

Section I. Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Blood in vessels just under the nasal lining ----- heat to warm the air.
A. gives
B. it gives
C. giving
D. is given
2. The shuttle, ----- reusable spacecraft, lifts off like a rocket and lands like an airplane.
A. it is a
B. a
C. which, as a
D. is a
3. ----- forms of life, the most varied are the insects.
A. All are
B. All
C. They are all
D. Of all
4. The first American ----- a professional sculptor was a woman, Patience Lovell Wright.
A. she became as
B. became
C. to become
D. who she became
5. Tears not only ----- foreign substances from the eyes, but also contain chemicals that fight many common pathogens.
A. for washing
B. are washing
C. washing
D. wash

6. Carbonate beverages became popular in 1832 after ----- an apparatus for charging water with carbon dioxide gas.
 - A. invented John Mathews
 - B. John Mathews invented
 - C. inventing John Mathews
 - D. John Mathews inventing
7. The Pawnee Indians regarded corn -----sacred gift, and many of their religious ceremonies are centered around this crop.
 - A. as begin
 - B. since
 - C. as a
 - D. like begin
8. On Jupiter the winds have created storms ----- big that astronomers on Earth can see them through their telescopes.
 - A. so
 - B. such
 - C. as
 - D. how
9. Larger animals ----- than smaller animals of the same type.
 - A. longer live generally
 - B. they generally live long
 - C. generally live longer
 - D. live generally long
10. The tails of comets generally point away from the sun ----- the comet is approaching the sun or receding
 - A. either
 - B. whether
 - C. and if
 - D. both

Directions: In questions 11-20 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D) identify the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

11. Factoring is the process of finding two or more expressions whose product is equal as the given expression.

A
B
C

D

12. If Grandma Moses having been able to continue farming, she might never have begun to paint.
A B
C D
13. Since infection can cause both fever as well as pain, it is a good idea to check a patient's temperature.
A B
C D
14. Schizophrenia, a behavioral disorder typified by a fundamental break with reality, may be triggered by genetic predisposition, stressful, drugs, or infections.
A B
C D
15. They asked us, Henry and I whether we thought that the statistics had been presented fairly and accurately.
A B
C D
16. In purchasing a winter coat, it is very important for trying it on with heavy clothing underneath.
A B C D
17. What happened in New York were a reaction from city workers, including firemen and policemen who had been laid off from their jobs.
A B
C D
18. A number of novels submitted their manuscripts under pseudonyms to conceal the fact that they were women.
A B
C D
19. Some executives require that the secretary is responsible for writing all reports as well as for balancing the books.
A B C
D
20. Although a doctor may be able to diagnose a problem perfect, he still may not be able to find a drug to which the patient will respond.
A B
C D

Section II. Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the one best word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

21. He is starting to ----- whether he did the right thing in accepting the job.
A. wonder
B. realize
C. recall
D. scare
22. It is not yet clear what makes birds ----- from one place to another.
A. struggle
B. occur
C. disperse
D. migrate
23. The chemical will stop all -----from sprouting for the rest of the year.
A. pills
B. seeds
C. goods
D. harvests
24. Television should be a(n) ----- source of information from which the public can find out what is going on.
A. various
B. urgent
C. trustworthy
D. requisite
25. It is not surprising he is such a ----- kid when he has parents as irresponsible as that.
A. common
B. limited
C. missing
D. mixed-up

26. He left his hometown and went to the capital in search of fame and -----.
- A. fortune
 - B. distinction
 - C. territory
 - D. property
27. The new system ----- little, if any, new technology.
- A. invests
 - B. involves
 - C. refuses
 - D. confines
28. You should consider all the ----- of your decision, negative as well as positive.
- A. efforts
 - B. means
 - C. aspects
 - D. tasks
29. People who have ----- handicaps often get special allowances.
- A. corrective
 - B. vital
 - C. conductive
 - D. severe
30. It is time foreign officials stopped ----- in the region.
- A. meddling
 - B. appointing
 - C. bleeding
 - D. invading
31. The cruel man ----- his wife and three children.
- A. perished
 - B. abandoned
 - C. aggravated
 - D. receded
32. When an x-ray beam ----- the body, part is absorbed and part passes through.
- A. infests
 - B. detects
 - C. dissects
 - D. penetrates

33. The difference in experience between the two players is -----; they are almost the same.
A. negligible
B. resolute
C. random
D. ambiguous
34. Joining a club can be a(n) ----- for loneliness.
A. destiny
B. disposal
C. therapy
D. anomaly
35. His passport was ----- by the police in an attempt to prevent him leaving from leaving the country.
A. elicited
B. forfeited
C. confiscated
D. shattered
36. He was a (n) ----- fool to believe even half of what they promised.
A. agile
B. shrewd
C. arduous
D. credulous
37. Soldiers began firing on each other and a gun battle -----.
A. ensued
B. tumbled
C. abated
D. accrued
38. His words to the press were deliberately -----; he didn't deny the reports but neither did he confirm them.
A. sporadic
B. equivocal
C. clumsy
D. mutual
39. She was punished with unusual -----.
A. chaos
B. jeopardy
C. rigor
D. blunder

40. The lecturer temporarily ----- from what she was saying to answer a question from a member of the audience.
- A. bewildered
 - B. digressed
 - C. prevented
 - D. recited

Section III. Cloze

Directions: Read the text below and decide which word or phrase(A), (B) (C), and (D) best first each space.

Temps

Temps are people 41 to work when 42 is ill or 43 . Most of them are temporary secretaries, so they must be 44 to go into a different office every time they are employed. Twenty years ago all 45 was required of a temp was shorthand and typing but 46 a secretary needs 47 a number of computer programs. Penny Andrews has been a temp for over 40 years. 'I'd rather 48 have a permanent job,' she says 'At my age I want to be free to take a week 49 when I feel like it; 50 that, I like the 51 of going somewhere different all the time. The worst thing about temping,' she says, 'is finding out where everything is.' The boss 52 you to know where all his files are, 53 you've only just arrived. Other secretaries aren't very 54 on helping you, because they know you won't be there for long. You have to have the right 55, be charming and persistent.'

- 41. A. which come B. which comes C. who come D. who comes
- 42. A. anyone B. anyone other C. someone else D. some other
- 43. A. in holiday B. on holiday C. in holydays D. on holidays
- 44. A. able B. capable C. reliable D. responsible
- 45. A. that B. what C. which D. work
- 46. A. actually B. instantly C. this time D. these days
- 47. A. know B. knowing C. known D. to know
- 48. A. temp to B. temp than C. to temp to D. to temp than
- 49. A. off B. holiday C. out D. leave
- 50. A. apart from B. as well as C. beside D. nevertheless

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 51. A. aim | B. challenge | C. intention | D. success |
| 52. A. demands | B. expects | C. hopes | D. supposes |
| 53. A. although | B. whether | C. even | D. however |
| 54. A. eager | B. enthusiastic | C. keen | D. willing |
| 55. A. aspect | B. attitude | C. point | D. view |

Section IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages and select the best choice to each question.

Questions 56-64

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set table with impressive accuracy—one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of noting that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has illuminated the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped—or, as the case might be, bumped into—concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. **They** have also suggested that the very concept of abstract numbers—the idea of a oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a **prerequisite** for

doing anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table-is itself far from innate.

56. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Trends in teaching mathematics to children
 - B. The use of mathematics in child psychology
 - C. The development of mathematical ability in children
 - D. The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn
57. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting
- A. soon after they learn to talk
 - B. by looking at the clock
 - C. when they begin to be mathematically mature
 - D. after they reach second grade in school
58. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different
- A. color
 - B. quality
 - C. weight
 - D. shape
59. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they
- A. counted the number of pencils of each color
 - B. guessed at the total number of pencils
 - C. counted only the pencils of their favorite color
 - D. subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils
60. The word "they" in line 23 refers to
- A. mathematics
 - B. children
 - C. pencils
 - D. studies

61. The word “prerequisite” in line 25 is closest in meaning to
A. reason
B. theory
C. requirement
D. technique
62. The word “itself” in line 26 refers to
A. the total
B. the concept of abstract numbers
C. any class of objects
D. setting a table
63. With which of the following statements would the author be Least likely to agree?
A. Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.
B. Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.
C. Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.
D. Mathematical development is subtle and gradual.
64. Where in the passage does the author give an example of a hypothetical experiment?
A. Lines 3-8
B. lines 9-12
C. Lines 14-19
D. Lines 23-26

Questions 65-70

Alice Walker has written books of poetry and short stories, a biography, and several novels. She is probably best known for her novel *the Color Purple*, published in 1982. The book vividly narrates the richness and complexity of black people-especially black women-in Georgia in the 1920s and 1930s. Although the novel came under bitter attack by certain critics and readers, it was applauded by others and won both the American Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. It became a bestseller, selling over 4 million copies, and it was made into a successful film by noted director Steven Spielberg. The novel reveals the horror, **drudgery**, and joy of black life in rural Georgia. It gets much of its special flavor from its use of the words, rhythm, and grammar of black English and from its epistolary style. Telling a story through letters was a narrative structure commonly used by eighteenth-century novelists, but it is not often used in

contemporary fiction. Unlike most epistolary novels, which have the effect of distancing the reader from the events described by the letter writer, *the Color Purple* uses the letter form to draw the reader into absolute intimacy with the poor, uneducated, but wonderfully observant Celie, the main character of the novel. So the reader applauds when Celie, like William Faulkner's character Dilsey, does not simply survive, but prevails.

65. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. A film by Steven Spielberg
 - B. The life of Alice Walker
 - C. Characters in the novels of William Faulkner
 - D. A book by Alice Walker and reactions to it
66. According to the passage, *the Color Purple* is a book of
- A. poetry
 - B. criticism
 - C. fiction
 - D. biography
67. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "drudgery" in line 10?
- A. hard work
 - B. Culture
 - C. Uniqueness
 - D. Long history
68. The author mentions eighteenth-century novelists (line 19) because
- A. their books, like *the Color Purple*, made use of the epistolary style
 - B. *the Color purple* is based on episodes in their books
 - C. their novels have a sense of absolute intimacy
 - D. their books, like those of Alice Walker, were attacked by critics but enjoyed by readers
69. Why does the author mention Dilsey in line 14?
- A. He is a main character in *the Color Purple*.
 - B. He is similar to Celie in one way.
 - C. He is the person on whom Celie was based.
 - D. He wrote a book somewhat similar to *the Color Purple*.

70. The attitude of the author toward *the Color Purple* is best described as one of
- A. admiration
 - B. alarm
 - C. indifference
 - D. anger

Questions 71-80

There are two basic types of glaciers, those that flow outward in all directions with little regard for any underlying terrain and those that are confirmed by terrain to a particular path.

The first category of glaciers includes those **massive** blankets that cover whole continents, appropriately called ice sheets. There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet. When portions of an ice sheet spread out over the ocean, they form ice shelves.

About 20,000 years ago the Cordilleran Ice Sheet covered nearly all the mountains in southern Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States. It was about 3 kilometers deep at its thickest point in northern Alberta. Now there are only two sheets left on Earth, those covering Greenland and Antarctica.

Any domelike body of ice that also flows out in all directions but covers less than 50,000 square kilometers is called an ice cap. Although ice caps are rare nowadays, there are a number in northeastern Canada, on Baffin Island, and on the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

The second category of glaciers includes those of a variety of shapes and sizes generally called mountain or alpine glaciers. Mountain glaciers are typically identified by the landform that controls their flow. One form of mountain glacier that resembles an ice cap in that **it** flows outward in several directions is called an ice field. The difference between an ice field and an ice cap is **subtle**. Essentially, the flow of an ice field is somewhat controlled by surrounding terrain and thus does not have the domelike shape of a cap. There are several ice fields in the Wrangell, St. Elias, and Chugach mountains of Alaska and northern British Columbia.

Less spectacular than large ice fields are the most common types of mountain glaciers: the cirque and valley glaciers. Cirque glaciers are

77. The word “it” in line 21 refers to
- A. glacier
 - B. cap
 - C. difference
 - D. terrain
78. The word “subtle” in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- A. slight
 - B. common
 - C. important
 - D. measurable
79. All of the following are alpine glaciers Except
- A. cirque glaciers
 - B. ice caps
 - C. valley glaciers
 - D. ice fields
80. Which of the following types of glaciers does the author use to illustrate the two basic types of glaciers mentioned in line 1?
- A. Ice field and cirques
 - B. Cirques and alpine glaciers
 - C. Ice sheets and ice shelves
 - D. Ice sheets and mountain glaciers

Model test 3

1. A	17.B	33.A	49. A	65. D
2. B	18.B	34.C	50. A	66. C
3. D	19.B	35.C	51. B	67. A
4. C	20.B	36.D	52. B	68. A
5. D	21.A	37.A	53. A	69. B
6. B	22.D	38.B	54. C	70. A
7. C	23.B	39.C	55. B	71. D
8. A	24.C	40.B	56. C	72. A
9. C	25.D	41.C	57. A	73. B
10. B	26.A	42.C	58. D	74. C
11. D	27.B	43.B	59. A	75. C
12. A	28.C	44.A	60. D	76. B
13. B	29.D	45.A	61. C	77. A
14. D	30.A	46.D	62. B	78. A
15. A	31.B	47.D	63. A	79. B
16. D	32.D	48.B	64. B	80. D