ .··· words and speak in long, accurate sentences.

Children's first words and sentences are about the visible, here-and-now world. By the age of four, children begin to talk about things that they cannot see as well as those they can and about the past and the future. They also invent stories about things that never happened. As children grow older, they become better able to express complex ideas and judge what they need to say in order to make themselves understood. Children also become more skillful at adjusting their speech to different people. They learn to talk formally and respectfully to adults, and informally to their friends. They speak "baby talk" to infants. Children begin to enjoy playing with language itself. They take pleasure in riddles and word jokes, and they may write poems and stories.

AY. Which of the following can a child who is about Y- months old say?

1) Hey, I'm here.

Y) Mummy come.

۲) This is my doggy

f) Please, milk, I'm hungry.

**AA.** What does the word "they" in paragraph \ refer to?

1) Children

7) V• words

**Y) Vocabularies** 

F) A month or so

**99.** What is the here-and-now world?

1) An imaginary world

7) The whole world

| ۳) A happy env                    | vironment              | F) The immediate 6        | environment                      |  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| ۱۰۰. Which of tl                  | ne following is a four | -year-old child most prob | ably NOT able to do?             |  |
| 1) Tell unreal s                  | tories                 |                           |                                  |  |
| 7) Talk about t                   | he future              |                           |                                  |  |
| ۳) Talk formal                    | ly to adults           |                           |                                  |  |
| F) Talk about t                   | hings they have alrea  | ndy experienced           |                                  |  |
| <b>Directions: Qu</b>             |                        | •                         | ath each sentence you will see   |  |
| completes the s                   | sentence. Then mark    | your answer sheet.        |                                  |  |
| 1-1. It is not enpossible.        | ough to do the task;   | what is more important i  | s that itas carefully as         |  |
| 1) may be done                    |                        | 7) might do               |                                  |  |
| ۳) must do                        |                        | *) should be done         |                                  |  |
| ۱۰۲. I don't do<br>Siavash is com |                        | ays normally, tidy        | my room, because my friend       |  |
| 1) but tomorro                    | w I'm going to         | 7) but tomorrow I'        | 11                               |  |
| ۲) so tomorrow                    | Y I'm going to         | *) so tomorrow I'll       |                                  |  |
| ۱۰۳. I held the about an hour.    |                        | onfused completely        | y and got lost in the jungle for |  |
| 1) myself                         | Y) itself              | ۳) himself                | *) ourselves                     |  |
| ۱۰۴. Although I                   | am a new student, I    | have got I can rel        | y <b>.</b>                       |  |
| 1) few friends o                  | on whom                | Y) a few friends on       | whom                             |  |
| Υ) few friends that on them       |                        | ۴) a few friends tha      | ۴) a few friends that on them    |  |

1. When he said he was not ...... to answer that particular question, we switched on to

other questions quickly.

| 1) calm                                       | Y) exact  | ۳) willing            | ۴) suitable                   |  |  |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| ۱۰۶. It is exciting to d                      | lo something that real  | llya differen         | ce in your community.         |  |  |
| 1) does                                       | 7) gets   | ۳) makes              | F) acts                       |  |  |
| 1. V. This new type of                        | f the Digges telescopes   | s images ۱۱ time      | s.                            |  |  |
| 1) appreciates                                | T) succeeds   | ۳) magnifies          | ۴) functions                  |  |  |
| ۱۰۸. He was until ver<br>ones have started wo | -   | werful banker in the  | city, but some more powerful  |  |  |
| 1) immediately                                | 7) commonly   | ۳) formerly           | ۴) recently                   |  |  |
| · -   | 1.9. My parents always Anna as the smartest of their children, showing more respect to her ideas when it comes to our family discussions. |                       |                               |  |  |
| 1) regarded                                   | 7) decreased  | ۳) enjoyed            | ۴) computed                   |  |  |
| 11. As soon as we fin happening again.        | nd the cause of the pr  | oblem, we will be abl | e to how to prevent it        |  |  |
| 1) change into                                | Y) put out  | ۳) jump into          | ۴) figure out                 |  |  |
|   | required on his or l  |                       | ntal condition, including any |  |  |
| 1) disorder                                   | ۲) situation  | ۳) cancer             | ۴) recreation                 |  |  |
| 117. His heart was no<br>was questioned seven | • • •   | so, throughout the p  | roject, his to the task       |  |  |
| 1) solution                                   | Y) arrangement  | ۳) agreement          | ۴) dedication                 |  |  |

#### Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 11 $\Upsilon$ -11 $\Upsilon$  are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), ( $\Upsilon$ ), or ( $\Upsilon$ ) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Sound is a form of energy related with the vibration of materials. In sound waves, energy is transferred through vibration and movement of air. This means that .....(۱۱ $\Upsilon$ )...... energy has been transferred to them. Sounds lose energy and get weaker when they move. That's why we can only hear people speaking .....(۱) $\Upsilon$ ).......To send sounds from one place to another, sound waves are .....(1) $\Delta$ )...... into radio waves so that they can travel a long distance through the air. Like sound waves, radio waves are ....(1) $\Upsilon$ )....... but they do not just transmit sound; they are also used for broadcasting information. .....(1) $\Upsilon$ )......... radio waves is for communication; television, cell phones and radios.

| 117. | 1) kinetic        | Y) solar       | ۳) clean              | ۶) renewable |
|------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 114. | 1) neatly         | Y) nearby      | ۳) fluently           | ۴) far away  |
| 114. | 1) combined       | 7) transferred | ۳) abbreviated        | ۴) converted |
| 118. | 1) unpreventab    | le             | 7) incomprehensible   | 4            |
|      | ۳) unpredictab    | le             | ۴) invisible          |              |
| 117. | 1) Using the bes  | st-known       | 7) The best-known u   | ise of       |
|      | ۳) It is best-kno | own to use     | ۴) Use of the best-kn | nown         |

#### **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (9). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1

On 1\Delta February \( \cdots \cdot \), Diane Van Deren was one of a dozen runners taking part in the Yukon Arctic Ultra, a V···-kilometre race across frozen tundra in the middle of winter. Not a single woman had ever completed it. With temperatures of \( \cdot \cdot \) degrees below zero and only seven hours of daylight each day, it's probably the toughest race in the world.

But, then, there is no woman like Diane Van Deren. Twelve years earlier, Van Deren, a former professional tennis player, had a kiwi-size piece of her brain taken out. It was part of

the treatment for the epilepsy, a disease which she suffered from. The operation was successful, but she noticed a strange side effect: she could run without stopping for hours. At the start of the Arctic Ultra, icy winds froze Van Deren's water supplies, so she had nothing to drink for the first 180 kilometers. She kept going by sucking on frozen fruit and nut bars. On the eleventh day, the ice beneath her feet cracked open and Van Deren fell up to her shoulders into a freezing river. She managed to climb out but struggled to continue. Her soaked boots had frozen to her feet.

- **11A.** What is the main purpose of the author?
- 1) To emphasize the importance of patience for athletes
- **Y)** To explain why Diane Van Deren is famous
- **To emphasize the importance of patience for athletes**
- **F)** To describe the achievement of a specific sportswoman
- 119. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to ..........
- 1) frozen tundra

7) winter

- T) the Yukon Arctic Ultra
- ۶) running
- 17. Which of the following is NOT true about Diane Van Deren, according to the passage?
- 1) It was her skill as a tennis player that helped her succeed in running under difficult conditions.
- 7) She could not run without stopping for hours before a kiwi-size piece of her brain was taken out.
- **7**) Although she lost her water supplies in a race she participated in, she managed to get the water her body needed from other sources.
- f) For some time during her life she stayed in a hospital for a health problem which she got rid of after doctors.
- did whatever was required to remove that problem.
- 17). The passage suggests that those taking part in the Arctic Ultra
- 1) should be able to run for hours without any need to stop
- Y) have to be physically in good condition to finish it
- **r**) can finish under a week's time

f) need to be women only

## Passage \*

A device has been developed that enables babies born blind to see the world through echoes from an ultrasonic scanner. Dr. Tom Bower, of Edinburgh University psychology department, told the British Association annual conference that he gave the device to a 19-

week-old boy in the U.S. and the child responded to it within half a minute of putting <u>it</u> all. The battery-operated scanner sends out a pulse of ultra-sound through a cone attached to the forehead. Through earplugs the baby is able to hear echoes in stereo which tell him what lies in front. By moving his head, he will detect sounds from different parts of the room.

The closer the object is, the lower the pitch of the sound. The bigger it is, the louder the sound. The child can also establish whether the object is hard or soft: a hard object will give a clear sound, and a soft one will give a fuzzy sound with overtones. Normal voice commands can be heard by the baby while he is wearing the device.

Bower first tried it out on a blind baby from the Berkeley children's hospital in California. The baby, Denis Daughters, seemed delighted and played hide-and-seek with his mother after a few days. He enjoyed finding her in a room. At the age of nine months, he had reached the development stage of a normal sighted baby. He was able to perform tests such as balancing an object on two prongs or on a table edge. This may sound unimportant, but few sighted children can perform such a task before this age.

177. What is the best title for the passage?1) The World of the Newly Born7) Seeing With Ears

 T) Scanners: A New Version
 F) Scientists Help Doctors

177. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to ......

1) device 7) echo 7) conference 7) department

174. What does paragraph 7 mainly discuss?

- 1) The quality of the sounds received by blind children
- Y) Who the new invention is good for
- ۳) Ways to use the new device
- **F)** How the new device works

**NYA.** Why does the author mention Denis Daughters in the last paragraph? 1) To show how to stop blindness in childhood Y) To indicate the importance of playing games for the development of children **T**) To cite an example in support of the fact that the new device is practical f) To prove that more tests are to be performed before the new device can work efficiently Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary Directions: Questions 179-177 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (7), (7) and (6). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet. 179. We do not have all the books that were requested; we are sending ...... are in stock. 1) what they Y) those that ٣) which f) those 17Y. Scientists using the Hubble Space Telescope have taken a picture that gives .......... View ever into the depths of the space. 1) farthest Y) the farthest T) the most far f) farther than 17A. I cannot imagine ...... of speaking in public. It's what I'm used to doing, but evidently not many people share this viewpoint. τ) to be frightened τ) being frightened 1) to frighten Y) frightening 179. I don't have enough money to order a pizza, but even if .......... 1) I do, my mother won't allow me to Y) I will, my mother doesn't allow me to T) I did, my mother wouldn't allow me to f) I would, my mother didn't allow me to

17. They did not finally go on a trip because they ...... the places to visit.

۳) disagreed about ۴) depended on

Y) consisted of

1) separated from

| 171. The old man is album.  | s very proud of t   | the of valuabl  | e stamps he has now available in his   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 1) presentation   | ۲) experience   | ۳) contrast   | ۴) collection                          |  |  |
| 177. Whatever it w  | as, it wasn't a sp  | pacecraft - I'm   | that.                                  |  |  |
| 1) responsible for  | Y) certain of   | ۳) related to   | *) specific to                         |  |  |
| <b>177.</b> The findings of are obtained from   | •   | • •   | o by different scientists because they |  |  |
| 1) carefully  | Y) actually   | ۳) formally   | ۴) directly                            |  |  |
| ۱۳۴. It seemed to h   | ۱۳۴. It seemed to happen all of a, I felt terrible and asked to be taken to hospital. |   |  |  |  |
| 1) sudden   | ۲) purpose  | ۳) problem  | ۴) dream                               |  |  |
| ۱۳۵. Our estimate   | of the repairs re   | quired was much less  | s than the cost.                       |  |  |
| 1) economical 7) effective 7) various 7) actual   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 189. Another world war can be dangerous beyond imagination; some believe that it may even lead to the destruction of the human life on Earth. |   |   |  |  |  |
| 1) immediate  | ۲) active   | ۳) public   | ۴) entire                              |  |  |
| 187. We ought to continue using fossil fuels until we manage to find cleaner of energy.   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 1) cases  | 7) quantities   | ۳) sources  | ۶) partners                            |  |  |
| Part B: Cloze Test  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Directions: Questi  | ons 147-164 are   | Directions: Questions 174-187 are related to the following passage Read the passage and |  |  |  |

Directions: Questions 17% are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman. He .....(۱۳۸)...... on February ۱۱, ۱۸۴۷. His mother taught him at home. Edison developed .....(۱۳۹)...... problems at an early age. The cause of his deafness has been attributed to a bout of scarlet fever during childhood. Edison developed many skills when he was young. He sold candy and newspapers

on trains ......(۱۴۰)....... sold vegetables to supplement his income. Later, Edison obtained the exclusive right to sell newspapers on the road. This began Edison's long streak of entrepreneurial ventures, as he .......(۱۴۱)....... his abilities as a businessman. These abilities eventually led him to ......(۱۴۲)....... ۱۴ companies, including General Electric, which is still one of the largest companies in the world.

| ۱۳۸. ۱) born          | Y) has born | ۳) was born | ۴) has been born |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 179. 1) listening     | 7) physical | ۳) mental   | ۶) hearing       |
| 14. 1) so             | Y) and      | r) or       | f) but           |
| 191. 1) respected     | 7) provided | ۳) elicited | f) discovered    |
| 1 <b>57.</b> 1) found | Y) dedicate | ۳) burst    | ۴) confirm       |

## **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (7). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

# Passage 1

11-17-11, eight percent of children eight-years-old and younger used mobile devices daily. That's according to a report from Common Sense Media. This organization studies issues of concern to teachers and families. By 7-12, their report shows that figure had more than doubled. Many pediatricians are concerned. In my view, they are right to be.

These caring doctors state that this trend is disturbing and needs attention. They focus on data indicating that excessive media use by young children is linked to fatness, lack of sleep, and aggressiveness. They also know that too much media use negatively affects school performance. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) suggests a plan to handle the problem.

The doctors encourage families to set rules about TV consumption, texting, Internet surfing, and social media use. They recommend limiting all four. As I see it, they are the people who know best.

147. Which of the following best describes the author's view towards children's use of mobile phones and other media devices?

1) Excited 7) Careful 7) Anxious 7) Economic



184. The word "pediatricians" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ..........

1) issues

**7) doctors** 

۲) reports

**F) organizations** 

186. The passage mentions all of the following as an end result of excessive media use by young children EXCEPT......

1) fatness

Y) not enough sleep

۳) poor school work

f) teachers' school performance

189. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- 1) Doctors have a plan to make schools forbid mobile use.
- Y) Young children's use of media devices is on the increase.
- **The American Academy of Pediatrics is concerned about the problem which is the focus of the passage.**
- **F)** One cause of young children's aggressiveness can be their using media devices more often than they should.

## Passage ₹

The word ANIMAL comes from the Latin, ANIMA, which means life principle, breath, air, soul, living being. Understanding the spiritual essence of animals and respecting them as fellow intelligent beings is necessary to make telepathic exchange possible between different species. Animals are able to communicate with humans who are open to the telepathic connection. They get your intentions, emotions, images, or thoughts behind the words, even if the words themselves aren't totally understood.

I have communicated with animals all my life. Since 1971, I have successfully used with animals the same counseling techniques that help humans through difficulties and problems. Over the years of listening and talking to thousands of animals and counseling them and their people, I have commonly seen upsets and problems resolve, negative behavior disappears, illnesses and injuries go away fast, and warmth and friendship between humans and animals appear and increase. For those who do not believe this and need physical proof of telepathic communication, these often-dramatic changes are evidence.

Although the ability to communicate telepathically usually is lost in childhood in our culture, where there is love for animals and willingness to re-learn, that ability can be learned again. The rewards are close relations and delight for humans and non-humans.

The first thing you can do to start on the road to direct communication with animals is to throw away any negative attitude that animals are lower, or less intelligent beings. This kind of attitude prevents true communication with animals, just as it does with humans. Regard animals with respect, openness and as potential teachers, and this alone will enable you to look at them with a fresh light and open up a wellspring of information from them about who and how they are.

- 1FV. The passage most probably continues with a discussion of ......
- 1) how animals communicate among themselves
- Y) another thing to do to directly communicate with animals
- **Y**) what animals feel like when they communicate with human beings
- \*) the reason why the animal world has remained a mystery to human beings for a long time
- 18A. According to paragraph 7, which one of the following is NOT mentioned as those benefiting from counseling techniques?
- 1) animals

- T) humans
- **r**) both animals and people
- **F)** those not open to the telepathic connection
- 159. Which of the following does the writer refer to as a dramatic change (paragraph 7)?
- 1) Loss of telegraphic communication in humans.
- **Y)** The very existence of illnesses and injuries
- **T)** Disappearance of negative behavior
- **F)** Listening to animals
- ۱۵۰. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- 1) People speaking Latin can better communicate with animals.
- Y) Humans in their first few years of life can communicate with others telegraphically.
- **Y**) Nowadays we cannot find people who hold the negative attitude that animals are lower.
- **F)** Evidence supporting the truth of telegraphic communication with animals is increasing on a daily basis.

| •                                       | nses marked (۱), (۲), (۱)<br>ence. Then mark your |                         | one word or phrase that best    |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|   | prepare yourself for                              |                         | nich you a number of            |
| 1) must ask                             | Y) might be asked                                 | ۳) have to be asked     | ۴) should asked                 |
| 127. When Mary sa a mistake.            | nw her poor test result                           | t, she was surprised; s | he was sure that there          |
| 1) to occur                             | Y) would occur                                    | ۳) has occurred         | *) had occurred                 |
| ۱۵۳. There are mor                      | e alternatives at the o                           | ther store, but this is |                                 |
| 1) a cheaper camer                      | a you could possibly f                            | ind                     |                                 |
| ۲) a cheaper camer                      | a which you could pos                             | ssibly find it          |                                 |
| ۲) the cheapest can                     | nera you could possib                             | ly find                 |                                 |
| ۴) the cheapest can                     | nera which you could                              | possibly find it        |                                 |
| ۱۵۴. I wonder if you                    | ı can come back later?                            | ? I need to fini        | sh this letter I'm writing now. |
| 1) a few more time                      |   | Y) little more time     |                                 |
| ۳) few more time                        |   | *) a little more time   |                                 |
| ۱۵۵. As the man is l<br>for his family. | lazy and has no                                   | . of responsibility, he | does not work to make money     |
| 1) sense                                | Y) basis  | ۳) habit                | ۴) amount                       |
|   | lidate received ninety sily turned out to be to   | •                       | e earlier that he would         |
| 1) expectation                          | Y) expression                                     | ۳) replacement          | ۴) comparison                   |
| ۱۵۷. Analog compo                       | · .   | rpose which             | employ laws of physics for      |

Directions: Questions 121-187 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see

Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

| 1) devices                             | 7) surroundings                                 | <b>r</b> ) observations | ۶) situations   |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|
|  | e had a daughter Sara<br>om his second or third | O .                     | . It is as to whether she   |
| 1) considerable                        | 7) unhealthy                                    | ۳) valuable             | ۴) uncertain  |
|  | •   | • •                     | ysical therapy. Two and a half<br>nove around his house without a |
| 1) recreated                           | 7) improved                                     | ۳) appreciated          | *) worsened   |
| 19. After college country and          | -   | he ways. We all went    | t to live in different parts of the                               |
| 1) constantly                          | 7) namely                                       | ۳) separately           | ۴) gradually  |
| 191. We haven't g                      |   | the last of it for      | lunch. Now, we need a real man                                    |
| 1) checked in                          | 7) grew up                                      | ۳) filled in            | ۴) used up  |
| 197. The autopsy<br>the fire and explo |   | d of thermal injuries   | and inhalation of smoke from                                      |
| 1) believed                            | ۲) imagined                                     | ۳) concluded            | ۶) supposed   |

**Part B: Cloze Test** 

Directions: Questions 1987-1984 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Very warm periods in Earth's history are called greenhouse periods. Scientists think that a new greenhouse period is starting. Earth is getting warmer, and many glaciers are melting, .....(197)...... on Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. But why is this happening? For the last 120 years, people have burned lots of fossil fuels, and this makes gases like carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is increasing the .....(197)....... greenhouse effect, and making Earth warmer. This is called global warming.

In order to .....(184)....... Our planet, we need to .....(188)....... less carbon dioxide and protect our forests from over-cutting. Also we can help the environment and the future .....(184)....... by planting more new trees. Trees use carbon dioxide and slow down global warming.

| 184. | • 1) the ones which are |               | Y) such as ones on |                |  |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|--|
|      | ۳) ones which are       |               | ۴) like the ones   |                |  |
| 184. | 1) natural              | ۲) imaginary  | ۳) ordinary        | ۴) traditional |  |
| 180. | 1) protect              | Y) influence  | ۳) attend          | ۴) excite      |  |
| 188. | 1) prevent              | 7) collect    | ۳) receive         | ۶) produce     |  |
| 184. | 1) homeland             | 7) generation | ۳) planet          | ۴) solution    |  |

## **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (7). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

# Passage 1

One of the most important decisions at the time when people grow up and become adults is what job or career to choose. However, with so many possibilities to choose from, this decision is often a difficult <u>one</u> to any factors that may influence an individual in the choice of a career and some of these may be conflicting. For example, family pressure, the potential for earning money, and one's own personal interest may all be factors that pull an individual in three different directions when trying to decide what career path to follow.

Although it is often stated that by the time a person is a young adult they will know what they want to "do with their life," in fact, the process of finding a career may take a long time. It is not uncommon for an individual to try more than one career before finding the one that leads to job satisfaction.

Clearly young adulthood is a period of stress. It is a time for raising a family, finding and maintaining the "right" job, and keeping a balance among self, family, job, and society at large. It is a period of life that requires great energy. Fortunately, in terms of physical development, we are at something of a peak during our Y·s and Y·s.

As Levinson (١٩٨٦) has stated, "early adulthood is the era of greatest energy and abundance and of greatest contradiction and stress."

18A. Why does the author mention "family pressure, the potential for earning money, and one's own personal interest," in paragraph 1?

- 1) To give examples of adult responsibilities
- Y) To explain why adults need to choose a career
- To introduce some of the factors that influence an adult's choice of a career
- F) To discuss the positive and negative effects of every career choice
- 199. The word "one" in paragraph 1 refers to .......
- 1) factor
- Y) career
- T) decision
- F) possibility
- 14. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
- 1) Early adulthood is a period in which adults undergo stress.
- Y) Individual young adults do not all exactly know what they want to do with their life.
- **\***) Keeping a balance among self, family, job, and society can be a source of stress for young adults.
- **f**) It is highly unlikely for a young adult to change jobs before he/she starts the one he/she really comes to love.
- **1Y1.** The passage is primarily intended to .........

1) inform

Y) make a suggestion

**T)** introduce a finding

f) provide advice

#### Passage ₹

There is a big difference between the amount of sleep you can get by on and the amount you need to function optimally. According to the National Institutes of Health, the average adult sleeps less than seven hours per night. In today's fast-paced society, six or seven hours of sleep may sound pretty good. In reality, though, if you sleep that long, you are most probably not getting the sleep you need. Just because you're able to operate on six or seven hours of sleep doesn't mean you wouldn't feel a lot better and get more done if you spent an extra hour or two in bed.

While sleep requirements vary slightly from person to person, most healthy adults need between V to A hours of steep per night to function at their best. Children and teenagers need



even more. And despite the notion that our sleep needs decrease with age, most older people still need at least Y hours of sleep. Since older adults often have trouble sleeping this long at night, daytime naps can help fill in the gap.

- 1Y7. What is the main idea of the passage?
- 1) Differences in sleep patterns
- Y) Ways to improve our sleeping habits
- **The amount of sleep humans need**
- F) Reasons why we do not sleep enough
- 177. According to the passage, the appropriate number of hours of sleep for people ......
- 1) is on the rise in today's fast-paced society
- Y) is something between 9 to Y hours per day
- **T)** depends on their daily function
- f) is not exactly the same
- 174. What does the author mean by "that long" in paragraph 1?
- 1) As much sleep as required
- Y) Six or seven hours of sleep
- **T)** Longer than seven hours of sleep per night
- F) The length of time you actually sleep in real life
- ۱۷۵. With which of the following statements is the author more likely to agree?
- 1) All people need daytime naps these days.
- Y) As people age, they tend to sleep longer hours.
- **Today's society is a fast-paced one because people cannot function optimally.**
- f) Children and teenagers in general need more than V to 9 hours of sleep per day.

# Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary Directions: Questions 149-144 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (7), ( $\Upsilon$ ) and ( $\Upsilon$ ). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet. 179. Since they ...... the football game to Germany last year, they have won all the other games easily. 1) lose Y) were losing ۳) lost F) had lost 177. The study also asked the students ...... the workshop sessions to rate how the sessions influenced their stress level. 1) attended Y) to attend **T)** were attended f) who attended 1YA. Every year my father calls all family members to discuss where we should go ....... Vacation. 1) for Y) in ۳) at F) on 179. If the police officers knew where the robber was hiding, they ....... him as soon as possible. 1) would catch Y) had caught T) are going to catch F) will catch ۱۸۰. His ..... age was ۴۵, not ۴۰ as he had stated on his form. 1) various ۳) physical f) purposeful Y) actual 1A1. One of the club members raised a question but it was not taken ...... because everyone agreed that it was totally irrelevant to the subject under discussion. **7) suitably** ۳) seriously f) necessarily 1) surely 1A7. If your heart is ...... it makes thousands of ways, but if it is not, it makes thousands of excuses. ۴) willing 1) deep T) active ۳) fast

1AT. Either he works ...... hours or his health suffers.

| 1) active                      | Y) whole   | ۳) reasonable            | f) comfortable                   |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ۱۸۴. Now, I'm i<br>meet.       | not sure exactly when I                          | will be free. Howeve     | r let's arrange a time to        |
| 1) willing                     | Y) social  | ۳) specific              | ۴) responsible                   |
| ۱۸۵. You have i<br>right.      | really made a terrible n                         | nistake; I insist that y | ou take action to put this       |
| 1) deep                        | Y) entire  | ۳) informal              | ۴) immediate                     |
|                                | unately now live in a so<br>things that we have. | ociety which views su    | ccess with consideration         |
| 1) terribly                    | Y) primarily                                     | ۳) physically            | f) carefully                     |
| ۱۸۷. The young with a good pay | _  | ibility of finding a job | for herself in a foreign company |
| 1) suggesting                  | Y) comparing                                     | ۳) weighing              | ۶) preparing                     |

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 1 AA-197 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Think about all of the electricity you use in your house. You .....(۱۸۸)........ have a TV, a washing machine, a computer, a lamp, a microwave, and much more. All of these things are powered by electricity. Electricity .....(۱۸۹)........ from heat from chemical combustion (like burning coal), or by ......(۱۹۰)........ from wind and water. Electricity from chemical combustion is a(n) ......(۱۹۱)....... resource, meaning sooner or later we will run out of the fuel that creates the electricity. Nuclear energy uses uranium as a fuel. Uranium is an environmental resource that we have much more of in the world than fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas. Also, nuclear energy .....(۱۹۲)........ Much longer than traditional fossil fuel energy.

۱۸۸. 1) gradually 7) probably 7) specially 7) constantly

1A9. 1) can be created 7) must create ۳) has to be created f) should create **19.** 1) movement ۴) invention 7) research **T) understanding** 191. 1) main Y) natural ۳) non-renewable f) energy 197. 1) generates F) surrounds **7) includes** ۳) lasts

### **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (7). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1

Heart disease is Western society's number one killer. It accounts for one-third of deaths in America and for well over half the deaths among middle-aged men. Heart disease was relatively rare in America at the start of the Y-th century, but it has risen greatly since then, with a slight downturn since 198. Heart disease is often viewed as a disease of modern living, spurred on by the habits and the stress of industrialized society. Evidence for this idea comes from the fact that non-Western societies have relatively low rates of heart disease. And there is a higher rate of heart disease among immigrants to America, such as Japanese-Americans and Chinese-Americans, than among those who remain in their native country, suggesting that something about the Western environment promotes the development of the disease. Heart disease usually involves the formation of a fatty substance called plaque in the walls of the coronary ar teries that are arteries supplying blood to the heart. If the arteries become narrowed enough or blocked, the per son may suffer a heart attack (death of a region of heart muscle tissue). Among the many factors that have been found to be related to the risk of developing heart disease are high blood pressure (or hypertention), a history of heart disease among one's close relatives (indicating a possible genetic predisposition to the disease), cigarette smoking, being relatively overweight, and a high level of a fatty substance called cholesterol in the blood.

197. According to the passage, when did heart disease begin to rise?

- 1) A few years before 199.
- 7) After the 7.th century began
- **Y)** When people began to leave their home countries
- **F)** When the number of middle-aged people increased

- 194. What does the writer mean by "this idea" in paragraph 1?
- 1) The fact that heart disease is number-one killer in America
- Y) The fact that non-Americans have a low rate of heart disease
- The fact that a rise in heart disease is a product of modern life
- F) The fact that it is stressful to make a society a very industrialized one
- 19. Which of the following is TRUE about "those who remain in their native country", (paragraph 1)?
- 1) They are those people in non-Western countries who do not leave their country.
- Y) They are more likely to have heart disease because they do not have a healthy lifestyle.
- $\Upsilon$ ) They are those Japanese-Americans and Chinese-Americans who go back to their native countries.
- **f**) They are those people from non-Western countries who seem to have a family record of heart disease.
- 199. Which of the following is NOT defined in the passage?
- 1) plaque (paragraph Y)

- Y) coronary arteries (paragraph Y)
- **T)** heart attack (paragraph **T)**
- f) close relatives (paragraph f)

## Passage Y

Protein plays a very important role in a successful health, beauty, and anti-aging program. It is the basic material of life. In fact, the word protein comes from an ancient Greek word meaning "of first importance."

The body could not grow or function without it. As protein is digested, it breaks down into amino acids, which are then used by the cells to repair themselves. Since the human body can manufacture only \\ of the \( \cdot \) amino acids that are essential for life, the remaining \( \cdot \) must be provided through the intake of dietary protein.

Without enough protein, our bodies enter into a fast aging mode. Our muscles, organs, bones, cartilage, skin, and the antibodies that protect us from disease are all made of protein. Even the enzymes that take part in essential chemical reactions in the body - from digestion to building cells - are made of protein. If your cells do not have complete access to all the essential amino acids, cellular repair will be incomplete and also much slower.



It's important to note that protein cannot be stored in our bodies; therefore, we need to have a good source of quality protein at each meal for optimum health and cellular repair.

- 19. What aspect of protein does the passage mainly discuss?
- 1) What it does

Y) What it is made up of

**T)** How it is produced

- \*) Where it can be found
- 19A. Which of the following is TRUE about the origin of the word "protein"?
- 1) It is related to words meaning health, beauty, and anti-aging,
- 7) The actual word which it originally comes from means something that matches the importance of protein for the human body.
- **(\*)** It comes from a word in the English language which has a similar meaning to a word in Greek meaning "of first importance."
- f) It goes back to a word in the Greek language which was invented when the role of protein in protecting our health was first discovered.
- 199. Which of the following is NOT true about protein, according to the passage?
- 1) It is the source of amino acids that human cells need to repair themselves.
- Y) What the human body uses to protect itself against illnesses is made of protein..
- $\Upsilon$ ) The source of all the amino acids that the human body needs to function properly is the protein we consume.
- **f**) In order to repair themselves, our cells require a number of amino acids some of which are provided through the intake of dietary protein.
- Y--. It can be understood from the passage that enzymes ........
- 1) take part in the cell-building process
- Y) are needed for the production of protein in the body
- **r**) make it possible for our cells to have access to the essential amino acids
- f) are the product of a number of essential chemical reactions in the human body

# Directions: Questions 7.1-7.7 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (7), (7) and (7). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet. Y-1. The employees ...... to the manager as soon as they occurred realized that they were more easily and quickly solved. 1) reported the problems **Y)** who reported the problems **T**) that the problems they reported **F)** whom the problems reported Y-Y. My father returned to the lovely island where he ........... all his childhood already. 1) had lived T) has lived ۳) must live f) was going to live Y-Y. There are several ways to pay for membership. It ..... either by credit card, bank transfer, or in cash at the museum. Y) can be paid T) should pay f) should be paid 1) can pay Y.F. Betty knows ....... French, it is not enough to get around Paris and handle the necessities of her short stay there. 1) some Y) a little **T)** little f) much Y-\Delta. David is now in Chicago and I am in Melbourne: we have got so far away that we are easily forgetting everything we had in our common past; it is absolutely true that ..... 1) out of sight, out of mind Y) we didn't count our chickens before they hatched **T)** we couldn't cut our coat according to our cloth f) we never practiced enough to make perfect Y.F. There is an Arabian proverb which states that a man's worth ......... his two smallest organs: his heart and his tongue. 1) reflects on 7) looks for ۳) depends on f) grows up

Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

| Y-Y. To honor the arpictures of soldiers   | •                     | of the war, the museu | ım is a display of the         |  |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) transmitting  | Y) presenting         | ۳) supporting         | ۶) preventing                  |  |
| Y·A. I like both food same time.   | s but prefer not      | to eat them together. | They don't fit my taste at the |  |
| 1) separately  | Y) accidentally       | ۳) helpfully          | F) difficultly                 |  |
| 7.9. A famous rocket scientist once observed that we had no other choice but to the resource base beyond Earth.                                  |                       |                       |                                |  |
| 1) expand  | Y) remind             | ۳) compile            | F) surround                    |  |
| 71. The most minerals to the human body are salt for keeping water levels in good condition, iron for red blood cells, and calcium for skeleton. |                       |                       |                                |  |
| 1) unexpected  | Y) visible            | ۳) essential          | ۴) portable                    |  |
| 711. It is wrong to behave toward people this way. We should not shout at them. They should be given a chance to themselves.                     |                       |                       |                                |  |
| 1) defend  | Y) observe            | ۳) compare            | F) donate                      |  |
| 717. According to the recent news, astronauts on the space shuttle are doing a number of on the effects of weightlessness.                       |                       |                       |                                |  |
| 1) descriptions  | Y) situations         | ۳) narrations         | ۶) experiments                 |  |
| Part B: Cloze Test   |                       |                       |                                |  |
| <b>Directions: Question</b>  | ns ۲۱۳-۲۱۷ are relate | d to the following pa | ssage. Read the passage and    |  |
| decide which choice (1), (7), (7), or (7) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.   |                       |                       |                                |  |
| It is common knowledge that the healthy include exercise in their daily schedule, however.   |                       |                       |                                |  |

It is common knowledge that the healthy include exercise in their daily schedule, however, exercise is not the only factor to live a fully happy life. You need to prevent ......(۲۱۳)......... harmful nutrients. Make sure that you follow a ......(۲۱۴)........ diet containing fruits and vegetables. As for information about how to develop a practical diet, there are many books

and journals whose main concern is health. You can read them and gain ....(۲۱۵)..... material about a healthy lifestyle.

Fat people are usually worried about not being able to deal with their extra weight. This is a wrong state of disappointment. They can perform regular and carefully-planned exercise, put fast food aside and lose weight, ......(۲۱۶)....... their heavy weight, but, of course, it takes time for their efforts to come to fruits. One more point! Do not let technology .....(۲۱۷)....... your reasonable lifestyle negatively because it may block your way into leading an active and energetic life. Surfing the net and playing video games until midnight is destructive not only to your eyesight but also to your whole organic system.

| <b>117.</b> 1) to eat  | Y) eat      | ۳) eating    | f) to eating |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| TIF. 1) cultural       | Y) balanced | ۳) unsafe    | ۴) medical   |
| ۲۱۵. ۱) many           | Y) few      | ۳) lots of   | ۴) little    |
| <b>119.</b> 1) however | Y) instead  | ۳) therefore | ۴) despite   |
| YIV. 1) influence      | ۲) disagree | ۳) teach     | ۶) respect   |

## **Part C: Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (7). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1

To overlearn is "to continue studying or practicing (something) even after one somehow has learned something completely so as to strengthen the learned material or skill," according to The American Heritage Dictionary.

For many students, it's difficult to understand this idea. If Emily has learned a lesson, she wants to put her pencil down and walk away. If Scott has got a high mark on a test, he's ready to throw away his notes from the studying session the night before.

According to psychological studies, however, overlearning is important to successful retention of material and performance of tasks. "Don't just Learn-Overlearn," a blog post by Annie Murphy Paul, explains the empirical evidence behind overlearning. Murphy Paul mentions a study conducted by assistant professor Alaa Ahmed, which measured the amount of energy spent on a task that was repeated over and over. The study, published in The Journal of Neuroscience, found that as participants became more skilled at a task, the amount of energy used to perform that task decreased. "By the end of the learning process,



the amount of effort they made to do the task had decreased about 7. percent from when they started," Murphy Paul writes.

YIA. The writer has referred to Emily and Scott in paragraph 7 in order to ........

- 1) list two main effects of overlearning
- Y) prove that many students do practice overlearning even without their own knowing of what it really is
- **r**) exemplify the fact that a number of students do not have a clear understanding of overlearning
- f) give an actual example of how easy it is for students to succeed if they have already studied a subject to the point of overlearning

**Y19.** The author has provided all of the following in relation to overlearning EXCEPT its ......

- 1) effects
- T) causes
- ۳) function
- **F)** definition

77. According to the passage, who got an article published in The Journal of Neuroscience?

1) Alaa Ahmed

Y) Alaa Ahmed and his assistant

**T) Murphy Paul** 

F) Murphy Paul and Alaa Ahmed

TY). According to the study reported in paragraph  $\Upsilon$ , the amount of energy spent on a task that is repeated over and over ......

- 1) decreases in the course of time
- Y) is the major cause of overlearning
- **r**) leads to more efforts to accomplish tasks
- \*) needs to be more than normal if overlearning is ever going to happen

## Passage Y

When we are learning a foreign language, we tend to think that it is important to understand everything that we hear. But when you are listening to someone talking in your own language, you probably don't listen at /// and nor do you probably need/wish to.

Thus, an essential rule for improving your understanding of native English speakers is not to expect to understand everything they say. My wife and I are both from Tokyo in Japan. When we watch DVDs of English television series, we watch with subtitles if we don't have subtitles, we sometimes miss about '.7. of what is said. However, even if we don't turn on the subtitles and thus miss '.7., we still understand enough to follow the story

Understanding enough to follow the plot should be your objective too. By "plot," I mean a conversation in a restaurant, a formal presentation or a telephone call.

In non-strictly technical or scientific encounters, conversations are often more a means of being together, a socio-cultural event in which relations are established, rather than an opportunity for exchanging information. Most of the time, what is said may be completely irrelevant. Quite often talking is merely an end in itself. When we go out for dinner with friends, the main object is not to collect useful information but simply to interact with the people we are with and to enjoy each other's company.

TYY. Why does the author refer to the experience of talking in the mother tongue (paragraph ))?

- 1) To prove that learning a new language is not easy
- Y) To show that our knowledge of our native language is perfect
- To support the main point mentioned in an earlier statement in the same paragraph
- **F)** To state that the mental effort you make to understand when others are talking to you is more than the mental effort you make when you yourself are talking

YYY. According to paragraph Y, when one is watching a film in a foreign language .......

- 1) subtitles are to be used if one is expected to be able to follow the line of the story perfectly enough
- **Y**) one can understand and enjoy the story even if one does not understand everything than the film characters say
- $\Upsilon$ ) one is very likely to miss  $\Upsilon$  percent of the content of the film even if one is watching the film with subtitles
- f) it is enough for one to understand for percent of what the characters in a film say in order to understand the general points in the film
- 779. In which paragraph has the author used exemplification to make herself better understood?

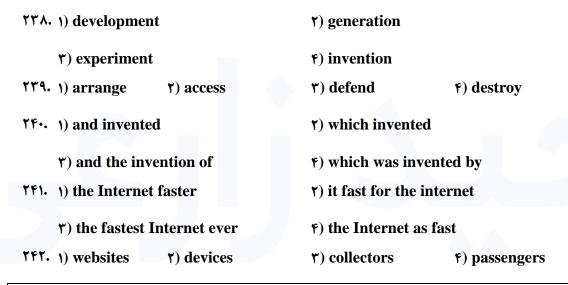
| 1) Only paragraph 1  | ۲) Onl                | y paragraph ۲         |                                 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ۳) Only paragraph ۲  | •                     | F) Both paragraph Y   | and paragraph ۴                 |
|  |                       | •                     | the focus of the first three    |
| paragraphs is that ti  | nis paragraph is conc | ernea more with the i | ole of language in              |
| 1) bringing people to  | gether                | ۲) research-related a | ectivities                      |
| ۳) enhancing scienti   | fic achievements      | ۴) cultural developm  | ent in the world                |
| Part A: Grammar a  | · ·                   | olata santancas Ranas | th each sentence you will see   |
| _  | _                     |                       | •                               |
| -  |                       |                       | one word or phrase that best    |
| completes the senten   | ce. Then mark your a  | answer sheet.         |                                 |
| 779. The man does not know the ABC of driving; I wonder why he to take the car.                                |                       |                       |                                 |
| 1) could allow   | 7) must allow         | ۳) should be allowed  | *) might allow                  |
| YYY. To be honest, I'names.  | ve watched so many f  | ilms lately to        | tears that I've forgotten their |
| 1) to make me bored  | Y) whi                | ch have bored me      |                                 |
| ۳) when they bored ا   | me                    | ۴) which I was bored  |                                 |
| TTA. She must, before she drives anywhere, an automobile insurance.  |                       |                       |                                 |
| 1) buy   | 7) buys               | ۳) will buy           | f) is going to buy              |
| YYA. They are not unkind, but as far as I know the Smiths talk to their neighbors, do they?                    |                       |                       |                                 |
| 1) rarely  | 7) always             | ۳) won't ever again   | f) will surely                  |
| 77. You can't use a person's face or a/an photograph of them in a commercial without their written permission. |                       |                       |                                 |
| 1) unchangeable  | 7) portable           | ۳) recognizable       | F) nonrenewable                 |

|   |                       | in in meatless diets to | stop the hunger and the $$    |  |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| body's need for protein.  |                       |                         |                               |  |
| 1) require  | Y) succeed            | ۳) satisfy              | ۴) replace                    |  |
| TTT. They are in a l personal   | hurry to go abroad so | the house is being so   | ld furnished except for a few |  |
| 1) belongings   | 7) greetings          | ۳) feelings             | ۶) beings                     |  |
| YTT. You have no right to decide whether her behavior is right or wrong. You'dhave done exactly the same thing if you'd been in her position.               |                       |                         |                               |  |
| 1) honestly   | 7) probably           | ۳) suitably             | ۶) neatly                     |  |
| TTF. Some crocodiles are becoming as their natural environment is destroyed, particularly when nesting areas along the river are crowded with boat traffic. |                       |                         |                               |  |
| 1) interested   | Y) common             | ۳) endangered           | ۶) amazing                    |  |
| YTA. Because of the of activities and levels of responsibility, their educational backgrounds and experiences vary considerably.                            |                       |                         |                               |  |
| 1) ability  | 7) reference          | ۳) income               | ۴) diversity                  |  |
| TT9. We've set ourselves a series of goals to by the end of the year; the results depend on our continuous attempts and patience.                           |                       |                         |                               |  |
| 1) collocate  | 7) describe           | ۳) provide              | ۴) achieve                    |  |
| YTV. We've got to be more in the way that we are going to do this task. The more organized we are, the less troublesome the whole process is.               |                       |                         |                               |  |
| 1) popular  | 7) variable           | ۳) polluted             | ۴) systematic                 |  |

**Part B: Cloze Test** 

Directions: Questions  $\Upsilon \Upsilon \Lambda - \Upsilon \Upsilon \Upsilon$  are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1),  $(\Upsilon)$ ,  $(\Upsilon)$ , or  $(\Upsilon)$  best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Although it has only a short history, the Internet has had a great impact on modern society. The idea of the Internet came from military research in the 1994s. The military wanted to ......(774)............ its research and control centers through connections to many locations by computers. In the 1994s, the ......(779)........ of the internet speeded up thanks to the World Wide Web ......(774)........ the first computer code for web pages. Soon after, fiber optic cables made ......(771)......... and able to carry much more information. In decades to come, portable ......(777)......... will be used instead of computers to retrieve information from the Internet.



**Part C: Reading Comprehension** 

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (7), (7), or (9). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1

Why is music important? Music participation provides a unique opportunity for literacy preparation - to prepare children to learn how to read and write at school. Whether the children are singing, playing, or listening, teachers direct them to listen and hear in new ways which exercises their aural discrimination. Playing instruments and adding movement to the lessons teaches children about sequential learning which is essential in reading comprehension. Plato once said that music "is a stronger instrument than any other for education". You will find many teachers of young children who would agree with him.

Recent research has found that music uses both sides of the brain, a fact that makes it valuable in all areas of development. Music affects the growth of a child's brain academically, emotionally, physically and spiritually.

Now let's deal with the first effect which is the effect on children's academic performance. For some people, this is the primary reason for providing music lessons to their children. A recent study found that music trains the brain for higher forms of thinking. Second graders who were given music lessons scored '/YY higher on proportional math and fractions tests than children who received <u>no special instruction</u>. Research indicates that musical training prepares a young mind for enhanced performance.

TFT. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

1) Music Use at Home

- **7) Music and Young Minds**
- **٣) Music: Contrasting Views**
- **F) Ways to Improve Musical Quality**

TFF. What aspect of music does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Its types
- Y) Its origin
- **T) Its function**
- F) Its development

TFA. The author has mentioned Plato in paragraph 1 in order to .......

- 1) support the main point of the paragraph
- Y) change the focus of the discussion presented in the paragraph
- Ψ) set a condition for the achievement of the goal described in the paragraph
- \*) refuse the inclusion of music in class as a teaching instrument before some research into its usefulness is done

TF9. What instruction does the author mean by "no special instruction" as it is used in paragraph T?

- 1) Instruction in test taking
- **7) Instruction in music**
- **٣) Instruction at school in general**
- **F) Instruction in literacy skills**

#### Passage Y

Economic circumstances also affect life expectancy, which is a statistical measure of the average time an organism is expected to live. For example, in the United Kingdom, life expectancy in the wealthiest and richest areas is several years higher than in the poorest

areas. This may reflect factors such as diet and lifestyle, as well as access to medical care. It may also reflect a selective effect: people with chronic life - threatening illnesses are less likely to become rich or to live in rich areas. In Glasgow, the difference is amongst the highest in the world: life expectancy for males in the heavily deprived Caltonarea stands at  $\Delta Y$ , which is TA years less than in the rich area of Lenzie, which is only A km away.

Life expectancy is also likely to be affected by exposure to high levels of highway air pollution or industrial air pollution. This is one way that people's job can have a major effect on life expectancy. Coal miners (and in prior generations, asbestos cutters) often have lower life expediencies than average life expediencies. Other factors affecting an individual's life expectancy are genetic illnesses, drug use, tobacco smoking, fatness, access to health care, diet and exercise.

YFY. What does the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?

- 1) A factor or factors influencing life expectancy
- Y) When the idea of life expectancy first appeared
- **T)** People's economic conditions in different countries
- **F)** Why people now live longer than they did in the past

YFA. What aspect of life expectancy in the United Kingdom does the first paragraph deal with?

- 1) The reasons why it is so high
- Y) Techniques used to increase it
- **Y**) Why it is not fixed from year to year
- **F)** How it is affected by people's economic conditions

759. The word "which" in the first paragraph refers to ......

1) Glasgow Y) difference **T)** Caltonarea

**F) life expectancy** 

YA. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor affecting life expectancy?

1) Job 7) Country one lives in

۳) Diet and exercise F) Access to health care

