

Section One: English in Use

Questions 1-10

Choose the best answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each question, statement or phrase in the following short dialogues.

1. My cousin can't make it to your party.

- A. Let's go somewhere else. B. Fantastic! I knew he could make it.
C. That's a drag. I was hoping to meet him. D. What a cool party!

2. What do you mean you're not coming?

- A. Let me see. No, actually. B. I just don't feel up to going out.
C. I just thought I'd drop in. D. You should've known I'd ace it.

3. Mind your head! The ceiling is too low!

- A. Ouch! That really hurt! B. What a relief! Thank God for that.
C. What nonsense! D. Heading south with what you said in mind.

4. Rain, rain, rain!

- A. What rubbish! B. What dreadful weather!
C. How utterly ridiculous! D. What's the weather like?

5. I wonder if you could help me with this exercise.

- A. That's really kind of you. B. Where should I get it from?
C. Roger couldn't help anyone. D. Sure. What do you find difficult?

6. Excuse me! Could you tell me where the library is?

- A. It's where you can buy a book. B. It's opposite the florist's.
C. You can find one in every university. D. They're not too far.

7. Hello. Orlando speaking.

- A. I am Ashley. B. Ashley is talking, too.
C. Hi. It's Ashley. D. Where are you, Ashley?

8. She's pretty well-off, isn't she?

- A. Yeah, the richest person I've met so far. B. Yes, she put it off.
C. Girls aren't usually so. D. Yeah. She has to mind her business!

9. I danced all night yesterday.

- A. Really? Who by? B. Really? Who with?
C. Really? Who from? D. Really? What about?

10. I'm over the moon!

- A. How are you? B. Really? Why are you this sad?
C. Funny, isn't it? D. How great! What makes you this happy?

Section Two: Grammar & Structure

Questions 11-35

Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

11. I'm not really fond ____ watching action films.

- A. in B. on C. of D. with

12. I'd rather ____ at home and sleep than go out in this weather.

- A. stay B. to stay C. staying D. to staying

13. Don't forget ____ your mom you'll be late.

- A. to tell B. telling C. tell D. having told

14. After that restaurant was closed, they ____ this café.

- A. have opened B. opened C. were opening D. had opened

15. By the time I ____ there, all the students ____.

- A. have got...left B. got... had left
C. had got...left D. got...have left

16. He ____ football with his friends when he ____ his leg.

- A. played...broke B. was playing...broke
C. played...had broken D. was playing...was breaking

17. I ____ to any Latin American country before, so I'd like to travel to one of them one day.

- A. have never been B. hadn't gone
C. haven't been going D. have ever gone

18. Why are you so tired and panting this way? ____ you ____ ?

- A. Will...have run B. Do...run
C. Have...been running D. Will...be running

19. I was so angry when she finally arrived because I ____ for her for three hours.

- A. have been waiting B. had been waiting
C. were waiting D. have waited

20. I'm so glad you told her because if you ____, I ____.

- A. don't...will B. didn't...would
C. haven't...would have D. hadn't...would have

21. Let's go now, ____?

- A. are we B. shall we C. shouldn't we D. will we

22. Sam: I haven't had my hair cut yet.

Tom: ____?

- A. Have you B. Haven't you C. Had you D. Hadn't you

23. The man ____ car I ____ is calling me.

- A. whose...bought B. who...bought
C. whose...bought it D. who...bought it

24. When you go to India, you ____ on the left.

- A. 'd have to get used to B. 'd have had to get used to
C. 'll have to get used to drive D. 'll have to get used to driving

25. When I was a student, I ____ like going to museums.

- A. got used to B. used to
C. was used to D. would

26. ____ lovely weather! Let's go out for a walk.

- A. So B. Such a C. What D. It

27. You look ____ than you did yesterday. Any good news?

- A. much happy B. far happy
C. far happier D. much more happier

28. This time next year, I ____ my master's degree in Britain.

- A. do B. will be doing
C. will be done D. have done

29. Hopefully by next Monday, I ____ the report.

- A. will have been finishing B. have finished
C. was finishing D. will have finished

30. If you don't want to work with them, that's ____ fine.

- A. perfectly B. thoroughly
C. extremely D. greatly

31. He's welcome to come along ____ he behaves himself.

- A. as long as B. assuming C. even if D. imagine

32. I enjoy playing many sports ____ basketball and tennis.

- A. such as B. similar C. as D. as like

33. He kept teasing me, so I asked him to ____.

- A. rip me off B. cut it out
C. go on D. get ahead

34. You will get a good mark provided ____.

- A. you study B. to study C. study D. studying

35. My mother told me ____ the window.

- A. open B. opening
C. to open D. if opened

Section Three: Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary
(Questions 36-55)

Read the two passages and choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the questions that follow.

(Questions 36-45)

Like many places, Macquarie Island had **invasive species** – species of non-native plants and animals with no local natural controls on their populations. First came the cats, which were used on ships to control rats. Then came the rabbits, **which** were brought by seal hunters as a source of food. The hunters came because Macquarie Island is visited by around 80,000 elephant seals each year. No hunting is allowed now, however, because the island is a wildlife **sanctuary**.

Macquarie Island has also been an accidental sanctuary for its invasive species. The rabbits found plenty to eat, and they ate an enormous amount of the island's plant life. In 1968, scientists wanted to decrease the rabbit population, so the European rabbit flea (which carries a virus called myxomatosis) was introduced. By the 1980s, the rabbit population had declined from 130,000 to only 20,000, and the **vegetation** on the island had begun to recover. But with few rabbits to eat, the cats began to prey on the island's seabirds, so scientists decided to kill the island's cats.

Problem solved? Unfortunately, the virus had only reduced the rabbit population, and with the cats gone, the rabbits' numbers increased again. Now, so much of the island's vegetation is gone that there have been landslides after heavy rains. One expert estimates that it will cost 16,200,000 dollars to finally solve the invasive species problem on Macquarie Island.

36. The passage discusses ____.

- A. the problems of Australian islands
- B. an environmental problem caused by humans
- C. animal protection laws in Macquarie Island
- D. the benefits of invasive species

37. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Cats had already arrived when rabbits were brought to the island.
- B. Rabbits had already arrived when cats were brought to the island.
- C. The rabbit population had increased dramatically by the 1980s.
- D. Cats had fewer rabbits to eat before the 80s than after the 80s.

38. Why did the seal hunters go to Macquarie Island?

- A. Because seal hunting was not allowed in other areas.
- B. Because hunting there wasn't profitable.
- C. Because they could find a large number of seals there.
- D. To save the elephants from deadly seals.

39. Why was the European rabbit flea brought to Macquarie Island?

- A. To reduce the number of rabbits on the island.
- B. To decrease the cat population.
- C. To increase the number of sea birds.
- D. To prevent landslides from taking place.

40. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. mammals B. birds C. insects D. reptiles

41. The term "invasive species**" in the passage means animals and plants that are ____.**

- A. native to a place and contribute to the environmental balance
- B. non-native to a place but come in numbers that are easy to control
- C. foreign to a place and disrupt the environmental balance
- D. native to a place and easy to control

42. The word "which**" in the passage refers to ____.**

- A. rats B. rabbits C. hunters D. seals

43. The word "sanctuary**" in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to ____.**

- A. a danger zone
- B. a shelter
- C. a hunting area
- D. a zoo

44. The word "vegetation**" in paragraph (2) means ____.**

- A. animals
- B. humans
- C. plants
- D. natural phenomena

45. A manmade solution to the problem discussed in the passage can cost as much as ____ dollars.

- A. six million and two hundred
- B. sixty million and two hundred thousand
- C. sixteen million and two hundred
- D. sixteen million and two hundred thousand

(Questions 46-55)

Fugu, or puffer fish, is a famous and **exotic** food in Japan. It can also be deadly. People who eat the liver, skin, or some other body parts of the fish swallow a poison called tetrodotoxin, which stops human nerve cells from working. They risk dying – just like a famous Japanese actor named Mitsuguro Bando. In 1975, he spent an evening with friends eating fugu liver, because he enjoyed the **tingling** feeling it created in his mouth. But that tingling was caused by the poison. Soon, Bando couldn't move his arms or legs. Then he had trouble breathing. Eight hours later, he was dead.

You can still eat fugu in Japan in restaurants where chefs prepare beautiful plates of thinly sliced raw fugu for five hundred dollars. Fortunately, nowadays, fugu chefs must have training and a special license. They have to pass an exam: in twenty minutes, they must divide a fish into **edible** and toxic parts, label the parts with plastic tags (black for edible, red for toxic), make **it** into sashimi, and prepare a beautiful arrangement on the plate.

Scientists are not sure about the origin of the fugu's poison. Tamao Noguchi, a researcher at Nagasaki University, believes that the secret is in the fugu's diet. Puffer fish, he explains, take in toxins when they eat smaller animals like worms or shellfish that contain toxic bacteria. In experiments, Noguchi raised several fugu in his laboratory and fed them a special diet. The bodies did not contain the toxin.

Noguchi hopes that his research will make fugu liver available in restaurants in the future. "It's a great delicacy," he says. "Once you eat it, you cannot stop."

46. Which one of these is the best title for this passage?

- A. Poisonous types of fish B. A Delicacy to die for
- C. A death case to wonder about D. How to cook fish

47. What caused the death of Mitsuguro Bando?

- A. He was stung by a puffer fish. B. He ate fugu skin.
- C. He ate fugu liver. D. He inhaled a toxin.

48. Before he stopped breathing, ____.

- A. Bando started moving his arms and legs like crazy
- B. Bando had a tingling feeling in his arms and legs
- C. Bando had spent eight hours eating fugu
- D. Bando's limbs had got paralyzed

49. The word “exotic” in the passage can be replaced by ____.

- A. strange B. typical C. fatal D. disgusting

50. The word “tingling” in paragraph (1) is ____.

- A. a noun B. an adjective C. a verb D. an adverb

51. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Eating fugu is banned in Japan.
B. Cooking fugu doesn’t need well-trained chefs.
C. Cooking fugu needs expertise and great care.
D. Restaurants in Japan refuse to serve fugu these days.

52. The word “edible” in paragraph (2) means ____.

- A. can be divided
B. can be toxic
C. can be arranged
D. can be eaten

53. The pronoun “it” in paragraph (2) refers to ____.

- A. fish B. parts
C. tags D. sashimi

54. One scientist proposed that fugu’s poison ____.

- A. is a substance the puffer fish is born with
B. was first created in a scientific experiment
C. is the result of the fish eating poisonous plants
D. is the result of the fish eating some infected animals

55. Which of these pairs of words are synonymous?

- A. deadly/ tingling B. license/ experiment
C. poison/ toxin D. puffer fish/ shellfish

Section Four: Controlled Writing (Questions 56-70)

Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D).

I. Choose the correct linking word/conjunction:

56. I love going skiing, ____ I especially love skiing with my "boo".

- A. for B. and C. yet D. so

57. Samantha doesn't like Marcus, ____ does she like Tyler.

- A. nor B. but C. or D. yet

58. She had a lot of friends, ____ she was a friendly girl.

- A. for B. nor C. or D. but

59. We went fishing last Saturday, ____ we didn't catch anything.

- A. so B. and C. but D. or

60. ____ he was alive, the king had his picture painted.

- A. After B. Before C. While D. During

61. ____ the traffic delays, we may be late to dinner.

- A. While B. Before C. Despite D. Because of

62. ____ Joseph needs help, he calls his two brothers.

- A. Whoever B. However C. Whatever D. Whenever

63. ____ Henry has a job, he can pay his share of the rent.

- A. So that B. Though C. As if D. Now that

64. ____ Linda studied all night, she failed her exam.

- A. However B. Despite C. Although D. Moreover

65. My little brother can be very annoying; ____, he is very clever.

- A. Nevertheless B. Consequently
C. Thus D. Furthermore

II. Read the following and identify the one underlined word or phrase THAT MUST BE CHANGED in order for the sentence to be correct.

66. The door that leads to the vault it was tightly locked.

- A B C D

67. What most important in this situation is to finish on time.

- A B C D

68. The suspects can be seen in the photographs were just

- A B C

released by the police.

D

69. When is a flag hung upside down, it is an internationally

- A B C

recognized symbol of distress.

D

70. I feel sick. I ate chicken which was badly cook.

- A B C D

End of Questions