

Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 76- **A: Did anyone help them do the project?**
B: No. Those college students, Ted and Tom, ----- did the project. They actually worked together very hard.
 1) who 2) they 3) themselves 4) were those
- 77- **Each year, universities in the West take in quite a number of students ----- come from Asian countries.**
 1) who 2) they 3) that they 4) most of them
- 78- **It is a fact that all people are ready to try as hard as possible to become happy, -----?**
 1) don't they 2) isn't it 3) aren't they 4) doesn't it
- 79- **The picture painted by the child was so fantastic that even great painters wondered if she - ----- it without any help.**
 1) had painted 2) was painted 3) have painted 4) would paint
- 80- **Police tried to control the large group of supporters ----- the famous artist.**
 1) seeking 2) absorbing 3) surrounding 4) identifying
- 81- **The road system was so ----- that we had to stop several times to find out if we were driving in the right direction.**
 1) harmful 2) invisible 3) traditional 4) complicated
- 82- **There was a large ----- on the wall saying "No Parking".**
 1) plan 2) space 3) notice 4) abbreviation
- 83- **You may not believe it, but thousands of years ago, that the Earth was round was a ----- held belief in Europe.**
 1) directly 2) widely 3) suddenly 4) surprisingly
- 84- **The role of the police is not to break the rules but make people ----- them.**
 1) risk 2) obey 3) achieve 4) inform
- 85- **Eating correctly and exercising every day are both needed to help boost ----- in people, young and old alike.**
 1) resources 2) principles 3) wellness 4) diversity
- 86- **If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to ----- how to prevent it from happening again.**
 1) keep on 2) give up 3) turn around 4) figure out
- 87- **We have two people called Paul James working here, so it's a bit -----!**
 1) crowded 2) popular 3) incomprehensible 4) confusing

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Language is the main (88) ----- of communication between peoples, but because there are so many different languages, people all (89) ----- the world have a difficult time understanding one another. (90) ----- many years, people have dreamed of (91) ----- an international or universal language which all people could speak and understand. Their reasons are straightforward and clear. If all people (92) ----- the same tongue, cultural and economic connections would be much closer, and good will would increase between countries.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 88- | 1) means | 2) origin | 3) demand | 4) custom |
| 89- | 1) of | 2) for | 3) from | 4) around |
| 90- | 1) Of | 2) In | 3) For | 4) Since |
| 91- | 1) create | 2) creating | 3) to create | 4) they create |
| 92- | 1) spoke | 2) speak | 3) have spoken | 4) had spoken |

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

Language is one of the important abilities of humans which makes humans stand out from animals, so language loss raises serious questions about our history, our humanity and perhaps about our future, too. Any study of the history of language shows that languages, like humans, develop over time. According to some estimates, around 7,000 languages are still spoken in the world. This number is a sign of the diversity and range of human experience in all around the world. But not all those languages are equally healthy. In fact, while some languages are healthy and powerful, others are in the process of dying and disappearing. In fact, research shows that languages are dying out very fast. Some believe that by 2100, most of these languages, perhaps as many as 90% of them, will no longer exist in the spoken medium. If this were plant life, or whales and dolphins, many people would be worried and ask something to be done to stop this unlucky process. Yet, surprisingly, there seems to be little interest in this terrible event. What is lost when a language ceases to exist?

- 93- **What is the subject of the passage?**
- 1) Language loss
 - 2) How languages die out
 - 3) Comparison of modern and old languages
 - 4) The main difference between humans and animals
- 94- **Why does the author make a comparison between languages and humans in the second sentence, "Any study of the history of language ..."?**
- 1) Because languages are spoken by humans
 - 2) Because both languages and humans have histories
 - 3) Because both languages and humans do not stay the same in the course of time
 - 4) Because when languages are lost, humans lose whatever knowledge and experience they have collected through them
- 95- **What does the phrase "these languages" refers to?**
- 1) Healthy and powerful languages
 - 2) The languages that are dying out very fast
 - 3) Those languages that manage to survive by 2100
 - 4) The 7,000 languages that are still spoken in the world
- 96- **The passage most probably continues with a discussion of -----.**
- 1) the reasons why languages die
 - 2) what to do to prevent languages from going out of existence
 - 3) why people are worried about the gradual death of languages
 - 4) what language loss makes us lose in addition to the language itself

PASSAGE 2:

Some people are shy, which means they feel uncomfortable in the presence of others. If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for there are many people having the same problem. According to recent research, close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent of people report having felt shy at some point of their lives. As shyness is so widespread in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about its causes. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors.

Recent research shows that some people are genetically predisposed to shyness. In other words, some people say that some people are born shy. Researchers say that between 5 and 20 percent of newborn babies show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more watchful. Researchers have identified physiological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress when they were shown moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of shy children more often say that they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of non-shy children.

- 97- **Social scientists have tried to find out about the causes of shyness because -----.**
- 1) it is a problem many people suffer from
 - 2) it surely has a mental but not a physical origin
 - 3) previously suggested ways to control it did not work
 - 4) some people who report that they are shy may not really be shy
- 98- **It can be concluded from paragraph 2 that if a person's parents and grandparents are shy, he -----.**
- 1) would turn out to be less sociable than they were
 - 2) needs to see a medical doctor immediately
 - 3) has had a difficult childhood
 - 4) is likely to be shy too
- 99- **The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.**
- 1) signs of stress
 - 2) two-month-olds
 - 3) shy children in general
 - 4) mobiles and tape recordings of human voices
- 100- **Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to paragraph 2?**
- 1) No one is born shy.
 - 2) There are physiological differences between shy and sociable babies.
 - 3) Shy people are typically quieter but less careful than those who are not shy.
 - 4) Heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying are some physiological causes of shyness.