PART A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 101-110 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 the correct choice on your answer sheet.

101-	When I don't know -	a word. I a	lways look it up in a d	ictionary
	1) to spell	2) how to spell	3) spelling	4) how enelling
102-	At the conference, t	here were several	writers, the most fam	ous was Paul
	Theroux.	=======================================	and the same that	ous - was rau
	1) of whom	2) of those	3) from them	4) writer of whom
103-	He attended the festi	val miss the	wedding ceremony	T) White of Whom
	1) so as to not			
	3) so that he wouldn't		4) in order that he we	om ⁵ 4
104-	I asked that advice -	to me unless	I asked for it	ant L
	1) not to give	2) not be given	3) wouldn't be given	A) waen t much
105-	1) not to give 2) not be given 3) wouldn't be given 4) wasn't given He couldn't mend the window because there			a) wasii e Siveli
	1) wasn't any glass	A Paraga A	2) was not plass enou	reh
	3) were few glasses		 was not glass enough weren't many glas 	2574 2574
106-		ner complained	the manager beca	me
	1) more unpleasant		2) the more numleasa	nt
	most unpleasant		 the more unpleasa the most unpleasa 	ńf.
107~	Despite the need	more teachers.	the teacher training c	ollege is to be reduced
	size next ye	ar.		
	1) for - in	2) of $-$ in	3) for – down	4) of - down
108-	We in the do	ctor's office for an	hour when we	that he was still at the
	hospital.			
	1) had been waiting -	told	2) were waiting - tol	đ
	3) waited - were told		2) were waiting – tol4) had been waiting	were told
109-	If we were rich, we -	to help those	poor people who were	suffering.
	1) were offering		2) offered	
	3) would have offered		4) will have offered	
110-	He still remembers t	he accident,	it happened more than	n 20 years ago.
	1) as if	2) despite	3) however	4) even though
	Part B: Vocabu	lary		
	<u>Directions</u> : Questions 111-125 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each			
		version and the second second	the state of the s	an Descent Cuest

<u>Directions</u>: Questions 111-125 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 the correct choice on your answer sheet.

111-	In to the	eir system, ours seems v	ery old-fashioned.	
	 contrast 	2) capacity	3) profession	4) definition
112=	Now, the	of the Internet allows	students to contact	other children even more
	easily.			= = 557 200
	 approach 	availability	3) mode	construction

	Group activities and research projects allow children to communicate in English			
	without suffering t	rom	20 1 4	LNI G
	1) adjustment	2) participation	3) embarrassment	4) comparison
114-	She felt she had lo	oked at the problem f	rom every	73
	1) issue	2) focus	3) aspect	4) pattern
115-	Modern medicine	and of health	n are giving elderly p	eople the means to live
	longer.			
	1) digestion	2) survival	contribution	4) awareness
116-	He wrote a book in	n which he described t	the pumping action of	4) awareness the heart and the
	of the blood.			
	1) interaction	2) observation	destination	4) circulation
117-	The large	 of natural resour 	ces has helped give	California the mos
72.53	productive econor	ny of any state		
	1) variety	2) context	3) outline	4) formation
118-	The audience ask	ed a panel of experts	if they thought it was	possible to th
	lifespan of human	beings through science		•
	I) cause	2) extend	3) access	4) involve
119-	The job of ever	v television and rad	io service around th	e world is to
	programs.	,		
		2) estimate	3) perlonu	4) transmit
120-	You eat to	the necessary energy	and building materia	ls for the body.
201	1) obtain	2) protect	3) combine	4) increase
121-				
	Dr. Endsleigh ——— a number of projects for disabled children, but has now moved on to work in the Third World.			
	D dreamed	2) initiated	3) succeeded	4) composed
122-	The industry need	ls to pay more attention	on to what cust	omers.
1,44.4	1) admires	2) provides	3) attracts	4) enhances
123-	The teacher told S	Sue her comments wer	e interesting but not	·
110	D smooth	2) relevant	3) flexible	4) voluntary
124-	The proportion of	f the black populatio	n unable to read has	dropped sinc
12.	the end of World			(A)
	1) chiefly	2) financially	3) efficiently	4) dramatically
125-	I haven't complet			sses I want to take hav
120	schedules.		Octobre and at the sea	
	1) imperative	2) conflicting	additional	4) former
	r) imperative	2/ 40/111/11/2		
	Davit C. Spot	ence Structure		
	2	- 141 - 1	and the desired small	or for small of the
		hoose the sentence		
	following seri	es. Then mark the co	rrect choice on your	answer sheet.
	■			

- 126- 1) He has been going to school now even for a year but he can't read.
 - 2) He has been going to school now for a year but he can even not read.
 - 3) He has been going to school for a year now and he even can't read.
 - 4) He has been going to school now for a year and he can't read even.
- 127- I) Television isn't always as effective a medium as people think it is.
 - 2) As effective a medium, television isn't always as people think it is.
 - 3) As people think it is, television isn't always as effective a medium.
 - 4) Television isn't always as effective as people think it is a medium.

- 128- 1) She is going to marry with a young tall man with red hair.
 - 2) She is going to marry a tall young man with red hair.
 - 3) She is going to marry a young tall man with red hair.
 - 4) She is going to marry with a tall young man with red hair.
- 129- 1) The road was full of holes that we took round the mountain.
 - 2) The road was round the mountain we took was full of boles.
 - The road that we took round the mountain was full of holes.
 The road round the mountain was full of holes that we took.
- 130- 1) When night fell, the city they used to close to all outside the gate.
 - 2) They used to close when night fell the gate to all outside the city.
 - 3) They used to close the gate when night fell to all outside the city.
 - 4) When night fell, they used to close the gate to all outside the city.

Part D: Language Functions

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

	A: I just can't stop eating this great pizza.				
	B: I thought you didn	n't (131) pizza	•		
131-	1) care for	2) take to	feel for	4) get onto	
	A: I can't (132)	this map.			
	B: Let's pull in at the	next gas station.			
132-	1) make the most of		keep the end of	2	
	3) keep my head above	0	4) make head nor tail	of	
	A: Can I get you som	e coffee?			
	B: No. thanks. I've (133) coffee. It makes me too nervous.				
	A: Yeah, (134) How about some herb tea?				
	B; (135), Thank you.				
	A: O.K. I'll be back	(136) Sit dov	vn.		
133-	 given up 	2) cut down	3) taken off	4) made out 4) Same for me 4) That's no problem	
134-	1) I do 100	2) So do l	3) Same here is	4) Same for me	
135-	1) All right, I guess it	2) After all	That sounds tine	4) That's no problem	
136-	1) for a while	2) for just a second	SIM a minute	4) at the moment	
	A: Professor Smith, can we write our term paper on any topic we like?				
		talk it over with me f	irst.		
137-	 As long as 		2) There's no sense		
	It is supposed to	Tur New Area	4) As a matter of fact) 	
	A: You don't know how to (138) the printer? Try reading the many				
	(139)?	e uz viec.			
41251	B: I did, and I'm stil	1 (140),	BON V	all also all asset	
138-	l) sign in	2) set up	3) turn up	4) What shout it	
130	13 Why not	2) Why don't vou	2) what do you say	4) What about it	
140-	1) in the dark	2) out of order	3) in the black	4) out of the blue	

Part E: Cloze Test

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

According to one National Union of Students survey, four out of ten students (141) ----- universities in the UK had a job (142) ----- term-time. With more tuition (143) ----- and other additional costs, it seems (144) ----- to assume that this figure is increasing. The students we talked to (145) ----- that this is the case.

141-	I) attend	attending	3) to attend	4) are attending
142-	1) for	2) at	3) during	4) within
143-	fares	2) fees	3) funds	 budgets
144-	1) useful	2) truthful	3) surprising	reasonable
145-	 investigated 	2) evaluated	 confirmed 	 pretended
146-	l) on top of	nontheless	in spite	4) next to
147-	I) necessity	2) resolution	3) reaction	proposal
148-	1) none	2) little	3) a little	4) not
149-	1) for	2) with	3) about	4) against
150-	1) work	have worked	be working	4) to be working

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

Reading 1:

A comedy in the modern sense of the word is a play that has an amusing plot, or story, often full of humor in the form of jokes or funny situations, and a happy ending. The simplest form of comedy is called farce; in it, the writer <u>deliberately</u> sets up comical or embarrassing situations to make the audience laugh. Other types of comedy are written on a deeper, more complicated level and show greater skill in the depiction of characters. Comedies of this kind often make fun of social manners and customs.

The roots of comedy lie in the culture of ancient Greece. Unlike tragedy, which dealt with the will of the gods or of fate and the deeds of kings and heroes, comedy told stories that featured ordinary people and events. The greatest writer of Greek comedy was Aristophanes, a writer of the 5th century BC. The plots of Aristophanes' plays dealt with matters and events of topical interest—the Athenian law courts or the war between Athens and Sparta. In the next century, another Greek writer, Menander, wrote a type of comedy that featured stock characters such as the scheming slave, the lovesick youth, and the parasite, or hanger-on. Menander's plays formed the model for Roman comedies written in the 3rd and 2rd centuries BC by Plautus and Terence.

In the Middle Ages, the word "comedy" came to mean any story with a happy ending and written or told in an informal style. During this time comedy lost its connection with the stage. Theatrical comedies began to be written again during the Renaissance, but these comedies were mainly concerned with the stock humorous characters of farce. In Italy the Commedia dell'arte developed this approach to comedy between the 16th and

18th centuries. It featured the figures of Harlequin, Columbine, and Pantaloon among others, and became very popular all over Europe, especially in France, where it was known as La Comédie Italienne, and in England, where it formed the basis of pantomime and the Punch and Judy shows. French comedy was dominated in the 17th century by the figure of Molière. His comedies set themselves the task of improving society and correcting its ills by the use of mockery.

151- What does this passage mainly discuss?

1) Emergence of comedy in Greece

2) Popular comedy types

3) The development of comedy

4) Comedy in its modern sense

152- A comedy concerning the humorous aspects of love can be found among the writings of all the following writers EXCEPT -----

Molière

2) Plautus

Aristophanes

4) Pantaloon

153- It can be inferred from the passage that Plautus and Terence's plays -----

1) were politically and socially inspired comedies

2) were mainly concerned with stock humorous characters

mostly dealt with the events of the previous centuries

4) reflected an approach to comedy similar to that of Aristophanes

154- The word 'it' in line 23 refers to -----.

comedv

2) approach

Commedia dell'arte

4) La Comédie Italienne

155- According to the passage, comedies in the Middle Ages -----.

1) had theatrical plots and happy endings

2) were meant to solve social problems

told stories in an informal style

4) formed the basis of Renaissance comedy

156- Which of the following statements is NOT true about Molière?

He was concerned about social problems.

2) His comedies formed the basis of pantomime.

His comedies made use of mockery as a device.

4) He was a great writer of French comedy in the 17th century.

157- The word "deliberately" in line 3 is closest in meaning to -----

1) obviously

2) potentially

3) skillfully

4) intentionally

158- Which of the following is NOT among the characteristics of farse?

1) It is written on a deep level.
2) It is a simple form of comedy.
3) It aims to make people laugh.
4) It is full of funny situations.

3) It aims to make people laugh.

Reading 2:

Capital punishment is the death penalty for a crime. It is usually carried out by hanging, electrocution, beheading, injection or firing squad. From ancient times until the 18th century people were sentenced to death for a great number of crimes, some trivial by today's standards. The sentence was often accompanied by torture. Because of the work of social reformers the death penalty is now much less common. One of the early reformers was William Penn, the founder of the state of Pennsylvania. He said that capital punishment should only be used for murder or treason. Gradually, through the 18th century, writers and thinkers began to influence governments in many countries and persuade them that the death penalty was unfair and inefficient.

One of the main arguments against capital punishment is that it is unnecessary, as life imprisonment is just as effective in preventing any particular person from committing the same kind of crime again. It is said that capital punishment does not stop people committing crimes such as murder and treason as they are carried out by people so determined to commit them that they do not care how they may be punished if they are caught. It is also said that the penalty satisfies feelings of revenge that people may have, rather than brings about justice. On a purely practical level it is also thought to be unfair, since it is possible that some people will be wrongly convicted of crimes. Once a person is executed it is, of course, too late to retry the case if new evidence appears. This is often said to be more likely to happen to a poor person who may not be able to afford to appeal against a conviction.

Some people still argue that capital punishment should be used and should be brought back in some countries that have abolished it. They base their argument mainly on a view

that capital punishment is a deterrent.

Many countries have abolished capital punishment completely. They include Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria. Germany, Portugal, and Switzerland, in Europe. It has also been abolished in Venezuela and Brazil, as well as in Canada and New Zealand. Great Britain and Australia retain it for treason, but not for murder. In the United States it has been abolished in certain states. But in states where it does exist, it may not necessarily be used. Sometimes a person is sentenced to death, but the sentence is "commuted" to life imprisonment, for a special reason or reasons.

159- What is the purpose of this passage?

1) To inform 2) To define 3) To complain 4) To entertain

160- What does the author mean by the statement "the penalty satisfies feelings of revenge that people may have?"

1) The punishment will make people obey the law.

People feel satisfied after committing crimes.

3) People may have the courage to commit crimes again

4) The punishment may help calm down angry people.

161- The second paragraph is mainly concerned with -----.

1) death penalty versus life imprisonment 2) crime prevention by governments

3) effects of capital punishment 4) arguments against capital punishment

- 162- According to the passage, supporters of capital punishment mainly argue that it ----
 - 1) brings about justice

is fair and efficient
 stone papels from comme

stops people from committing crimes

4) should only be used for murder or treason

163- In Australia and Great Britain, capital punishment -----

has been abolished completely

2) is no longer used for murder

3) has been changed to a less severe punishment

4) is much less common than in the United States

164- It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

1) nowadays governments use the death penalty for many crimes

the death penalty was very common before the 18th century
 many writers and thinkers are in favor of the death penalty

4) life imprisonment is more effective than capital punishment

Reading 3:

Human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented. Writing represents, or symbolizes, the sounds we make when we speak. Written language is usually more formal than speech. In a typical conversation, a speaker will stop and start, leave a sentence unfinished, and say "er" or "um" when thinking what to

say next. Written language, by contrast, is much more tidy and organized. If you were to write down exactly what people were saying in a casual conversation, you would end up with a very ragged and untidy piece of writing. Also, in a conversation, speakers often predict what someone is about to say next, and interrupt, or talk, briefly, at the same time as another person.

When you speak, you can add color to what you say in a number of ways. You can make your voice louder so that it will carry and have real impact; you can stress certain important words or phrases so that your listeners pay special attention to them; you can alter your tone, making your voice rise and fall as you speak; you can alter the pace at which you speak, speeding up or slowing down to make your speech more interesting. Experienced public speakers become expert at using these techniques. In everyday speech using these techniques naturally makes for lively and interesting conversation.

Language can be formal or informal. Slang, which is a form of language consisting of words made-up or changed in meaning for effect, is the most informal; colloquial language, which is everyday speech, is less informal. The most formal language is the

type used in a court of law.

It is important not to confuse slang and dialect. Dialect is a way of speaking that belongs to a particular locality. For instance, the difference between the way that English is spoken in New York and how it is spoken in Alabama, USA, is a difference of dialect.

Language is one of the finest achievements of the human race. It can be used or abused, but it has enormous power to influence. A world without language would not be the world that we know today.

165- In order to make their speech more interesting, effective public speakers may do all of the following EXCEPT ————.

1) take different tones

make their voice louder

3) stress some important words

4) leave some sentences unfinished

166- What does the writer mean by the statement "A world without language would not be the world that we know today"?

- Language has changed the world a bit.
- Man cannot live without language.
- 3) Languago has played a very important role in human life.
- 4) Language is used for communication in the modern world.

167- The first paragraph is mainly concerned with -----.

- 1) the invention of writing
- 2) speech as a means of communication
- 3) differences between speech and writing
- 4) the characteristics of a casual conversation

168- The word "impact" in line 11 is closests in meaning to -----

1) quality

- 2) effect
- function

4) strength

169- The author states that slang and dialect ------.

- I) refer to two different varieties of language use
- 2) represent different levels of formality in language use
- 3) are both manifestations of language in the written mode
- 4) become one concept when it comes to spoken language

170- Which of the following best reveals the author's attitude towards language?

- 1) Favorable
- 2) Indifferent
- Emotional
- 4) Critical