

Subject: English

Time allowance: 60 minutes

(No material allowed)

(including 4 pages)

Paper code: 268

Full name: ..... Student code: .....

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- |                 |               |              |                |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. cultural  | B. priority   | C. advantage | D. occurrence  |
| 2. A. diversity | B. disastrous | C. circulate | D. alternative |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rests.

- |                     |                    |                 |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 3. A. <u>likes</u>  | B. <u>tightens</u> | C. <u>heaps</u> | D. <u>fuss</u>   |
| 4. A. <u>demand</u> | B. <u>deny</u>     | C. <u>deter</u> | D. <u>debris</u> |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

5. I'll take the new job whose salary is fantastic.  
(A). reasonable (B). acceptable (C). pretty high (D). wonderful
6. Ralph Nader was the most prominent leader of the U.S consumer protection movement.  
(A). casual (B). significant (C). promiscuous (D). aggressive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word (s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

7. A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.  
(A). calm (B). responsive (C). uncomfortable (D). miserable
8. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.  
(A). large quantity (B). small quantity (C). excess (D). sufficiency

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be (9) \_\_\_\_\_. When you put one finger in front of your (10) \_\_\_\_\_, you mean, "Be quiet." Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages. Once an Englishman was in Italy he could speak a little Italian. One day while he was walking in the street, he felt (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and went into a restaurant. When the waiter came, the Englishman opened his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he meant to say, "Bring me something to eat." But the waiter brought him a lot of things to (12) \_\_\_\_\_: first tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was sorry that he was not able to tell the waiter he was hungry. He was early to leave the restaurant. When another man came in and put his hands on his stomach. And this sign was (13) \_\_\_\_\_ enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. At last, the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

9. (A). well (B). friendly (C). fine (D). careful

10. (A). eyes (B). legs (C). mouth (D). head  
11. (A). hungry (B). tired (C). cold (D). ill  
12. (A). eat (B). watch (C). drink (D). read  
13. (A). quick (B). big (C). strong (D). clear

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to the following situations.

14. Ivan: I have stacks of homework to do.

Kyle: \_\_\_\_\_ !

- (A). Congratulations (B). Poor you (C). Cheers (D). Oh bother

15. Tom: I'm going on holiday tomorrow.

Jerry: \_\_\_\_\_ !

- (A). Congratulations (B). Sorry to hear that (C). Have a nice time (D). Watch out

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

16. Both bowling and ice-skating was introduced by the Dutch who colonized the New World in the 1600's.

- (A). Both (B). was introduced (C). who (D). colonized

17. There are a large supply of pens and notebooks in the storeroom to the left of the library entrance.

- (A). are (B). of pens (C). In the storeroom (D). to the left of

18. There are many ways to preserve fruit, for example freezing, canning and to dry.

- (A). There are (B). to (C). fruit (D). to dry

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the option that best makes the meaningful sentence.

19. person's choice / occupations / probably / most important / have / made.

- (A). A person's choice of occupation is probably the most important one that has to be made.  
(B). A person's choice about occupation is probably most important one to have made.  
(C). A person's choice from occupation is probably the most important one has to be made.  
(D). A person's choice among occupation is probably most important having made.

20. my opinion / unfair / women / more duties / husbands.

- (A). According to my opinion it is unfair when women have more duties than their husbands.  
(B). My opinion is unfair for women to have more duties than their husbands.  
(C). In my opinion it is unfair that women have more duties than their husbands.  
(D). My opinion, which seems to be unfair, is that women should have more duties than their husbands.

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

Algae is a primitive form of life, a single-celled or simple multiple-celled organism that is able to conduct the process of photosynthesis. It is generally found in water but can also be found elsewhere, growing on such surfaces as rocks or trees. The various types of algae are classified according to pigment.

Blue-green algae, or Cyanophyta, can grow at very high temperatures and under high-intensity light. This type of algae is the oldest form of life with photosynthetic capabilities. Fossilized remains of blue-green algae more than 3.4 billion years old have been found in parts of Africa.

Green algae, or Chlorophyta, is generally found in fresh water. It reproduces on the surfaces of enclosed bodies of water such as ponds or lakes and has the appearance of a fuzzy green coating on the surface of the water.

Brown algae, or Phaeophyta, grows in shallow, temperate water. This type of algae is the largest in size and is most recognizable as a type of seaweed. Its long stalks can be enmeshed on the ocean floor, or it can float freely on the ocean's surface.

Red algae, or Rhodophyta, is a small, delicate organism found in the deep waters of the subtropics. This type of algae has an essential role in the formation of coral reefs: it secretes lime from the seawater to foster the formation of limestone deposits.

21. What is the author's main purpose?

- (A) To show what color algae is

- (B) To differentiate the various classifications of algae  
 (C) To describe where algae is found  
 (D) To clarify the appearance of different types of algae
22. Which of the following is NOT true about algae?  
 (A) All types have one cell only. (B) It can be found out of water.  
 (C) It can use photosynthesis. (D) It is not a relatively new form of life.
23. The word "pigment" at the end of the first paragraph means.....  
 (A) size (B) shape (C) composition (D) color
24. Algae remnants found in Africa are.....  
 (A) still flourishing (B) photogenic (C) extremely old (D) red in color
25. Green algae is generally found.....  
 (A) on the ocean floor (B) on top of the water  
 (C) throughout ponds and lakes (D) surrounding enclosed bodies of water
26. Brown algae would most likely be found.....  
 (A) on trees (B) near green algae (C) on rocks (D) in the ocean
27. According to the passage, red algae is.....  
 (A) sturdy (B) huge (C) fragile (D) found in shallow water
28. It can be inferred from the passage that limestone deposits serve as the basis of.....  
 (A) coral reefs (B) red algae (C) subtropical seawater (D) secret passages

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 sentences.

29. Their chances of success are small.  
 (A). It's very likely that they will succeed  
 (B). They will definitely be successful  
 (C). It's not very likely that they will succeed  
 (D). They won't have any chances of being successful
30. "Would you like something to drink?" he asked.  
 (A). He asked me would like something to drink.  
 (B). He wanted to invite me for something to drink.  
 (C). He asked me if I wanted something to drink.  
 (D). He offered me something to drink.
31. Public education is so good in European countries that there is almost no demand for private schools.  
 (A). Even the excellence of public education in Europe does not stop people from sending their children to private schools.  
 (B). Hardly anyone sends their children to private schools in Europe because state schools are excellent.

- (C). People still send their children to private schools in Europe although the public education system is excellent.  
 (D). In Europe, there is no reason for parents to send their children to private schools because state schools are so good.

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

32. The woman \_\_\_\_ last week has been freed by the police.  
 (A). arrested (B). was arrested (C). arresting (D). who arrested.
33. Why don't you raise your hand to \_\_\_\_ the teacher's attention in stead of shouting like this?  
 (A). attract (B). pull (C). draw (D). capture.
34. She has just enrolled on a \_\_\_\_ course in cooking because she is getting married next month.



- (A). speedy (B). quick (C). fast (D). crash.
35. Many workers switch from the day \_\_\_\_\_ to the night one with difficulties.  
(A). light (B). shift (C). hour (D). period
36. The Internet enables users of computers to \_\_\_\_\_ information in a variety of forms.  
(A). share (B). divide (C). cut (D). tell
37. Women in American have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ freedom.  
(A). personal (B). physical (C). human (D). technical
38. The survey was to find out the young people's attitudes \_\_\_\_\_ love and marriage.  
(A). towards (B). above (C). beneath (D). with
39. John \_\_\_\_\_ the keys. I cannot see it anywhere.  
(A). should have taken (B). could have taken (C). must have taken (D). needn't have taken.
40. I would really like to join you on a skiing trip but I can't do it until I \_\_\_\_\_ my thesis.  
(A). will finish (B). finished (C). have finished (D). will have finished.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ he studied hard, he didn't pass his final exams.  
(A). Although (B). No matter (C). Because (D). However.
42. To be honest, Harry has \_\_\_\_\_ than you have.  
(A). been more helpful considerably  
(B). considerably been more helpful.  
(C). been considerably more helpful  
(D). been more considerably helpful.
43. My new glasses cost me \_\_\_\_\_ the pair that I bought last month.  
(A). more than three times  
(B). three times as much as  
(C). as much three times as  
(D). more three times than.

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.*

Sound moves from its source to the ear by wavelike fluctuations in air pressure, something like the crests and troughs of ocean waves. One way to keep from hearing sound is to use ear plugs. Another way is to cancel out the sound with anti-sound. Using a noisemaker controlled by a microprocessor, engineers have produced sound waves that are half a wavelength out of phase with those of the noise to be quieted—each crest is matched to a trough, and vice versa. Once the researchers have recorded the offending sound, a microprocessor calculates the amplitude and wavelength of sound that will cancel out the crests and troughs of noise. It then produces an electric current that is amplified and fed to a loudspeaker, which produces anti-sound and wipes out the noise. If the anti-sound goes out of synchronization, a microphone picks up the leftover sound and sends it back to the microprocessor, which changes the phase of the anti-sound just enough to cause complete silence.

The research team has concentrated on eliminating low-frequency noise from ship engines, which causes fatigue that can impair the efficiency and alertness of the crew, and may mask the warning sounds of alarm and fog signals.

44. What is the main purpose of the passage?  
(A) To discuss a physical handicap (B) To warn about a growing danger  
(C) To describe the structure of the ear (D) To report on a new invention
45. The passage compares sound to.....

- (A) the rising and falling of water in the ocean (B) the crests and valleys of mountain ranges  
(C) a flag waving in the air (D) a machine for gauging air pressure
46. The passage discusses a way to deal with an offensive noise by.....  
(A) diverting people's attention from it (B) masking it with a louder noise  
(C) canceling it out electronically (D) removing its source
47. The microprocessor described in the passage will probably be used for.....  
(A) composing music (B) repairing alarm systems  
(C) eliminating engine noises (D) intensifying for warning sounds
48. The researcher mentioned in the passage are concerned about unwanted noise because it can.....  
(A) cause deafness (B) create hazardous working conditions  
(C) influence ocean waves (D) damage loudspeakers and sound equipment
49. According to the passage, what group of people will probably first from the use of the microprocessor?  
(A) Ship's crews (B) Research engineers  
(C) People with insomnia (D) Engine repair teams
50. A paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss.....  
(A) the nature of fog (B) a way to improve alarm systems  
(C) other causes of fatigue (D) other uses for the microprocessor

THE END