

Section one: English in use (Questions 1-8)
Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C) or (D) for each questions, statement or phrase.

1. Sorry, do you mind if I interrupt?
A. I am not sure. B. That's good to know.
C. What on earth are you doing?
D. If I could just finish making this point.
2. Hello! I _____ to phone you all week. Where _____?
A. am trying / were you B. have tried / did you go
C. tried / were you D. have been trying / have you been
3. This table is too heavy. I can't push it.
A. I'll borrow a hand. B. I'll give you a hand.
C. I'll send you a hand. D. I'll break your hand.
4. Do you think I could use your computer for a few minutes?
A. Yes, of course. B. No, not at all
C. Never mind. D. How interesting!
5. Please don't tell anyone my secret.
A. Don't worry, my lips are sealed. B. You're welcome.
C. Hang on, give me a moment. D. In your dreams!
6. Who was that man I saw you with last night?
A. Don't ask! B. How dare you ask!
C. Mind your own business! D. Are you serious?
There's a lot of noise here, _____?
A. is there B. isn't there C. hasn't there D. did there
8. A: What do they use this building for?
B: Well, years ago it _____ as a dance hall but now it _____ for offices.
A. is used / being used B. had been used / is using
C. was used / is used D. has been used / is used

Section Two: Structure (Questions 9- 20)
Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

9. Our kitchen sink.....the plumber.
A. is going to be fixed by B. is going to fix
C. is fixed D. were going to be fixed
10. Liza carried an umbrella
A. so that it rained B. in case it rained
C. so as to rain D. despite raining
11. We can _____ a connection between the two problems.
seen B. saw C. seeing D. see
12. She asked himhere before.
A. if he has been B. if he had been
C. if he was D. if he were
13. The predicated storm _____ at any moment.
A. aren't going B. must arrive C. is likely to D. might not
14. I.....by the time he warned me about the water on the kitchen floor.
A. had already fell B. already fall
C. had already fallen D. am already falling
15. How long are you going _____?
A. with B. at
C. for D. from

16. The crops were damaged _____ bad weather.
A. because B. on account of C. due D. for
17. The major cause _____ the pull of the Moon on the Earth.
A. the ocean tides are B. of ocean tides is
C. of the tides in ocean D. the ocean's tides
18. Did she tell you when?
A. will she come to visit B. is it her visit
C. she will come to visit D. it is her visit
19. She _____ the letter on the office desk.
A. lay B. lied C. laid D. lain
20. She.....much better since she left hospital last week.
A. felt B. has been feeling C. had felt D. would feel

Section Two: Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary
(Questions 21- 40)

Read the following four passages and choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the questions following.

People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells send out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses of recorded electricity; they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effects can be astonishing.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It can send a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives (an electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts.) As many as four fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Biology and electricity appear to be closely related.
B. People would be at a loss without electricity.
C. Electric eels are potentially dangerous.
D. Scientists still have much to discover about electricity.
22. The secrets of electricity in living things might be _____.
A. funny B. useful C. dangerous D. frightening
23. The underlined word "instruments" in paragraph 2 could refer to the same things as:
A. electroencephalograms B. generators C. electrocardiograms
D. electric lights, radio, televisions and telephones

24. "An electric eel" is a:
 A. battery B. kind of fish C. body organ D. plant
25. How many volts of electricity can an electric eel emit?
 A. 1 000 B. 200 C. 120 D. 800
26. It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the _____.
 A. more powerful will its electrical charge be
 B. more beneficial it will be to science
 C. easier it will be to find D. tougher it will be
27. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 A. Scientists have found out everything about electricity in nature. B. An electric eel produces much higher volts than those in an electric current in a house.
 C. All living things produce weak signals of electricity.
 D. Nature is a scientist who started studying electricity before anyone else.
28. Why does the author mention electric eels?
 A. To warn the reader to stay away from them
 B. To compare their voltage to that used in houses
 C. To describe a new source of electrical power
 D. To give an example of a living electrical generator
29. The underlined word "jolt" in paragraph 3 means:
 A. a wave of sound B. a sudden rough movement
 C. a long loud cry D. a text message
30. The underlined pronoun "it" in para3 refers to _____.
 A. electricity B. strength C. eel D. body

(Questions 31- 40)

Excavations or "digs" are the most important means by which archaeologists get their information. By examining aerial photographs, old pictures, maps, documents, or **landmarks**, **they** make the decision about where a good place might be to dig. After painstakingly removing layers of soil, often using small tools and trowels, they look for artifacts. This process continues until they reach an undisturbed layer of soil which has no trace of human occupation.

Brushing away the soil that hides an artifact is like brushing away time. The tiny fragments help to create a more complete **picture** of the past. Although archaeology is the study of the remains of past human societies, it is not the same as history. Historians use written records to find out about the past, **whereas** archaeologists use the objects they find such as pots, bones, and tools to find out about the past.

31. What is the main topic of this passage?
 A. Features of archaeological digs
 B. Information used by archaeologists
 C. The study of past human societies
 D. Methods of scientific investigation
32. The word "**landmarks**" in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to: A. records B. fields C. gifts D. signs
33. In paragraph 1, "**they**" refers to:
 A. excavations B. archaeologists C. artifacts D. processes
34. The word "**picture**" in paragraph (2) refers to
 A. a photograph B. a painting
 C. a representation D. an occupation

35. According to the passage, all of the following help archaeologists decide where to dig EXCEPT:
 A. old pictures B. newspapers C. maps D. aerial photographs
36. Paragraph (2) says that archaeology is:
 A. similar to history B. a branch of history
 C. different from history D. identical to history
37. At which of the following layers would archaeologists stop digging?
 A. one with the remains of an 18th-century wall
 B. a layer containing deep trench cuts
 C. one with the remains of Bronze Age tools
 D. a layer of undisturbed soil
38. The word "**painstakingly**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
 A. with great pain B. carefully C. slowly D. fearfully
39. All of the following would be something an archaeologist uses to learn about the past EXCEPT
 A. a bone fragment B. an axe from the Bronze Age
 C. a piece of pottery D. a letter from a war general
40. The word "**whereas**" in paragraph 2, is used to
 A. Show contrast B. Show similarities
 C. Express your view point D. Comment

Section Three: Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary (Questions 41-60)

Read the following passages and choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the questions following.

(Questions 41 -50)

The next artist in this survey of American artists is James Whistler; he is included in this survey of American artists because he was born in the United States, although the **majority** of his artwork was completed in Europe. Whistler was born in Massachusetts in 1834, but nine years later his father moved the family to St. Petersburg, Russia, to work on the construction of a railroad. The family returned to the United States in 1849. Two years later, Whistler entered the U.S. military academy at West point, but he was unable to graduate. At the age of twenty- one, Whistler went to Europe to study art despite familial **objections**, and he remained in Europe until his death.

Whistler worked in various art forms, including **etchings** and lithographs. However, he is most famous for his paintings, particularly *Arrangement in Gray and Black No. 1: Portrait of the Artist's Mother or Whistler's Mother*, dressed in black and posing against a gray wall. The **asymmetrical** nature of the portrait, with **his** mother seated off- center, is highly characteristic of Whistler's work.

41. Which of the following best describes the information in the passage?
 A. Several artists are presented.
 B. Various Paintings are contrasted.
 C. Whistler's family life is outlined.
 D. One artist's life and works are described.
42. Whistler is considered an American artist because:
 A. he spent most of his life in America.
 B. he was born in America.
 C. he served in the U.S. military.
 D. he created most of his famous art in America.

43. The word "majority" is closest in meaning to:
 A. seniority. B. maturity. C. high percentage D. large pieces.
44. It is implied in the passage that Whistler's family was:
 A. unable to find any work at all in Russia.
 B. highly supportive of his desire to pursue art.
 C. military. D. working class.
45. The word "objections" is closest in meaning to:
 A. protests B. goals C. agreements D. battles
46. In the passage, the "etchings" are:
 A. an art form involving engraving. B. the same as lithograph.
 C. an art form introduced by Whistler. D. a type of painting.
47. The word "asymmetrical" is closest in meaning to:
 A. proportionate B. balanced C. uneven D. lyrical
48. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage:
 A. Whistler worked with a variety of art forms.
 B. Whistler's best known for his etchings.
 C. Whistler's Mother is not the official name of his painting.
 D. Whistler's Mother is painted in somber tones.
49. The pronoun refers to:
 A. nature B. portrait C. art D. Whistler
50. The word "highly" is ____
 A. a noun B. an adjective C. an adverb D. a verb

Questions 51 -60)

Does your mouth water when you think of potato chips, donuts, and pie? Many people prefer "junk food" to healthy food because they develop a taste for it. Processed, baked, and fried foods typically contain a high amount of trans fats.

Trans fat raises the bad cholesterol in your body and lowers the good cholesterol that the body needs. Fatty foods do more than cause obesity. Trans fats build up in the body and block blood flow to the heart.

Trans fat is a semi-solid type of oil. It is made by adding hydrogen to liquid oil. Food companies and restaurants like to use trans fat oil because it is inexpensive and makes food like crackers and baked goods last longer. It also improves the taste and texture of food. Trans fats became very popular in the second half of the 20th century. This is around the time when butter got a bad name. People were told to use margarine instead because it was made from trans fats.

Today doctors know how dangerous these processed foods are. In countries such as the US and Canada there are new government restrictions on food production. Food and beverage makers have to attach Nutrition Fact labels to their products. These list daily recommendations and detail all ingredients including the amount of trans fats in a product. New York city banned trans fats from all restaurants. Even fast food chains such as McDonalds are being forced to change their recipes. In Europe, food manufacturers have started using a voluntarily labelling system at the consumers' request.

51. What is the main idea for paragraph 2?
 A. Why are trans fats used.
 B. Nutrition labels help consumers make healthier choices.
 C. The effect of trans fats on the body.
 D. Most fat intake should come from unsaturated fats.
52. What is the main idea for paragraph 3?
 A. Why are trans fats used.
 B. The effect of trans fats on the body.
 C. Nutrition labels help consumers make healthier choices
 D. Most fat intake should come from unsaturated fats.
53. What is the main idea for paragraph 4?
 A. The effect of trans fats on the body.
 B. Why are trans fats used.
 C. Most fat intake should come from unsaturated fats.
 D. Nutrition labels help consumers make healthier choices.
54. Potato chips and chocolate bars are examples of ____.
 A. junk food B. hydrogen C. obesity D. textures
55. According to the article, trans fats DO NOT ____ .
 A. enhance the texture of food B. cost a lot of money
 C. improve the taste of food D. make food last longer
56. According to the article, why are North American consumers more aware of their fat intake?
 A. Because doctors appointments are mandatory.
 B. Because Food labels are voluntary.
 C. Because nutrition labels are required on foods.
 D. Because healthy choices are taught in school.
57. The word "restrictions" in paragraph 4 means: ____ .
 A. borders B. obstacles C. controls D. qualifications
58. The word "voluntarily" in paragraph 4 means: ____ .
 A. free B. by choice C. unwillingly D. happy
59. What does the pronoun "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?
 A. junk food B. people C. healthy food D. taste
60. What does the pronoun "these" in paragraph 4 refer to?
 A. food B. doctors C. makers D. Nutrition Fact labels

Section Four: Controlled Writing (Questions 61-80)
 Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) to complete each of the following sentences.

(Questions 61 -68)
 Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT. Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D).

61. Speech consists not merely of sounds but of organizing
 A B C
 sound patterns that follow various structural patterns.
 D
62. Contemporary class compositions are breaking down the
 A
established divisions between popular and so called serious
 B C D
 music.
63. The vacation of the country will plan carefully before the
 A
scheduled departure date.
 B C D
64. A team of specialists concluded that the patient's blindness
 A B C
 was contemporary.
 D

65. Emotions are complicated psychological phenomena those we cannot sum up in everyday terms.

- A B
C D

66. Flower experts they recognize three main classes of cultivated roses.

D
67. Only with a two-thirds vote by both houses are the U.S.

Congress able to override a presidential vote.

68. This article examines and analyzes the impacts of the tax base on real estate prices and sales.

- A B C
D

Read the following passage. Choose the correct alternative (A), (B), (C), or (D) that makes the underlined statement appropriate for standard written English. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE".

Horse-trading ...concession-trading ... give-and-take ...haggling ... bartering ... bargaining ...negotiating. (69) Call it what you like, but this is where the real action in a negotiation happens. We all know that negotiations aren't all about winning and losing, (70) but try telling that to the executive who has to return home to explain to her board of Directors why she just accepted a price 10% over her budget. (71) That's why bargaining is so stressful: the risks of failure are high.

You'll almost never get everything you want out of a negotiation, (72) so sooner or later that means you're going to have to give something up. But the problem here is that if you agree to a lower price, you're effectively admitting that your original price was exaggerated. It's like admitting that you tried to trick your counterpart into paying over the odds, and you got caught and had to admit defeat.

69. A. Whatever you like B. No CHANGE
C. Anyhow D. Hence
70. A. so try telling that B. but try telling her that
C. but try to tell that D. NO CHANGE
71. A. That is the reason why B. NO CHANGE
C. The reason why D. This explains why
72. A. NO CHANGE B. so now or never
C. so the sooner the better D. so you no sooner negotiate than

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C) or (D) for each of the following.

73. "Debriefing" in the end of a research is defined as:

- A. research that focuses on data in the form of words, pictures, descriptions, or narratives.
B. a two-way process, during which the consequences of actions can be analyzed and conclusions drawn
C. the fact that simulation is a universal behavioral mode.
D. a detailed plan outlining how a research project will be conducted.

74. Ethnography, as the immersed and detailed study of a society and describing its beliefs and culture, is a discipline in

- A. Psychology B. Anthropology C. Linguistics D. Philosophy

75. Generally speaking, the larger the sample the better, as this gives:

- A. more validity B. poses more threat to the sample researched
C. more reliability D. A+B+C

76. In seeking "originality" which of the following questions should a researcher ask

- A. Is the information quick to access?
B. Will this information be useful to my project?
C. Are the sources truth worthy? How do you know?
D. Are the ideas and the work the product of the researcher?

77. Which of the following is a definition for "Action Research"? A. The study of an instance in action B. When the test appears to test what it is designed to C. The effect is taken and examined to establish causes or associations and their meanings D. Disciplined inquiry, which aims at understanding and improving practice

78. Which of the following does "Summative Evaluation of Research" include?

- A. the extent to which research effects are generalizable to other settings and populations. B. evaluation research that focuses on the planning, development, and implementation of a program.
C. A prior investigation to a piece of research to determine which of its aspects are evaluable or can be measured. D. A+B

79. All of the following are considered ethical issues in research, EXCEPT:

- A. Involving people without their knowledge or consent.
B. Withholding information about the true nature of the research.
C. Exposing participants to mental and physical stress
D. Unwillingness of teachers to be involved because of their workload.

80. "Triangulation" may be defined as the:

- A. yield of similar data from similar respondents over time.
B. use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behavior.
C. shaping of research so that it is appropriate to the culture of the researched.
D. degree to which the results can be generalized to the wider population,

End of Test