



Full Name:
St. Number:
Class:
Date:

A

PART I. LISTENING (20 Points)

NOTE TAKING

A. Instructions: Use your notes to answer the following questions about the lecture. (10x1=10pts.)

1. What was different about clothes-manufacturing before 1800s?
 - A) Simple tools were used and nearly everything was hand-made
 - B) All clothes were produced individually at home except for shirts
 - C) Everything was hand-made though they had tools
 - D) Only sewing machines were used in manufacturing

2. What was the difference between home-made and tailor-made clothes before mass production?
 - A) Tailor-made clothes took more time to make
 - B) Home-made clothes were more luxurious
 - C) Tailor-made clothes were unique
 - D) Home-made clothes were cheaper

3. What was the benefit of sewing machines for clothes manufacturing?
 - A) Factory owners did not have to employ many workers
 - B) Factory workers did not have to work hard anymore
 - C) Sewing machines enabled making identical items in high volumes
 - D) Sewing machines made it possible for tailors to earn more money

4. Which one of the following is NOT a step of mass manufacturing?
 - A) Manufacturers supply the necessary materials.
 - B) Sewing machines design the necessary shapes.
 - C) Manufacturers plan to produce a big amount of a certain item.
 - D) Heavy machines cut many layers of material into pieces.

5. Which one of the following is NOT an advantage of mass manufacturing?
 - A) It makes higher quality products
 - B) It is environment-friendly
 - C) It is time-efficient
 - D) It has lower costs

6. Workers are not paid for clothes they have made if _____.
 - A) the customer does not like the product
 - B) the whole order is cancelled
 - C) the clothes are not made well
 - D) the clothes do not arrive on time

7. In modern times, despite _____, tailors have never completely gone away.
 - A) working slowly
 - B) using expensive fabric
 - C) charging more
 - D) wasting more material

8. The most important benefit of tailor-made clothes is that _____.
 - A) the design cannot be copied by anyone else
 - B) the fabric that the tailors use is more durable
 - C) they are more affordable than mass-produced items
 - D) they are made specifically for the size of the customer

9. Compared to factories, tailors can be more flexible when producing clothes by considering the _____ of the customer.

- A) quality
- B) managers
- C) skills
- D) style

10. One is always sure that a tailor-made product _____.

- A) is more fashionable and is noticed at first sight
- B) is rehearsed many times before it is finalized
- C) can hardly be afforded by the majority of people
- D) can never be returned or refunded

WHILE LISTENING

B. Instructions: Listen and answer the following questions about the lecture. (10x1=10pts.)

11. Why does the city accounting office propose to sell the sculpture?

- A) City residents do not like it there
- B) They want to buy another sculpture
- C) It costs too much to clean and repair it
- D) It blocks the leisure center building

12. Why is the first city council representative against the idea of restoring the sculpture?

- A) He thinks that public money should be spent on public benefit
- B) He believes that this is an issue that only public can decide on
- C) He thinks that public health is threatened if it is not cleaned often
- D) He believes that the sculpture is already in a good condition

13. The female speaker is in favor of public art as _____.

- A) the sculpture attracts tourists and brings money
- B) the sculpture was built by a famous artist
- C) it is an important part of the city's culture
- D) it has positive effect on people's health

14. It could be difficult to sell the sculpture to a private collector because _____.

- A) the artist who build it may not allow it to be sold
- B) it is too expensive to be sold in such a short time
- C) it would prevent the public from seeing it
- D) it was damaged and repaired many times

15. Who is to determine the real value of the sculpture?

- A) an art collector
- B) an art expert
- C) a private collector
- D) a city accounting officer

16. Why is the sculpture considered as a danger for public according to police reports?

- A) The sculpture is so old that it may fall on children
- B) Some vandals are reported to hide guns in the sculpture
- C) The material that the sculpture is made is harmful for public
- D) Children climb on it nearly every night to damage and paint it

17. _____ it might solve vandalism of the sculpture.

- A) Restoring
- B) Donating
- C) Relocating
- D) Rebuilding

18. Which of the following locations is interested in having the sculpture as it could be a tourist attraction?

- A) Hospital
- B) Shopping center
- C) City hall
- D) City center

19. The government would allow to sell the sculpture if only the money is used for _____.

- A) public projects
- B) charities
- C) public health
- D) art galleries

20. Why does the female city council representative reject the idea of building a leisure center?

- A) The money would not be enough to build a leisure center
- B) The sculpture should be replaced with another piece of art
- C) Children need to have park to play games instead of a closed place
- D) The area of the sculpture would not be big enough for a leisure center

II. READING (24 Points)

Reading 1

A. Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8x1=8pts.)

Out to Lunch

1 Birds do it. Cats do it. And Spaniards most especially do it -every day, in broad daylight. They nap. Grown adults -executives, teachers, civil servants -wink out in the middle of the workday. From 1 or 2 o'clock to 4.30 or so every afternoon, Spain stops the world for a stroll home, a leisurely meal, and a few Zs. Common Market technocrats have informed the Spanish that this is not the way things and business will get done in a unified Europe.

2 At a time when productivity is the world's largest religion, the siesta tradition lives on. In Spain, work operates under the command of life, instead of the other way around. No task is so critical that it can't wait a couple of hours while you attend to more important matters like eating, relaxing, or catching up on sleep. When the midday break hits, offices are empty and streets are clear. Confused foreigners quickly learn that they have entered a new cyclic order. Yet, some experts are worried that siesta can disturb the intense concentration at work because naps can leave people with sleep inertia, especially when **they** last more than 10-20 minutes. Sleep inertia is defined as the feeling of unsteadiness and disorientation that can come with awakening from a deep sleep. This state usually lasts for a few minutes to a half-hour.

3 "At first, I kept looking for things to do in the afternoon, and I just couldn't believe that nothing was open," recalls Pier Roberts, an Oakland writer who lived in Spain for several years. "I walked the streets of Madrid looking for somewhere to go. It was a thousand degrees outside, you could see the heat waves, and it was like a ghost town."

4 Taking a long break in the middle of the day is not only healthier than the conventional lunch; it is apparently more natural. Sleep researchers have found that the Spanish bio-rhythm may be tuned more closely to our biological clocks. Studies suggest that humans are biphasic creatures, requiring days broken up by two periods of sleep instead of the monophasic shift, which is one period of sleep. The drowsiness you feel after lunch comes not from the food but from the time of day.

5 "All animals, including humans, have a biological rhythm," explains Claudio Stampi, director of the Chrono Biology Research Institute in Newton, Massachusetts. "One is a 24-hour rhythm- we get tired by the end of the day and go to sleep -and here is a secondary peak of sleepiness and a decrease in alertness in the early afternoon. Some people have difficulty remaining awake, doing any sort of task between one and four in the afternoon. For others it's less difficult, but it's there. So, there is a biological reason for siestas."

6 Unlike the average lunch break, the siesta is a true break in the action because there is no choice but to come to a full and complete stop. You can't do shopping; the shops are closed. You can't make business calls; nobody's at the office. Most people go home for lunch or get together with family or friends for a glass of mineral water and nod off afterwards.

7 The Spanish need their sleep. They've got a long night ahead of them, because another key component of the siesta lifestyle is its night-time orbit. After the afternoon work shift, from 4:30 to 8 p.m. or so, they may join friends for a drink. Dinner starts at 9 or 10 p.m., and from there it's out on the town until one or two in the morning.

8 "It's a bad night in Madrid if you get home before six in the morning," laughs Roberts. The siesta's origins lie in climate and architecture. Like people in other places around the globe that are **furnaces** much of the year,

Spaniards move to shade and stillness to avoid heat in the middle of the day. At night, packed, hot rooms drove people into the streets to cool down.

9 While climate is still a factor, the siesta lifestyle today is driven primarily by the social imperative of Spanish life, which places an equal if not greater emphasis on life outside the office. “We are not so obsessed only with work,” says Florentino Sotomayor of the Spanish Tourist Board. “We take a break and have the opportunity of having coffee or beer with friends and thinking and talking about different issues, not only work.”

21. In paragraph 2, “**they**” refers to _____.

- A) the Spanish
- B) experts
- C) foreigners
- D) naps

22. It can be inferred from the article that some specialists in other European countries _____.

- A) think the siesta tradition may not be very practical for business
- B) don’t agree that taking naps is good for people’s health
- C) think that the siesta tradition will grow in popularity
- D) hope the siesta tradition will be introduced in their countries

23. The main idea of the fourth paragraph is that _____.

- A) the conventional lunch break is healthy
- B) all animals have biological clocks
- C) it’s natural for human to nap
- D) food makes you feel drowsy

24. A biphasic creature needs _____.

- A) eight hours of sleep each day
- B) a long night of sleep to relax
- C) less sleep than monophasic ones
- D) two different sleep periods a day

25. During the midday break in Spain, people _____.

- A) work on the streets
- B) go home for lunch
- C) make business calls
- D) do their shopping

26. Which of the following is NOT true about the siesta tradition?

- A) Weather conditions is one of the factors that created siesta tradition.
- B) Biologists came up with the siesta tradition after a lot of research.
- C) Spanish people are not dependent on working and enjoy breaks.
- D) People in Spain find pleasure in going out at night to refresh themselves.

27. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “**furnaces**” in paragraph 8?

- A) sparsely populated
- B) underdeveloped
- C) extremely hot
- D) industrialized

28. The main idea of this article is that _____.

- A) taking naps is an inseparable part of Spanish culture
- B) Spanish people work less than other European countries

- C) it is important to have traditions for continuity of the nation
- D) people everywhere should take naps to be healthy

Reading 2

A. Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8x1=8pts.)

Most Likely to Succeed

1 When it comes to ambition, no two people are alike. Every class has its straight-A-grade students, every company its go-getters, and every family its overachievers. Yet, for every one of these success-hunters, there's someone else who's perfectly satisfied with whatever life brings. What is it that sets us apart? What drives some people to study late into night, work 80 hours a week, or practice a piano concerto until their fingers ache?

2 Researchers say it's a combination of factors that determine a person's desire to achieve. Psychologist Larry Nas, from Northfork University, says "It's important to have a drive. But we don't get anywhere if we don't know how to set clear goals." Nas says that people may have goals, but without the ambition to get started, they end up simply talking about their plans for greatness, but never taking the first steps to achieve them. Similarly, those with inherent ambition and drive but no clear goals tend to begin numerous projects, but don't ever follow them to completion. In other words, without the right combination of personal characteristics and clear goals, we just spin our wheels.

3 It's unclear whether ambition is guided more by genetics, or by outside factors like economic status and education, but psychologists believe that the trait is both genetic and learned. A recent study published in the *Worthington University Journal* measured persistence – the ability to stay focused on a task until it has been completed properly. In the study, researchers asked students to perform tasks, such as **sorting** photos; those students who were the most persistent in putting them in the right order — those who felt strongly about completing the task and performing it well — had a significantly higher level of activity in the same area of the brain, the part which controls emotions. Despite these results, it's clear that persistence is more than just a brain function: it's also a learned habit.

4 There aren't any strict rules about how to 'teach' ambition or about the outside factors that influence it. However, many high achievers share some things in common. Most psychologists agree that it helps to have parents who encourage us to try new challenges, and who praise our successes and accept our failures. Jane West of the popular parenting website, *best4kidz.net*, says these types of home environments produce kids with much higher confidence levels, who learn how to set goals, work hard for them, and keep trying until they achieve them.

5 In addition, economics plays an interesting role. In developed societies, a large proportion of successful people come from middle class backgrounds. According to an article in the December issue of *Hour Magazine*, the reason for this is what's known as 'status anxiety'. Middle-classes tend to have the right level of financial stress — a little, but not so much that they feel hopeless. This bit of stress actually helps drive the middle classes to improve their status and work extra hard to avoid falling down the socio-economic ladder.

6 Unfortunately, the drive for success can create its own stress. Sixteen-hour work days, fast food meals, and pressure to out-perform colleagues can lead to stress-related illnesses, such as sleep problems, stomach pain, and heart attacks. These days, even teens and young adults are feeling the pressure. Competition to get into good colleges and eventually find good jobs has high school students pushing themselves harder than ever. The Owen State University website recently published the results of its survey of 600 high school students at a top-ranking high school. Most of the kids reported feeling pressure to take advanced-level courses, participate in sports or clubs, and do after-school jobs. Not surprisingly, about 70% of those surveyed reported that they felt stress some or all of the time.

7 So, on which side of the fence is the grass really greener? Is it better to get out of the rat race and avoid all that unhealthy stress? Or should we continue the quest to better ourselves and our lives at any cost? For many, it's difficult to find the balance. One trick may be to remember to appreciate our non-material wealth — family, friendship, and doing the things we enjoy. Most would agree that those treasures are far more valuable than any material wealth or success.

29. According to Larry Nas, in order to achieve success, people must _____.

- A) study at least eighty hours every week even if they get bored
- B) have special set of traits and determine their purposes beforehand
- C) talk about their plans so that they can be more ambitious about them
- D) avoid distractions and focus one thing at a time until it is completed

30. It can be inferred from the article that ambition _____.

- A) can pass from one generation to next
- B) cannot be learned by grown-ups
- C) is about setting strict rules and follow them
- D) is cherished by people who praise success

31. Successful students are alike because they _____.

- A) can create new habits and make them applicable
- B) have weaker brain functions than other people
- C) are able to control their emotions successfully
- D) continue to do something until it is completed

32. Parents can help their kids be confident if they _____.

- A) teach them ambition
- B) accept their failures
- C) ignore setting goals
- D) avoid taking risks

33. People from middle-class backgrounds are more likely to be successful because they _____.

- A) are taught how to cope with stress at work
- B) keep working even if they are stressed
- C) don't want to worsen their economic status
- D) don't have too much anxiety

34. Some high school students _____.

- A) work more than sixteen hours a week
- B) are doing more intense activities outside of school
- C) have started quitting their after-school jobs
- D) cannot get into good colleges because of stress

35. An idea for relieving stress is to _____.

- A) participate in sports to feel better
- B) better our lives at any cost
- C) avoid stress by not working too much
- D) appreciate our friends and family

36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**sorting**” in paragraph 3?

- A) arranging
- B) publishing
- C) uploading
- D) removing

Reading 3

A. Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8x1=8pts.)

Fear and fakes

1 In 2004, a film called *The Village* was released. We see a small rural community in 1897 whose inhabitants live by candlelight once the sun sets, and have no means of communicating with the outside world. At night, they can see the terrifying shapes of strange creatures in the forest and hear their blood-curdling screams. No one has ever come face to face with these monsters; in fact, it is their fear that keeps them prisoner. Little do they realize that the rest of the world is living in the 21st century and the monsters are not what they seem. But the point is that not until the advent of electric lights, telephones, and decent infrastructure did people become less superstitious and overcome their suspicion of the world beyond the boundaries of their village. Fear of the unknown has always had a deep psychological effect on the human imagination. It is not surprising then that our history is so full of tales of the supernatural and sightings of the paranormal.

2 Most cultures once had a belief in some form of ghosts, magic, or monsters, and unexplained phenomena continued to hold some fascination until quite recently. In the 1970s, the Yeti and the Loch Ness Monster competed for media coverage, and the owners of haunted inherited homes opened their doors to the curious, paying public. Indeed, the more ghosts you claimed to have, the more visitors were likely to pay. Aliens and UFOs have popped up on a regular basis since the early 1940s, and more recently we have seen on the evening news pictures of crying Madonna statues and complex crop circles in remote wheat fields. The latest craze is for TV psychics, a bunch of charismatic characters who stun members of the audience with revelations that can only come from dead relatives. Or so they would have you believe. Sceptics would first look for a rational explanation — and can usually find one.

3 Let us turn first to ghosts. Sceptics have proposed a number of theories to explain the frightening encounters some people have. According to Dr. Richard Wiseman, of the University of Hertfordshire, England, people often respond to environmental cues without realizing it. Dr. Wiseman, who carried out his research at supposedly haunted buildings in Britain, found, for instance, that if there is a slight replacement in the room, or a change in light intensity or temperature, people may imagine they have felt a presence — especially if they had prior knowledge that the place was known to be haunted. Dr. Paul Stevens from Edinburgh University has carried out experiments to show that the Earth's magnetic field can influence human physiology, which may explain why so-called hauntings occur repeatedly in the same place. Other scientists believe that certain sound waves, which are beyond our hearing ability, can cause hallucinations and small vibrations — leading people to believe **they** have experienced a visit from the dead.

4 As for UFO sightings, about 80 per cent of these are believed to be cases of mistaken identity. In fact, people are looking at either Jupiter or Venus, or some other astral body that they have never noticed before. Aeroplanes, flocks of birds, or even clouds have also often confused observers. Alien abductions, in which the victim is taken away on a spaceship, seem to be especially prevalent in the United States. This may partly be explained by the doubtful use of hypnosis to help people 'recover lost memories.' This technique has been proven to give people false or distorted memories, as the hypnotist is, in fact, planting ideas in the subject's mind, rather than enabling them to recall forgotten events. There also seems to be an expansion in abductions and sightings whenever a new 'alien series' is shown on TV. Interestingly enough, now that the world seems more preoccupied with war, terrorism, and superbugs, there has been a sharp decline in reported abductions and sightings. It seems that one fear has been replaced by others.

5 Sceptical scientists are particularly doubtful about TV psychics and mediums. The difference between them is that the psychics claim to be talking to our deceased* friends and relatives, whereas mediums also have their own spirit guide — usually someone who lived many centuries ago. Oddly enough, that spirit is fluent in the language of the medium and seems to have forgotten his or her own. There is a very simple explanation for the apparent gift of these two groups. Both rely on a technique called 'cold reading' which relies on the laws of probability. For example, any middle-aged person will have at least one dead relative, probably more. There are a limited number of names that are popular with each generation. So, when the psychic asks, 'Does anyone know a William in that part of the audience?' the chances are extremely high that someone will. They also depend on subjects that have relevance to most people: babies, weddings, back pain, a sudden death, illness, hospital. And it is easy to manipulate people with questions such as 'Did your mother die young?' If the answer is 'No,' their reply is 'I thought not,' and if 'Yes,' then 'I thought so.' Borrow a book on cold reading and try it for yourself.

6 There is one more explanation for mysterious lights in the sky, odd-shaped footprints, crop circles, and so on: the trick. Tricksters do it for the sense of power, for the publicity (when they finally confess), and even for revenge. But all of them must find a shocked public rather amusing. If you share their sense of humor, I recommend you visit the inspirational www.museumoftricks.com. Not only will you discover the truth behind some fabulous practical jokes, but it might give you a few ideas of your own!

Glossary:

***Deceased: No longer alive, dead**

37. According to the writer, what is that really keeps people trapped in the village?

- A) Their fear
- B) Strange creatures
- C) Monsters
- D) The forest

38. It is implied that owners of haunted buildings _____.

- A) usually invite psychics to communicate their dead relatives
- B) want to get rid of their houses because they are afraid of ghosts
- C) would like to have visitors because they earn money out of it

D) have reported that they have seen UFOs and aliens

39. According to Dr. Wiseman, people believe they have had a ghostly experience when _____.

- A) an object is broken
- B) different objects vibrate
- C) they hear strange noises
- D) the intensity of lights alters

40. In paragraph 3, “**they**” refers to _____.

- A) sound waves
- B) people
- C) hallucinations
- D) small vibrations

41. Which of the following reasons is NOT given to explain people’s belief that they have seen a UFO or been abducted by aliens?

- A) They have noticed a new astral body.
- B) People undergo unreliable hypnosis sessions.
- C) A new terrorist attack threatens the nation.
- D) A new TV series about aliens is shown.

42. What does the writer find particularly strange about the spirits that mediums claim to be talking to?

- A) Mediums can talk to people who lived centuries ago.
- B) The spirits can talk in the medium’s native tongue.
- C) Mediums speak different languages fluently.
- D) The spirits sometimes forget their living relatives.

43. Mediums can guess people’s important information correctly because _____.

- A) they find out every detail by focusing on the futures of people
- B) they depend on prediction and manipulate people
- C) they try to read people’s emotions and moods
- D) people think mediums are educated in that subject

44. Which of the following is NOT a reason why tricksters perform mysterious actions?

- A) They want to feel powerful.
- B) They want to be known by everyone.
- C) They would like to entertain people.
- D) They want to take revenge on some people.

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH (20 Points)

A. Instructions: Choose the correct answer to complete the passage below (10x1=10pts.)

Diabetes

At the beginning of the 20th century, diabetes was a rare, almost incurable disease. Unfortunately, due to lack of advanced technology in medicine, doctors and academics (45) _____ offer the most convenient treatment for the disease. Over the past one hundred years, this metabolic problem has burst upon the populations of modernized societies with all the force of an epidemic. In thirty-seven years from 1936 to 1973, for example, diabetes rose from the twelfth leading cause of death to rank seventh, where it still stands today. Together with cancer, illnesses relating to heart and blood vessels and other problems also made people (46) _____ serious health problems in this period. Similarly, diabetes (47) _____ to be part of a widespread degenerative trend pervading modern life. Like diabetes, most such chronic illnesses escalated from relative obscurity to frightening prominence within the 20th century. In the past several years, this alarming trend

(48) _____ a mood of sober, broad-ranging self-reflection throughout society at large, in the public media, and particularly within the medical and research communities. The dramatic increase of diabetes in particular has resulted in the most extensive research campaigns in medical history. Since the development of

insulin injection therapy in 1920s, they have made great strides in describing (49) _____ in the course of the disease. Yet there is scarcely any better understanding now of why diabetes develops than there was a hundred years ago.

And (50) _____ the new era brought about by insulin therapy and other developments, the incidence and mortality rates from this illness continue to climb. Many people believe that if some essential steps (51) _____, we wouldn't deal with many diabetes related problems today. At the rate of one death every two minutes, diabetes (52) _____ over 340,000 lives annually -just over half the death rate of cancer. Several non-profit organizations such as the World Health Organization (53) _____ to raise awareness on the issue for almost a decade. Although there are many clinical trials to prevent the disease, scientists foresee that this rate (54) _____ by 2050.

45.

- A) did not need to
- B) might not
- C) did not have to
- D) were not able to

46.

- A) to cope with
- B) cope with
- C) coped with
- D) coping with

47.

- A) is considering
- B) has considered
- C) is considered
- D) has been considering

48.

- A) is prompted
- B) prompted
- C) had prompted
- D) has prompted

49.

- A) what actually happens
- B) what actually happen is
- C) what actually happen
- D) what actually does happen

50.

- A) due to
- B) however
- C) nonetheless
- D) despite

51.

- A) had been taken
- B) are taken
- C) could have been taken
- D) have been taken

52.
A) will have claimed
B) claimed
C) had been claiming
D) claims

53.
A) tried
B) try
C) have been trying
D) had been trying

54.
A) has been doubled
B) is going to be doubled
C) is doubled
D) will have been doubled

B: Instructions: Choose the correct answer to complete the passage below (10x1=10pts.)

Aztec Gods

Quetzalcoatl is an Aztec sky and creator god. Sometimes (55)_____ as a feathered serpent, that is in fact basically what his name means, since it is a combination of the words *quetzal*, a brightly colored Mesoamerican bird, and *coatl*, meaning "a large snake". The worship of Quetzalcoatl was not unique to the Aztecs, though; several of the cultures that existed in ancient Mesoamerica are known (56) _____ a feathered serpent god as well. The second important god in Aztec culture is Zaros. Zaros was associated with a range of concepts including the night sky and winds, hurricanes, the earth, war, rulership, and (57)_____. His name is often translated as "Smoking Mirror", (58)_____ to his connection with a dark stone, (59)_____ mirrors were made in Mesoamerica. In fact, in Aztec art he is frequently shown with a mirror made of a dark stone in place of his right foot; it was believed that he had lost the foot while battling the monster Lahros together with Quetzalcoatl. Another significant god in Aztec culture is Tamaris. Rain, water, and fertility were ruled over by the god Tamaris, according to the Aztecs. These are all vital aspects of life, and (60) _____, Tamaris was a god of great importance. So important was he, in fact one of the two holy places on top of the Great Temple in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan was dedicated to him; (61) _____ was/were dedicated to Huitzilopochtli, the god of war. Another one of the Aztec gods is named as Olas. (62) _____ her husband, Tamaris, Olas was a god of water—only, in her case, the water in question was specifically lakes, rivers, streams, and other (63)_____ horizontal bodies of water. She was not, in fact, the first wife of Tamaris, but his second: his first wife had been Bolanne, a goddess of flowers (64) _____ Ratis kidnapped and forced to marry him.

55.
A) depicted
B) having depicted
C) being depicted
D) depicting

56.
A) to worship
B) worshipping
C) to be worshipping
D) to have worshipped

57.
A) any more

- B) many more
- C) no more
- D) much more

58.

- A) to be referred
- B) to have referred
- C) referring
- D) refer

59.

- A) where
- B) ---
- C) from which
- D) of that

60.

- A) as a result
- B) meanwhile
- C) regardless
- D) because

61.

- A) the others
- B) the other
- C) another
- D) other

62.

- A) Even so
- B) If only
- C) So that
- D) Much like

63.

- A) too
- B) none
- C) such
- D) so

64.

- A) when
- B) what
- C) whose
- D) whom

PART IV: VOCABULARY (16 Points)

A. Instructions: Complete the text with the correct words. (8x1=8pts.)

Oil-Drilling

Earlier today, the prime minister (65) _____ reporters at a televised press conference. He spoke about a(n) (66) _____ matter, which can no longer be ignored without serious environmental consequences: the impact of offshore-drilling on the nation's marine wildlife. These drilling operations (67) _____ high levels of a variety of toxins in the water, which have killed a number of aquatic (68) _____, including fish, birds and even mammals. He also (69) _____ that oil spills from drilling have greatly (70) _____ the sea turtle population, and that they are now on the endangered animals list. As scientists (71) _____ these creatures to be vital to the health of the nation's oceans, the prime minister has proposed an end to all future oil-drilling (72) _____ in these areas.

65.

- A) discouraged
- B) addressed
- C) introduced
- D) distinguished

66.

- A) urgent
- B) irrelevant
- C) profitable
- D) distracted

67.

- A) demolish
- B) endanger
- C) inspire
- D) generate

68.

- A) species
- B) targets
- C) reserves
- D) affairs

69.

- A) run into
- B) put off
- C) pointed out
- D) made up

70.

- A) decreased
- B) recovered
- C) promoted
- D) progressed

71.

- A) forbid
- B) blame
- C) divide
- D) recognize

72.

- A) acknowledgements

- B) restrictions
- C) permits
- D) attractions

B. Instructions: Complete the text with the correct words. (8x1=8pts.)

Our Roads and Bridges

The city council has (73) _____ several problems that we need to solve this year. Among these problems, the most significant ones are our roads and bridges. The roads are badly in need of (74) _____ and several bridges need to be (75) _____ completely. We know that it is very easy to (76) _____ ideas for improving conditions, having already received a number of negative (77) _____ to the solutions we suggested last month. It is much harder to think of new (78) _____ for solving these problems. We welcome all suggestions from the public but ask that you follow our official (79) _____ for submitting emails, which can be found on our website. We hope that this will lead to a(n) (80) _____ of negative emails that do not help us solve the city's problems.

73.

- A) created
- B) altered
- C) chased
- D) identified

74.

- A) circumstance
- B) maintenance
- C) performance
- D) reappearance

75.

- A) replaced
- B) repaid
- C) misunderstood
- D) destroyed

76.

- A) deny
- B) permit
- C) criticize
- D) imitate

77.

- A) pressures
- B) demands
- C) responses
- D) claims

78.

- A) competitions
- B) strategies
- C) considerations
- D) investigation

79.

- A) policy
- B) insurance
- C) requirement
- D) discipline

80.

- A) exclamation
- B) negotiation
- C) adoption
- D) reduction