

Question 21: In _____ US the movement that is often called the “first wave of feminism” began in the mid 1800s.

- A. an B. a C. the D. Ø

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 22: Sarah has just bought a new skirt that she likes very much.

Jane: “You look great in that red skirt, Sarah!” **Sarah:** “_____”

- A. No, I don’t think so. B. Oh, you don’t like it, do you?
C. Thanks, I bought it at Macy’s. D. I like it.

Question 23: Daisy: “You look nervous! _____”

Mary: “This thunder scares me to death.”

- A. How are you? B. Why’s that? C. Come on! D. What’s wrong?

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: With the final examinations coming very soon his anxiety was rising to almost unbearable limits.

- A. joy B. confidence C. boredom D. apprehension

Question 25: In Western culture, it is polite to maintain eye contact during conversation.

- A. irresponsible B. discourteous C. insecure D. informal

Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 26: He was one of the most outstanding performers at the live show last night.

- A. impressive B. well-known C. easy-looking D. important

Question 27: Each year about fifty hundred species of plants and animals are already being eliminated.

- A. dropped B. removed C. kicked D. tossed

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 28: This film is interesting but the film we saw last week was more interesting.

- A. The film we saw last week was as interesting as this one.
B. The film we saw last week was less interesting than this one.
C. The film we saw last week was more interesting as this one.
D. The film we saw last week was more interesting than this one.

Question 29: “I will come with you as soon as I am ready”, she said to Philip.

- A. She said to Philip he will come to see you as soon as he I am ready.
B. She told Philip she will come to see her as soon as she was ready.
C. She told Philip she would come to see you as soon as she was ready.
D. She told Philip she would come to see him as soon as she was ready.

Question 30: I’m sure it wasn’t Mr. Park you saw at the conference because he is in Seoul now.

- A. It can’t have been Mr. Park you saw at the conference because he is in Seoul now.
B. It couldn’t be Mr. Park you saw at the conference because he is in Seoul now.
C. It mustn’t have been Mr. Park you saw at the conference because he is in Seoul now.
D. It mightn’t be Mr. Park you saw at the conference because he is in Seoul now.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 31: Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the café. She now regrets it.

- A. Susan wishes that she applied for the summer job in the café.
B. Susan feels regret because she didn’t apply for the summer job in the café.
C. If only Susan didn’t apply for the summer job in the café.

D. Susan wishes that she had applied for the summer job in the café.

- Question 32:** The Prime Minister failed to explain the cause of the economic crisis, he did not offer any solutions.
- A. Although the Prime Minister explained the cause of the economic crisis, he failed to offer any solutions.
 - B. Not only did the Prime Minister explain the cause of the economic crisis, but he also offered solutions.
 - C. The Prime Minister offered some solutions based on the explanation of the cause of the economic crisis.
 - D. The Prime Minister didn't explain the cause of the economic crisis, nor did he offer any solutions.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 33 to 37.

Singapore has a highly developed market-based economy, (33) ___ historically revolves around extended trade. Along with Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan, Singapore is one of The Four Asian Tigers. The economy depends heavily on exports, refining, imported goods, especially in manufacturing. Manufacturing constituted 26 (34)___ of Singapore's GDP in 2005. The manufacturing industry is well-diversified into electronics, petroleum refining, chemicals, (35)___ engineering and biomedical sciences manufacturing. In 2006, Singapore _____ (36) about 10 percent of the world's foundry water output. Singapore is the busiest port in the world in terms of tonnage shipped. Singapore is the world's fourth largest foreign exchange trading centre after London, New York City (37)_____ Tokyo.

- Question 33 :** A. who B. whom C. why D. which
Question 34 : A. percentage B. persuasion C. perception D. percent
Question 35 : A. machine B. mechanical C. mechanically D. mechanic
Question 36 : A. produced B. polluted C. accounted D. formed
Question 37 : A. and B. but C. or D. so

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 43.

The oldest living things on Earth are trees. Some of California's sequoias have for four thousand years looked down on the changes in the landscapes and the comings and goings of humans. They sprouted from tiny seeds about the time the Egyptian pyramids were being built. Today these **giant patriarchs** seem as remote and inaccessible as the rocks and mountain cliffs on which they grow, like cathedral columns holding up the sky. It is hard to imagine them playing any part in the lives of mere humans or being in any way affected by the creatures that pass at their feet.

Lesser trees, however, have played an intimate role in the lives of people since **they** first appeared on Earth. Trees fed the fires that warmed humans: they provided shelter, food and medicine and even clothing. They also shaped people's spiritual horizons. Trees expressed the grandeur and mystery of life, as they moved through the cycle of seasons, from life to death and back to life again. Trees were the largest living things around humans and they knew that some trees had been standing on the same spot in their parent's and grandparents' time, and would continue to stand long after they were gone. No wonder these trees became symbols of strength, fruitfulness, and everlasting life.

- Question 38.** What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Trees grow to great heights.
 - B. Trees have been important to people throughout history.
 - C. Trees make humans seem superior.
 - D. Trees that grow in California are very old.

Question 39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a way in which people have used trees?

- A. For furniture
- B. For fuel
- C. For housing

D. For nourishing

Question 40. In line 4, the phrase “**giant patriarchs**” could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. tiny seeds
- B. important leaders
- C. towering trees
- D. Egyptian pyramids

Question 41. In line 8, the word “they” refers to which of the following?

- A. Trees
- B. Grandeur and mystery
- C. Seasons
- D. People’s spiritual horizons

Question 42. The author implies that, compared with sequoias, other trees have _____

- A. Been in existence longer
- B. Adapted more readily to their environments
- C. been affected more by animals
- D. had a closer relationship with people

Question 43. Where in the passage does the author make a comparison between trees and parts of a building?

- A. Lines 1 – 3
- B. Lines 4 – 5
- C. Lines 8 – 9
- D. Lines 12 – 13

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 44 to 50.

A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides information concerning how people think and act. In the United States, the best known surveys are the Gallup poll and the Harris poll. As anyone who watches the news during presidential campaigns knows, these polls have become an important part of political life in the United States.

North Americans are familiar with the many “person on the street” interviews on local television news shows. While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, **they** reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. Thus, such samples can be biased in favor of commuters, middle-class shoppers, or factory workers, depending on which area the newspeople select. Second, television interviewers tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by the camera. A survey must be based on a **precise**, representative sampling if it is to genuinely reflect a broad range of the population.

In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must exercise great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. It must also be specific enough so that there are no problems in interpreting the results. Even questions that are less structured must be carefully phrased in order to **elicit** the type of information desired. Surveys can be indispensable sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

There are two main forms of surveys: the interview and the questionnaire. Each of these forms of survey research has its advantages. An interview can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire. In addition, an interview can go beyond written questions and explore for a subject’s underlying feelings and reasons. However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

Question 44. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The history of surveys in North America
- B. The principles of conducting surveys
- C. Problems associated with interpreting surveys
- D. The importance of polls in American political life.

Question 45. The word “**they**” in line 7 refers to _____

- A. North Americans
- B. news shows
- C. interviews
- D. opinions

Question 46. According to the passage, the main disadvantage of person-on-the-street interviews is that they _____

- A. are not based on a representative sampling
- B. are used only on television
- C. are not carefully worded
- D. reflect political opinions

Question 47. The word “**precise**” in line 11 is closest meaning to _____

- A. planned
- B. rational
- C. required
- D. accurate

Question 48. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is most important for an effective survey?

- A. A high number of respondents
- B. Carefully worded questions
- C. An interviewer's ability to measure respondents' feelings
- D. A sociologist who is able to interpret the results

Question 49. The word “**elicit**” in line 16 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. Utilize
- B. rule out
- C. predict
- D. bring out

Question 50. According to the passage, one advantage of live interviews over questionnaires is that live interviews _____

- A. Cost less
- B. Can produce more information
- C. Are easier to interpret
- D. Minimize the influence of the researcher