SECTION A (8 points)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. blood B. pool C. food D. tool

Question 2: A. culture B. country C. such D. music

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. opponent B. beautiful C. calendar D. dinosaur

Question 4: A. mature B. nature C. culture D. measure

Question 5: A. independent B. horizontal C. amazingly D. referendum

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 6: The acting in the movie was terrible, the story was boring and the sound quality was very poor. ________, I wouldn’t recommend it to anyone.

A. In brief  B. So  C. In the same way  D. Correspondingly

Question 7: It’s very kind of you to give me something on my birthday, but you ________ bought such an expensive present like this.

A. didn’t need  B. needn’t  C. needn’t have  D. haven’t needed

Question 8: In the jar there is a ________ which looks like jam.

A. substance  B. material  C. solid  D. powder

Question 9:  Liz: “Thanks a lot for assisting me in the presentation.”

Jennifer: “________.”

A. It was really hard work  B. It’s pleasing  C. I was glad  D. It was the least I could do

Question 10: Tom: “How’s your class this term?”

Mary: “Great. I have seventeen students, most of ________ speak English very well.”

A. those  B. who  C. whom  D. which

Question 11: The children ran away as if they ________ a ghost.

A. have seen  B. had seen  C. would see  D. see

Question 12: No doubt ________ us a key.

A. will he give  B. he will give  C. gives he  D. giving he

Question 13: Only one of our gifted students ________ to participate in the final competition.

A. has been chosen  B. have been chosen  C. were choosing  D. chosen

Question 14: For years she has ________ of meeting her long lost sister.

A. hoped  B. wished  C. longed  D. dreamed

Question 15: Please, do not ________ to contact our office in any cases of difficulties. We’ll be ready to help.

A. hesitate  B. delay  C. stop  D. expect
Question 16: Michael looked deeply hurt and surprised when ________.
   A. scolding  B. scolded  C. having scolded  D. to scold

Question 17: Regular exercise and good diet will bring ________ fitness and health.
   A. about  B. from  C. to  D. up

Question 18: We would very much ________ a reply by the end of the week.
   A. expect  B. require  C. value  D. appreciate

Question 19: It was not until he took up fishing ________ he began to know more about fish species.
   A. what  B. while  C. which  D. that

Question 20: We haven’t decided which hotel ________.
   A. to stay  B. to stay at  C. is for staying  D. is to stay at

Question 21: If it had not rained last night, the roads in the city ________ so slippery now.
   A. would not be  B. must not be  C. could not have been  D. would not have been

Question 22: Twenty thousand years ago, a sheet of ice a thousand meters ________ covered part of Canada.
   A. thicken  B. thick  C. thickly  D. thickness

Question 23: ________ than he realized that he should have remained silent.
   A. No sooner had the words been spoken  B. Only after the words had been spoken
   C. No sooner had the words spoken  D. Only after the words had spoken

Question 24: Look at that crowd. I ________ what they ________ for.
   A. am wondering / wait  B. wonder / have been waiting
   C. wonder / have waited  D. wonder / are waiting

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 25: The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped pave the way for academic freedom in the modern sense.
   A. initiate  B. lighten  C. terminate  D. prevent

Question 26: Pain signals, in the form of electrical impulses, are carried to the brain by the nerves.
   A. hurts  B. lights  C. cells  D. shocks

Question 27: Chimpanzees are frequently used as stand-ins for human beings in experiments.
   A. partners  B. role-models  C. stand-bys  D. substitutes

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 28: Anthropologists (A) agree that our (B) primitive ancestors who inhabited the tropics (C) probably have natural protection (D) against the sun.

Question 29: The influence of the (A) nation's literature, art, and (B) science (C) have captured (D) widespread attention.

Question 30: Fertilizers (A) are used (B) primarily to enrich (C) the soil and (D) increasing yield.

Question 31: One can only live without water (A) for about ten days (B) because almost 60 percent of (C) their body (D) is water.

Question 32: Eric and his sister (A) won first prize for the most elaborate (B) customs they (C) had worn to (D) the Halloween party.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 33 to 42.

ENGLISH IN EUROPE
English has without a (33) ________ become the second language of Europe and the world. European countries which have most (34) ________ assimilated English into daily life are England’s neighbours in Northern Europe: Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and the (35) ________ of Scandinavia.

The situation is so (36) ________ that any visitor to the Netherlands will soon be (37) ________ of the pressure of English on daily life: television, radio and print (38) ________ it into every home and the schoolyard (39) ________ of children; advertisers use it to (40) ________ up their message, journalists take refuge in it when their home-bred skills (41) ________ them. Increasingly one hears the (42) ________ that Dutch will give way to English as the national tongue within two or three generations.

From "Future of English" by Coleman et al. (2010)

Question 33: A. question  B. doubt  C. problem  D. thought
Question 34: A. successfully  B. victorious  C. successful  D. lucrative
Question 35: A. rest  B. additional  C. remaining  D. extra
Question 36: A. plain  B. open  C. blatant  D. marked
Question 37: A. ignorant  B. aware  C. oblivious  D. acquainted
Question 38: A. guide  B. bring  C. shift  D. haul
Question 39: A. conversation  B. head-to-head  C. consultation  D. dialogue
Question 40: A. life  B. energy  C. enthusiasm  D. pep
Question 41: A. succeed  B. fall  C. fail  D. fizzle
Question 42: A. feeling  B. posture  C. judgement  D. view

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 43: Over the past few decades, despite periodic attempts to reign in spending, currencies in South America have become devalued by rampant inflation.

A. overcharged  B. revalued  C. reappraised  D. overpriced

Question 44: His policies were beneficial to the economy as a whole.

A. harmless  B. crude  C. detrimental  D. innocent

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 45 to 54.

Music can bring us to tears or to our feet, drive us into battle or lull us to sleep. Music is indeed remarkable in its power over all humankind, and perhaps for that very reason, no human culture on earth has ever lived without it. From discoveries made in France and Slovenia even Neanderthal man, as long as 53,000 years ago, had developed surprisingly sophisticated, sweet-sounding flutes carved from animal bones. It is perhaps then, no accident that music should strike such a chord with the limbic system – an ancient part of our brain, evolutionarily speaking, and one that we share with much of the animal kingdom. Some researchers even propose that music came into this world long before the human race ever did. For example, the fact that whale and human music have so much in common even though our evolutionary paths have not intersected for nearly 60 million years suggests that music may predate humans. They assert that rather than being the inventors of music, we are latecomers to the musical scene.

Humpback whale composers employ many of the same tricks that human songwriters do. In addition to using similar rhythms, humpbacks keep musical phrases to a few seconds, creating themes out of several phrases before singing the next one. Whale songs in general are no longer than symphony movements, perhaps because they have a similar attention span. Even though they can sing over a range of seven octaves, the whales typically sing in key, spreading adjacent notes no farther apart than a scale. They mix percussive and pure tones in pretty much the same ratios as human composers – and follow their ABA form, in which a theme is presented, elaborated on and then revisited in a slightly modified
form. Perhaps most amazing, humpback whale songs include repeating refrains that rhyme. It has been suggested that whales might use rhymes for exactly the same reasons that we do: as devices to help them remember. Whale songs can also be rather catchy. When a few humpbacks from the Indian Ocean strayed into the Pacific, some of the whales they met there quickly changed their tunes – singing the new whales’ songs within three short years. Some scientists are even tempted to speculate that a universal music awaits discovery.


**Question 45:** Why did the author write the passage?
A. To describe the music for some animals, including humans.
B. To illustrate the importance of music to whales.
C. To show that music is not a human or even modern invention.
D. To suggest that music is independent of life forms that use it.

**Question 46:** The word “sophisticated” in line 4 is closest in meaning to ____________.
A. complex
B. intricate
C. well-developed
D. entangled

**Question 47:** The word “one” in line 6 can be replaced by ____________.
A. the chord
B. the left brain
C. the right brain
D. the limbic system

**Question 48:** According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE of humpback whales?
A. Their tunes are distinctively different from human tunes.
B. They can sing over a range of seven octaves.
C. They do not use rhyme, unlike humans.
D. Whale songs of a particular group cannot be learned by other whales.

**Question 49:** The word “They” in line 16 refers to ____________.
A. Human composers
B. Whole songs
C. Octaves
D. Whales

**Question 50:** Which of the following is NOT true about humpback whale music?
A. It uses similar patterns to human songs.
B. It’s comparative in length to symphony movements.
C. It’s easy to learn by other whales.
D. It’s in a form of creating a theme, elaborating and revisiting in rhyming refrains.

**Question 51:** The word “refrains” in line 18 is closest in meaning to ____________.
A. tunes
B. notes
C. musical phrases
D. sounds

**Question 52:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The earliest human beings came from France and Slovenia.
B. Music helped to shape the whale brain.
C. Humpback whales imitate the way human composers so in creating their own music.
D. The research of musical brain will lead to a discovery of a universal music.

**Question 53:** The word “catchy” in line 20 is closest in meaning to ____________.
A. easy to remember
B. easy to catch
C. talented
D. lured

**Question 54:** The word “their” in line 21 refers to ____________.
A. Indian Ocean humpbacks
B. Pacific Ocean humpbacks
C. all whales
D. whale songs

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 55 to 64.

The work of the railroad pioneers in America became the basis for a great surge of railroad building halfway through the nineteenth century that linked the nation together as never before. Railroads eventually became the nation’s number one transportation system, and remained so until the construction of the interstate highway system halfway through the twentieth century. They were of crucial importance in stimulating economic expansion, but their influence reached beyond the economy and was pervasive.
in American society at large.

By 1804, English as well as American inventors had experimented with steam engines for moving land vehicles. In 1920, John Stevens ran a locomotive and cars around in a circular track on his New Jersey estate, which the public saw as an amusing toy. And in 1825, after opening a short length of track, the Stockton to Darlington Railroad in England became the first line to carry general traffic. American businessmen, especially those in the Atlantic coastal region who looked for better communication with the West, quickly became interested in the English experiment. The first company in America to begin actual operations was the Baltimore and Ohio, which opened a thirteen-mile length of track in 1830. It used a team of horses to pull a train of passenger carriages and freight wagons along the track. Steam locomotive power didn't come into regular service until two years later.

However, for the first decade or more, there was not yet a true railroad system. Even the longest of the lines was relatively short in the 1830’s, and most of them served simply to connect water routes to each other, not to link one railroad to another. Even when two lines did connect, the tracks often differed in width, so cars from one line couldn't fit onto tracks of the next line. Schedules were unreliable and wrecks were frequent. Significantly, however, some important developments during the 1830’s and 1840’s included the introduction of heavier iron rails, more flexible and powerful locomotives, and passenger cars were redesigned to become more stable, comfortable, and larger. By the end of 1830 only 23 miles of track had been laid in the country. But by 1936, more than 1,000 miles of track had been laid in eleven States, and within the decade, almost 3,000 miles had been constructed. By that early age, the United States had already surpassed Great Britain in railroad construction, and particularly from the mid-1860’s, the late nineteenth century belonged to the railroads.

From "Building skills for TOEFL iBT" by Paul Edmuns et al. (2009)

Question 55: The word "stimulating" in line 5 is closest in meaning to __________.
A. helping  B. changing  C. promoting  D. influencing

Question 56: The word “their” in line 5 refers to __________.
A. railroad pioneers  B. railroads  C. the interstate highway system  D. American society

Question 57: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The United States regarded Great Britain as a competitor in developing the most efficient railroad system.
B. Steam locomotive power was first used in 1832.
C. American businessmen saw railroads as a threat to established businesses.
D. Steam locomotives replaced horses because of the distances across the country.

Question 58: The author concludes that for the first decade or more, there was not yet a true railroad system because ________.
A. passenger cars were not stable, comfortable or large
B. locomotives were not powerful enough
C. schedules were unreliable and wrecks were frequent
D. lines were relatively short and not usually linked

Question 59: The word “Schedules” in line 19 is closest in meaning to __________.
A. Safety procedures  B. Employees  C. Timetables  D. Railroad tracks

Question 60: Which of the following is NOT true about the 1830’s and 1840’s (line 20)?
A. Passenger cars became larger.
B. Schedules were reliable.
C. Locomotives became more powerful.
D. Tracks were heavier.

Question 61: The word “stable” in line 22 is closest in meaning to ________.
A. fixed  B. supportive  C. reliable  D. sound

Question 62: By what time had almost 3,000 miles of track been laid?
Question 63: The word “surpassed” in line 25 is closest in meaning to ________.
A. exceeded  B. beaten  C. overtaken  D. equaled

Question 64: Why does the author include details about Great Britain in the passage?
A. To compare developments in both the United States and Great Britain.
B. To illustrate the competitiveness between the two countries.
C. To show where Americans got their ideas and technology from.
D. To provide a more complete historical context.

SECTION B (2 points)
I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answers on your answer sheet.
Question 1: Laura bought me a present on my birthday.
≠ It was Laura __________________________________________.
Question 2: "Why don't we buy a new laptop?" Tom said.
≠ Tom suggested __________________________________________.
Question 3: He snatched up the fire extinguisher after he read the instruction.
≠ Having __________________________________________.
Question 4: I did not realize what he had meant until I left home.
≠ Not until __________________________________________.
Question 5: It was wrong of you to allow a 4-year-old child to walk home alone.
≠ You should not __________________________________________.

II. In about 140 words, write a paragraph about the importance of students’ doing homework. Write your paragraph on your answer sheet.
The following prompts might be helpful to you.
- Improving students’ thinking and memory
- Helping students develop positive study skills and habits
- Encouraging students to use time wisely
- Teaching students to work independently
- …………………

-----THE END-----