

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

Question 1: He never lets anything _____ him and his weekend fishing trip.

- A. come up
- B. come between
- C. come among
- D. come on

Question 2: “You’ll recognize Jenny when you see her. She _____ a red hat.”

- A. wears
- B. will wear
- C. is wearing
- D. will be wearing

Question 3: Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me _____ it was cold.

- A. whereas
- B. despite
- C. in case
- D. so that

Question 4: This shirt is _____ that one.

- A. as much expensive as

- B. a bit less expensive
- C. much far expensive than
- D. not nearly as expensive as

Question 5: The Second World War _____ in 1939.

- A. took out
- B. turned up
- C. broke out
- D. brought about

Question 6: “Never be late for an interview, _____ you can’t get the job.”

- A. otherwise
- B. unless
- C. or so
- D. if not

Question 7: The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, _____.

- A. however
- B. so
- C. even though
- D. yet

Question 8: Sue: “Can you help me with my essay?”

Robert: “_____”

- A. Why not?
- B. Not completely.
- C. I think that, too.
- D. Yes, I'm afraid not.

Question 9: Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time left."

Kate: "Yes, just a minute. _____!"

- A. I'm coming
- B. I won't finish
- C. I'd be OK
- D. No longer

Question 10: "Why don't you sit down and _____?"

- A. make yourself at home
- B. make it your own home
- C. make yourself at peace
- D. make yourself at rest

Question 11: The instructor blew his whistle and _____.

- A. off the runners were running
- B. the runners run off
- C. off ran the runners
- D. off were running the runners

Question 12: The temperature _____ takes place varies widely from material to material.

- A. at which they melt
- B. which melting
- C. at which melting
- D. which they melt

Question 13: “We’d better _____ if we want to get there in time.”

- A. put down
- B. speed up
- C. take up
- D. turn down

Question 14: I could not _____ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.

- A. get along
- B. make off
- C. hold on
- D. take in

Question 15: Alfonso: “I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening.”

Maria: “_____.”

- A. No, it’s very kind of you
- B. Oh, that’s right
- C. I’m glad you enjoyed it

- D. Yes, it's really good

Question 16: _____ without animals and plants?

- A. How will life on earth be like
- B. How would life on earth be for
- C. What would life on earth be like
- D. What will life on earth be like

Question 17: “You _____ have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch.”

- A. couldn't
- B. wouldn't
- C. needn't
- D. oughtn't

Question 18: The sign “NO TRESPASSING” tells you _____.

- A. not to photograph
- B. not to enter
- C. not to smoke
- D. not to approach

Question 19: “_____ you treat him, he'll help you. He's so tolerant.”

- A. Even though
- B. No matter how

- C. As if
- D. In addition to

Question 20: I did not want to believe them, but in fact, _____ was true.

- A. what they said
- B. which they said
- C. what has said
- D. that they were said

Question 21: Joan: "Our friends are coming. _____, Mike? "

Mike: "I'm sorry, but I can't do it now."

- A. Shall you make some coffee, please
- B. Would you mind making some coffee
- C. Why don't we cook some coffee
- D. Shall I make you like some coffee.

Question 22: She built a high wall round her garden _____.

- A. so that her fruit would be stolen
- B. in order that her fruit not be stolen
- C. to prevent her fruit from being stolen
- D. to enable people not taking her fruit

Question 23: The village was _____ visible through the dense fog.

- A. only
- B. barely
- C. hard
- D. mostly

Question 24: If it _____ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.

- A. hadn't been
- B. weren't
- C. were
- D. isn't

Question 25: Our boss would rather _____ during the working hours.

- A. us not chatting
- B. us not chat
- C. we don't chat
- D. we didn't chat

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26: "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.

- A. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.
- B. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.
- C. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.

- D. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.

Question 27: “Mum, please don’t tell dad about my mistake,” the boy said.

- A. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.
- B. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.
- C. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.
- D. The mother was forced to keep her son’s mistake as a secret when he insisted.

Question 28: “Don’t forget to tidy up the final draft before submission,” the team leader told us.

- A. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- B. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- C. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.
- D. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

Question 29: “If you don’t pay the ransom, we’ll kill your boy,” the kidnappers told us.

- A. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
- B. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
- C. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.
- D. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.

Question 30: “My company makes a large profit every year. Why don’t you invest more money in it?” my friend said to me.

- A. I was asked to invest more money in my friend’s company.
- B. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.

- C. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.
- D. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 31: We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

- A. planted many trees in the surroundings
- B. haunted by the surroundings
- C. loved the surroundings
- D. possessed by the surroundings

Question 32: His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.

- A. regard
- B. opinion
- C. viewing
- D. look

Question 33: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

- A. separated
- B. shared
- C. hidden
- D. marked

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 34: There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

- A. consideration
- B. ease
- C. speculation
- D. attraction

Question 35: Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

- A. excess
- B. small quantity
- C. large quantity
- D. sufficiency

V. Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture, Microsoft® Student 2008, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term broadcasting, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultured* are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the

singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultured* means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

Question 36: According to the passage, the word *culture* _____.

- A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming
- B. derives from the same root as *civilization* does

- C. comes from a source that has not been identified
- D. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history

Question 37 : It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person _____.

- A. has a job related to cultivation
- B. does a job relevant to education
- C. takes care of the soil and what grows on it
- D. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music

Question 38: The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that _____.

- A. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
- B. have nearly the same meaning
- C. share the same word formation pattern
- D. do not develop from the same meaning

Question 39: It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century _____.

- A. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
- B. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- C. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
- D. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects

Question 40: The word “**attributes**” in paragraph 1 most likely means _____.

- A. aspects

- B. fields
- C. skills
- D. qualities

Question 41: The word “static” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by “_____”.

- A. unchanged
- B. regular
- C. balanced
- D. dense

Question 42: Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19th century.
- B. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.
- C. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
- D. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.

Question 43: It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its _____.

- A. philosophical and historical meanings
- B. sociological and anthropological meanings
- C. historical and figurative meanings
- D. agricultural and medical meanings

Question 44: Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?

- A. It evolves from agriculture.
- B. It differs from the word *civilization*.
- C. It is a word that cannot be defined.
- D. Its use has been considerably changed.

Question 45: The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
- B. the derivatives of the word culture
- C. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
- D. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*

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

Question 46: Hardly did he enter (A) the room when (B) all the lights (C) went (D) out.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Question 47: During our tour of the refinery (A), it was seen (B) that both propane and (C) gasoline were produced in large volumes (D).

- A
- B
- C

D

Question 48: The first important (A) requirements for you to become (B) a mountain climber are (C) your strong passion and you have good health (D).

A

B

C

D

Question 49: A professor of economy (A) and history at our university developed (B) a new theory of the relationship between (C) historical events and financial crises (D).

A

B

C

D

Question 50: Publishing in the UK (A), the book has won (B) a number of awards in (C) recent regional book fairs (D).

A

B

C

D