I. Vocabulary: Choose the answer that best explains the meaning of the word or phrase underlined. 40%

1. In economics, graphs are used to illustrate functions.
   (A) compress
   (B) represent
   (C) verify
   (D) react

2. The non-aggression pact between the countries has been approved.
   (A) ratified
   (B) violated
   (C) suspended
   (D) checked

3. An upset stomach is his chronic ailment.
   (A) bliss
   (B) alloy
   (C) fitness
   (D) embrace

4. Most animals are afraid to come near to people.
   (A) survive
   (B) appear
   (C) approach
   (D) embrace

5. Home economists recommend buying basic food items in large quantities.
   (A) boxes
   (B) amounts
   (C) bags
   (D) stores

6. Hypertension is one of the most widespread and potentially dangerous diseases.
   (A) colossal
   (B) popular
   (C) common
   (D) scattered
7. The gravitational forces of the sun and the moon are **fundamental** in causing ocean tides.
   (A) unique
   (B) essential
   (C) odd
   (D) current

8. Jazz appeared as a **unique** form of American music in the 1920s.
   (A) obscure
   (B) scarce
   (C) vital
   (D) singular

II. **Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best complete the sentence. 40%**

9. The president ______ the election by a landslide.
   (A) yesterday
   (B) unfortunately
   (C) he won
   (D) won

10. There was so much noise of the traffic that the speaker couldn’t make himself ______.
    (A) heard
    (B) hearing
    (C) being heard
    (D) to hear

11. The benefit ______ the report is that it provides useful information to anyone who needs it.
    (A) which
    (B) of
    (C) that
    (D) because

12. ______ to come to my office at ten o’clock?
    (A) Is it convenient for you
    (B) Do you think convenient
    (C) Are you convenient
    (D) Do you convenient for you
13. While __________ a busy street yesterday, Mary was injured by a speeding taxi.
   (A) played on
   (B) walked along
   (C) crossing
   (D) he walking

14. The most important __________ of his speech was that we should all work whole-heartedly for the people.
   (A) element
   (B) spot
   (C) sense
   (D) point

15. This watch is __________ to all the other watches on the market.
   (A) superior
   (B) advantageous
   (C) super
   (D) beneficial

16. In a typhoon, winds __________ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
   (A) assume
   (B) accomplish
   (C) attain
   (D) assemble

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions on phrasal verbs. 45%

A shoal of piranhas can tear up the carcass of a dead cow to its bones in just a few minutes. But it is surprising to find out that these fish also eat fruit and nuts. Sometimes a shoal of piranhas waits under the branches of a rubber tree for the seeds to pop out of the pods. The seeds are then gobbled up even before they reach the ground. Many other species of fish have caught on to fruit and nut eating like the piranhas. By following the flood eaters of the Amazon each rainy season the fish live in the forest in shallow water and even put on fat to live through the period when the water moves away. Researchers at the Institute de Pesquisas da Amazon have found that several species of piranhas have given up meat eating and turned into vegetarians.
17. tear up
   (A) slice
   (B) amputate
   (C) shred
   (D) carve

18. find out
   (A) discover
   (B) distinguish
   (C) discern
   (D) explore

19. pop out
   (A) protrude from
   (B) burst from
   (C) hop from
   (D) plunge from

20. gobbled up
   (A) stuffed
   (B) digested
   (C) eaten
   (D) liquefied

21. caught on
   (A) reversed
   (B) transformed
   (C) adapted
   (D) exchanged

22. put on
   (A) worn
   (B) extended
   (C) attached
   (D) added

23. live through
   (A) dwell
   (B) survive
   (C) experience
   (D) suffer
IV. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. 20%**

Various types of fog are essentially clouds that form at the earth’s surface, produced by temperature differences and moisture in the air. As warm, moisture-laden air cools, its relative humidity (the amount of moisture that air can contain, which depends on the temperature) increases. Warm air can hold more water vapor than cold air. So if the air is cooled sufficiently it will reach saturation, or the dew point, at which point the moisture begins to condense out of the air and form water droplets, creating fog.

26. What is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
   (A) To describe various types of fog
   (B) To explain how fog is formed
   (C) To define relative humidity
   (D) To compare the effects of warm air and cold air

27. It can be concluded from the passage that
   (A) foggy days are caused by cold nights
   (B) fog is likely to form in desert areas
   (C) hot humid days are usually followed by cold, foggy nights
   (D) fog could form on a cold evening after a warm day

28. This passage would most likely be written by
   (A) an archeologist
   (B) a biologist
   (C) a meteorologist
   (D) a psychologist
29. The tone of this passage could best be described as
   (A) humorous
   (B) argumentative
   (C) objective
   (D) persuasive

V. Reading: In this section you will read four passages. Please choose the best answer to each question. 55%

In English, there are many different kinds of expressions that people use to give a name to anything whose name is unknown or momentarily forgotten. The word gadget is one such word. It was first used by British sailors in the 1850s and probably came from the French word gachette, which was a small hook. In everyday use, the word has more general meaning. Other words are also used to give a name to something unnamed or unknown, and these tend to be somewhat imaginative. Some of the more commonly used expressions are a what-d'ye-call-it, a whatsis, a thingamabob, a thingamajig, a dooddad, or a doohickey.

30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an expression for something that is not known?
   (A) A what-is-it
   (B) A gadget
   (C) A thingamabob
   (D) A doohickey

31. Which of the following is NOT true about the word gadget?
   (A) It is used to name something when the name is not known.
   (B) It was used at the beginning of the nineteenth century.
   (C) It most likely came from a word in the French language.
   (D) Its first known use was by British sailors.

The Hawaiian language is a melodious language in which all words are derived from an alphabet of only twelve letters, the five vowels, a, e, i, o, u and the seven consonants h, k, l, m, n, p, w. Each syllable in the language ends in a vowel, and two consonants never appear together, so vowels have a much higher frequency in the Hawaiian language than they do in English. This musical-sounding language can be heard regularly by visitors to the islands. Most Hawaiians speak English, but it is quite common to hear English that is liberally spiced with words and expressions from the traditional language of the culture. A visitor may be greeted with the expression aloha and may be referred to as a malihini because he is a newcomer to this island. The visitor may attend an outside luau where everyone eats too much and be invited afterwards to dance hula.
32. Which of the following is probably NOT a Hawaiian word?
   (A) mahalo
   (B) mahimahi
   (C) meklea
   (D) moana

33. It is implied in the passage that a *luau* is
   (A) a dance
   (B) a feast
   (C) a concert
   (D) a language

The “piece of eight” was the nickname of the Spanish “peso,” which was the rough equivalent of the American dollar in early America; the peso was accepted coin in much of the Americas, particularly during the period when the stores of Spanish ships were regularly stripped by pirates on the waters off the Americas and “redistributed” throughout coastal towns. The nickname “pieces of eight” derived from the fact that the peso was equal to eight “reals” and therefore had the numeral 8 stamped on it. The “piece of eight” was sometimes actually cut into pieces, or bits, and one popular size was one-quarter of a “piece of eight,” or two bits. As a consequence, the U.S. quarter of a dollar is sometimes referred today as two-bits, particularly in the western part of the country. A visitor to that area, if told “It’ll be two-bits,” should take it that the price of an item is being given.

34. The word “rough” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) unsmooth
   (B) mean
   (C) approximate
   (D) heavy

35. Look at the word *stores* in the passage. *Stores* are probably
   (A) departments
   (B) markets
   (C) shops
   (D) supplies

36. Look at the expression *take it* in the passage. This expression could best be replaced by
   (A) hold
   (B) understand
   (C) possess
   (D) grab
37. According to Krashen, comprehensible input is the source of all acquired language. He believes that only input leads to acquisition and so output—speaking or writing is not important. Students do not have to produce language in order to acquire it.

According to Krashen, comprehensible input:

(A) is one of several ways to promote language learning
(B) is more important than practice in the language acquisition process.
(C) should be at or below the comprehension level for optimal learning to occur.
(D) is assimilated most effectively when the learner is slightly tense and highly attentive.

Chomsky’s studies of language have led him and others working within his linguistic framework to advance the claim that humans are genetically equipped with language-specific knowledge. Chomsky refers to this knowledge as Universal Grammar. We have what Chomsky calls a Language Acquisition Device (LAD), or an innate ability to acquire languages quickly and easily. To make an analogy with computers, Chomsky’s claim might be that humans are born with built-in hardware (the LAD) that allows them to run a number of different kinds of software (human languages) if they are programmed properly.

38. The Language Acquisition Device was accepted by:

(A) nativists
(B) behaviorists
(C) Skinner
(D) None of the above

39. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Language Acquisition Device?

(A) the ability to engage in constant evaluation of the developing linguistic system
(B) the ability to distinguish speech sounds from other sounds in the environment
(C) the development of linguistic events into classes which can later be refined
(D) the total dependence on environmental cues for the development of language

40. Universal grammar is:

(A) dependent upon language models in a child’s environment
(B) a collection of sentence formation rules approved by the U.N.
(C) only applicable when children learn two languages simultaneously
(D) common to all children