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

Question 1: I just want to stay at home and watch TV and take it easy.
A. sleep  B. sit down  C. eat  D. relax

Question 2: The meteorologist said on TV that it is supposed to rain all day tomorrow.
A. astronomer  B. TV anchor  C. TV weatherman  D. fortune teller

Question 3: In the end her neighbour decided to speak his mind.
A. say exactly what he thought  B. say a few words  C. have a chat  D. are given the right to

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

Question 4: Why are you being so arrogant?
A. snooty  B. humble  C. cunning  D. naive

Question 5: His policies were beneficial to the economy as a whole.
A. harmless  B. crude  C. detrimental  D. innocent

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.

Question 6: A. independent  B. horizontal  C. amazingly  D. referendum

Question 7: A. certificate  B. available  C. appropriate  D. absolutely

Question 8: A. settle  B. decay  C. effect  D. appeal

Question 9: A. monitor  B. depiction  C. desperate  D. fabulous

Question 10: A. application  B. curriculum  C. millennium  D. criteria

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 11: They’re my two sisters. They aren’t teachers like me
A. They’re my two sisters both of those are teachers like me.
B. They’re my two sisters, neither of whom are teachers like me.
C. Like me, neither of my two sisters aren’t teachers.
D. They’re my two sisters who neither are teachers like me.

Question 12: I am tired from staying up late last night studying. I am also worried about today’s test.
A. I am not only tired of staying up late last night studying but also worried about today’s test.
B. Tired from staying up late last night studying, today’s test also makes me worried.
C. Not only am I tired from staying up late last night studying but I am also worried about today’s test.
D. Because I am worried about today’s test, I stayed up late last night studying.

Question 13: My grandparents’ lake house was built in 1953. It was completely destroyed by the forest fire
A. My grandparents’ lake house was built in 1953 and completely destroyed by the forest fire
B. My grandparents’ lake house, built in 1953, was completely destroyed by the forest fire
C. My grandparents’ lake house was built in 1953, so it was completely destroyed by the forest fire
D. The forest fire destroyed my grandparents’ lake house was built in 1953.
Question 14: Mr. Brown wanted to get some fresh air in the room. He opened the window.
A. Mr. Brown wanted to get some fresh air in the room because he opened the window.
B. Mr. Brown opened the window in order to get some fresh air in the room.
C. Mr. Brown got some fresh air in the room, even though he opened the window.
D. Having opened the window, the room could get some fresh air.

Question 15: Travellers are advised to take out insurance. Their luggage may go astray.
A. Travellers should take out insurance if their luggage goes astray.
B. Travellers should get insurance, or else their luggage may go astray.
C. Travellers had better buy insurance as a precaution against their luggage go astray.
D. Travellers are advised to take out insurance in case their luggage goes astray.

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 questions.

Question 16: As we were heading out of the café, we bumped into our plumber, who we still owed money to.
A. Our plumber, whom we hadn’t paid back yet, was the person who we encountered by chance at the moment we were exiting the café.
B. When we met our plumber in the café as we were about to leave, we realised that we hadn’t yet paid him all the money we owed him.
C. Our plumber, when we ran into him as he was entering the café that we were leaving, didn’t bring up our debt to him.
D. Not wanting to see the plumber to whom we still owed a debt, we quickly headed out of the café when we saw him coming in.

Question 17: The burglar was caught red-handed by the police when he broke into the flat.
A. The police caught the burglar breaking into the flat.
B. The police caught the burglar to break into the flat.
C. The police caught the burglar when breaking into the flat.
D. When the burglar had broken into the flat, the police caught him at once.

Question 18: The fox tried, but was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes.
A. The fox tried in vain to reaching the grapes.
B. Hard as he tried, the fox couldn’t reach the grapes.
C. Try as he may, the fox failed to reach the grapes.
D. Despite of the effort he made, the fox found the grapes impossible to reach.

Question 19: Tom was too surprised to say a word.
A. Tom was so surprised that he could say a word.
B. Tom was such surprise that he couldn’t say a word.
C. So surprised was Tom that he couldn’t say a word.
D. Surprised as he was, Tom couldn’t say a word.

Question 20: He delayed writing the book until he had done a lot of research.
A. Only after he had done a lot of research did he begin to write the book.
B. He did a lot of research after he finished writing the book.
C. He delayed writing the book as he had already done any research.
D. It was only when he had written the book that he did a lot of research.

Read the following passage on native Americans, and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase for each of the blanks from 21 to 30.

The story of gold is an adventure involving kings, queens, pirates, explorers, conquerors, and the native peoples they conquered. Throughout history, gold has (21) a magic spell over those it touched. Gold is beautiful and rare; a soft shiny metal that can be moulded into many (22). It has been used for money, jewellery, and to decorate special buildings such as palaces and places of worship. (23) the precious metal was discovered, prospectors rushed to mine it, starting new cities and countries as they went. Gold and the people who love it have helped shape the world we live in today. Gold is one of many elements, or substances
that cannot be changed by normal chemical (24)_______, that are found in the Earth’s crust. Gold has a warm, sunny colour and (25)________ it does not react (26)______ air, water, and most chemicals, its shine never fades. In its natural (27)_______, gold is soft and easily shaped. When heated to 1,062 Celsius it melts and can be poured (28)_____ moulds to form coins, gold bars, and other objects. Stories have been told, movies (29)_____ and legends born about the (30)_____ of the world’s great gold deposits. It is a saga of dreams, greed, ambition and exploration.

Question 21:  A. knitted  B. sewn  C. woven  D. folded
Question 22:  A. formats  B. outlines  C. shapes  D. lines
Question 23:  A. Whoever  B. However  C. Forever  D. Wherever
Question 24:  A. mode  B. means  C. course  D. measure
Question 25:  A. yet  B. despite  C. because  D. so
Question 26:  A. in  B. to  C. on  D. with
Question 27:  A. estate  B. state  C. stage  D. position
Question 28:  A. into  B. through  C. at  D. with
Question 29:  A. done  B. made  C. composed  D. built
Question 30:  A. discovery  B. revelation  C. detection  D. disclosure

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 31 to 40.

Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also revolutionizing medicine. These ultra-thin, flexible fibers have opened a window into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to them.

The basic fiber-optics system is called fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers. One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues. It is coupled to a high-intensity light source. Light enters the cores of the high-purity silicon glass and travels along the fibers. A lens at the end of the bundle collects the light and focuses it into the other bundle, the imaging bundle. Each fiber in the bundle transmits only a tiny fraction of the total image. The reconstructed image can be viewed through an eyepiece or displayed on a television screen. During the last five years, improved methods of fabricating optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased resolution.

Optical fibers can also be used to deliver laser light. By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the site of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care.

Question 31: What is the main topic of the passage?
   A. A revolution in communication
   B. The invention of optical fibers
   C. New surgical techniques
   D. The roles of optical fibers in medicine

Question 32: In line 2, the author uses the expression have opened a window to indicate that the use of optical fibers
   A. has enabled scientists to make amazing discoveries
   B. sometimes requires a surgical incision
   C. allows doctors to see inside the body without major surgery
   D. has been unknown to the general public until quite recently

Question 33: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word formerly?
   A. Previously  B. Completely  C. Usually  D. Theoretically

Question 34: The word them in line 4 refers to
Question 35: According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope?
A. To carry light into the body    B. To collect and focus light
C. To reconstruct images     D. To perform surgery inside the body

Question 36: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word cores?
A. Tips   B. Centers   C. Clusters  D. Lines

Question 37: According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used in five years ago?
A. They use brighter light    B. They are longer
C. They contain more fibers     D. They are larger in diameter

Question 38: The word resolution is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. Strength  B. Sharpness   C. Inconvenience  D. Efficiency

Question 39: Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques?
A. They can be performed in a physician’s office.  
B. They are safer than conventional surgery. 
C. They can often be performed without anesthesia.  
D. They are relatively easy to teach to physicians

Question 40: Where in the passage does the author provide a basic description of a fiberscope?
A. Lines 1-2    B. Line 5   C. Line 9     D. Line 12

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underline part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 41: Long prized for its medicine value, ginseng these days has become the most common of energy-
A. boosting drinks particularly for high-performance athletes. 
B. 
C. 
D.

Question 42: Individuals with chronic liver disease is gravely at risk for premature death, heart seizures, strokes 
as well as hypertension, jaundice, and malnutrition.
A. 
B. 
C. 
D.

Question 43: With cable broadband, you can go from one web page to another much quickly than you can with 
a dial-up modem or DSL, and you can load web pages more readily.
A. 
B. 
C. 
D.

Question 44: Often a headache is caused by the contraction of one of the muscle group that cover the skull, thus 
causing spasm and pain.
A. 
B. 
C. 
D.

Question 45: However types of raw materials are used in making paper, the process is essentially the same.
A. 
B. 
C. 
D.

Read the following passage on commuting, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

Alzheimer's disease impairs a person’s ability to recall memories, both distant and as recent as a few hours before. Although there is not yet a cure for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein is produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain where Alzheimer’s occurs. Based on this relationship, scientists from the University of Lund in Sweden and the University of
California at San Diego designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factor could reverse the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer’s. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving the other half a blood protein as a placebo, thus creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats given the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. While the experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer’s, they do show potential as a means to slowing the process significantly.

Question 46: With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?
A. impaired memory of patients  
B. cures for Alzheimer’s disease  
C. the use of rats as experimental subjects  
D. nerve growth factor as a cure for Alzheimer’s

Question 47: The word “impairs” in line 1 is most similar to which of the following?
A. affects  
B. destroys  
C. enhances  
D. diminishes

Question 48: According to the passage, where is nerve growth factor produced in the body?
A. in nerve cells in the spinal column  
B. in red blood cells in the circulatory system  
C. in nerve cells in the brain  
D. in the pituitary gland

Question 49: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “region” as used in line 3?
A. vicinity  
B. plain  
C. expanse  
D. orbit

Question 50: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “doses”?
A. measures  
B. pieces  
C. injections  
D. stipends

Question 51: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Alzheimer’s disease is deadly.  
B. Though unsuccessful, the experiments did show some benefits derived from nerve growth factor.  
C. The experiments did not show any significant benefits from nerve growth factor.  
D. More work needs to be done to understand the effects of nerve growth factor.

Question 52: The passage most closely resembles which of the following patterns of organization?
A. chronological order  
B. statement and illustration  
C. cause - effect  
D. alphabetical order

Question 53: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “deterioration”?
A. depression  
B. deduction  
C. decline  
D. disconnection

Question 54: Which of the following could best replace the word “significantly”?
A. considerably  
B. knowingly  
C. suggestively  
D. tirelessly

Question 55: The relationship between nerve growth factor and a protein is similar to the relationship between Alzheimer’s and ______
A. forgetfulness  
B. a disease  
C. a cure  
D. a cancer

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

Question 56: This letter______ be from Harry. He doesn’t know my new address.
A. might  
B. can’t  
C. mustn’t  
D. shouldn’t

Question 57: The Avicenna Partnership is a______ company with a long and successful sales history.
A. respectable  
B. respectful  
C. respecting  
D. respective

Question 58: The proposals he put forward were excellent. ______, it quickly became apparent that they would work when put into practice.
A. Moreover  
B. However  
C. Nevertheless  
D. Although

Question 59: The preparations______ by the time the guests______.
A. had been finished / arrived  
B. have finished / arrived  
C. finished / were arriving  
D. have been finished / were arrived.

Question 60: ______ their regular daytime job, many people do extra work in the evening.
A. By  
B. Beside  
C. Besides  
D. Between

Question 61: The acting in the movie was terrible, the story was boring and the sound quality was very poor. ______, I wouldn’t recommend it to anyone.
A. In brief  
B. So  
C. In the same way  
D. Correspondingly

**Question 62:** That book is by a famous anthropologist. It’s about the people in Samoa ______ for two years.
A. that she lived  
B. among whom she lived  
C. that she lived among them  
D. where she lived among them

**Question 63:** Thanks for the sandwich, but you ______ it. I had lunch in town.
A. needn’t have made  
B. mightn’t have made  
C. shouldn’t have made  
D. ought to have made

**Question 64:** She waited for twenty minutes and ______ arrived at the head of the queue.
A. lastly  
B. finally  
C. at the end  
D. eventual

**Question 65:** Only after seeing Hamlet on the stage ______.
A. did I understand it  
B. I understood it  
C. I could understand it  
D. did I understand it

**Question 66:** “I haven’t seen you for a while.” “_______”
A. No, I haven’t seen you, too.  
B. No, I’ve been busy, I’m afraid.  
C. But I saw you last month.  
D. Yes. You are right. I miss you.

**Question 67:** ______, the woman was visibly happy after the birth of her child.
A. Tired although she was  
B. She was tired  
C. Despite tired  
D. Though tired

**Question 68:** Politicians frequently ______ a lot of criticism.
A. come out in  
B. catch up with  
C. come in for  
D. get up to

**Question 69:** Meg had a ______ escape when she was hang-gliding yesterday.
A. narrow  
B. close  
C. near  
D. tender

**Question 70:** “When do you have to hand in the that report?” “The ______ is Thursday 12th April”
A. lifeline  
B. byline  
C. headline  
D. deadline

**Question 71:** After finishing a degree in English, she went on ______ Law at Harvard.
A. study  
B. studying  
C. to study  
D. studied

**Question 72:** Mary: “Can I have some more meat?”
John: “______.”
A. It’s delicious  
B. Enjoy your meal  
C. No, it’s my round  
D. Help yourself

**Question 73:** The monk insisted that the tourists ______ the temple until they had removed their shoes
A. didn’t enter  
B. not enter  
C. weren’t entering  
D. should enter

**Question 74:** Tom: “Can I bring a friend to your party?”
Kyle: “______.”
A. Straight away  
B. That’s right  
C. The more the merrier  
D. Beggars can’t be choosers

**Question 75:** The patient was lying ______ on the bed.
A. consciously  
B. unconsciously  
C. unconscious  
D. consciousness

**Question 76:** While talking with native English speakers, we can take ______ a lot of new words and structures.
A. in  
B. over  
C. on  
D. up

**Question 77:** When the teacher asked Amanda what the chemical formula was, her mind was a total ______
A. void  
B. empty  
C. nothing  
D. blank

**Question 78:** He has read a lot of books and ______ a lot of knowledge.
A. acquired  
B. won  
C. achieved  
D. requested

**Question 79:** ______ you cut down your carbohydrate intake, you ______ weight by now.
A. Did/ would lose  
B. Were/ would have lost  
C. If/ will lose  
D. Had/ would have lost

**Question 80:** Is there any chance ______ the machinery repaired?
A. to have  
B. of having  
C. for having  
D. of being