

Question 22. one hand on the steering wheel, Ann opened a can of soda pop with her free hand.

- A. To keep B. Keep C. Keeping D. In keeping

Question 23. Would you like to hear story about..... English scientist?

- A. an/the B. the/the C. a/the D. a/ an

Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24. The International Organizations are going to be in a temporary way in the country.

- A. soak B. permanent C. complicated D. guess

Question 25. The US troops are using much more sophisticated weapons in the Far East.

- A. expensive B. complicated C. simple and easy to use D. difficult to operate

Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 26. You must not be late for work. Punctuality is imperative in your new job.

- A. Being efficient B. Being courteous C. Being on time D. Being cheerful

Question 27. I received housing benefit when I was unemployed.

- A. out of work B. out of order C. out of date D. out of fashion

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 28. Murder is the most serious of all crimes.

- A. Murder is very serious. B. Everyone is very afraid of murder.
C. No crime is more serious than murder. D. Murder is the dangerous crime.

Question 29. Tom: " Why don't you study hard for the coming exam, Ba "

- A. Tom advised me not to study hard for the coming exam
B. Tom advised me to study hard for the coming exam
C. Tom advised Ba not to study hard for the coming exam
D. Tom advised Ba to study hard for the coming exam

Question 30. You did not think carefully enough before you decided.

- A. You should have thought carefully before you decided.
B. You should think carefully before your decision.
C. Thinking carefully was necessary.
D. You must think carefully before deciding.

Choose the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 31. The match on Sunday is very popular. It was wise of him to buy the tickets in advance.

- A. Since it is a popular match, he should have brought the tickets beforehand.
B. Although he bought the tickets in advance, he wasn't wise to for see the match popularity,
C. Such is the popularity of the match on Sunday that he wisely bought the tickets beforehand.
D. The match on Sunday is so popular that he had enough wisdom to buy the tickets in advance.

Question 32. Jenifer rejected the job offer. She now regrets it.

- A. Jenifer wishes she hadn't rejected the job offer.
B. Jenifer regrets not having rejected the job offer.
C. If only Jenifer didn't reject the job offer.
D. Jenifer regrets to reject the job offer.

Read the passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

It stands to reason that a city like Los Angeles, which is home to the rich and famous, is also where you find the Association of Celebrity Personal Assistants.

Celebrity Personal Assistants is a unique group among Hollywood professionals. (33)_____ the lawyers and agents (34)_____ rub shoulders with the stars and make millions, personal assistants (PAs) are not paid well. They typically earn about \$56,000 a year which, given their round-the-clock obligations, isn't much by Hollywood standards. As for the job description, it's also far from glamorous.

(35)_____ include doing laundry, fetching groceries and paying bills. So what's the attraction? One celebrity PA says, 'I don't consider myself a vain or superficial person, but it would be wrong to say that we all don't like being close to someone's that's powerful.' But not everyone is qualified for the job.

Rita Tateel teaches would-be assistants to the stars and begins her lessons with some (36)_____ truths: 'You must be in good health at all times, because you are running a celebrity's life. If you get sick, their life can't just stop. And you need to be flexible and able to (37)_____ in all kinds of hours. You have to be a can-do person. If there's one word that celebrities don't want to hear, that word is "no".'

- Question 33.** A. However B. Unlike C. Despite D. Similarly
Question 34. A. who B. which C. whose D. whom
Question 35. A. Responsible B. Responsibly C. Responsibilities D. Responsibility
Question 36. A. simple B. hard C. heavy D. complex
Question 37. A. take B. put C. get D. adapt

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 38 to 42.

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said no. It seemed likely that computers and the internet would replace books. Now, however, most experts think that books **are here to stay**.

There are a number of reasons why computers will not replace books entirely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. And books do not need a power source. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen because it is less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be exactly the same as the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is *no*. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you will be able to read novels, plays, and newspapers. It will look like today's books, but it will be electronic.

One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor Joseph Jacobson from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Jacobson's electronic book will have a small button on the side. When you press the button, words will instantly appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push the button again and a new story will quickly appear.

Question 38: The phrase “**are here to stay**” in the first paragraph mostly means _____.
 A. “won't come” B. “are nearby” C. “won't disappear” D. “are useless”

Question 39: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Reading today's books needs a power source.
 B. Reading words on computer screens is tiring to the eyes.
 C. In the future, computers will replace paper books completely.
 D. Books will disappear completely sooner or later.

Question 40: What will the book of the future look like?
 A. It will look like a book you buy today. B. It will look like a computer.
 C. It will look different from today's books. D. We don't know what it will look like.

Question 41: The button on the side of the electronic book is used _____.
 A. to turn a light on and off B. to change what you read
 C. to turn the power on and off D. to make the book more beautiful.

Question 42: What is the main topic of the passage?
 A. The decline of today's books. B. How to use an electronic book.
 C. The book of the future. D. Why a power source is important.

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 43 to 50.

(1) With Robert Laurent and William Zorach, direct carving enters into the story of modern sculpture in the United States. Direct carving — in which the sculptors themselves carve stone or wood with mallet and chisel — must be recognized as Line something more than just a technique. Implicit in it is an aesthetic principle as well:

(5) that the **medium** has certain qualities of beauty and expressiveness with which sculptors must bring their own aesthetic sensibilities into harmony. For example, sometimes the shape or veining in a piece of stone or wood suggests, perhaps even

dictates, not only the ultimate form, but even the subject matter. The technique of direct carving was a break with the nineteenth-century tradition in

(10) which the making of a clay model was considered the creative act and the work was then turned over to studio assistants to be cast in plaster or bronze or carved in marble. Neoclassical sculptors seldom held a mallet or chisel in their own hands, readily

conceding that the assistants they employed were far better than they were at carving the finished marble.

(15) With the turn-of-the-century Crafts movement and the discovery of nontraditional sources of inspiration, such as wooden African figures and masks, there arose a new urge for hands-on, personal execution of art and

an interaction with the medium. Even as early as the 1880's and 1890's, nonconformist European artists were attempting direct carving. By the second decade of the twentieth century, Americans — Laurent (20) and Zorach most notably — had adopted it as their primary means of working. Born in France, Robert Laurent (1890-1970) was a prodigy who received his education in the United States. In 1905 he was sent to Paris as an apprentice to an art dealer, and in the years that followed he **witnessed** the birth of Cubism, discovered primitive art, and learned the techniques of woodcarving from a frame maker. (25) Back in New York City by 1910, Laurent began carving pieces such as *The Priestess*, which reveals his fascination with African, pre-Columbian, and South Pacific art. Taking a walnut plank, the sculptor carved the expressive, stylized design. It is one of the earliest examples of direct carving in American sculpture. The plank's form dictated the rigidly frontal view and the low relief. Even its irregular shape must (30) have appealed to Laurent as **a break with** a long-standing tradition that required a sculptor to work within a perfect rectangle or square.

- Question 43.** The word "**medium**" in line 5 could be used to refer to
 A. stone or wood B. mallet and chisel C. technique D. principle
- Question 44.** What is one of the fundamental principles of direct carving?
 A. A sculptor must work with talented assistants.
 B. The subject of a sculpture should be derived from classical stories.
 C. The material is an important element in a sculpture.
 D. Designing a sculpture is a more creative activity than carving it.
- Question 45.** The word "**dictates**" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 A. reads aloud B. determines C. includes D. records
- Question 46.** How does direct carving differ from the nineteenth-century tradition of sculpture?
 A. Sculptors find their inspiration in neoclassical sources.
 B. Sculptors are personally involved in the carving of a piece.
 C. Sculptors have replaced the mallet and chisel with other tools.
 D. Sculptors receive more formal training.
- Question 47.** The word "**witnessed**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
 A. influenced B. studied C. validated D. observed
- Question 48.** Where did Robert Laurent learn to carve?
 A. New York B. Africa C. The South Pacific D. Paris
- Question 49.** The phrase "**a break with**" in line 30 is closest in meaning to
 A. a destruction of B. a departure from C. a collapse of D. a solution to
- Question 50.** The piece titled *The Priestess* has all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
 A. It is made of marble. B. The design is stylized.
 C. The carving is not deep. D. It depicts the front of a person.

-----The end-----