I. Vocabulary: complete the sentence	e with the most ap	ppropriate word
1. As new information is make availa	ble, our reports w	rill be
(A) routine (B) rough	(C) revised	(D) revived
2. The dog was one of the first anima	ls to be	
(A) distilled (B) domesticated	(C) dogged	(D) dodged
3. People who are overworked are oft	en overcome with	1
(A) fatigue (B) fatality	(C) feeble	(D) feathers
4. Nun : female Æ : male		
(A) monarch (B) monitor	(C) monkey	(D) monk
5. We saw a show where dogs were t	trained to do	
(A) stunts (B) secrets	(C) snatches	(D) splits
6. Death is for all people.		
(A) informal (B) inevitable	(C) inexpensive	(D) inconvenient.
7. A machine that enables you to view	w slides is a	_·
(A) periodical (B) pedigree	(C) projector	(D) paddle
8. The old man was completely out of	of after clin	nbing the mountain.
(A) breast (B) breathtaking	(C) breathe	(D) breath
9. The teacher's explanation was so	that most o	f the students fell asleep.
(A) tender (B) tasty	(C) tedious	(D) tremendous
10. Mr. Wallace can't quit smoking b	ecause he is	_ to cigarettes.
(A) aroused (B) addicted	(C) adhering	(D) affronted
II. Grammar: complete the sentence	with the most ap	propriate answer
-		his candidacy for president this morning.
(A) has been ringing		
	(D) had been ring	ging
12. A: Did you enjoy the picnic?	B: It was okay, b	out I'd rather to a movie.
(A) go (B) be going		
13. Let's go ahead and do it now. Not	thing by w	aiting.
(A) accomplishes	(B) accomplished	d (C) has accomplished (D) will be accomp
14. Would you please come over? I ne	eed you th	e refrigerator.
(A) help me moving	(B) helping me to	o move
(C) to help me move	(D) help me to m	nove
15. One of the from Italy.		
(A) student is (B) students are	(C) student are	(D) students is
16. The chemistry book was a	little expensive.	
(A) that I bought it	(B) I bought that	
(C) what I bought	(D) I bought	
17. How do you like your new school	l? Tell me	
(A) who are in your class	(B) who your cla	ss is in
(C) who is in your class	(D) your class w	ho are in it
18 unprepared for the exam, l	I felt sure I would	get a low score.
(A) Being (B) Having		(D) Upon
19 there was no electricity, I v	was able to read b	ecause I had a candle.
(A) Unless (B) Even though	(C) Even	(D) Only if

20. A: What today if you hadn B: I guess I'd be putting in extra l (A) did you do (B) would you be (C) can you do (D) will you be d	nours at my office. e doing			
III. Conversation: choose the best re	sponse.			
21. As your insurance broker, I strongly advise you to install a burglar alarm in your car.				
(A) That might be.	(B) You could run the risk of having your car stolen.			
(C) I don't think I'm in the mood.	(D) Do you really think that's necessary?			
22. How foolish we were when we w	ere young!			
(A) I'll say. (B) You took the	words out. (C) I know what I think.			
(D) We are?				
23. Don't you think that pink and yel	low tie is a little too wild to wear to work?			
(A) You have a point there.	(B) I suppose you'd say that.			
(C) You don't have to say.	(D) However, don't you think you're right?			
24. The police officer gave me only a warning instead of a ticket because I reasoned with her.				
(A) You're not sure.	(B) I'm not so sure I believe that!			
(C) That's not positive.	(D) Come on! You're mistaken!			
25. If I don't perform well tonight, my entire career as an opera singer will be over!				
(A) Don't mention it.	(B) Wouldn't you agree with that?			
(C) I'll most likely do that.	(D) Now don't get yourself all worked up!			
26. Can I be frank with you?				
(A) I'm sorry	(B) By all means.			
(C) If I had only known.	(D) Whatever possessed you?			
27. Ben was picked up by the police to	for hitchhiking.			
(A) He didn't have any other recor	irse.			
(B) Given the situation, he was can	ıght.			
(C) Perhaps he didn't know it was	illegal.			
(D) I wasn't aware of that.				
28. They sure don't give you much food at this restaurant!				
(A) You're right. They don't.	(B) I know. It doesn't.			
(C) No. You don't.	(D) Yes. They are.			
29. Remember I was supposed to call	Mr. Chess?			
(A) That's right. You remember.	(B) I was supposed to call Mr. Chess.			
(C) You mean you didn't call him	? (D) You're going to be disappointed.			
30. Would you like to leave a messag	e for Mrs. Baker?			
(A) Do you have any other question	ns?			
(B) Oh. I didn't know that was necessary.				
(C) Sorry, I didn't hear you.				
(D) I'm awfully sorry.				

IV. Reading: read the following passages, and choose the best answer for each question.

The basic ideas of a Communist economy are government control and planning, that turned a rural country (31) one of the leading industrial countries in the world. In the development of industry the increase in production was (32) in the early days, and it still remains (33), because in the process millions of people were moved from the countryside to industrial cities. (34) rapid change costs a Community a great deal and the people's standard of living stayed low because the money for industry came from saving (35) agriculture and consumer goods.

31. (A) to	(B) with	(C) as	(D) into
32. (A) excellent	(B) plentiful	(C) radiant	(D) outstanding
33. (A) impressive	e (B) flattery	(C) gratitude	(D) touching
34. (A) Thus	(B) Meanwhile	(C) Such	(D) Thence
35. (A) from	(B) on	(C) to	(D) in

Because of the fast speed of American life, many families do not have time to eat dinner together. (36) traditional mothers decades ago, most mothers in modern time are (37), and they don't have time to (38) dinner for their families. For the change of economic structure, fast food restaurants grow rapidly. In addition, they are popular because food in fast food restaurant is various, and people don't spend too much time (39) waiting for the orders. To some people, the cheap prices attract them to (40).

(B) Such as	(C) Unlike	(D) For example
(B) host mothers	(C) career women	(D) farm workers
(B) do	(C) prepare	(D) demand
(B) with	(C) on	(D) without
(B) broadcast	(C) consume	(D) pause
	(B) host mothers (B) do (B) with	(B) host mothers (C) career women (B) do (C) prepare (B) with (C) on

Tension and anxiety are obstacles to effective learning. The ability to relax is just as important to success in school as the ability to lead. Anxiety can cause students to forget chapters that they may have read, to "go blank" at quiz time, or to fail to meet deadlines and to complete assignments on schedule. Anyone can learn to rid himself or herself of tension by resting the body, breathing deeply, and relaxing for three to four minutes before a test. Attention to details such as outlining, note-taking, and time scheduling will help free mental energy to work on the tasks of learning. Planning one day ahead on a pocket calendar has done as much to improve the grades of some students as memory or speed-reading courses.

41. The main idea of this paragraph is that

- (A) the ability to relax is most important to success.
- (B) tension and anxiety are obstacles to learning.
- (C) anyone can learn to rid himself or herself of tension.
- (D) planning ahead will help ward off anxiety attacks.
- 42. All of the following are recommended to rid the body of tension EXCEPT
 - (A) vigorous exercise. (B) relaxing three to four minutes before a test.
 - (C) breathing deeply. (D) resting the body.

- 43. We can conclude from the paragraph that
 - (A) tension is more dangerous than anxiety.
 - (B) memory is a function of anxiety.
 - (C) anxiety and tension seldom affect test grades.
 - (D) students are often tense and anxious because they are unorganized.
- 44. The paragraph suggests that
 - (A) learning how to prepare for tests is as important as learning the material for the test.
 - (B) tests shouldn't be so important to a student that they make him or her anxious and tense.
 - (C) vigorous exercise increases mental energy.
 - (D) anxiety is more dangerous than tension.
- 45. As used in this paragraph, the word "anxiety" means
 - (A) grades. (B) migraine. (C) indecision. (D) apprehension.

Both late sleepers and early risers find the fixed hours of a nine-to-five work day a problem. Now there is an answer that seems to please them both. Employees of over 500 businesses, organizations and government agencies in the United States are adapting their work hours to suit their individual needs. It's called "flexible time" (flextime) and it means, for example, that employees can start working at any time during the first three hours their office is open and leave after completing their required daily working time. Early risers can begin work at seven a.m., finish at three and still have daylight time for shopping, picking up children at school, or recreation. Late sleepers need not report for work until 10 a.m.—but they must stay on their job until six in the evening.

Says a Boston, Massachusetts bank official: "Our employees like the system, and tardiness has been virtually eliminated. Fewer people are absent, turnover has dropped markedly, and productivity and morale have risen."

- 46. Workers who either enjoy sleeping late or rising early react in what way to a flexible work hour schedule?
 - (A) depressingly (B) angrily (C) happily (D) apathetically
- 47. The normal American work day schedule is
 - (A) eight hours. (B) five hours. (C) six and one half hours. (D) flexible.
- 48. What is one of the benefits of the flexible work schedule?
 - (A) Time passes by more quickly. (B) There is more time for lunch.
 - (C) Hardly anyone is ever late for work. (D) Late sleepers have plenty of sleep.
- 49. What is the earliest possible time someone can get out of work on an eight hour schedule?
 - (A) 2:3 p.m. (B) 1 p.m. (C) 3 p.m. (D) 4 p.m.
- 50. Select the sentence which best completes the above passage:
 - (A) Many business organizations in the United States have never heard of flexible work hours.
 - (B) Employees shouldn't be forced to adhere to a flexible work hour schedule.
 - (C) I wouldn't be surprised if most businesses adopted flexible work hours in the near future.
 - (D) Flexible work hours is a terrible idea.