



Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. food B. shoot C. book D. boot

Question 2. A. choice B. chaos C. charge D. chase

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. medicine B. endanger C. addition D. survival

Question 4. A. experience B. cosmetics C. economics D. photography

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

Question 5. This tapestry has a very complicated pattern.

A. obsolete B. intricate C. ultimate D. appropriate

Question 6. We decided to pay for the furniture on the installment plan.

A. monthly payment B. cash and carry
C. credit card D. piece by piece

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

Question 7. She had a cozy little apartment in Boston.

A. uncomfortable B. warm C. lazy D. dirty

Question 8. He decided not to buy the fake watch and wait until he had more money.

A. authentic B. forger C. faulty D. original

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 9. In just three months H.G. Wells wrote the famous classic The Time Machine for what he won a Newberry Caldecott award.

A. just B. wrote C. what D. a

Question 10. It was suggested that Pedro studies the material more thoroughly before attempting to pass the exam.

A. studies B. more C. attempting D. to pass

Question 11. Chicago's Sears Tower, now the tallest building in the world, rises 1,522 feet from the ground to the top of it antenna.

A. now B. rises C. feet D. it

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 12. This is very _____! Can't you practise your violin somewhere else?

A. convenient B. conveniently C. inconvenient D. convenience



Question 13. We are here to provide you _____ the best service possible.

- A. of B. with C. to D. for

Question 14. No sooner had we left the house _____ it started snowing.

- A. and B. than C. when D. that

Question 15. Several cars, _____ owners had parked them under the trees, were damaged.

- A. their B. of which C. whom D. whose

Question 16. The young should _____ themselves in social activities.

- A. determine B. serve C. involve D. promote

Question 17. Please cut my hair _____ the style in this magazine.

- A. the same length as B. the same length like
C. the same long like D. the same long as

Question 18. I prefer _____ jobs because I don't like keep on moving and changing all the time.

- A. demanding B. challenging C. steady D. secure

Question 19. _____ anyone object, the plan will be reconsidered.

- A. If B. Should C. Do D. Might

Question 20. When they _____ for the beach the sun was shining, but by the time they arrived it had clouded over.

- A. went out B. went off C. set off D. left out

Question 21. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I _____ Bob to the airport late last night.

- A. weren't taking B. didn't have to take
C. didn't take D. hadn't had to take

Question 22. He left the country _____ arrest if he returned.

- A. in fear that B. with fear of C. with threat of D. under threat of

Question 23. In order to _____ their goals in college, students need to invest the maximum amount of time, money, and energy in their studies.

- A. achieve B. catch C. establish D. manage

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

Question 24. "Can I try your new camera?" - " _____ "

- A. I'm sorry I can't. Let's go now. B. Sure. I'd love to.
C. Sure. But please be careful with it. D. I'm sorry. I'm home late.

Question 23. "How well do you play?" - " _____ "

- A. Yes, I used to play tennis. B. I don't play very often.
C. No, I don't play very well. D. Pretty well, I think.

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 sentences.



Question 26. *David drove so fast; it was very dangerous.*

- A. David drove so fast, which was very dangerous.
- B. David drove so fast and was very dangerous.
- C. David drove so fast, then was very dangerous.
- D. David drove so fast that was very dangerous.

Question 27. *The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough.*

- A. The children were not calm enough to swim in the sea.
- B. The sea was rough enough for the children to swim in.
- C. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.
- D. The sea was too rough to the children's swimming.

Question 28. *"Leave my house now or I'll call the police!" shouted the lady to the man.*

- A. The lady threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
- B. The lady said that she would call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
- C. The lady told the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.
- D. The lady informed the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.

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 29. *The girl didn't have any friends. Therefore, she felt lonely.*

- A. Having many friends, the girl felt lonely.
- B. Deprived of friends, the girl felt lonely.
- C. Not having friends, they made the girl feel lonely.
- D. Having no friends, the girl felt lonely.

Question 30. *It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.*

- A. The novel was so interesting that I stayed up all night to finish it.
- B. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.
- C. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.
- D. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.

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 31 to 35.

SCHOOL LUNCH

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat (31) _____ in the middle of the day. In Britain, schools have to provide meals at lunchtime. Children can choose to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking (32) _____ of this research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict standards for the preparation of school meals, which have to include one portion of fruit and one of vegetables, as well as meat, a dairy item and starchy



food like bread or pasta. Lunchboxes (33) _____ by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children (34) _____ twice as much sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The resear will provide a better understanding of why the percentage of overweight students in Britain has increased in the last decade. Unfortunately, the government cannot instruct parents, but it can remind them of the (35) _____ value of milk, fruit and vegetables. Children can easily develop bad eating habits at this age, and parents are the only ones who can prevent it.

Question 31. A. approximately B. properly C. probably D. possibly

Question 32. A. finding B. number C. figure D. factor

Question 33. A. examined B. found C. taken D. looked

Question 34. A. take B. contain C. consume D. consist

Question 35. A. nutritional B. healthy C. positive D. good

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 36 to 42.

Most languages have several levels of vocabulary that may be used by the same speakers. In English, at least three have been identified and described.

Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood, used, and accepted by a majority of the speakers of a language in any situation regardless of the level of formality. As such, these words and expressions are well defined and listed in standard dictionaries. Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations. Almost all idiomatic expressions are colloquial language. Slang, however, refers to words and expressions understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as **appropriate** formal usage by the majority. Colloquial expressions and even slang may be found in standard dictionaries but will be so identified. Both colloquial usage and slang are more common in speech than in writing.

Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech. Some slang also passes into standard speech, but other slang expressions enjoy momentary popularity followed by **obscurity**. In some cases, the majority never accepts certain slang phrases but nevertheless retains **them** in their collective memories. Every generation seems to require its own set of words to describe familiar objects and events.

It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that three cultural conditions are necessary for the creation of a large body of slang expressions. First, the introduction and acceptance of new objects and situations in the society; second, a diverse population with a large number of subgroups; third, association among the subgroups and the majority population.

Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard", "colloquial", and "slang" exist only as abstract levels for scholars who study language. Only a tiny number of the speakers of any language



will be aware that they are using colloquial or slang expressions. Most speakers of English will, during appropriate situations, select and use all three types of expressions.

Question 36. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Standard speech.
- B. Idiomatic phrases.
- C. Dictionary usage.
- D. Different types of vocabulary.

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.

At 7 pm on a dark, cold November evening, thousands of people are making their way across a vast car park. They're not here to see a film, or the ballet, or even the circus. They are all here for what is, bizarrely, a global phenomenon: they are here to see Holiday on Ice. Given that most people don't seem to be acquainted with anyone who's ever been, the show's statistics are extraordinary: nearly 300 million people have seen Holiday on Ice since it began in 1943; it is the most popular live entertainment in the world.

But what does the production involve? And why are so many people prepared to spend their lives travelling round Europe in caravans in order to appear in it? It can't be glamorous, and it's undoubtedly hard work. The backstage atmosphere is an odd mix of gym class and workplace. A curtained-off section at the back of the arena is laughably referred to as the girls' dressing room, but is more accurately described as a corridor, with beige, cracked walls and cheap temporary tables set up along the length of it. Each girl has a small area littered with pots of orange make-up, tubes of mascara and long false eyelashes.

As a place to work, it must rank pretty low down the scale: the area round the ice-rink is grey and mucky with rows of dirty blue and brown plastic seating and red carpet tiles. It's an unimpressive picture, but the show itself is an unquestionably vast, polished global enterprise: the lights come from a firm in Texas, the people who make the audio system are in California, but Montreal supplies the smoke effects; former British Olympic skater Robin Cousins is now creative director for the company and conducts a vast master class to make sure they're ready for the show's next performance.

The next day, as the music **blares out** from the sound system, the case start to go through their routines under Cousins' direction. Cousins says, 'The aim is to make sure they're all still getting to exactly the right place on the ice at the right time - largely because the banks of lights in the ceiling are set to those places, and if the skaters are all half a metre out they'll be illuminating empty ice. Our challenge,' he continues, 'is to produce something they can sell in a number of countries at the same time. My theory is that you take those things that people want to see and you give it to them, but not in the way they expect to see it. You try to twist it. And you have to find music that is challenging to the skaters, because they have to do it every night.'



‘The only place you’ll see certain skating moves is an ice show,’ he says, ‘because you’re not allowed to do **them** in competition. It’s not in the rules. So the ice show world has things to offer which the competitive world just doesn’t. Cousins knows what he’s talking about because he skated for the show himself when he stopped competing - he was financially unable to retire. He learnt the hard way that you can’t put on an Olympic performance every night. I’d be thinking, these people have paid their money, now do your stuff, and I suddenly thought, "I really can’t cope. I’m not enjoying it”.’ The solution, he realized, was to give 75 per cent every night, rather than striving for the sort of twice-a-year excellence which won him medals.

To be honest, for those of us whose only experience of ice-skating is watching top-class Olympic skaters, some of the movements can look a bit amateurish, but then, who are we to judge? Equally, it’s impossible not to be swept up in the whole thing; well, you’d have to try pretty hard not to enjoy it.

(Source TOEFL reading)

Question 43. What surprises the writer about the popularity of Holiday on Ice?

- A. Few people know someone who has seen it.
- B. The show has not changed since it started.
- C. Ice-skating is not generally a popular hobby.
- D. People often say they prefer other types of show.

Question 44. The word **blares out** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. seeps out
- B. sounds beautifully
- C. resounds loudly
- D. rings

Question 45. What does the writer highlight about the show in the third paragraph?

- A. the variety of places in which the show has been staged
- B. the range of companies involved in the production
- C. the need for a higher level of professional support
- D. the difficulty of finding suitable equipment

Question 46. The word **them** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. things that people want to see
- B. skating moves
- C. the skaters
- D. skating competitions

Question 47. For Robin Cousins, the key point when rehearsing skating routines is

- A. filling all available space on the ice
- B. the movement of the lights
- C. keeping in time with the music
- D. the skaters’ positions on the ice

Question 48. Cousins believes that he can meet the challenge of producing shows for different audiences

- A. by varying the routines each night
- B. by selecting music that local audiences will respond to



- C. by adapting movements to suit local tastes
- D. by presenting familiar material in an unexpected way

Question 49. What does Cousins suggest in paragraph 5 about skating in shows?

- A. It can be as competitive as other forms of skating
- B. It enables skaters to visit a variety of places
- C. It is particularly well paid
- D. It allows skaters to try out a range of ideas

Question 50. What conclusion does the writer draw about Holiday on Ice?

- A. It is hard to know who really enjoys it.
- B. It is more enjoyable to watch than formal ice-skating.
- C. It requires as much skill as Olympic ice-skating.
- D. It is difficult to dislike it.