

**Part I: Language Use (Items 1 - 35)****1. Dialog Completion (Items 1 - 10)**

Directions: Read the dialogs and choose the expression that BEST completes each missing part.

Dialog 1: At Jack's house

Jack: Hi Pam. Glad that you could come.

Pam: Hi Jack. Nice to see you again. 1

Jack: Pretty good. How about you?

Pam: 2 I've been working like a slave since last month.

Jack: 3 I think you should get some rest. Let's go to Ben's Café, shall we?

Pam: 4, but I have to submit my project the day after tomorrow. 5

Jack: All right, just let me know when you are free.

- |    |                           |                                |                                |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | 1. Do I look nice?        | 2. How's it going?             | 3. Was the traffic very heavy? |
|    | 4. What do you think?     | 5. How do you like this dress? |                                |
| 2. | 1. Very busy.             | 2. I don't remember            | 3. I love my job.              |
|    | 4. Nothing to do.         | 5. I look OK.                  |                                |
| 3. | 1. How lucky!             | 2. Look at me.                 | 3. Have some tea.              |
|    | 4. Make yourself at home. | 5. You poor thing!             |                                |
| 4. | 1. Actually               | 2. Certainly                   | 3. I'd love to                 |
|    | 4. Yes, of course         | 5. Never mind                  |                                |
| 5. | 1. I'm not sure           | 2. How come you missed it?     | 3. You're very kind.           |
|    | 4. Maybe next time.       | 5. How nice you are!           |                                |

Dialog 2: At a job interview

Interviewer: Good morning. Are you David Scotts? 6

David: Good morning. Thank you. Interviewer: 7

David: I just got my Bachelor's degree in Marketing from the University of Toronto last June. Interviewer: 8

David: Well, when I was a student, I worked part time as a sales person at ABC Company last summer.

Interviewer: I see. 9

David: I have a positive attitude, communication skills and a good service mind.

Interviewer: Where do you see yourself in the next five years?

David: 10, I hope to be promoted to a managerial position.

6. 1. You're welcome. 2. Show me the way. 3. Please have a seat.  
4. Nice to see you again. 5. Good that you've applied.
7. 1. Who are you? 2. What should you do? 3. Are you David Scotts?  
4. Where did you grow up? 5. Could you tell me briefly about yourself?
8. 1. How do you like this company? 2. When can you start work?  
3. Did you come here alone? 4. What is your work experience?  
5. Could you recommend something more?
9. 1. What is your motivation? 2. What is your future plan?  
3. What are your strengths? 4. What is your opinion about the job?  
5. What do you plan to do on your job?
10. 1. Not really 2. Frankly speaking 3. Absolutely correct  
4. Completely agree 5. Unfortunately wrong

## 2. Situational Dialogs (Items 11 - 15)

**Directions: Read each situation and choose the BEST alternative.**

11. Situation: After listening to her husband explain why he does not want her to buy a new diamond ring, Alice completely accepts his reasons. She says, " \_\_\_\_ " .

1. I'm so jealous of you. 2. It's my pleasure. 3. You're so sociable.  
4. I couldn't agree more. 5. I'm not proud of you.

12. Situation: Martin has just finished his speech at the conference and Lucy really appreciates his talk. She says, " \_\_\_\_ "

1. How awful! 2. Well, that's quite nice. 3. What a great talk!  
4. You should have talked less. 5. What an embarrassing performance!

13. Situation: Jane is late for an appointment with Mr. Hopkins, who has been waiting for half an hour. When she sees Mr. Hopkins, she says, " \_\_\_\_ "

1. I won't be long. 2. I must apologize. 3. I hope you're all right.  
4. I'm sorry that you're here. 5. I'd like to send my regards to you.

14. Situation: Edward has just missed his train. He calls his wife to tell her that he will be home late. She says, " \_\_\_\_ "

1. No problem. 2. Is that alright? 3. You won't miss it.  
4. You'll get used to it. 5. I hope you'll get over it.

15. Situation: A couple sitting behind Cathy in the movie theater keep talking, which disturbs her, so Cathy says to them politely, " \_\_\_\_ "

1. I'm sorry you're rude. 2. What a noise! 3. I can't stand you talking!  
4. Don't talk too much! 5. I'm sorry, but you're annoying others.

**3. Sentence Completion (Items 16 - 25)**

**Directions:** Read each sentence and choose the alternative that BEST completes it.

16. By the time John and Kate arrived at the auditorium, all the doors \_\_\_\_.
1. are locked
  2. had been locked
  3. are locking
  4. had been locking
  5. would have locked
17. The new girl in my class admitted that she had lost the borrowed books, and she \_\_\_\_willing to pay the fine.
1. will have been
  2. has been
  3. was
  4. had been
  5. was being
18. In the box of five, I found two sets of broken cups and saucers and \_\_\_\_.
1. unbroken ones were the rest
  2. the rest three unbroken
  3. the rest were unbroken
  4. others unbroke
  5. three others were the ones unbreak
19. Thomas Jones, \_\_\_\_ to the university, has been chosen mayor of the town.
1. with whom I used to commute
  2. I used to commute with whom
  3. that I used to commute with
  4. with who I used to commute
  5. I used to commute with him
20. The new student from the city is not yet accustomed \_\_\_\_ local spicy food.
1. to eat
  2. eat
  3. eating
  4. to eating
  5. to be eating
21. The registration official \_\_\_\_ all the senior students to collect their deposit money, but he forgot to do so.
1. was to remind
  2. had reminded
  3. was reminding
  4. reminded
  5. would be reminding
22. \_\_\_\_ beside his damaged vehicle.
1. The motorist in the middle of the road lying
  2. Lay in the middle of the road the motorist
  3. In the middle of the road lay the motorist
  4. In the road the motorist lay in the middle
  5. In the road in the middle the motorist lay
23. \_\_\_\_ to the L.P. National Park since all the facilities were renovated and improved.
1. There have been a lot of visitors
  2. They have been a lot of visitors
  3. A lot of visitors, they have been
  4. A lot of visitors, there have been
  5. There have had a lot of visitors
24. Paula wants to make a birthday cake for her daughter, but she does not have \_\_sugar left.
1. many
  2. some
  3. much
  4. any of
  5. an amount of

25. \_\_\_ Jimmy smoked, \_\_\_ from his illness.

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Little / he recovered fast         | 2. The least / faster he recovered |
| 3. The less / the faster he recovered | 4. The little / he recovered fast  |
| 5. The least / he recovered faster    |                                    |

#### 4. Error Correction (Items 26 - 35)

**Directions:** There are two passages in this section. In each passage, FIVE mistakes are underlined. Following each passage, find the corrections of the underlined mistakes. Choose the BEST corrections.

Passage 1 (Items 26 - 30)

A mother had put her little boy to bed and thought he had fallen asleep when he came downstairs and asked for a glass of water. The mother had given him a glass, and off he went to bed. However, a few minutes late,

26

27

he was back for more water. The mother wondered how he could be enough thirsty, but gave the water to him anyway. A minute later the kid

28

was back. "Can I have the other water glass?" he asked. "What's wrong

29

with you?" exclaimed the mother. "That's the third glass of water of night.

30

How come you're so thirsty?"

"Oh!" said the little boy. "The water's not for me. The roof's on fire."

- |     |                             |                               |                          |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 26. | 1. would have given         | 2. had been giving            | 3. gave                  |
|     | 4. was giving               | 5. has given                  |                          |
| 27. | 1. later a few minute       | 2. a few minute late          | 3. very few minutes late |
|     | 4. later few minutes        | 5. a few minutes later        |                          |
| 28. | 1. thirsty enough           | 2. such thirsty               | 3. that thirsty          |
|     | 4. thirsty much             | 5. too thirsty                |                          |
| 29. | 1. one other water glass    | 2. another glass of water     | 3. another water glass   |
|     | 4. the other glass of water | 5. one another glass of water |                          |
| 30. | 1. during tonight           | 2. for a night                | 3. of this night         |
|     | 4. within a night           | 5. tonight                    |                          |

Passage 2 (Items 31 - 35)

Many people believe that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder.  
Many others think that break the mirror or opening an umbrella indoors

31

are signs of bad luck. It considered unlucky if the 13th day of a month

32

falls on a Friday. In addition, finding a four-leaf clover, owning a

33

rabbit's foot, or seventh child of a family are all signs of good luck.

34

People who believe in things are said to be superstitious.

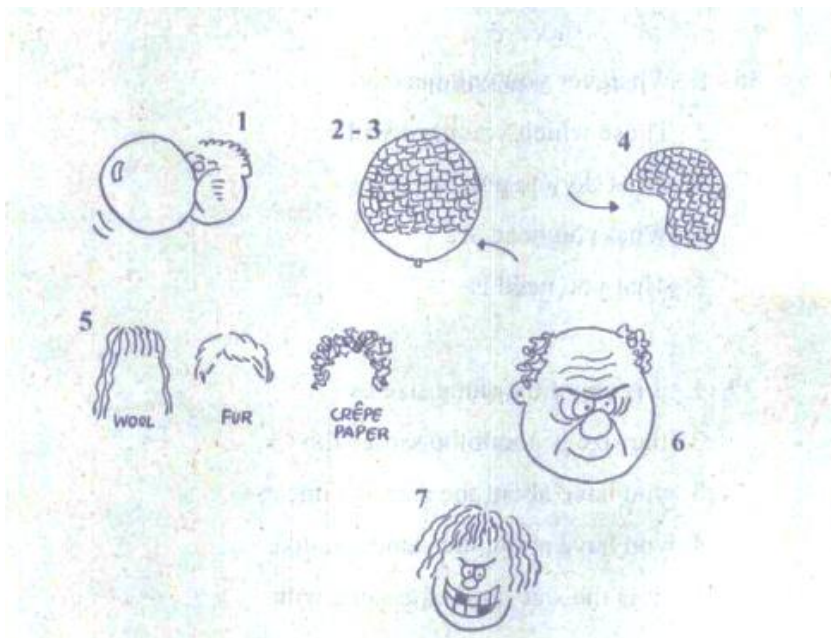
35

- |     |                           |                              |                          |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 31. | 1. to break mirrors       | 2. break a mirror            | 3. having broken mirrors |
|     | 4. broke the mirror       | 5. breaking a mirror         |                          |
| 32. | 1. was being considered   | 2. was considering           | 3. is considering        |
|     | 4. is considered          | 5. is to be considering      |                          |
| 33. | 1. On the other hand      | 2. Nevertheless              | 3. Even so               |
|     | 4. Therefore              | 5. In other words            |                          |
| 34. | 1. be a seven child       | 2. being the seventh child   | 3. have seven children   |
|     | 4. to have seven children | 5. to have the seventh child |                          |
| 35. | 1. all the things         | 2. such the thing            | 3. such things           |
|     | 4. all things             | 5. the thing                 |                          |

Part II: Writing Ability (Items 36 - 45)

Directions: Choose the word, phrase, clause or sentence that BEST completes each blank in the passage. The set of pictures below will help you.

Passage



Do you want to change your appearance with a wig and some wax crayons? (36)\_\_\_ a balloon, paste, newspaper and black or brown wax crayons. Now follow these steps. First, blow up a balloon until (37)\_\_\_ your head. (38)\_\_\_, tear the newspaper into 5 cm squares and (39) \_\_\_the balloon, overlapping each piece. Leave the area around the neck of the balloon uncovered. Put (40)\_\_\_ warm place for a week; then pop the balloon and carefully peel off the paper shell. Trim the base (41)\_\_\_ . (42)\_\_\_ strands of wool, pieces of old fur, or even crunched-up crepe paper. (43)\_\_\_ the crayons. Emphasize the lines that appear on your forehead (44)\_\_\_ . Put lines around your eyes, nose and mouth. (45)\_\_\_ , cut out little bits of black paper the same size as your front teeth. Lick them and stick them into position.

36. 1. Whatever you will need are  
2. Those which you need will be  
3. What do you need must be  
4. What you need are  
5. That you need is
37. 1. it is about the same size as  
2. the size is about the same with  
3. you have about the size as same as  
4. you have about the same size like  
5. it is the size about the same with
38. 1. Thirdly  
2. Besides  
3. Next  
4. Therefore  
5. Also
39. 1. put them into  
2. throw it under  
3. paste these onto  
4. place it around  
5. arrange them next to
40. 1. the paper-covered balloon in a  
2. a covering paper on the balloon to  
3. a balloon with paper covering to  
4. the covering paper of balloon on  
5. paper covered a balloon to the
41. 1. to fit your head  
2. your head is fitting  
3. for your head fitted  
4. for fitting your head  
5. that your head must be fitted
42. 1. When making hair, glue to  
2. Make a hair, glue to  
3. To make hair, glue on  
4. You use glue to make hair of  
5. For the hair, you make glue with
43. 1. Also your face must be drawn with wrinkles by  
2. Then, draw wrinkles onto your face with  
3. The step to follow is drawing wrinkles for your face by  
4. Following is drawing wrinkles onto your face using  
5. To follow, wrinkles are drawn onto your face with
44. 1. for your frowning  
2. for you to frown  
3. when you frown  
4. while you frowned  
5. how you frowned
45. 1. For add effect  
2. Having effects added  
3. To have effects added  
4. Having added effect  
5. For added effect

## Part III: Reading Ability (Items 46 -80) 1. Vocabulary (Items 46 - 50)

Directions: Choose the BEST alternatives to complete the passage.

Ross Levy has been designing and making his own toys since he was a schoolboy. His workshop at the Art Handicrafts Center now has over 90 (46)\_\_\_ wooden toys, (47) \_\_\_ from small animals to a hand-carved rocking horse. Ross uses pinus and rimu wood. When the (48) \_\_\_ have been cut, they are hand-sanded, put together and finally (49)\_\_\_ with soya bean oil. Ross Levy also has export orders to Europe, the United States, Canada, Asia, and Australia. Mail orders are always welcome. They will be packed and posted (50)\_\_\_

46. 1. different                      2. namely                      3. unlikely                      4. unpopular                      5. artificial  
 47. 1. ordering                      2. sequencing                      3. ranging                      4. spreading                      5. lining  
 48. 1. shapes                      2. fractions                      3. diagrams                      4. charts                      5. images  
 49. 1. patched                      2. painted                      3. beautified                      4. coloured                      5. coated  
 50. 1. overseas                      2. remotely                      3. outwards                      4. aboard                      5. externally

## 2. Reading Comprehension (Items 51 - 80)

Directions: Read the extracts and choose the BEST alternative to complete each statement that follows them.

Extract 1 (Items 51 - 55)

Below is a table showing tourism in Asia.



51. The least visited countries were \_\_\_\_.

- |                        |                      |                       |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. China and Thailand  | 2. Brunei and Bhutan | 3. Nepal and Mongolia |
| 4. Mongolia and Bhutan | 5. Nepal and Brunei  |                       |

52. The number of tourists visiting China in 2017 was \_\_\_\_ million.

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 24.03 | 2. 32.58 | 3. 59.27 |
| 4. 60    | 5. 70    |          |

53. The chart demonstrating the figures was \_\_\_\_.

- |   |  |                                      |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. a record since 2017                        | 2. a bi-annual report                        | 3. arranged in an alphabetical order |
| 4. reported by the World Tourism Organization | 5. the number of travelers to Southeast Asia |                                      |

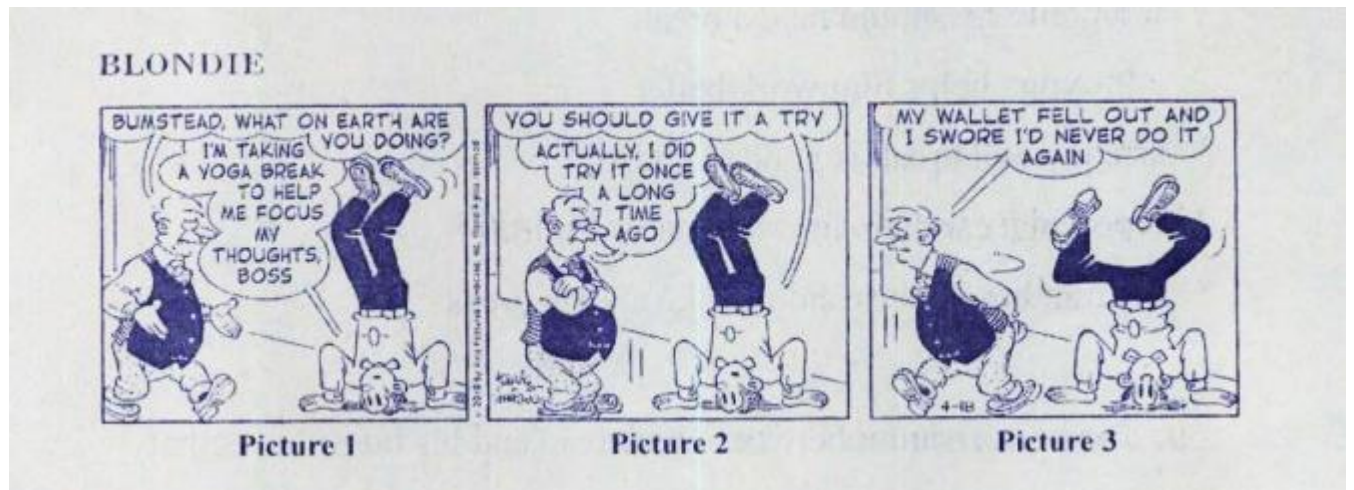
54. The number of visitors to Japan and South Korea differs by \_\_\_\_ million.

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 1.33  | 2. 10.08 | 3. 10.80 |
| 4. 11.12 | 5. 13.52 |          |

55. The figures in the chart represent the \_\_\_\_ in 2017.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. data posted by ANN                          | 2. number of travelers to Asia              |
| 3. list of visitors around the world           | 4. most visited countries in Southeast Asia |
| 5. ten top popular countries in Southeast Asia |   |

Extract 2 (Items 56 - 59)



56. Bumstead believes that doing a yoga headstand

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. during a break is necessary            | 2. before starting work helps keep ideas fresh |
| 3. for a short time makes him feel sleepy | 4. after work helps him feel relaxed           |
| 5. helps him focus well                   |  |

57. Bumstead suggests that his boss \_\_\_

1. avoid doing a headstand
2. take a break and do yoga
3. take a regular break
4. take a yoga class
5. spend more time doing yoga

58. According to Bumstead, it can be concluded that \_\_\_\_.

1. only he should take a break
2. yoga helps him work better
3. a yoga break is good exercise
4. yoga can help improve one's health
5. all employees should take a yoga break

59. The conversation between Bumstead and his boss shows that

1. the boss does not like taking a yoga break
2. doing yoga regularly helps one lose weight
3. the boss had a bad experience with a headstand
4. a yoga break is common practice in the office
5. one can have an injury while doing yoga

### Extract 3 (Items 60 - 66)

Sydney: A dingo dragged a sleeping toddler from a camper van on a popular Australian holiday island late on Thursday, but his father awoke and pulled his 14 month-old son from the jaws of the animal.

The parents woke up to the baby screaming, chased after him and had to fight the dingoes off to take the 14-month-old boy away.

The boy suffered head and neck injuries in the attack on Fraser Island off the northeast coast and was taken to hospital.

In 1980 baby Azaria Chamberlain disappeared from a tent in a camping ground in Australia's outback, with her mother claiming she was taken by a dingo. The baby's body was never found, and Azaria's mother was jailed for three years over her daughter's death. It was not until 2012 that a court ruled that a dingo had killed Azaria.

Dingoes, introduced to Australia about 4,000 years ago, are a protected species on Fraser Island and are a popular attraction for camping tourists. They are also protected in Queensland's national parks, World Heritage areas, Aboriginal reserves and the Australian Capital Territory. Elsewhere, they are declared a pest species.

60. The news report begin with a story about \_\_\_\_\_
1. a camper van attacked by dingoes on Fraser Island
  2. an ancient protected wild animal in Australia
  3. a 14-month-old boy killed by a wild animal
  4. a popular but dangerous Australian holiday island
  5. a dingo pulling a sleeping child from a camper van
61. According to the news, \_\_\_\_\_
1. more than one dingo attacked the camp
  2. the dingo was finally killed by the boy's parents
  3. the boy's parents could rescue him from dingoes
  4. dingoes should not be protected in Australia
  5. the little boy's scream drove the dingo away
62. The case of baby Azaria reveals that \_\_\_\_.
1. the baby must have been left alone in the camping tent
  2. everyone believed that a dingo took away the baby
  3. Azaria's mother was jailed for telling lies about a dingo
  4. the court took over 30 years to decide that a dingo killed the baby
  5. the camping ground is on a remote island
63. From the news report, we learn that
1. dingoes are ancient animals found only on Fraser Island
  2. Aboriginal communities protected dingoes 4,000 years ago
  3. dingoes are protected in many parts of Australia
  4. dingoes are protected because they are rarely seen in parks
  5. Azaria was actually killed by a dingo in 2012
64. We learn from the news report that dingoes
1. are the oldest native Australian animals
  2. have attacked sleeping children at night
  3. killing baby Azaria horrified camping tourists
  4. and Aboriginal communities have a close relationship
  5. live to be very old
65. A popular attraction (line 14) refers to
1. Fraser Island
  2. dingoes
  3. species
  4. national parks
  5. camping tourists
66. The best headline of this news article is .
1. Dingoes draw tourists to Fraser Island
  2. Dingoes on Fraser Island attack camping tourists
  3. Dingo drags toddler from bed on Fraser Island
  4. Toddler killed on Fraser Island by dingoes
  5. Baby Azaria killed on camping ground in Australia

## Extract 4 (Items 67 - 74)

Dear Ann Landers:

I'd like to respond to the letter from the woman whose son, "Jeremy", was forced by his father to play football. I am an athlete. I played high school and college ball, and spent six years as part of George Halas infamous "Taxi Squad" in the early 1960s. When I retired, I spent many hours coaching pee-wee football for boys ages 10 to 12. Ann, watching those kids get hit - and hit hard - and seeing the other coaches and parents pushing their children to get up and take it over and over again really **turned me off**. Children that age are still developing physically.

Hard hits can do permanent damage that may not show up until later. I know. I have knees that ache and buckle, back pain like you wouldn't believe, and I have had surgery on my spine. All of this from being hit by guys while playing a game. In grade-school-level football, children who weigh 40 kilograms are sometimes pitted against others who weigh 54 kgs.

These kids are poorly coached about protecting themselves, and I can tell you, the ones who really don't want to play are the most **vulnerable**.

I speak from experience.

*Ex-Football Player*

67. The letter to Ann Landers comes from \_\_\_\_.

1. an experienced physical trainer
2. Jeremy's mother
3. a former football player
4. a novice football coach
5. a young football player

68. The letter shows the writer's \_\_\_\_.

1. worry about the danger of football to young players
2. reluctance to coach young football players
3. complaint about injuries he got from playing football
4. sympathy for parents who force children to play football
5. reasons for retiring from the "Taxi Squad"

69. Turned (me) off (line 8) means "felt \_\_\_\_".

1. anxious
2. hopeless
3. disgusted
4. Disappointed
5. depressed

70. The writer thinks that \_\_\_\_.

1. children from different schools should not play football together
2. parents and football coaches should be more patient
3. injuries from hits in playing football often lead to surgery
4. young football players must be properly coached about self-protection
5. a football coach for young children does not need much training

71. The writer believes that \_\_\_\_.

1. injuries in playing football can be avoided if players do not hit hard
2. hard hits in playing football can make players stronger
3. football is not suitable for pre-teenagers
4. young football players are not hurt easily even if poorly coached
5. children not wanting to play football can stand hard hits

72. It can be inferred from the letter that \_\_\_\_.

1. injuries in professional football result from improper coaching
2. parents believe that any child can play football well
3. professional football coaches for children are sympathetic
4. children should not be forced to play football if they are not ready
5. the "Taxi Squad" was not famous

73. Vulnerable (line 15) means \_\_\_\_.

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. weak and easily hurt  | 2. patient and ready to fight |
| 3. tough and durable     | 4. unsafe and dangerous       |
| 5. unenjoyable and tired |                               |

74. The tone of this letter is \_\_\_\_.

- |              |                |             |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. neutral   | 2. instructive | 3. humorous |
| 4. sarcastic | 5. concerned   |             |

## Extract 5 (Items 75 - 80)

What is it about loud rock music that makes your ears **ring** after several hours at a concert or club? Does loud classical music have the same effect?

ringing in the ears is called tinnitus. In the circumstances described above, **it** can often be accompanied by a temporary loss of hearing known as temporary threshold shift and indicates damage to the nerves of the inner ear caused by excessive noise exposure.

The criterion is not the type of music listened to but the sound energy involved. Rock music, being prone to electric amplification, can generate high noise levels. This tends not to be the case with classical music.

Repeated exposure to high noise levels can lead to permanent and irreversible hearing damage and, because of this, noise in the workplace is subject to legislation - the maximum permitted exposure level being 90 dB(A) over an eight-hour shift.

Damage of this nature tends to affect hearing mainly at a frequency of about 4 kilohertz and presents a characteristic profile on an audiogram.

This loss is insidious and may not be noticeable to the sufferer until natural hearing loss through aging begins to occur. At this point, hearing function may start to drop off sharply and it is, unfortunately, far too late to do anything about it.

It is best not to expose one's hearing to very high noise levels, but if it does occur, it is important to allow full recovery (16 hours) before re-exposure to the sound. You may wonder if rock musicians suffer from this form of deafness – they do.

75. Ring (line 1) means

- |                   |                           |                      |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sound familiar | 2. make a call            | 3. sound like a bell |
| 4. become deaf    | 5. hear an annoying sound |                      |

76. It (line 4) refers to \_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                        |                    |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. loud rock music   | 2. ringing in the ears | 3. classical music |
| 4. a concert or club | 5. type of music       |                    |

77. The writer's purpose is to \_\_\_\_.

1. describe the loudness of classical music and rock music
2. compare the effects of loud classical music and loud rock music
3. explain why music is illegal in the workplace
4. emphasize the effects of loud noise on rock musicians' hearing
5. warn people of the danger of exposure to loud noise

78. According to the extract, \_\_\_\_.

1. loud music can damage one's general health
2. young people like to listen to rock music
3. noise in the workplace should not exceed 90 dB(A) over an eight-hour period
4. classical music, as well as rock music, needs electric amplification
5. hearing function drops off sharply when a person gets older

79. The writer suggests that one \_\_\_\_.

1. completely stop listening to very loud rock music
2. check one's hearing after going to a rock concert
3. listen to classical music rather than rock music
4. expose one's hearing to very loud noise gradually
5. stay away from anything with very high noise levels

80. The writer DOES NOT mention that \_\_\_\_.

1. the type of music has no effect on temporary hearing loss
2. rock music depends on electric amplification to increase loudness
3. listening to very loud rock music can lead to hearing damage
4. classical music needs amplifiers to generate high noise level
5. the frequency of about 4 kilohertz can affect hearing ability