

- A. gets over B. gets out of C. gets up D. gets on with

Question 15: It has long been recognized _____ a high-fat diet can cause heart problems.

- A. which B. where C. what D. that

Question 16: Our learning and teaching equipment needs _____ if further improvement is to be achieved.

- A. modernized B. modernizing C. modernize D. to modernize

Question 17: Our house isn't _____ for the children each to have a room of their own, so they have to share.

- A. big enough B. too big C. so small D. very small

Question 18: _____ the class size is our school's immediate aim.

- A. Reduced B. Reduce C. Reduces D. Reducing

Question 19: This moment will live in our memory for many years _____.

- A. come B. have come C. to come D. coming

Question 20: It's been five months _____ I last went fishing.

- A. that B. since C. while D. which

Question 21: I'd rather not _____ about it in such an unfavorable circumstance.

- A. talking B. talked C. to talk D. talk

Question 22: My father is a big football fan, but my mother has no _____ in the sport at all.

- A. interesting B. interest C. interestingly D. interested

Question 23: Some animals have a remarkable ability to _____ themselves to changing environments.

- A. fit B. adapt C. match D. suit

Question 24: " _____ anyone ring while I'm away, please take a message."

- A. Should B. May C. Will D. Would

Question 25: Researchers are making enormous progress in understanding _____ and what causes it.

- A. what is a tsunami B. a tsunami is what C. what a tsunami is D. is what a tsunami

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 26 to 35.

Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of seven and ten months, most infants begin to make sounds. They repeat the same sounds over and over again. This is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing their language.

What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do deaf children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura Ann Petitto, a psychologist, observed three hearing infants with English-speaking parents and two deaf infants with deaf parents using American Sign Language (ASL) to communicate. Dr. Petitto studied **the babies** three times: at 10, 12, and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

After watching and videotaping the children for several hundred hours, the psychologist and her assistants made many important observations. For example, they saw that the hearing children made varied motions with their hands. However, there appeared to be no pattern to these motions. The deaf babies also made different movements with their hands, but these movements were more consistent and deliberate. The deaf babies seemed to make the same hand movements over and over again. During the four-month period, the deaf babies' hand motions started to **resemble** some basic hand-shapes used in ASL. The children also seemed to prefer certain hand-shapes.

Hearing infants start first with simple syllable babbling, then put more syllables together to sound like **real** sentences and questions. Apparently, deaf babies follow this same pattern, too. First, they repeat simple hand-shapes. Next, they form some simple hand signs and use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences.

Linguists believe that our ability for language is innate. In other words, humans are born with the capacity for language: It does not matter if we are physically able to speak or not. Language can be expressed in different ways - for instance, by speech or by sign. Dr. Petitto believes this theory and wants to prove it. She plans to study hearing children who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent. She wants to see what happens when babies have the opportunity to learn both sign language and speech. Does the human brain prefer speech? Some of these studies of hearing babies who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent show that the babies babble equally with their hands and their voices. They also produce their first words, both spoken and signed, at about the same time. More studies in the future may prove that the sign system of the deaf is the physical equivalent of speech.

Adapted from "Issues for Today" by Lorraine C. Smith and Nancy Nici Mare

Question 26: According to paragraph 1, babies begin to babble _____.

- A. at their first moment after birth B. when they are more than 6 months old
C. at their first experience of language D. when they first hear their parents talk to them

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 41 to 50.

In my experience, freshmen today are different from those I knew when I started as a counselor and professor 25 years ago. College has always been demanding both academically and socially. But students now are less mature and often not ready for the responsibility of being in college.

It is really too easy to point the finger at parents who protect their children from life's obstacles. Parents, who **handle** every difficulty and every other responsibility for their children from writing admission essays to picking college courses, certainly may contribute to their children's lack of coping strategies. But we can look even more broadly to the social trends of today.

How many people do you know who are **on medication** to prevent anxiety or depression? The number of students who arrive at college already medicated for unwanted emotions has increased dramatically in the past 10 years. We, as a society, don't want to "feel" anything unpleasant and we certainly don't want our children to "suffer".

The resulting problem is that by not experiencing negative emotions, one does not learn the necessary skills to tolerate and negotiate adversity. As a psychologist, I am well aware of the fact that some individuals suffer from depression and anxiety and can benefit from treatment, but I question the growing number of medicated adolescents today.

Our world is more stressful in general because of the current economic and political realities, but I don't believe that the college experience itself is more **intense** today than that of the past 10 years. What I do think is that many students are often not prepared to be young "adults" with all the responsibilities of life.

What does this mean for college faculty and staff? We are required to assist in the basic parenting of these students - the student who complains that her professor didn't remind her of the due date for an assignment that was clearly listed on the syllabus and the student who cheats on an assignment in spite of careful instructions about plagiarism.

As college professors, we have to explain what it means to be an independent college student before we can even begin to teach. As parents and teachers we should expect young people to meet challenges. To encourage **them** in this direction, we have to step back and let them fail and pick themselves up and move forward. This approach needs to begin at an early age so that college can actually be a passage to independent adulthood.

Adapted from "Students are different now" by Linda Bips. New York Times, October 11, 2010

Question 41: According to the writer, students today are different from those she knew in that they are _____.

- A. too ready for college B. not as mature
C. not so academic D. responsible for their work

Question 42: The word "**handle**" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. deal with B. gain benefits from C. lend a hand to D. point at

Question 43: According to the writer, students' difficulties to cope with college life are partly due to _____.

- A. the absence of parents' protection B. the lack of parental support
C. the over-parenting from parents D. the lack of financial support

Question 44: The phrase "**on medication**" in paragraph 3 is similar in meaning to _____.

- A. studying medicine at college B. doing medical research
C. receiving medical treatment D. suffering anxiety or depression

Question 45: The word "**intense**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. needing much experience B. not serious
C. not interesting D. demanding big efforts

Question 46: Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. College faculty and staff are required to help in the parenting of problematic students.
B. The college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years.
C. Our world is more stressful because of the current economic and political situation.
D. Our society certainly doesn't want our children to experience unpleasant things.

Question 47: The word "**them**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. young people B. teachers C. parents D. college professors

Question 48: Students who are not well-prepared to be young "adults" with all the responsibilities of life will need _____.

- A. to be assigned more housework from adults B. to be given more social responsibilities
C. to be encouraged to meet challenges D. daily coaching from their teachers

Question 49: According to the writer, failure in life and less support from parents will _____.

- A. help students to learn to stand on their own feet
B. allow students to learn the first lesson in their lives
C. defeat students from the very beginning
D. discourage students and let them down forever

Question 64: When I visited the city, I was really impressed by the hospitality of the people there.
A. fairly concerned B. deeply moved C. deeply depressed D. slightly frightened

Question 65: After all these years of good work, Arthur deserves a promotion.
A. should be given B. ought to be denied C. might be produced D. could be rejected

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 the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 66: A. wonderful B. impressive C. confident D. regular

Question 67: A. victory B. arrangement C. envelope D. temperature

Question 68: A. attract B. connect C. demand D. marry

Question 69: A. observation B. intelligence C. development D. activity

Question 70: A. bamboo B. hotel C. hello D. beauty

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 71 to 80.

Rural America is diverse in many ways. (71)_____ we have seen, no one industry dominates the rural economy, no single pattern of population decline or (72)_____ exists for all rural areas, and no statement about improvements and gaps in well-being holds true for all rural people.

Many of these differences are regional in nature. That is, rural areas within a particular geographic region of the country often tend to be similar (73)_____ each other and different from areas in (74)_____ region. Some industries, for example, are (75)_____ with different regions – logging and sawmills in the Pacific Northwest and New England, manufacturing in the Southeast and Midwest, and farming in the Great Plains. Persistent poverty also has a regional pattern, concentrated primarily in the Southeast. Other differences follow no regional pattern. Areas that rely heavily (76)_____ the services industry are located throughout rural America, as are rural areas that have (77)_____ access to advanced telecommunications services. Many of these differences, regional and non-regional, are the result of a (78)_____ of factors including the availability of natural (79)_____; distance from and access to major metropolitan areas and the information and services found there; transportation and shipping facilities; political history and structure; and the racial, ethnic, and (80)_____ makeup of the population.

Adapted from "Understanding Rural America", InfoUSA

Question 71: A. Since B. Like C. Because D. As

Question 72: A. growth B. grow C. grown D. growing

Question 73: A. from B. with C. to D. of

Question 74: A. another B. other C. the other D. others

Question 75: A. added B. compared C. associated D. related

Question 76: A. for B. in C. on D. at

Question 77: A. many B. lots C. little D. small

Question 78: A. link B. connection C. cooperation D. combination

Question 79: A. sources B. resources C. habitats D. materials

Question 80: A. culturally B. culture C. cultural D. cultured

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