Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

76- When people eat, however, they tend to confuse or combine information from the tongue and mouth with ---------- in the nose.

1) that happens 2) the thing happens
3) what it happening 4) what is happening

77- The answer to this question, which ---------- human beings since ancient times, still remains unclear.

1) is interested 2) has interested
3) had interested 4) was interesting for

78- Motion sickness— ---------- caused by traveling in a car or a boat or being in outer space—is a very bad experience.

1) it is 2) whether 3) when is 4) so that it is

79- The man does not know the ABC of driving; I wonder why he ---------- to take the car.

1) could allow 2) must have allowed
3) should be allowed 4) might have allowed

80- Stars' lifetimes vary from a few million years to billions of years, ---------- how fast a star uses up its nuclear fuel.

1) depending on 2) picking up 3) consisting of 4) surviving on

81- Poor ---------- when you are young can lead to a lot of joint pain when you are older.

1) gesture 2) stance 3) posture 4) nervousness

82- My wife told me to change my clothes because she thought I was not ---------- dressed for the party.

1) seriously 2) personally 3) commonly 4) appropriately

83- He threw the bottle into the waves and watched it ---------- out to sea.

1) float 2) shake 3) stick 4) follow

84- Astronomers know that the planets Pluto and Triton have nearly the same size, mass, and ----------.

1) scene 2) reality 3) density 4) mechanism

85- These trees are flexible enough; they do not break, but only ----------, in the wind.

1) stretch 2) bend 3) lean 4) react

86- Thinking that they would all punish her in one way or another, Miriam ---------- to tell her family what mistake she had made.

1) concerned 2) feared 3) prevented 4) embarrassed

87- The government has promised to take ---------- action to find a way out of the air pollution problem in the city. They know there is no time left to waste.

1) urban 2) anxious 3) contrasting 4) immediate

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

People can lose sleep for a variety of reasons, (88) ---------- medications, caffeine, stress and pain. When the main cause is (89) ----------, the sleep problem usually gets better on its own. For some people, (90) ----------, sleep problems turn into insomnia, the chronic inability to either fall asleep or (91) ---------- sleeping. Research suggests that attitudes about sleep, and the resulting sleep patterns and behaviors, (92) ---------- certain individuals more likely to suffer from sleeplessness nights.

88-	1) including	2) included	3) are included	4) it includes
89-	1) removed	2) predicted	3) separated	4) noticed
90-	1) when	2) such as	3) although	4) however
91-	1) let	2) stay	3) avoid	4) omit
92-	1) make	2) makes	3) has made	4) to make

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

Economic circumstances also affect life expectancy, which is a statistical measure of the average time an organism is expected to live. For example, in the United Kingdom, life expectancy in the wealthiest and richest areas is several years higher than in the poorest areas. This may reflect factors such as diet and lifestyle, as well as access to medical care. It may also reflect a selective effect: people with chronic life-threatening illnesses are less likely to become rich or to live in rich areas. In Glasgow, the difference is amongst the highest in the world: life expectancy for males in the heavily deprived Caltonarea stands at 54, which is 28 years less than in the rich area of Lenzie, which is only 8 km away.

Life expectancy is also likely to be affected by exposure to high levels of highway air pollution or industrial air pollution. This is one way that people's job can have a major effect on life expectancy. Coal miners (and in prior generations, asbestos cutters) often have lower life expediencies than average life expediencies. Other factors affecting an individual's life expectancy are genetic illnesses, drug use, tobacco smoking, fatness, access to health care, diet and exercise.

93- What does the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?

1) A factor or factors influencing life expectancy
2) When the idea of life expectancy first appeared
3) People's economic conditions in different countries
4) Why people now live longer than they did in the past

94- What aspect of life expectancy in the United Kingdom does the first paragraph deal with?
1) The reasons why it is so high
2) Techniques used to increase it
3) Why it is not fixed from year to year
4) How it is affected by people's economic conditions

95- The word "which" in the first paragraph refers to ----------.
1) Glasgow 2) difference 3) Caltonarea 4) life expectancy

96- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor affecting life expectancy?
1) Job 2) Country one lives in
3) Diet and exercise 4) Access to health care

PASSAGE 2:

The strongest earthquake to hit Mexico for decades left at least 58 dead and hundreds injured on Friday, after wreaking destruction on the country's south which is a poor region. Rescue workers were struggling to reach isolated rural communities across the worst-hit states of Chiapas and Oaxaca, many of them located high in rugged mountains. The powerful quake damaged buildings as far away as Mexico City. It was also felt in much of Guatemala, where damage to buildings was reported.

Enrique Peña Nieto, the Mexican president, said the quake had registered a magnitude of 8.2, the strongest the country had suffered in more than a century. Mr. Peña Nieto reported more than 260 aftershocks up to a magnitude of 6.1, and warned there could be more to come, encouraging people to stay safe and listen to public announcements. He said the quake was felt by around 50 million of Mexico's roughly 120 million population. Schools were closed in 11 states so officials could inspect the buildings for structural damage.

97- According to the passage, the earthquake ----------.
1) mostly affected a poor region of Mexico
2) was felt by all the people in Mexico
3) measured 6.1 on the Richter scale
4) happened near Mexico City

98- Many of the villages affected by the earthquake ----------.
1) received help immediately after the event
2) had already experienced a strong quake
3) were located in the mountains
4) were destroyed to the ground

99- Which of the following is TRUE about the aftershocks mentioned in the passage?
1) They caused more damage than expected.
2) They were as strong as the earthquake itself.
3) They were greater than two hundred and fifty in number.
4) They had worried Mexico's President because the people seemed careless about them.

100- The passage is most probably part of a ----------.
1) scientific paper 2) news report
3) geography book 4) president's speech