

**(I) Vocabulary**

This part of the test has 15 incomplete sentences. You are to choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

(30%)

1. You can make your essays _____ by going through them carefully to remove all unnecessary words.
(A) succinct (B) adamant (C) tangible (D) eccentric
2. Movie subtitles should be _____ with the spoken words they are translating.
(A) flagrant (B) hypothetical (C) incoherent (D) concurrent
3. _____ of gun control point out that gun accidents in American homes result in over a thousand deaths each year.
(A) Quests (B) Incentives (C) Proponents (D) Rigors
4. When I realized that I didn't have enough money for holiday gifts, I decided to overcome the _____ by taking an extra part-time job in December.
(A) charisma (B) perception (C) dissent (D) deficit
5. The rain _____ the work of the road construction crew.
(A) hampered (B) improvised (C) flaunted (D) designated
6. While driving home three hours after her curfew, Annie _____ an excuse she hoped her parents would believe.
(A) dispelled (B) ruptured (C) formulated (D) intimidated
7. It's _____ that my rich uncle is so stingy and my parents, who aren't rich, are always lending money to family members.
(A) exhaustive (B) ironic (C) furtive (D) pragmatic
8. I used a fishing pole to _____ my shoe from the pond.
(A) savor (B) infer (C) stimulate (D) retrieve
9. My mom, who is short, had her kitchen built with cabinets low enough to be _____ to her.
(A) subtle (B) diligent (C) accessible (D) indignant
10. The most important _____ in my parents' lives was the purchase of their house.
(A) transaction (B) essence (C) query (D) stereotype



11. A typical statement from a **dogmatic** person would be _____.
- (A) "I can't make up my mind."
 (B) "There is only one way to do this--my way."
 (C) "Let's listen to everyone's opinion."
 (D) "Let's try something different this time."
12. A **malicious** reply to the question "Will you go out with me on Friday?" is _____
- (A) "No, thank you: I have other plans."
 (B) "I'd really like to go out with you."
 (C) "Why would I do that? You're disgusting."
 (D) "I am not sure if I'm free that night."
13. I **equate** our school's great basketball team _____
- (A) with some professional team.
 (B) in the newspaper each morning.
 (C) by attending its game.
 (D) because I work on game nights.
14. My aunt's new kitchen appliance is truly **versatile**. It _____
- (A) takes up a great deal of space.
 (B) squeezes oranges.
 (C) makes toast, brews coffee, and fries bacon.
 (D) cost more than \$500.
15. When it saw the much larger dog, the little dog demonstrated its **dominant** nature by _____
- (A) wagging its tail.
 (B) Turning around and racing for home.
 (C) Rolling over on its back in a helpless posture.
 (D) Rushing bravely up to the larger dog and scaring it away.

(II) Structure

Part A: Questions 16-25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (20%)

16. He _____ for the national team in 65 matches so far.
- (A) has played (B) has been playing (C) played (D) is playing
17. The car broke down and we _____ a taxi.
- (A) must have got (B) had got to get (C) had to get (D) must get



18. I'll be with you in _____
 (A) one quarter of an hour (B) a quarter of an hour
 (C) a quarter of one hour (D) a quarter of hour
19. We should use _____ time we have available to discuss Jon's proposal.
 (A) the little of (B) the little (C) the few (D) little
20. She was _____ as anyone could have had.
 (A) as patient teach (B) a patient a teacher
 (C) as patient as teacher (D) as patient a teacher
21. Much of the power of the trade unions had been lost. _____, their political influence should not be underestimated.
 (A) Even so (B) Although (C) Even (D) Even though
22. He suddenly saw Sue _____ the room. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.
 (A) across...through (B) over...through
 (C) across...across (D) over...along
23. A: "What do you think _____ my car? I've just bought it."
 B: "It's really good. Actually, I'm thinking _____ my motorbike and getting a car, too"
 (A) about...to sell (B) about...about selling
 (C) of...to sell (D) of...of selling
24. I _____ you can swim so well and I can't.
 (A) hate (B) hate it that (C) hate that (D) hate it
25. _____ resigned, we would have been forced to sack him.
 (A) Had he not (B) Hadn't he (C) He had not (D) He not had

Part B: In questions 26-35, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **ONE** word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. (20%)

26. Willa Cather is known for My Antonia and another novels of the American
 (A) (B) (C)
frontier.
 (D)



27. In much of Alaska, the growing season is such short that corps cannot be raised.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
28. Small-town newspapers often urge readers to make business with local merchants.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
29. Computers are often used to control, adjustment, and correct complex industrial operations.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)
30. Raymond Chandler's detectives stories are admired both by critics and general readers.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)
31. The U.S. president serves a maximum of two four-years terms.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
32. Candles were mankind's chief source of illumination since at least 2,000 years.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
33. Hypnosis is sometimes employed as a means of helping people to quit to smoke.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
34. Some of the most of spectacular waterfalls in the eastern United States are found in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)
35. The most asteroids are beyond the orbit of the planet Mars.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

(III) Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 35-50, you are to choose the one best answer to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. (30%)

Questions 36-39

A bird's territory may be small or large. Some males claim only their nest and the area right around it, while others claim far larger territories that include their feeding areas. Gulls, penguins, and other waterfowl nest in huge colonies, but even in the biggest colonies each male and his mate have small territories of their own immediately around their nests.

Males defend their territory chiefly against other males of the same species. In some cases a warning call or threatening pose may be all the defense needed, but in other cases, intruders may refuse to leave peacefully.

36. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) Birds that live in colonies
- (B) How birds defend their territory
- (C) The behavior of birds
- (D) Territoriality in birds

37. It can be inferred from the passage that gulls and penguins

- (A) do not claim a feeding area as part of their territories
- (B) share their territories with many other birds
- (C) leave their colonies during their nesting season
- (D) do not build nests

38. In line 2 the word "their" refers to

- (A) male birds'
- (B) a male bird and his mate's
- (C) gulls'
- (D) the colonies'

Questions 39-40

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

39. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
- (B) The traditions of society are timeless.
- (C) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
- (D) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.



40. In line 5, the phrase “this tradition” refers to
- (A) the practice of starting the business say at dawn
 - (B) friendly relations between neighbors
 - (C) the railroad’s reliance on time schedules
 - (D) people’s agreement on the measurement of time

Questions 41-45

Plato greatly admired and emulated Socrates, a great philosopher. Plato often wrote down the interesting dialogs that occurred between Socrates and various intellectuals. Plato would study these written conversations to gain further knowledge from his master.

After Socrates died, Plato followed in his footsteps by establishing his own school of philosophy in 385 BC, calling it the Academy. It rapidly acquired the reputation as the most famous classical school of that era. Furthermore, the dialogs that Plato had transcribed from Socrates were used as a basis to teach lessons about mathematics, logic, philosophy, and other subjects.

After some time, Plato began writing *The Republic*—a dialog between Socrates and other members of ancient Greek society—which is considered a masterpiece and one of the greatest manuscripts in Western philosophy.

Plato questioned not only what is just for an individual but for a society as a whole. He claimed that the leaders of his era ruled not with their logic and intellect but with their ego and power. In the philosopher’s words: “Until philosophers rule as kings or those who are now called kings and leading men genuinely and adequately philosophize, that is, until political power and philosophy entirely coincide...cities will have no rest from evils...nor, I think, will the human race.” Plato therefore believed that states needed to be governed by “philosopher kings,” leaders who ruled from logic instead of greed, and that educational systems needed to be developed in order to teach students how to reason and think.

Colleges and universities around the world still use Plato’s *The Republic* in philosophy classes, and many governmental systems worldwide rely on his theories to rule their states. What Plato proposed was true democracy, and until true democracy is executed, a state can not reach happiness and stability.

41. The Academy was _____.
- (A) where Plato studied under Socrates
 - (B) a place where people went to hear the kings philosophize
 - (C) a school set up by Plato
 - (D) where *The Republic* was first introduced
42. When Plato was a student, he _____.
- (A) studied Socrates’ conversations with other intellectuals
 - (B) wrote *The Republic*
 - (C) opened up his own school
 - (D) got into disagreements with Aristotle



43. Plato wrote down the dialogs that occurred between _____.
 (A) intellectuals and Socrates
 (B) Socrates and the young women at the Academy
 (C) Socrates and the students at the Academy
 (D) God and Socrates
44. What do you think the writer thinks about Plato and his thinking?
 (A) The author thinks Plato was obsessed with power.
 (B) The author thinks the teachings of Plato have contributed to the poor state of world affairs.
 (C) The author thinks Plato's teachings are the only true guidelines for a fair and just government.
 (D) The author thinks Plato tried to mimic Socrates.
45. The republic is important today because _____.
 (A) it gives teachers something to teach to students
 (B) it gives the world an example of how the world should not be governed
 (C) many governmental systems worldwide rely on his theories to rule their states
 (D) it offers a historical account of tyrannical rulers in Ancient Greece

Questions 46-50

Alaska is disappearing slowly but surely. Since the 1950s, it is estimated that as much as 15 percent of Alaska's area has disappeared. But how can a whole state be disappearing?

One reason for Alaska's gradual disappearance is the melting of its glaciers. According to one geologist at the US Geological Survey, about 98 percent of Alaska's glaciers are either unmoving, or diminishing. This diminishing seems mainly due to the increase in global temperatures. Since the 1960s, the average year-round temperature has increased by 5°F. Additionally, the average winter temperature has increased by 8°F. Presently, an estimated 24 cubic miles of ice is disappearing from Alaskan glaciers every year. It may be even more in the near future, as some scientists predict that the average world temperature could go up 2.5 to 10°F by the year 2100.

Another problem contributing to Alaska's gradual disappearance is its thawing permafrost. Much of the land in Alaska was permanently frozen, or frozen for most of the year, thus maintaining its integrity. Now, the thawing permafrost is causing a number of problems on land. Roads and utility poles are collapsing. Also, the hard permafrost which originally prevented beaches from eroding during violent storms is now melting. Affected villages are forced to relocate. For villagers on small low islands, one terrible storm could wipe out the entire community.

The melting permafrost and increasing temperatures are also having a negative impact on the forests of Alaska. As the permafrost under the forests melts, insects that normally don't turn up until the warmer seasons are appearing sooner. The spruce-bark beetle, for example, is increasing in numbers as a result of global warming. It usually takes about two years for these beetles to grow



and reproduce in very cold weather. However, due to the increase in temperatures, spruce-bark beetles are damaging as many as trees in one year as they previously damaged in two. At this rate, Alaska's forests won't survive the turn of the century.

Some scientists believe that human activity is linked to a global increase in weather temperature. Whether the rising temperatures are caused by human activity or natural changes, the fact remains that Alaska is warming. Horribly, this could be a preview of what will happen to the rest of the world in the next century.

46. What's the main idea of this reading?

- (A) Alaska trees are dying.
- (B) Warmer temperatures are affecting Alaska.
- (C) Alaska had beautiful glaciers.
- (D) Alaska villages must relocate.

47. What do some scientists predict?

- (A) All of Alaska's glaciers will melt and disappear in the next eight years.
- (B) Spruce-bark forests will become extinct in Alaska by the year 2100.
- (C) Global temperatures will start decreasing by the year 2100.
- (D) Most Alaska villages on the small surrounding islands will be wiped out.

48. Normally, which is true regarding permafrost?

- (A) It is always frozen.
- (B) It may be frozen all year.
- (C) It never freezes.
- (D) It rarely freezes.

49. Why are the forests in Alaska being destroyed?

- (A) More insects are attacking them.
- (B) There is not enough land to live on.
- (C) Spruce trees don't grow well in the warmer weather and are dying.
- (D) The water from the melting glaciers is drowning the trees.

50. How could the events in Alaska be a preview for the rest of the world?

- (A) They show how a rise in global temperature could affect us negatively.
- (B) They show how the environment is important for ecology.
- (C) They show how ice is necessary to the Earth.
- (D) They show how human activity can negatively affect the Earth.