

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 one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

1. Cobalt resembles iron and nickel in tensile strength, appearance, ...
 - A. is hard
 - B. although hard
 - C. has hardness
 - D. and hardness
2. ----- versatile performer, soprano Kathleen Battle has often concluded a program of art songs and arias with selections from ragtime or popular music.
 - A. A
 - B. Which
 - C. So
 - D. Because
3. Before starting on a sea voyage, prudent navigators learn the sea charts, -----, and memorize lighthouse locations to prepare themselves for any conditions they might encounter.
 - A. sailing directions are studied
 - B. study the sailing direction
 - C. to direct sailing studies
 - D. studies direct sailing
4. ----- social nesting birds that build their nests in trees and on cliffs.
 - A. The most storks
 - B. Most are storks
 - C. Most storks are
 - D. Storks most
5. Plankton, -----, is the basic foodstuff for everything that lives in the ocean.
 - A. comprise both minute marine animals and plants
 - B. us the name given to minute marine animals and plants
 - C. the collective name for minute marine animals and plants
 - D. minute marine animals and plants collectively that

6. The best-known diffuse nebula is the great Orion Nebula, -----
can be seen by the naked eye.
A. one
B. it
C. which
D. who
7. Of all the economically important plants, palms have been -----
A. the least studied
B. study the least
C. study less and less
D. to study the less
8. Most amphibians hatch from eggs laid in water or moist ground,
and begin life ----- water-dwelling larvae.
A. such
B. as
C. to be
D. are
9. Nearly all trees contain a mix of polymers that can burn like
petroleum ----- properly extracted.
A. after
B. if
C. when it
D. is
10. Acute hearing helps most animals sense the approach of
thunderstorms long before people -----.
A. do
B. hear
C. do them
D. hearing it ✓

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. Into among the five Great Lakes, only Lake Michigan is located
A B
entirely within the territorial boundaries of the United States.
C D
12. The "Fairness Doctrine" of the FCC requires that radio and
A
television stations give equal time to opposing sides of issues
B C
controversial.
D
13. Mary Harris Jones, known as "Mother Jones", was a prominence
A B
figure in the labor movement at the turn of the century.
C D
14. Consequently the kit fox is an endangered species, wildlife experts in
A B
the California desert are using various methods to protect it.
C D
15. The narwhal can be easily to recognize by the long spiraled tusk
A B
attached to the left side of its head.
C D
16. The poet Ogden Nash often used a comic style to do a serious point.
A B C D
17. The water in the Great Salt Lake is a less four times saltier than
A B C D
seawater.
18. On February 20, 1962, friendship 7 has orbited the Earth in a
A
manned flight that lasted just under five hours.
B C D

19. It has been suggested that the battleship Missouri be brought back to
A B
active duty, at cost of \$475 million.
C D
20. Some tree frogs can alter their colors in order to bend to their
A B C D
environment.

Section II. Vocabulary

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

21. The teacher ----- her hand to tell the children to be quiet.
A. picked up
B. raised
C. called up
D. approached
22. How the massive stones were brought here from hundreds of miles away remains a -----.
A. mystery
B. distinction
C. territory
D. privacy
23. My parents ----- us all the same when we were kids.
A. expected
B. required
C. attracted
D. treated
24. It was thought that he had committed the crime, but there was not ----- evidence to convict him.
A. Entire
B. safe
C. sufficient
D. qualified

25. She ----- with horror the night that her husband was involved in road accident.
A. scared
B. disturbed
C. hated
D. recalled
26. Relief workers are concerned at the ----- of food and shelter in the refugee camps.
A. reward
A. shortage
C. purpose
D. fear
27. The royal wedding received ----- coverage in the newspapers.
A. extensive
B. giant
C. curious
D. vital
28. The club does not accept responsibility for loss of or damage to club members' personal -----.
A. zone
B. cloth
C. property
D. competition
29. The police used tear gas to ----- the crowd.
A. deny
B. maintain
C. confine
D. disperse
30. You must produce the ----- document to prove that you are the owner, before we can let you have the car.
A. requisite
B. huge
C. odd
D. referable

31. My knowledge of mathematics is not deep; I only have a ----- knowledge of the subject.
A. minuscule
B. skeptical
C. tentative
D. rudimentary
32. The police were called in to ----- law and order.
A. detect
B. restore
C. expose
D. coerce
33. The news about the outbreak of the disease has not yet been ----- by medical authorities
A. approved
B. demonstrated
C. confirmed
D. depicted
34. The outlook is -----; no-one thinks he is going to get any better.
A. dismal
B. unique
C. hectic
D. random
35. Dust soon ----- if rooms are not regularly swept.
A. accumulates
B. accrues
C. augments
D. arouses
36. In 1880 Alexander Graham Bell was granted a (n) ----- on an apparatus for signaling and communicating called a Photo phone.
A. acclaim
B. patent
C. petition
D. pact
37. With dark clouds in the sky, rain seems to be -----.
A. dominant
B. absolute
C. ubiquitous
D. imminent

38. The teacher was asked to ----- the point he had already taught.
A. anticipate
B. postdate
C. elucidate
D. reconstruct
39. The company is ----- for paying its bills late.
A. notorious
B. irate
C. stable
D. haphazard
40. It is no use ----- about the hotel; we are only here for one night.
A. baffling
B. grumbling
C. asserting
D. pondering

Section III. Cloze

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

Going to live in the country?

I have lived in cities 41 my life and so I can't imagine myself living in the country, 42 from almost all forms of entertainment 43 from television. The country people I have come into 44 with have never 45 me the impression that I would be welcome there, either. Instead of 46 you with a cheerful 'hello', 47 you might expect from watching TV serials, they ignore you 48 they know you are related to someone in the village.

49 I don't blame them for that. I can see why they don't like townspeople 50 them to change their ways. Newcomers from the towns like the country but usually don't 51 their living there. They regard sheep 52 sweet, harmless animals but for country people sheep 53 a practical purpose, providing meat and wool. As an old countryman said to me: "If some townsman interferes with my work but he can't 54 one kind of tree from another, I tell him to mind his own 55."

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|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. all | B. for all | C. the whole | D. for the whole |
| 42. A. avoided | B. cut off | C. separate | D. turned away |
| 43. A. apart | B. besides | C. expect | D. only |
| 44. A. contact | B. junction | C. meeting | D. touch |
| 45. A. given | B. made | C. produced | D. shown |
| 46. A. greeting | B. nodding | C. signaling | D. waving |
| 47. A. that | B. what | C. as | D. like |
| 48. A. expect | B. provided | C. unless | D. whether |
| 49. A. Above all | B. By all accounts | C. All the same | D. At any rate |
| 50. A. demanding | B. expecting | C. insisting | D. suggesting |
| 51. A. do | B. earn | C. gain | D. win |
| 52. A. as | B. for | C. like | D. to be |
| 53. A. comply | B. follow | C. respect | D. serve |
| 54. A. decide | B. describe | C. say | D. tell |
| 55. A. affair | B. business | C. job | D. living |

Section IV. Reading Comprehension

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

Questions 56-62

People who suffer from excessive drowsiness during the daytime may be victims of a condition known as “narcolepsy”. While most people may feel sleepy while watching TV or after eating a meal, narcoleptic may fall asleep at unusual or embarrassing times. They may doze while eating, talking, taking a shower, or even driving a car. Victims can be affected in one of two ways. Most narcoleptic have several sleeping spells during each day with alert periods in between. A minority of others feel drowsy almost all the time and are alert for only brief intervals.

There are no reliable data showing how many people have narcolepsy. Some estimates put the number as high as 300,000 in the United States alone. The cause of this illness has not been identified, although recent

62. The main topic of this passage is
- A. aspects of narcolepsy
 - B. causes of narcolepsy
 - C. treatment of narcolepsy
 - D. development of narcolepsy

Questions 63-72

Ancient people made clay pottery because they needed it for their survival. They used the pots they made for cooking, storing food, and carrying things from place to place. Pottery was so important to early cultures that scientists now study it to learn more about ancient civilizations. The more advanced the pottery in terms of decoration, materials, glazes, and manufacture, the more advanced the culture itself.

The artisan who makes pottery in North America today utilize his or her skill and imagination to create items that are beautiful as well as **functional**, transforming something ordinary into something special and unique.

The potter uses one of the Earth's most **basic** materials, clay. Clay can be found almost anywhere. Good pottery clay must be free from all small stones and other hard materials that would make the potting process difficult. Most North American artisan potters now purchase commercially processed clay, but some find the clay they need right in the earth, close to where they work.

The most important tools potters use are their own hands; however, they also use wire loop, wooden modeling tools, plain wire, and sponges. Plain wire is used to cut away the finished pot from its base in the potter's wheel.

After a finished pot is dried of all its moisture in the open air, it is placed in a kiln and fired. The first firing hardens the pottery, and it is then ready to be glazed and fired again.

For areas where they do not want any glaze, such as the bottom of the pot, artisans paint on melted wax that will later burn off in the kiln. They then pour on the liquid glaze and let it run over the clay surface, making any kind of decorative **pattern** that they want.

63. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Different kinds of clay
 - B. The training of an artisan
 - C. The making of pottery
 - D. Crafts of ancient civilizations
64. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a way that ancient people used pottery?
- A. To hold food
 - B. To wash clothes
 - C. To cook
 - D. To transport objects
65. The word "it" in line 4 refers to
- A. clay
 - B. culture
 - C. survival
 - D. pottery
66. According to passage, which of the following can be learned about an ancient civilization by examining its pottery?
- A. Its food preferences
 - B. Its developmental stage
 - C. Its geographic location
 - D. Its population
67. The word "functional" in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Useful
 - B. Strong
 - C. Inexpensive
 - D. Original
68. The word "basic" in line 11 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Similar
 - B. Fundamental
 - C. Versatile
 - D. Dirty

69. According to the passage, how do most North American potters today get the clay they need?
- A. They buy it
 - B. They make it.
 - C. They dig it from the earth.
 - D. They barter for it.
70. It can be inferred from the passage that clay is processed commercially in order to
- A. make it dry more even
 - B. remove hard substances
 - C. prevent the glaze from sticking
 - D. make it easier to color
71. According to the author, what do potters use to remove the pot from the wheel?
- A. Melted wax
 - B. A wire loop
 - C. A sponge
 - D. Plain wire
72. The word "pattern" in line 27 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Model
 - B. Color
 - C. Puzzle
 - D. Design

Questions 73-80

The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria can be considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substance into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organisms **themselves**. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have strictly defined atomic structure; but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

An attack brought on by the presence of the influenza virus in the body produces a temporary immunity, but, unfortunately, the protection is against only the type of virus that caused the influenza. Because the disease can be produced by any one of three types, referred to as A, B

or C, and many strains within each type, immunity to one virus will not prevent infection by another type or strain.

Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemics occur. Thought to be caused by new strains of type-A virus, these pandemic viruses have spread rapidly, infecting millions of people. Epidemics or regional outbreaks have appeared on the average every two or three years for type-A virus or every four or five years for type-B virus.

73. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. The influenza virus
- B. Immunity to disease
- C. Bacteria
- D. Chemical molecules

74. According to the passage, bacteria are

- A. poisons
- B. very small
- C. larger than virus
- D. plants

75. The word "themselves" in line 4 refers to

- A. molecules
- B. bacteria
- C. substance
- D. viruses

76. Why does the writer say that viruses are alive?

- A. They have a complex atomic structure
- B. They move
- C. They multiply
- D. They need warmth and light

77. The atomic structure of viruses

- A. is variable
- B. is strictly defined
- C. cannot be analyzed chemically
- D. is more complex than that of bacteria

78. How does the body react to the influenza virus?
- a. It prevents further infection to other types and strains of the virus.
 - b. It produces immunity to the type and strain of virus that invaded it.
 - c. It becomes immune to types A, B, and C viruses, but not to various strains within the types
 - d. After a temporary immunity, it becomes even more susceptible to the type and strain that caused the influenza
79. The author names all of the following as characteristics of pandemics Except
- A. they spread very quickly
 - B. they are caused by type A virus
 - C. they are regional outbreaks
 - D. they occur once every ten years
80. The word "strains" in line 16 is closest in meaning
- A. theories
 - B. injuries
 - C. varieties
 - D. weaknesses