

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

Question 11. The better the weather is, _____.

- A. the more crowded the beaches get B. the most crowded the beaches get
C. the most the beaches get crowded D. the more the beaches get crowded

Question 12. You _____ use your mobile phone during the test. It's against the rules.

- A. mustn't B. mightn't C. needn't D. oughtn't

Question 13. Mr Brown has kindly agreed to spare us some of his _____ time to answer our questions.

- A. beneficial B. valuable C. worthy D. costly

Question 14. The _____ of the Internet has played an important part in the development of communication.

- A. display B. occurrence C. invention D. research

Question 15. More and more investors are pouring _____ money into food and beverage start-ups.

- A. a B. Ø C. an D. the

Question 16. Paul has just sold his _____ car and intends to buy a new one.

- A. old Japanese black B. Japanese old black C. old black Japanese D. black old Japanese

Question 17. When the manager of our company retires, the deputy manager will _____ that position.

- A. catch on B. take over C. hold on D. stand for

Question 18. I _____ my old school teacher last week.

- A. have visited B. visited C. am visiting D. visit

Question 19. A survey was _____ to study the effects of smoking on young adults.

- A. conducted B. carried C. commented D. filled

Question 20. A university degree is considered to be a _____ for entry into most professions.

- A. request B. claim C. requisite D. demand

Question 21. The book _____ you gave me is very interesting.

- A. when B. who C. which D. where

Question 22. It is not always easy to make a good _____ at the last minute.

- A. decide B. decision C. decisive D. decisively

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 23 to 27.

In the early twentieth century, an American woman named Emily Post wrote a book on etiquette. This book explained the proper behavior Americans should follow in many different social (23)_____, from birthday parties to funerals. But in modern society, it is not simply to know the proper rules for behavior in your own country. It is necessary for people (24)_____ work or travel abroad to understand the rules of etiquette in other cultures as well.

Cultural (25)_____ can be found in such simple processes as giving or receiving a gift. In Western cultures, a gift can be given to the receiver with relatively little ceremony. When a gift is offered, the receiver usually takes the gift and expresses his or her thanks. (26)_____, in some Asian countries, the act of gift-giving may appear confusing to Westerners. In Chinese culture, both the giver and receiver understand that the receiver will typically refuse to take the gift several times before he or she finally accepts it. In addition, to (27)_____ respect for the receiver, it is common in several Asian cultures to use both hands when offering a gift to another person.

(Source: Reading Advantage by Casey Malarcher)

- Question 23.** A. locations B. situations C. positions D. conditions
Question 24. A. who B. whose C. where D. which
Question 25. A. differ B. different C. differently D. differences
Question 26. A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. Moreover
Question 27. A. show B. take C. get D. feel

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 28 to 34.

Different cultures follow their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In Korea, for example, they have the custom of throwing lost teeth up on the roof of a house. According to tradition, a magpie will come and take the tooth. Later, the magpie will return with a new tooth for the child. In other Asian countries, such as Japan and Vietnam, children follow a similar tradition of throwing **their** lost teeth onto the roofs of houses.

Birds aren't the only animals thought to take lost teeth. In Mexico and Spain, tradition says a mouse takes a lost tooth and leaves some money. However, in Mongolia, dogs are responsible for taking teeth away. Dogs are highly respected in Mongolian culture and are considered guardian angels of the people. Tradition says that the new tooth will grow good and strong if the baby tooth is fed to a guardian angel. Accordingly, parents in Mongolia will put their child's lost tooth in a piece of meat and feed it to a dog.

The idea of giving lost teeth to an angel or fairy is also a tradition in the West. Many children in Western countries count on the Tooth Fairy to leave money or presents in exchange for a tooth. The exact **origins** of the Tooth Fairy are a mystery, although the story probably began in England or Ireland centuries ago. According to tradition, a child puts a lost tooth under his or her pillow before going to bed. In **the wee hours**, while the child is sleeping, the Tooth Fairy takes the tooth and leaves something else under the pillow. In France, the Tooth Fairy leaves a small gift. In the United States, however, the Tooth Fairy usually leaves money. These days, the rate is \$1 to \$5 per tooth, adding up to a lot of money from the Tooth Fairy!

(Source: Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher & Andrea Janzen)

- Question 28.** What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Presents for young children's lost teeth B. Animals eating children's lost teeth
 C. Customs concerning children's new teeth D. Traditions concerning children's lost teeth
- Question 29.** The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 A. houses' B. children's C. roofs' D. countries'
- Question 30.** According to the passage, where is a child's lost tooth thought to be taken away by a mouse?
 A. In Mongolia B. In Mexico and Spain
 C. In Japan and Vietnam D. In Korea
- Question 31.** According to paragraph 2, parents in Mongolia feed their child's lost tooth to a dog because _____.
 A. they believe that this will make their child's new tooth good and strong
 B. they hope that their child will get some gifts for his or her tooth
 C. they know that dogs are very responsible animals
 D. they think dogs like eating children's teeth

Question 32. The word "**origins**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. countries B. stories C. beginnings D. families

Question 33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the tradition of tooth giving in the West?

- A. Children give money to the Tooth Fairy.
B. Children hope to get money or gifts from the Tooth Fairy.
C. Lost teeth are traditionally given to an angel or fairy.
D. Children put their lost teeth under their pillows.

Question 34. The phrase "**the wee hours**" in paragraph 3 probably refers to the period of time _____.

- A. early in the evening B. late in the morning
C. long before bedtime D. soon after midnight

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.

Earth is richly supplied with different types of living organisms which co-exist in their environments, forming complex, interrelated communities. Living organisms depend on one another for nutrients, shelter, and other benefits. The extinction of one species can set off a chain reaction that affects many other species, particularly if the loss occurs near the bottom of the food chain. For example, the extinction of a particular insect or plant might seem **inconsequential**. However, there may be fish or small animals that depend on that resource for foodstuffs. The loss can threaten the survival of these creatures and larger predators that prey upon them. Extinction can have a ripple effect that spreads throughout nature.

In addition to its biological consequences, extinction poses a moral dilemma for humans, the only species capable of saving the others. The presence of humans on the planet has affected all other life forms, particularly plants and animals. Human lifestyles have proven to be incompatible with the survival of some other species. Purposeful efforts have been made to eliminate animals that prey on people, livestock, crops, or pose any threat to human livelihoods. Some wild animals have been decimated by human desire for meat, hides, fur, or other body parts with commercial value. Likewise, demand for land, water, and other natural resources has left many wild plants and animals with little to no suitable habitat. Humans have also affected nature by introducing non-native species to local areas and producing pollutants having a negative impact on the environment. The combination of these human-related effects and natural obstacles such as disease or low birthrates has proven to be too much for some species to overcome. **They** have no chance of survival without human help.

As a result, societies have difficult choices to make about the amount of effort and money they are willing to spend to save imperiled species. Will people accept limits on their property rights, recreational activities, and means of livelihood to save a plant or an animal? Should saving such popular species as whales and dolphins take priority over saving obscure, annoying, or fearful species? Is it the responsibility of humans to save every kind of life form from disappearing, or is extinction an inevitable part of nature, in which the strong survive and the weak **perish**? These are some difficult questions that people face as they ponder the fate of other species living on this planet.

(Source: <http://www.encyclopedia.com>)

Question 35. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Humans and endangered species
- B. The importance of living organisms
- C. Measures to protect endangered species
- D. Causes of animal extinction

Question 36. The word "**inconsequential**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unimportant
- B. unavoidable
- C. unexpected
- D. unrecognizable

Question 37. Which of the following can result from the loss of one species in a food chain?

- A. The connections among the creatures in the food chain become closer.
- B. Larger predators will look for other types of prey.
- C. There might be a lack of food resources for some other species.
- D. Animals will shift to another food chain in the community.

Question 38. The word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. human-related effects
- B. some species
- C. low birthrates
- D. natural obstacles

Question 39. In paragraph 2, non-native species are mentioned as _____.

- A. a kind of harmless animals
- B. an achievement of human beings
- C. a harmful factor to the environment
- D. a kind of useful plants

Question 40. The word "**perish**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. develop
- B. complete
- C. remain
- D. disappear

Question 41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Humans have difficult choices to make about saving endangered species.
- B. The existence of humans is at the expense of some other species.
- C. No other species can threaten the survival of humans on Earth.
- D. Some animals and plants cannot survive without human help.

Question 42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Animal and plant species which pose threats to humans will die out soon.
- B. Saving popular animal and plant species should be given a high priority.
- C. Humans will make changes in their lifestyles to save other species.
- D. The dilemma humans face between maintaining their lives and saving other species remains.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 43. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water. Others live in sea water.

- A. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, for others live in sea water.
- B. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, so others live in sea water.
- C. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, or others live in sea water.
- D. Some kinds of fish live in fresh water, and others live in sea water.

Question 44. My mother is very busy with her work at the office. She still takes good care of us.

- A. My mother is so busy with her work at the office that she cannot take good care of us.
- B. Because my mother is very busy with her work at the office, she takes good care of us.
- C. In spite of being very busy with her work at the office, my mother takes good care of us.
- D. My mother is too busy with her work at the office to take good care of us.

