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A. STRUCTURE

For questions 1-60, read the statements below and fill in the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

1. ___ often ___ your sister go abroad?
(A) When / do
(B) How / does
(C) Why / do
(D) Where / does
2.
A: Look! Who ___ your brother ___ with?
B: His fiancée.
(A) does / dancing
(B) do / dances
(C) is / dancing
(D) are / dance
3.
A: The real estate agent wants to show us two houses; one with a garden and one with a basement.
B: I think we should see the one with ___ basement.
(A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) ∅
4. I want to try an extreme sport, but I'm afraid of bungee-jumping and parachuting. Can you recommend me a ___ dangerous one?
(A) most
(B) more
(C) less
(D) least
5. The children at the park had a fight, but they ___ about it to their parents.
(A) lay
(B) lie
(C) lied
(D) lain
6. Ronald has been saving up for his education. He ___ for a university in the U.S for the next semester.
(A) applies
(B) to apply
(C) was applying
(D) is going to apply
7.
A: How long have you been attending the courses at the college?
B: It hasn't been long. I think I have been there ___ I moved downtown.
(A) by
(B) with
(C) for
(D) since
8. I believe that the senator ___ the next president of the U.S.
(A) is
(B) will be
(C) has been
(D) was
9. You mustn't tell ___ that I'm enrolling in the army; my parents won't allow it.
(A) someone
(B) one
(C) no one
(D) anyone
10. I decided ___ up a different hobby after I failed at painting.
(A) about taking
(B) take
(C) taking
(D) to take

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11.

A: I would like to buy a new computer for myself. Do you know where I can buy a good one?

B: As far as I know, the best computers ___ by Tech Store in this town.

- (A) were sold
- (B) sell
- (C) sold
- (D) are sold

12. I think ___ intelligent scientist in the world is Albert Einstein.

- (A) most
- (B) the most
- (C) more
- (D) the more

13.

A: Did you find my keys?

B: I looked everywhere for them. I found John's keys, but I couldn't find ___.

- (A) his
- (B) your
- (C) him
- (D) yours

14. If I ___ her address, I'll send her my wedding invitation.

- (A) will find
- (B) find
- (C) found
- (D) would find

15.

A: What happens in your country when traffic lights turn red?

B: If traffic lights ___ red, cars ___.

- (A) turn / stop
- (B) will turn / will stop
- (C) turned / would stop
- (D) can turn / are stopping

16.

A: I feel the new working conditions will cause many people to quit their jobs, and I am right, ___ ?

B: I feel just the same. I hope they will realize this as we do.

- (A) am I
- (B) aren't I
- (C) don't I
- (D) won't I

17. The doctor is busy, so he will ___ the patient's temperature ___ instead of doing it himself.

- (A) make / check
- (B) get / to check
- (C) have / checked
- (D) need / checked

18. I shouted at one of my friends in class yesterday, and the teacher ___ me ___ for it, but I didn't want to. I knew I was right.

- (A) makes / apologize
- (B) made / apologized
- (C) makes / to apologize
- (D) made / apologize

19.

"Don't eat this cake. It tastes disgusting."

The waiter told the customers ___ the cake because it tasted disgusting.

- (A) not to eat
- (B) don't eat
- (C) didn't eat
- (D) has not eaten

20. I really wonder ___.

- (A) who the boss of this company
- (B) that is the boss of this company
- (C) who the boss of this company is
- (D) that he is the boss of this company

21. Patrick has such a strong ___ for flying. I am certain he will not want to go with us when we take an air balloon tour.

- (A) dislike
- (B) reason
- (C) attitude
- (D) incident

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22. In many countries, when someone has an accident while driving a friend's car, both the driver and the owner of the car share the ____.
- (A) responsibility
(B) availability
(C) possibility
(D) reliability
23. Loud noises in the middle of the night can be ____, especially if you're really exhausted.
- (A) exciting
(B) annoying
(C) daring
(D) interesting
24. Mount St. Helens ____ in March 1980 after one hundred twenty-three years of silence.
- (A) reached
(B) waited
(C) erupted
(D) moved
25. Would you please ____ these worksheets to the students in your class?
- (A) introduce
(B) distribute
(C) find
(D) accept
26. If you continue to be absent from classes, we will have to ____ your parents.
- (A) interpret
(B) investigate
(C) interest
(D) inform
27. A simple rule for losing weight is to ____ the number of calories you consume daily.
- (A) react
(B) reduce
(C) repeat
(D) reject
28. There is a lot of speculation about the ____ of America by Christopher Columbus.
- (A) destination
(B) discovery
(C) departure
(D) decline
29. The couple had to ____ their wedding because the bride's mother was very ill.
- (A) put out
(B) put away
(C) put back
(D) put off
30. If you see Bob by chance, would you please tell him that I am ____ him?
- (A) looking up
(B) looking over
(C) looking at
(D) looking for
- 31.
- A: Are your parents ____ home tonight? We want to visit you.
B: I'm sorry they aren't, but they might be ____ Saturday.
- (A) in / on
(B) by / in
(C) at / on
(D) on / in
- 32.
- A: Who prepares the reports for the company?
B: Our secretary ____.
- (A) does
(B) is
(C) has
(D) did
33. The students don't enjoy sitting inside the airless classrooms when it's hot and I don't, ____.
- (A) neither
(B) either
(C) too
(D) or

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34. Cynthia and her officemate ___ attend the conference since it's not compulsory, but they ___ at least make excuses.
- (A) don't have to / must
(B) ought to / have
(C) can't / has to
(D) have to / could have
35. What ___ Samantha ___ for her brother's birthday party last Friday? I heard it was great.
- (A) was / do
(B) did / do
(C) did / did
(D) do / did
36. You ___ drive when you're sleepless. You may cause serious accidents.
- (A) needn't
(B) won't
(C) shouldn't
(D) don't have to
- 37.
- A: Has your twin brother ___ won a prize in a competition like you?
B: Unfortunately, no.
- (A) before
(B) never
(C) ever
(D) yet
38. We ___ dinner together when our neighbors ___ by.
- (A) were having / dropped
(B) have / are dropping
(C) are having / drop
(D) were / dropped
39. There isn't ___ fruit juice in the kitchen.
- (A) some
(B) many
(C) much
(D) lots of
40. When my brother was younger, he ___ fight with me all the time, but we don't anymore.
- (A) would like to
(B) used to
(C) had better
(D) would rather
41. We go to Egypt every summer, and I'm really bored ___ it.
- (A) with
(B) about
(C) from
(D) into
42. Last month, the landlord got very angry because the rent of the previous three months ___ on time. This month we need to be more careful.
- (A) weren't paid
(B) paid
(C) wasn't paid
(D) being paid
43. My mom is ___ as your mom.
- (A) stricter than
(B) the stricter
(C) not as strict
(D) more strict
- 44.
- A: Is this ___ garden?
B: No, ___ is the one with many colorful flowers and tall trees.
- (A) theirs / their
(B) your / my
(C) their / theirs
(D) yours / mine
45. ___ easier for her to get a green card if she spent a year in the USA?
- (A) Was it
(B) Is it
(C) Would it be
(D) Will it be

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46. More people have been interested ___ my speeches since I started telling amusing anecdotes about my years as a policewoman.
(A) about
(B) for
(C) with
(D) in
47. They ___ already ___ when we arrived at the station, so we couldn't wave them goodbye.
(A) have / left
(B) have / been leaving
(C) had / left
(D) were / leaving
48. Paul ___ his sister with him to the party last night, but he came alone. I think his sister had something else to do.
(A) brought
(B) had brought
(C) was bringing
(D) was going to bring
49. I ___ your secret to Mary. I'm sorry. I didn't know she would tell it to everyone.
(A) mustn't tell
(B) shouldn't have told
(C) mustn't have told
(D) would tell
50. Would you mind ___ your radio down a little bit, please? I'm trying to concentrate on this book.
(A) turned
(B) turning
(C) to turn
(D) turn
51. Because of advances in technology in recent years, we are enjoying more ___ time.
(A) measure
(B) pleasure
(C) treasure
(D) leisure
52. Since you don't know them very well, it would be ___ for you to send a card instead of a gift.
(A) suitable
(B) similar
(C) spare
(D) scary
53. She was ___ by the new customs when she first arrived at the U.S., but now she feels more comfortable.
(A) relieved
(B) pleased
(C) charmed
(D) confused
54. People who watch television ___ may become extremely passive in their social life.
(A) constantly
(B) likely
(C) obviously
(D) recently
55. It must be very depressing to be out of work for so long. You can find some job opportunities for the ___ on this website.
(A) unfair
(B) unacceptable
(C) unkind
(D) unemployed
56. Some hotels in the United States have imposed a ___ on cigarette smoking even in the open areas.
(A) salary
(B) payment
(C) ban
(D) wage
57. Before you ___ a small business in your hometown, you must be sure that you act in accordance with the laws.
(A) establish
(B) violate
(C) enable
(D) complain

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58. Doctors of medicine are among the most ___ members of society. They earn almost twice as much as teachers.
- (A) jealous
 - (B) various
 - (C) healthy
 - (D) wealthy
59. John ___ his grandfather on his mother's side of the family. He has the same eye and hair color as his grandfather.
- (A) takes after
 - (B) takes off
 - (C) takes over
 - (D) takes up
60. Before we move, we should have a garage sale to ___ some of this old furniture.
- (A) get rid for
 - (B) get rid to
 - (C) get rid of
 - (D) get rid from

B.READING

For questions 61-100, read the following passages and fill in the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

UNCLE BEN

My great Uncle Ben, my grandfather's brother, immigrated to Argentina in 1919. He was the youngest son and only twenty. They lived in Wales and at that time there was no work, so many young men immigrated to the United States, Australia and South America. They didn't have much money, but the family saved enough for his boat **fare**. He was a farmer, so he got work on a sheep farm in Patagonia. He worked hard, saved his money and bought his own farm. He met the daughter of another immigrant from Wales and they got married and had children. He had a very good life and was a rich man when he died. He never came back to Wales, but he wrote to his family every week and last year his grandson, Thomas, visited us. It was strange because Thomas speaks Spanish of course, but he also speaks Welsh. So many people immigrated from Wales and they stayed together in Patagonia: they spoke Welsh and kept many of the Welsh customs. But one thing changed. Our name is James and in Argentina they say **it** the Spanish way - James- which seems very funny to us.

61. Why did Uncle Ben immigrate from Wales to Argentina?

- (A) There was a big war in Wales.
- (B) A deadly disease spread everywhere in Wales.
- (C) There were no job opportunities in Wales.
- (D) Religious pressures forced people to leave Wales.

62. The word "**fare**" in bold means

- (A) payment
- (B) stop
- (C) time
- (D) captain

63. What is **NOT** true about Uncle Ben?

- (A) He had a farm.
- (B) He married a Welsh woman.
- (C) He became rich.
- (D) He returned to Wales.

64. The Welsh in Patagonia

- (A) spoke only Spanish.
- (B) tried to keep their own traditions.
- (C) lived away from each other.
- (D) changed their names to Spanish names.

65. The pronoun "**it**" in bold refers to

- (A) Patagonia
- (B) name
- (C) one thing
- (D) Argentina

A COOKIE WITH A SURPRISE INSIDE

Fortune cookies are a popular dessert in Chinese restaurants in the United States. But fortune cookies are not from China. In fact, the first fortune cookies arrived in China in 1992. They came from Brooklyn, New York. They were called “genuine American fortune cookies.” We know that fortune cookies were first made in California. But no one knows for sure who invented them. Here are some stories about the history of fortune cookies.

According to one story, over ninety years ago, a Chinese man named David Jung owned a restaurant in Los Angeles. Jung made the first fortune cookies in 1918. He made them for poor people who lived in his neighborhood. Each cookie had a small piece of paper inside. The paper had words written on it. Jung hoped the words would make the unhappy people feel better. A few years later, Jung opened the Hong Kong Noodle Company. He made fortune cookies there.

Another story is that a Japanese man named Makoto Hagiwara invented the first fortune cookie in 1914. Hagiwara worked in San Francisco at the famous Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park. One day he was **fired** from his job. Many people helped him get his job back. Hagiwara wanted to thank the people who had helped him. He made cookies. Each cookie had a thank-you note inside. He gave the cookies to people who visited the Japanese Tea Garden.

For many years fortune cookies were handmade. That changed in 1964. Edward Louie owned the Lotus Fortune Cookie Company. He invented a new machine that made the cookies and put the fortunes inside. It made fortune cookies very quickly, so more people could enjoy them.

Today, the world’s largest fortune cookie maker is Wonton Food. It sells 60 million cookies a month! In addition, more than 100 other companies make millions of fortune cookies every day. Now, some companies even make fortunes in two languages: English / Spanish and English / Chinese.

66. Where were first fortune cookies made?

- (A) In Los Angeles
- (B) In San Francisco
- (C) In China
- (D) In California

67. For whom did David Jung make fortune cookies?

- (A) His restaurant workers
- (B) Poor people around him
- (C) People without jobs
- (D) Hungry children on streets

68. The word “**fired**” in bold means

- (A) appeared
- (B) removed
- (C) returned
- (D) hurt

69. How are fortune cookies made today?

- (A) By hand
- (B) By Chinese people
- (C) By machines
- (D) By women only

70. What is **TRUE** about Wonton Food?

- (A) Its owner is Edward Louie.
- (B) It is in Hong Kong.
- (C) It was founded in 1964.
- (D) It sells a lot of cookies a month.

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WINTER BLUES, SUMMER BLAHS

The weather affects all of us in some way. Some of us, however, are especially sensitive to changes in the weather. For several years, psychiatrists have been studying groups of people who become depressed when the seasons change. These people suffer from a condition called Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). Some people have a very mild form, which does not disrupt their lives too much. Other people have a severe form, and they are not able to function well when the seasons change.

Millions of people have SAD in some form. It affects about four times as many women as men, usually adults between the ages of twenty and forty years old. However, even school children can be affected by SAD. There are more cases of SAD among people who live in countries with colder climates.

The most common form of SAD occurs in winter, when the days get shorter. The reason is that there is not as much bright sunlight in the winter. Changes in seasons and weather cause chemical reactions in the brain that can affect our behavior and moods. The way we feel, how much we eat and sleep, and how well we deal with stress can all be affected by changes in the weather. For example, in the winter, some people complain of being tired all the time and having less interest in socializing. Others tend to overeat and gain weight. Difficulty with concentration and work are also typical symptoms of winter seasonal disorder. People with **mild** winter blues probably don't need medical treatment. A long walk in the middle of the day usually helps and so do bright lights in the home and office.

71. What is SAD?

- (A) A form of depression that happens when seasons change.
- (B) An illness that affects only women during winter.
- (C) A psychological disorder that causes people to lie all the time.
- (D) A brain disease that kills people from colder climates.

72. Who is most likely to be affected by SAD?

- (A) A 15-year-old men in Hawaii
- (B) A 40-year-old men in Alaska
- (C) A 25-year-old woman in Hawaii
- (D) A 30-year-old woman in Alaska

73. What is **NOT** affected by SAD?

- (A) How much we sleep
- (B) How much money we spend
- (C) How we feel
- (D) How we deal with stress

74. The word "**mild**" in bold means

- (A) not wise
- (B) not hot
- (C) not happy
- (D) not serious

75. What helps people with SAD?

- (A) Eating candy and sweets
- (B) Staying in air-conditioning
- (C) Working with lights turned on
- (D) Taking drugs to feel better

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CYCLING

Along with jogging and swimming, cycling is one of the best all-round forms of exercise. It can help to increase your strength and energy, giving you more **efficient** muscles and a stronger heart. But increasing your strength is not the only advantage of cycling. Because you're not carrying the weight of your body on your feet, it's a good form of exercise for people with painful feet or backs. However, with all forms of exercise it's important to start slowly and build up gently. Doing too much too quickly can damage muscles that aren't used to working. If you have any doubts about taking up cycling for health reasons, talk to your doctor and ask his/her advice.

Ideally, you should be cycling at least twice or three times a week. For the exercise to be doing you good, you should get a little out of breath. Don't worry that if you begin to lose your breath, it could be dangerous and there must be something wrong with your heart. This is simply not true; shortness of breath shows that the exercise is having the right effect. However, if you find you are in pain, then you should stop and take a rest.

76. The word "**efficient**" in bold means

- (A) handful
- (B) powerful
- (C) peaceful
- (D) helpful

77. Cycling is a good exercise

- (A) in order to get rid of stress.
- (B) for the ones with aching feet and backs.
- (C) but not recommended by doctors.
- (D) if it is done outside.

78. What may happen if cycling is done too quickly?

- (A) It may damage muscles.
- (B) It may cause heart problems.
- (C) It may be better than other exercises.
- (D) It may increase the weight of the body.

79. How often should a person do cycling?

- (A) Once a day
- (B) At least twice a year
- (C) Three times a month
- (D) Two or three times a week

80. What is **NOT** true about shortness of breath?

- (A) It is necessary for the exercise to do you good.
- (B) It could be dangerous to the heart.
- (C) It shows that the exercise works well.
- (D) It is harmless if you take some rest.

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THE OLYMPIC MARATHON

Sport is full of wonderful moments, but perhaps nothing is as exciting as the finish of the marathon. It's the longest, and hardest race of all. The name "marathon" comes from a village in Greece. A famous war was fought there in the year 490 BC. When the Greeks won the war, a soldier ran all the way from Marathon to Athens to tell the people the good news. When the modern Olympic games were started again in 1896, the organizers knew this story. The Marathon has been a race since then.

At first The Olympic Games were part of a festival. The Greeks had this festival once in every four years in Olympia. Athletes from Greece, Cyprus and Sicily went there to **participate in** the games. These games were very important to the Greeks. They even stopped their wars for them.

The modern Olympic games were started again in 1896 in Athens. However, only 300 athletes from 12 countries went there to be in the games. Since then, the games have become much more popular. Only male athletes took part in the early Olympic Games. In the 1923 Olympics in Amsterdam, an important change took place. Female athletes took part for the first time.

We all know that only amateur athletes can be participants in the Olympic Games. An amateur is someone who doesn't earn money from sport. But today it is difficult to say who is an amateur and who is not. It is true that Olympic athletes never earn as much money as professional sportsmen. But **they** are often students or teachers of a sport and have to spend a lot of time training. Their governments pay for their training, travel and pocket-money, because they want them to win. Some people think that this changes the Olympics. They feel that the games are now a political marathon.

81. Originally "marathon"

- (A) means telling people the good news.
- (B) is the name of a village in Greece.
- (C) was run by some villagers in Athens.
- (D) caused a war among the soldiers in Greece.

82. The word "**participate in**" in bold means

- (A) fail
- (B) open
- (C) join
- (D) cause

83. The Olympic Games

- (A) were held every summer in Athens.
- (B) ended the wars among the Greeks for a while.
- (C) include only male athletes from around the world.
- (D) have been popular in Europe since 1923.

84. Amateur athletes

- (A) earn as much money as professional sportsmen.
- (B) have to work for long hours to do training.
- (C) do not take any financial support from the government.
- (D) are not accepted into the Marathon because of their political views.

85. The pronoun "**they**" in bold refers to

- (A) Olympic athletes
- (B) professional sportsmen
- (C) students
- (D) teachers

THE RICH OLD LADY

There was once a very rich old lady whose husband had died, and whose children had married and gone to live in foreign countries. When she reached the age of eighty and was too old to live alone and look after a house herself, this rich old widow went to live in an expensive and very comfortable hotel near the sea, in the south of the country, where it was not too cold in winter.

This rich old lady had a pair of **nasty**, ugly dogs, which used to growl and bark at everybody, but which she loved very much, although nobody else did. They lived in the hotel with her and went wherever she did. After the old lady and her dogs had been at the hotel nearly a year, a new young waiter came to work there and began to do everything that he was able to do to help the old lady and to be nice to her. He carried her blankets and pillows for her, helped her to get into and out of the car which she hired when she wanted to go for a drive, and even pretended to like her unpleasant dogs and offered to look after them in his free time. He fed them, cleaned them and took them for daily walks for some years.

The young waiter did not doubt that, when the rich old widow died, she would leave him a lot of money, to pay him for everything that he had done for her and her dogs; but when she died a few years later, he soon discovered that she had left him only two things, the two things which she loved most in the world, and which she thought that he loved too- her dogs. All her money and jewelry went to her children, who had never done anything for her.

86. What happened when the old lady reached her 80s?
- (A) She moved to her children's house.
 - (B) She rented an expensive house in the south.
 - (C) She went for a trip to foreign countries.
 - (D) She started to live in a hotel by the sea.

87. The word "**nasty**" in bold means
- (A) smelly
 - (B) unpleasant
 - (C) strong
 - (D) blind

88. What is **NOT** true about the dogs?
- (A) They were bad-looking.
 - (B) They frightened people.
 - (C) They stayed together with the old lady.
 - (D) They ate too much.

89. Why did the young waiter help the old lady?
- (A) He thought she would leave him all her money.
 - (B) He was so helpful and kindhearted.
 - (C) He wanted to take her dogs after she died.
 - (D) He liked spending time with the dogs in his free time.

90. When the old lady died,
- (A) her children donated her money to the poor.
 - (B) she left her dogs to the waiter.
 - (C) the dogs got lost and nobody saw them again.
 - (D) her jewelry was stolen from the hotel.

MARY CELESTE

One of the greatest legends of the sea is the mystery of the ship Mary Celeste. According to common knowledge, it was discovered at sea totally deserted. The Mary Celeste was registered in New York. Its captain Briggs was an American, and its crew was mostly Dutch. Briggs was part-owner of the vessel and his wife and their two-year old daughter accompanied him on the voyage. The ship departed New York in 1872, carrying a cargo of pure alcohol to Italy. Almost one month later, it was found adrift, close to the Azores islands, by a ship called Dei Gratia. After hailing **it** for two hours and receiving no reply, some members of the Dei Gratia boarded the other ship. There was no sign of life. Also there were no signs of any corpses or signs of a great struggle to be seen. The cargo of alcohol was still present although a few barrels were empty. Some of the ship's instruments were missing. The captain's log book was found. Its last entry had been made almost ten days before, indicating no problems. The lawyer, Frederick Flood, explored various dark possibilities. He suggested that the crew might have rebelled against the captain, and perhaps consumed some of the alcohol that the ship was carrying. He also speculated that perhaps the whole thing was nothing but an insurance scam. Later, he thought that the Dei Gratia members may have attacked the Mary Celeste and murdered its crew so that they could claim the prize money associated with finding an abandoned ship. **Eventually**, all of these theories were rejected.

91. The ship Mary Celeste
 (A) was originally a Dutch ship.
 (B) was found floating aimlessly at sea.
 (C) was carrying a load of alcohol and vaccines.
 (D) was taken over by Briggs in an auction.
92. The pronoun "it" in bold refers to
 (A) the Mary Celeste
 (B) Italy
 (C) a cargo of pure alcohol
 (D) Dei Gratia

93. According to the passage
 (A) nothing was written in the captain's log book.
 (B) the whole cargo of alcohol was drunk by Dei Gratia's crew.
 (C) some of the equipment in the Mary Celeste was not there.
 (D) when Dei Gratia's crew stepped onto the ship, they saw a sign.
94. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the speculations about the Mary Celeste?
 (A) Its crew revolted against the authority in the ship.
 (B) Its crew drank some of the alcohol in the ship.
 (C) The crew of the Dei Gratia killed the Mary Celeste's crew.
 (D) Its crew abandoned the ship due to the fear of being attacked.
95. The word "**eventually**" in bold means
 (A) finally
 (B) obviously
 (C) respectively
 (D) occasionally

ELEPHANTS

Elephants maintain a strict social structure and adhere to formal life cycles. There is a matriarchal society. The matriarch is usually the oldest and largest animal, while her **immediate** family herd comprises of daughters, nieces and sisters. Juvenile males begin spending less and less time with their mothers and aunts as they enter their teenage years. Finally, **these** will roam alone, or in a bachelor group of one or two young males in search of food and mates. Elephants are social creatures and although they travel and live with their family herd, their social structure extends to other families, herds and clans. When a herd becomes too large to manage, some of the females will branch off with the strongest of their group to form another herd of the same family. Their bonds are maintained despite physical distance. Within the herd, the relationship amongst the females is remarkable as they assist one another with calves, warn each other of danger and mourn the death of a herd member together. They are also incredibly intelligent, a fact that continues to astound researchers as they discover more and more about these animals. They can communicate with one another using a variety of techniques over many kilometers of even dense bush. Like humans, they are not born with natural survival instincts and need to be taught these by their mothers and other females.

96. According to the passage

- (A) every elephant has to form its own home alone.
- (B) the leader among a group of elephants is female.
- (C) juvenile females are responsible for providing food.
- (D) elephants have to challenge each other to be the leader.

97. The word “**immediate**” in bold means

- (A) urgent
- (B) vast
- (C) close
- (D) fast

98. The pronoun “**these**” in bold refers to

- (A) daughters, nieces and sisters
- (B) juvenile males
- (C) mothers and aunts
- (D) mates

99. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- (A) When a herd gets too big, it is separated into smaller parts.
- (B) Male elephants assist females when the younger ones need care.
- (C) Even though elephants are separated, they keep their relationships.
- (D) When there is a dangerous situation, they inform each other about it.

100. It is stated in the passage that it is quite surprising to find out that

- (A) elephants are similar to humans in their upbringing.
- (B) elephants can see each other from a great distance.
- (C) each elephant has distinct physical differences.
- (D) each elephant chooses a private place to die alone.

C. LISTENING

PART 1

You will listen to a radio program. After you listen to the radio program, read the questions and fill in the letter of the best answer A, B, or C on your answer sheet.

101. How did Fred feel before the show?

- (A) Well
- (B) Shocked
- (C) Bored

102. How much money did Fred win from the lottery?

- (A) £ 250,000
- (B) £ 500,000
- (C) £ 550,000

103. What was Fred's job in the past?

- (A) Repairman
- (B) Postman
- (C) Garbage man

104. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Fred?

- (A) He keeps going out with his old friends.
- (B) He is interested in horse-racing.
- (C) He travels a lot with his children.

105. Why can't Fred learn Spanish easily?

- (A) Because he never learned a foreign language before.
- (B) Because he has never been to Spain before.
- (C) Because its grammar is different from English grammar.

106. What is **FALSE** about Fred's new house?

- (A) It has five bedrooms and three bathrooms.
- (B) It is located in the country.
- (C) It is designed by a famous Greek architect.

107. Who is Alice?

- (A) Fred's daughter
- (B) The woman who cleans Fred's house.
- (C) Fred's wife

108. What does Fred like doing most?

- (A) Having a bath many times a day
- (B) Sleeping in a big bed with comfortable pillows
- (C) Wearing elegant clothes and nice smelling perfume

PART 2

You will hear short conversations between two people. After you hear a conversation, read the questions and fill in the letter of the best answer A, B, or C on your answer sheet.

109. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- (A) In an office
- (B) In a clothing store
- (C) At a grocery store

110. What time is the taxi coming?

- (A) 7:30
- (B) 10:30
- (C) 11:30

111. What will the man do this weekend?

- (A) He will walk in the mountains.
- (B) He will get married.
- (C) He will order the drinks.

112. Where is the Red Hall?

- (A) On the first floor
- (B) Three floors up
- (C) Next to the Blue Hall

113. What was Jane's problem?

- (A) She missed her brother's birthday party last night.
- (B) She thought she wouldn't finish her paper on time.
- (C) The professor didn't accept her history paper.

114. What does the woman want to do?

- (A) Buy new furniture
- (B) Move to a different apartment
- (C) Write her life story

- 115.** Who are the speakers?
(A) An employer and a future employee
(B) A father and a daughter
(C) A customer and a salesperson

- 116.** Who gave New York its nickname?
(A) Tour guides
(B) American painters
(C) Jazz musicians

- 117.** How will Sandra help Kim?
(A) She will cook.
(B) She will finish the reports.
(C) She will help her with her daughter's school work.

- 118.** What is Steve worried about?
(A) Economic crisis countrywide
(B) The reaction of the CEO
(C) Financial problems

- 119.** What are the candidates applying for?
(A) Jobs
(B) Visas
(C) Scholarships

- 120.** You will hear a part of an interview with a scientist. What is she pleased with?
(A) Government support
(B) Closing nuclear power stations
(C) Decrease in environmental problems

- 121.** Why did the man send the e-mail?
(A) To cancel his reservation
(B) To prove his payment
(C) To complain about the resort hotel

- 122.** What is the problem between the speakers?
(A) The woman accused the man of gossiping about her.
(B) The man forgot to inform the woman about the meeting.
(C) The man ignored the woman during the meeting.

- 123.** You hear two people talking. Who are they?
(A) They are academicians.
(B) They are students.
(C) They are environmentalists.

- 124.** Why is Tom unwilling to participate in the race?
(A) It will prevent him from getting a scholarship.
(B) This race isn't an important one among colleges.
(C) He doesn't want to put his health in danger.

- 125.** What did Heather like best on the campus?
(A) Library
(B) People
(C) Green areas