

**A. Vocabulary & Structure**

1. It has always been a belief among our nation that hard days don't .....much but hard people do.  
a. power                      b. last                      c. blow                      d. run
2. One third of the world's population ..... two thirds of the world's resources.  
a. consume                      b. pollute                      c. convert                      d. reduce
3. The laborer's union is trying to make the government believe that their .....for pay rise is legal and must be discussed.  
a. source                      b. radiation                      c. demand                      d. likelihood
4. The Glasgow underground railway system like its London underground ..... has some very strange and totally unexplained events each year.  
a. requirement                      b. arrangement                      c. variety                      d. counterpart
5. To solve the problems of a country, all the groups and parties must .....and do their best.  
a. lead                      b. cooperate                      c. generate                      d. apply
6. For MA students to be graduated, universities usually .....a project to be completed.  
a. dread                      b. conclude                      c. require                      d. supply
7. Trust and confidence are two of the most important .....in any relation.  
a. components                      b. gadgets                      c. alternatives                      d. organizations
8. One may ..... a thousand men in battle, but the one who defeats himself is the greatest victor.  
a. charge                      b. digest                      c. overcome                      d. hold
9. Many .....of communication companies complain about lack of good services.  
a. clients                      b. proverbs                      c. panels                      d. sources
10. You may remember the day he .....from his long journey when I was still in primary school.  
a. has come                      b. was coming                      c. would come                      d. had come
11. Why are those cameras ..... in those places?  
a. be installed                      b. going to be installed                      c. installed                      d. installing
12. The police warn that all the drivers who break the rules .....under observation during the holiday.  
a. must be kept                      b. must keep                      c. should keep                      d. are keeping

**B. Cloze passage**

Biomass is a very natural kind of energy. As most biomass energy .....13.....from plants or from animals that have died naturally, there is no synthetic processing involved. Usually, all that is needed is for people .....14.....wood, plant matter or peat (or any other organic matter) and then ignite it in order to ....15....thermal energy. The thermal energy .....16..... directly as heating (for instance in a fireplace filled with logs) or more indirectly to .....17.....electrical generators.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 13. a. is derived | b. derives     | c. has derived | d. is deriving   |
| 14. a. collected  | b. collect     | c. to collect  | d. are collected |
| 15. a. catch      | b. take        | c. reduce      | d. create        |
| 16. a. would use  | b. can be used | c. used        | d. is using      |
| 17. a. power      | b. replace     | c. burn        | d. organize      |

**C. Reading Comprehension****Passage One**

Before the 1850's the United States had a number of small colleges, most of them dating from colonial days. They were small, church-connected institutions whose most important concern was to shape the moral character of their students.

Throughout Europe, institutions of higher learning had developed, which had the ancient name of university. In Germany a different kind of university had developed. The German university was concerned with creating and spreading knowledge, not morals. Between midcentury and the end of the 1800's, more than nine thousand young Americans, dissatisfied with their training at home, went to Germany for advanced study. Some of them returned to become presidents of respectable colleges-Harvard, Yale, and Columbia-and change them into modern universities. The new presidents broke all ties with the churches and brought in a new kind of department. Professors were hired for their knowledge of a subject, not because they were of the suitable belief and had a strong arm for training students. The new principle was that a university was to create knowledge as well as pass it on, and **this** called for a faculty composed of teacher - scholars. Drilling and habitual learning were replaced by the German method of lecturing in which the professor's own research was presented in class. Graduate training leading to the Ph. D, an ancient German degree signifying the highest level of advanced scientific ability, was introduced. With the establishment of the seminar system, graduate students learned to question, analyze, and conduct their own research.

At the same time, the new university greatly expanded in size and course offerings, breaking completely out of the old study programs of mathematics, classics, rhetoric, and music. The president of Harvard pioneered the elective system, by which students were able to choose their own courses of study. The idea of major fields of study came out. The new goal was to make the university relevant to the real occupations of the world. Paying close attention to the practical needs of society, the new universities trained men and women to work at its tasks, with engineering students being the most characteristic of the new model. Students were also trained as economists, architects, agriculturalists, social welfare workers, and teachers.

**18. The word "this" in second paragraph refers to which of the following?**

- a. Creating and passing on knowledge
- b. Drilling and habitual learning
- c. Training students
- d. Developing moral principles

**19. According to the passage, the seminar system encouraged students to.....**

- a. discuss moral issues
- b. study the classics, rhetoric, and music
- c. study overseas
- d. work more independently

**20. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1850, all of the following were characteristic of higher education EXCEPT.....**

- a. the elective system
- b. drilling
- c. strict discipline
- d. rote learning

**21. Those who favored the new university would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?**

- a. Learning is best achieved through discipline and drill.
- b. Shaping the moral character of students should be the primary goal
- c. Higher education should prepare students to contribute to society.
- d. Teachers should select their students' courses.

### **Passage Two**

Since the world has become industrialized, there has been an increase in the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once travelled the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300, and by the year 2025 their population is estimated to be down to zero. What is **alarming** about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by poachers who are not interested in material gain but in personal enjoyment. **This** is an example of the hardness that is part of what is causing the problem of extinction. Animals like the Bengal tiger, as well as other

endangered species, are a valuable part of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be performed to ensure their survival, and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in order to prevent the problem, have given large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission to help pay the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. With the money they get, they can invest in equipment and guards to protect the animals. Another solution that is an attempt to stop animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This seems fairly effective, but it will not, by itself, prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

**22. What is the main topic of the passage?**

- a. the Bengal tiger
- b. international boycotts
- c. endangered species
- d. problems with industrialization

**23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "alarming" in line 4?**

- a. dangerous
- b. serious
- c. satisfying
- d. distracting

**24. What does the word "this" refer to in line 5?**

- a. endangered species that are increasing
- b. Bengal tigers that are decreasing
- c. poachers who seek personal enjoyment
- d. sources that may not be accurate

**25. The word "poachers" as used in line 5 could be best replaced by which of the following?**

- a. illegal hunters
- b. inventive researchers
- c. concerned scientists
- d. trained hunters