ENGLISH APTITUDE TEST
STUDENT INFORMATION
FOR
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Subject to requirements determined by the results of the Admission/Placement Exam, undergraduate students may register for credit courses, i.e., those numbered 100 and above. Students who have not successfully scored the minimum required score in this test will be placed in Rmedial courses which are non-credit and numbered as 098 -099.

Admission/Placement Test Contents:

This General English Test consists of the following parts:

(I) Grammar 35 Questions
(II) Vocabulary 35 Questions
(III) Reading comprehension 20 Questions
Total Number of questions: 90 Items Time:60 minutes

Part I - Grammar:

i Objective:
To test student’s knowledge of general, Basic English grammar.

ii. Contents:
Grammatical items may include:

1. Articles
2. Subject-verb agreement + there is I there are
3. Use of negatives
4. Word order - questions, negatives, indirect quotes
5. Pronouns - subject, object, possessive, reflexive and relative
7. Adjectives + qualifiers
   + Comparative forms
   + Few / little
8. Adverbs + comparative forms
10. Infinitives + negatives
11. All verb tenses - all active and passive
12. Sequence of tenses
13 All subordinate clauses (relative clause, adverbial clause, noun clause) + connecting words.
Part II- Vocabulary:

i Objective:
To test students' knowledge of common vocabulary words.

ii Contents:
1. Some vocabulary items from high school English textbooks.
2. Items from general English vocabulary.

Part III- Reading comprehension:

i Objective:
To test students' knowledge of common vocabulary words.

ii Contents:
1. Finding the meaning of words in context
2. Finding the main idea of a paragraph
3. Finding the topic of a passage
4. Listing subordinating details
5. Recognizing the importance of some details
6. Making inferences or deductions
7. Using numbers in passages to solve problems
Fill in the blanks with

A, An, or (Nothing)

1. There were many dogs in the park. One dog was ___ Dalmatian.
2. Pandas and ___ tigers are both endangered animals.
3. She is wearing ___ blue dress with red earrings
4. Hawaii is ___ island in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Christmas comes once ___ year.
6. ___ ant is ___ insect.
7. The Nile is ___ river.
8. I went to the shop to get ___ bread.
9. He broke ___ glass when he was washing dishes.
10. You should take ___ umbrella.
Fill in the blanks with A, An, or (Nothing)

1. My wife is ______ doctor.

2. My brother is ______ artist.

3. I'm staying with ______ friends.

4. She's a writer. She writes ______ books.

5. I've got ______ car waiting outside.

6. I've got ______ more questions to ask you, if you don't mind.

7. My cousin is married to ______ actor.

8. What ______ wonderful presentation! You were excellent.

9. I've got ______ idea.

10. ______ people would like to talk to you, if you have the time.

11. I love ______ Coke.

12. I lived in Tahiti when I was ______ child.

13. I've seen ______ good films recently. "The Insider" was great.

14. I need to buy ______ new trousers. I'm getting fat!

15. Sue and Vaughan are ______ good writers.

16. They have written ______ new book called "Inside Out".

17. I like all animals but ______ cats are my favourites.

18. However I like ______ cats better than others!

19. You have got ______ really nice eyes.

20. It's the last question. What ______ relief!
Fill in the spaces with A, An, The or Nothing

1. This is ___ easy question.
2. Please speak ___ little louder.
3. May I have your ___ phone number?
4. I have never seen ___ UFO.
5. May I ask you ___ question?
6. David is ___ best student in our class.
7. What is ___ name of the next station?
8. He has ___ my car today.
9. I went to ___ sea during my summer vacation.
Word Order

Choose the most natural order.

1
Do you play every week tennis?
Every week do you play tennis?
Do you every week play tennis?
Do you play tennis every week?

2
I'm going to see him on Monday.
I'm going on Monday to see him.
I'm on Monday going to see him.
I'm going to on Monday see him.

3
Here she has worked for a very long time.
For a very long time she has worked here.
She has worked for a very long time here.
She has worked here for a very long time.

4
I want to speak English fluently really.
I really want to speak English fluently.
I really want to speak English fluently.
I want to speak relly English fluently.

5
Sally took to "The Bistrot" for lunch the auditors.
Sally took the auditors to "The Bistrot" for lunch.
Sally took for lunch the auditors to "The Bistrot".
Sally took to "The Bistrot" the auditors for lunch.

6
He has been in California since February 1997 working.
He has been working since February 1997 in California.
He has since February 1997 been working in California.
He has been working in California since February 1997.
7
Please fill out with the details this form.
Please with your details fill out this form.
Please fill out your details with this form.
Please fill out this form with your details.

8
I've heard some interesting information about our competitors.
I've heard about our competitors some interesting information.
I've heard some information interesting about our competitors.
I've some interesting information about our competitors heard.

9
Tom goes to work by car always.
Tom goes always to work by car.
Tom always goes to work by car.
Tom always by car goes to work.

10
I probably won't take the early train tomorrow.
I won't take probably the early train tomorrow.
I won't take the early train probably tomorrow.
I won't take the probably early train tomorrow.

11
I have always to remind her to send in the figures.
I have to remind her to send always in the figures.
Always I have to remind her to send in the figures.
I always have to remind her to send in the figures.

12
She has spoken never to me about it.
She has spoken to me never about it.
She has never spoken to me about it.
She never has spoken to me about it.

13
I haven't heard anything recently about them.
I haven't heard anything about them recently.
I haven't heard recently anything about them.
I recently haven't heard anything about them.
I met him on the plane home.

We found the solution to your problem soon.

She hardly ever remembers to call.

Jim has always been a joker.

I would have agreed never to that if I'd known.

I've been many times there.

You always are quick to criticise me.
Complete the sentences with the right order of the words in brackets.

Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

1- She is in great form because she goes to the gym every week.

2- I think (likes / Susan / you). ______________

3- I can't talk to you because (time / do not have / I / now). ______________

4- We are glad that (at home / did not leave / we / our umbrella). ______________

5- I will miss him when (to Chicago / moves / he). ______________

6- They don't know where (have left / the key / they). ______________

7- Ring me if (have / you / a problem). ______________

8- I'd like to know why (her holiday / does not spend / she / in France). ______________

9- They told him that (wanted to play / they / tennis). ______________

10- He was reading the paper while (she / in the garden / was working). ______________
Pronouns

Choose the right personal pronoun to correctly finish this sentence:

1- They have taken the money. Please run after ________.
   a- they      b- she       c- we       d- them

2- ______ thought the holiday would be ideal for us.
   a- Him       b- Her       c- We       d- Me

3- I was stopped by a woman who wanted to ask ________ the way to the post office.
   a- it        b- we        c- me       d- she

4- What is wrong with ______?
   a- he        b- them      c- she      d- they

5- Ali and Marcus would like to invite ________ to the party too.
   a- you       b- I         c- they     d- she

6- I can't find ________ anywhere.
   a- it        b- he        c- she      d- they

7- There is a message for ________ on the pad.
   a- he        b- she       c- you      d- they

8- Now you're here, please go with ________.
   a- we        b- they      c- she      d- them

9- My jumper doesn't fit anymore. I think I've shrunk ________.
   a- he        b- she       c- it       d- I

10- What can ________ do about it?
    a- him       b- her      c- you      d- us
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determiner</th>
<th>Observation</th>
<th>Physical Description</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td></td>
<td>old</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>touring</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td></td>
<td>antique</td>
<td>silver</td>
<td></td>
<td>mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>gorgeous</td>
<td>long-stemmed</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>silk</td>
<td></td>
<td>roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sheepdog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those</td>
<td>square</td>
<td></td>
<td>wooden</td>
<td>hat</td>
<td></td>
<td>boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>dilapidated</td>
<td>little</td>
<td></td>
<td>hunting</td>
<td></td>
<td>cabin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>several</td>
<td>enormous</td>
<td>young</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>players</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td>delicious</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the choices provided after each sentence select a word or phrase that would correctly complete the sentence.

1. Those are probably the ___________ curtains in the store.
   fancyest
   fanciest
   most fanciest

2. Uncle Carl is really _________________ man.
   an old sweet
   a sweet, old
   a sweet old

3. The Karmen-Ghia used to be _________________ sportscar.
   a fine German
   a German, fine
   a fine, German

4. Everyone was home for the holidays. What could make for ___________
   Christmas than that?
   a merryer
   the merriest
   a merrier

5. They grew up in _________________ house in Mexico City.
   a comfortable, little
   a little, comfortable
   a comfortable little

6. *Diehard* is the ___________ movie I've ever seen.
   most excited
   most exciting
   most exciteable

7. Tashonda wanted to take a course with _________________ professor.
   that interesting new Japanese economics
   that Japanese interesting, new economics
   that interesting, new, Japanese, economics

8. Of all the mechanics in the shop, Jerzy is surely ___________ .
   the less competent.
   the least competent.
   the competentest.
9. In the fall, the valleys tend to be __________ than the hilltops.
   foggy
   more foggier
   foggier

10. My cold is definitely __________ this morning.
    worse
    worst
    worser

What word do you need to complete the sentence?

(few / a few / little / a little)

1. ______ learning is a dangerous thing
2. I've had ______ drinks but I'm not drunk.
3. You won't change her mind so there is ______ use in trying.
4. Michael Cane was born in South London, not the East End. ______ people know that.
5. I need ______ help. I'm a bit stuck.
6. There weren't many people there. Just ______
7. Will you have ______ strawberries? They're very good.
8. Will you have ______ more ice-cream? We might as well finish it.
9. There's ______ point in continuing. We're all too tired.
10. Could you spare me ______ minutes?
11. I don't know if we can fit the cupboard into our house. There's ______ space as it is.
12. All this kitten needs is ______ love and attention.
13. There's ______ I can do about this. It's outside my control.
14. Martin is a good student. He has ______ problems with English.
15. Generally Peter is good but sometimes he has ______ problems.
16. I need to borrow ______ dollars. Can you help me out?
17. We made good time because there was ______ traffic on the road so early in the morning.
18. I think Coventry will win the match but ______ people agree with me.
19. I can only speak ______ words of Chinese.
20. I'm going to give you ______ advice. Study harder!
**Order of Adverbs**

There is a basic order in which adverbs will appear when there is more than one. It is similar to The Royal Order of Adjectives, but it is even more flexible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Manner</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beth swims</td>
<td>enthusiastically</td>
<td>in the pool</td>
<td>every morning</td>
<td>before dawn</td>
<td>to keep in shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dad walks</td>
<td>impatiently</td>
<td>into town</td>
<td>every afternoon</td>
<td>before supper</td>
<td>to get a newspaper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashonda naps</td>
<td></td>
<td>in her room</td>
<td>every morning</td>
<td>before lunch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**More Notes on Adverb Order**

As a general principle, shorter adverbial phrases precede longer adverbial phrases, regardless of content. In the following sentence, an adverb of time precedes an adverb of frequency because it is shorter (and simpler):

- Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day of his life.

A second principle: among similar adverbial phrases of kind (manner, place, frequency, etc.), the more specific adverbial phrase comes first:

- My grandmother was born in a sod house on the plains of northern Nebraska.
- She promised to meet him for lunch next Tuesday.

Bringing an adverbial modifier to the beginning of the sentence can place special emphasis on that modifier. This is particularly useful with adverbs of manner:

- Slowly, ever so carefully, Jesse filled the coffee cup up to the brim, even above the brim.
- Occasionally, but only occasionally, one of these lemons will get by the inspectors.
Some Special Cases

The adverbs *enough* and *not enough* usually take a postmodifier position:

- Is that music loud enough?
- These shoes are not big enough.
- In a roomful of elderly people, you must remember to speak loudly enough.

(Notice, though, that when *enough* functions as an adjective, it can come before the noun:

- Did she give us enough time?

The adverb *enough* is often followed by an infinitive:

- She didn't run fast enough to win.

The adverb *too* comes before adjectives and other adverbs:

- She ran too fast.
- She works too quickly.

If *too* comes after the adverb it is probably a disjunct (meaning *also*) and is usually set off with a comma:

- Yasmin works hard. She works quickly, too.

The adverb *too* is often followed by an infinitive:

- She runs too slowly to enter this race.

Another common construction with the adverb *too* is *too* followed by a prepositional phrase — *for* + the object of the preposition — followed by an infinitive:

- This milk is too hot for a baby to drink.
Practice on adverbs and adjectives

1. Select the sentence in which *usually* appears in an appropriate position.
   A. She usually shops for clothes at the local thrift store.
   B. Usually she shops for clothes at the local thrift store.
   C. She shops for clothes at the local thrift store usually.
   D. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

2. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial phrases.
   A. She leaves the island during the months of December and January after dark.
   B. She leaves the island after dark during the months of December and January.
   C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

3. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbs and adverbial phrases.
   A. Ramonita prays at St. Matthew's Church fervently for her grandmother's recovery.
   B. Ramonita prays fervently for her grandmother's recovery at St. Matthew's Church.
   C. Ramonita prays fervently at St. Matthew's Church for her grandmother's recovery.
   D. Any one of the above is fine.

4. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial phrases.
   A. Juan made an appointment to see his doctor at two o'clock on the first Thursday of July next summer.
   B. Juan made an appointment next summer to see his doctor next July at two o'clock on the first Thursday.
   C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

5. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of modifiers.
   A. My father was born in Cleveland in the backroom of a bakery.
   B. My father was born in the backroom of a bakery in Cleveland.
   C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

6. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of modifiers.
   A. Dry the car carefully with a soft fluffy towel.
   B. Dry the car with a soft fluffy towel carefully.
   C. Carefully dry the car with a soft fluffy towel.
   D. Either "A" or "C" is fine.
7. Select the most emphatic position for the adverbial modifier of this sentence.
   A. Rarely do we see this kind of talent on a small-town high school baseball team.
   B. We rarely see this kind of talent on a small-town high school baseball team.
   C. "A" and "B" are equally emphatic.

8. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial modifiers.
   A. He found the golf clubs that his father had used to win the U.S. Open in the car trunk.
   B. In the car trunk, he found the golf clubs that his father had used to win the U.S. Open.

9. Select the sentence with the most appropriate position for the adjectival modifier.
   A. These miniature roses only grow to be an inch across.
   B. These miniature roses grow to be only an inch across.
   C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.
**Exercise on Gerunds:**

Underline the gerunds or gerund phrases in the following sentences and label how they function in the sentence (subject, direct object, subject complement, object of preposition).

1. Swimming keeps me in shape.
2. Swimming in your pool is always fun.
3. Telling your father was a mistake.
4. The college recommends sending applications early.
5. He won the game by scoring during the overtime period.
6. Her most important achievement was winning the national championship.
7. Going to work today took all my energy.
8. Fighting for a losing cause made them depressed.
Verb Tense Final Test

Cumulative Verb Tense Review

Complete the followings with the appropriate tenses, and answer questions 11-15.

1. When Carol (call) _______________ last night, I (watch) _______________ my favorite show on television.

2. I (work) _______________ for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!

3. Sharon (love) _______________ to travel. She (go) _______________ abroad almost every summer. Next year, she plans to go to Peru.

4. Thomas is an author. He (write) _______________ mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) _______________ since he was twenty-eight. Altogether, he (write) _______________ seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.

5. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (get) _______________ to the train station, Susan (wait) _______________ for us for more than two hours.

6. Sam (try) _______________ to change a light bulb when he (slip) _______________ and (fell) _______________.

7. Everyday I (wake) _______________ up at 6 o'clock, (eat) _______________ breakfast at 7 o'clock and (leave) _______________ for work at 8 o'clock. However, this morning I (get) _______________ up at 6:30, (skip) _______________ breakfast and (leave) _______________ for work late because I (forget) _______________ to set my alarm.

8. Right now, Jim (read) _______________ the newspaper and Kathy (make) _______________ dinner. Last night at this time, they (do) _______________ the same thing. She (cook) _______________ and he (read) _______________ the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they (do, also) _______________ the same thing. She (prepare) _______________ dinner

Practice for the Aptitude Test

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and he (read) _______________. They are very predictable people!

9. By this time next summer, you (complete) _______________ your studies and (find) _______________ a job. I, on the other hand, (accomplish, not) _______________ anything. I (study, still) _______________ and you (work) _______________ in some new high paying job.

10. The students (be, usually) _______________ taught by Mrs. Monty. However, this week they (teach) _______________ taught by Mr. Tanzer.

11.
Jane talks on the phone.
Bob has been talking on the phone for an hour.
Mary is talking on the phone.

Who is not necessarily on the phone now? _______________

12.
I'm going to make dinner for Frank.
I'm making dinner for Judy.
I'll make dinner for Mary.
I make dinner for Ted.
I will be making dinner for Tony.

Who are you offering to make dinner for? _______________

13.
Jane left when Tim arrived.
Bob left when Tim had arrived.
Tim arrived when Mary was leaving.
John had left when Tim arrived.
After Tim arrived, Frank left.
Who did not run into Tim? ____________

14.

Jane is talking in class.
Bob always talks in class.
Mary is always talking in class.

Whose action bothers you? ____________

15.

Jane never left Jamestown.
Bob has never left Jamestown.

Who is still alive? ____________
Vocabulary
Choose the best explanation to the underlines words or expressions.

1. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but he was mostly self-educated.
   a. taught himself
   b. born a genius
   c. loved school
   d. thought of himself

2. His natural curiosity soon led him to start experimenting with electrical and mechanical things at home.
   a. experiencing
   b. inventing
   c. making tests and playing with
   d. ignoring

3. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.
   a. numbered
   b. many
   c. none
   d. modern

4. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.
   a. passionately and with great focus
   b. carelessly and with many distractions
   c. hard
   d. problems

1. Sophia Fowler Gallaudet was the deaf wife of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet who founded the first permanent public school for the deaf.
   a. temporary
   b. residential
   c. lasting
   d. important
2. She became a **modest**, gay, and charming young lady.
   a. humble  
   b. modern  
   c. cheerful  
   d. arrogant

   a. plan  
   b. want to  
   c. take a long time to decide  
   d. confide

4. She often met with members of Congress and other **prominent** men in order to gain support for her goals.
   a. government  
   b. promising  
   c. not famous  
   d. famous and important

5. She helped to **obtain** funds to found and maintain Gallaudet College.
   a. get  
   b. order  
   c. observe  
   d. send

6. Gallaudet has **preserved** her memory by naming Fowler Hall in her honor.
   a. encouraged  
   b. promised  
   c. kept alive  
   d. ignored

7. Sophia was nineteen years old when her parents learned that a school for the deaf had been **founded** in Hartford, Connecticut.
   a. located  
   b. established  
   c. lost  
   d. discovered
1. At nights, he huddled in doorways and slept.
   a. hid
   b. curled up
   c. snuck in
   d. knocked
2. Needless to say, he was a familiar sight on campus.
   a. common, easily recognizable
   b. strange
   c. friendly
   d. daily, repeated
3. His courtship required letter-writing, therefore, he asked a student in the college to be his private secretary since he was illiterate.
   a. afraid
   b. too busy
   c. unable to read and write
   d. lazy
4. Douglas actively sought a wife during his life at Gallaudet.
   a. tried to find
   b. abandoned
   c. fought
   d. needed
5. He spent the entire time working around the docks of Norfolk.
   a. half
   b. tiring
   c. whole
   d. slow
6. He was very feeble at the time, and sat in a big armchair during the ceremonies.
   a. loyal
   b. proud
   c. strong
   d. weak
7. He died on February 11, 1936, but he left a legend that would live forever.
   a. a story that is passed on from the past
   b. a lie that no one believes
   c. history in print
   d. stories for everyone
1. Because John could not talk, he could not tell his parents about his many animal friends in the forest and the exciting things that he saw, but he found another way to express himself. He made figures out of clay.
   a. speak with voice
   b. be quiet
   c. communicate
   d. write his thoughts
2. The bear looked so real. The only thing missing was its growl.
   a. snarl
   b. growth
   c. mouth
   d. talking back
3. Since he needed special education, he was transferred to a school for the deaf at Boulder, Montana.
   a. traveled by train
   b. moved to
   c. kept at
   d. transformed
4. John's work was on exhibit in many places in the country.
   a. sale
   b. loan
   c. walls
   d. display
5. In his lifetime, he literally carved his way to fame.
   a. in action
   b. really
   c. probably
   d. supposedly
6. Many important people bought John's work. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the famous multimillionaire, was one of them.
   a. someone who has many millions of dollars
   b. someone who has a million dollars
   c. someone who gives a lot of money to charity
   d. someone who doesn't care about money
1. The young nurse smiled so **cheerfully** that the little boy smiled back.
   a. quickly
   b. happily
   c. sweetly
   d. loudly

2. Dr. Richardson told May that the work would be **arduous**.
   a. interesting
   b. loving
   c. hard
   d. dangerous

3. Dr. Richardson told May that her **salary** would be very small.
   a. work
   b. room
   c. uniform
   d. pay

4. Only once did she **disobey** Dr. Richardson's orders.
   a. follow
   b. listen to
   c. not follow
   d. disagree with

5. Dr. Richardson decided to **overlook** May's disobedience.
   a. not pay attention to
   b. punish
   c. watch
   d. look over

1. Smith **initially** refused to take part in the Revolution.
   a. never
   b. finally
   c. at first
   d. always

2. The first major battle of the Texas Revolution **occurred** in February, 1836.
   a. happened
   b. was celebrated
   c. was seen
   d. remembered
3. Meanwhile, in order to cut off the Mexicans' escape, an important bridge was torn down.
   a. Importantly,
   b. In spite of another event,
   c. Because,
   d. While another event was happening,
4. Captain Smith was the leader of General Houston's **scouts** during the Texas Revolution.
   a. spies
   b. army
   c. club for boys
   d. deaf troop
5. The Texans **managed** to defend the fort for twelve days.
   a. tried
   b. were able
   c. failed
   d. supervisor
6. Meanwhile, in order to **cut off** the Mexicans' escape...an important bridge was torn down.
   a. encourage
   b. remove
   c. stop
   d. ignore

1. As a result, he lost both his hearing and his sense of smell.
   a. Because of this,
   b. Except for this,
   c. In spite of this,
   d. Resolution,
2. The scars only made him look more **distinguished**.
   a. distracted.
   b. injured.
   c. dignified.
   d. intelligent.
3. He entered school, where he excelled in his studies.
   a. enjoyed
   b. succeeded
   c. focused
   d. ignored
4. He was a dedicated teacher; and consequently, was promoted to teach the highest class.
   a. except for this,
   b. retribution,
   c. no matter,
   d. as a result,
5. He was very concerned about the lack of educational opportunities for the deaf.
   a. missing schools
   b. fact that there were no schools
   c. people who weren't allowed to go to school
   d. schools that weren't very good
6. Although he had intended to return to France, he never did.
   a. meant to/planned to
   b. intense
   c. decided to
   d. avoided to

1. "Hoy was ambidextrous; he threw right-handed and batted left-handed."
   a. a very talented player
   b. awkward
   c. confusing to the pitcher
   d. able to use his right and left hands equally well
2. "Los Angeles defeated their opposition."
   a. beat his own team
   b. beat the other team
   c. lost the game
   d. won in spite of the fog
3. "The umpire lifted his right arm to indicate that the pitch was a strike,"
   a. to gesture or sign
   b. to be less confusing
   c. to ignore
   d. to shout
4. "It was a memorable game."
   a. honorable
   b. significant
   c. easy to remember
   d. easy to forget
5. "He caught the ball in spite of the fog."
   a. because of
   b. regardless of
   c. therefore
   d. however
6. "His small stature and speed made him an outstanding base runner."
   a. legs
   b. statue
   c. limp
   d. size
Read the following passages and answer the questions below each.

Sophia Fowler Gallaudet was the deaf wife of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who founded the first permanent public school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. She did not allow her deafness to prevent her from leading a full life. She was educated, raised a family, ran a busy household, and helped to found Gallaudet College.

Sophia Fowler was born deaf near Guilford, Connecticut, on March 20, 1798. At that time, there were no schools for the deaf in America. However, Sophia had a good mind. She used her intellect and learned many skills by watching the people around her. She learned to cook and sew, and became a modest, gay and charming young lady.

Sophia was nineteen years old when her parents learned that a school for the deaf had been founded in Hartford, Connecticut. She entered the school in 1817 and stayed there until the spring of 1821. While she was there, the principal of the school, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet fell in love with her and asked her to marry him. Sophia did not hesitate, and married him in 1821.

As Mrs. Gallaudet, she continued to charm the people she met. She was eager to learn from every social situation. Through her contact with the many visitors to her home, she was actually able to continue her education.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet died in 1851, leaving his wife to make a life without him. However, her eight children did not leave her without support. With the help of her grown children, she continued to keep house for those children that had not yet married.

In 1857, Mrs. Gallaudet's youngest son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, became principal of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf in Washington, D.C. He was only 20 years only at the time, but his ambition was to establish a college for the deaf. His mother shared his dream and work. She often met with members of Congress and other prominent men in order to gain support for her goals. Through them, she helped to obtain funds to found and maintain Gallaudet College.

Mrs. Gallaudet served as matron of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf (now Kendall Demonstration School and Gallaudet College) for nine years. This included two years as head of the department that taught many of the household
skills that she had learned as a child, such as cooking and sewing. She retired only when her health began to fail.

During her last years, Mrs. Gallaudet spent the winters in Washington, D.C., and the rest of the year traveling and visiting her children and grandchildren. She died on May 13, 1877. Gallaudet has preserved her memory by naming Fowler Hall, which was originally a women's dormitory and is now part of the graduate school, in her honor.

1. According to the story, Sophia continued her education after she finished school by:
   a. reading books
   b. meeting and interacting with people
   c. being at Gallaudet College
   d. learning from Thomas Gallaudet

2. After her husband died, she finished raising her children, and then she:
   a. moved to Washington, D.C.
   b. spent her winters in Washington and the rest of the year visiting her children and grandchildren.
   c. became sick.
   d. Helped her son to establish a college for the deaf.

3. Sophia studied at the school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut:
   a. for ten years
   b. from 1817 to 1851
   c. from 1817 to 1821
   d. From 1798 to 1803

4. We can assume from this passage that:
   a. Sophia believed that deaf people should have equal rights to education and employment.
   b. Sophia thought that deaf people were better off living with a relative who could take care of them and support them.
   c. Sophia wished that she could have visited deaf schools in Europe.
   d. Sophia always wanted a dormitory to be named after her.
Most people don't know the true story of the little boy who came to be known as Douglas Craig. He was found wandering around the streets of Washington, D.C. He could not hear or speak. He did not know his name or how old he was. He had no home. At night, he huddled in doorways and slept. Sometimes people pitied him and gave him food and clothing. If not, he ate what he could find in garbage cans.

It is said that a man named Craig found the little boy and took him to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet at Gallaudet College. Dr. Gallaudet gave him the first name of Douglas, and the last name of Craig, after the man who found him. The little boy became Douglas Craig.

Dr. Gallaudet placed Douglas in the Kendall School, and he stayed there until he was old enough to work. He spent his life working in and around the halls of Gallaudet. Consequently, all of the students who lived on Kendall Green during the days of Douglas Craig knew him. They have told enough stories about him to fill a book.

Douglas grew to become a tall, strong man. He was probably the best "handy man" that Gallaudet had ever had. He had many duties, such as picking up mail at the post office, mowing grass, raking leaves, tending the flower beds, raising and lowering the heavy drop curtain on the stage for plays in the chapel, and carrying notes from the boys to the girls. Clearly, he was a familiar sight on campus.

For years, Douglas lived in a room over the stable which once stood near the Ely Center. He liked to collect junk, and the stable loft was full of old tin bath tubs, bed springs, clothes, and stove pipe hats that other people had given to him. He once raised rabbits, guinea pigs, and white rats in the stable yard.

Douglas actively sought a wife during his life at Gallaudet. It is said that he asked all of the black cooks in the college kitchen to marry him. For a time, he courted a black woman from Baltimore. Since his courtship required letter-writing, and he was illiterate, he had a student in the college act as his "private secretary." Though that relationship did not work out, he did finally marry. Later in life, he married a black deaf woman from Washington. The wedding and reception took place in a church near the college, and most of the college faculty and teachers of the Kendall School were present. Douglas was dressed for the occasion in a full-dress suit with a white tie and white gloves.

The happy couple went to Baltimore for a honeymoon, but the honeymoon only lasted for one day. Their plans were cut short when Douglas' pocketbook containing about $300 was either lost or stolen.
Douglas never got very far from Washington, D.C. Gallaudet College was his world. He went to Norfolk, Virginia, once on a vacation, but he did not know what a vacation was. He spent the entire time working around the docks of Norfolk. He came home with a pocketful of money, and told everyone that he had a fine vacation.

Douglas' last public duty was to raise the flag to the top of the new flagpole in front of College Hall. He was very feeble at the time, and sat in a big armchair during the ceremonies. He died on February 11, 1936, but left a legend at Gallaudet that would live forever.

1. The main idea of the story is that:
   a. Craig liked women.
   b. Gallaudet is the best place for an orphan to grow up.
   c. Craig was an orphan, and no one ever found out exactly what happened to his family.
   d. Craig, a man with an unusual background, worked at Gallaudet for many years.

2. It is most likely that Douglas Craig enjoyed working at Gallaudet because:
   a. Gallaudet was a good place to collect junk.
   b. he found it easy to communicate with people.
   c. people felt sorry for him so he didn't have to work hard.
   d. he didn't have a home.

3. "He did not know what a vacation was." This phrase means:
   a. he did not know what the word "vacation" meant.
   b. he could not stop working even on a vacation.
   c. he hated vacations.
   d. he never took time off from work.

4. Craig and his new wife's honeymoon did not last long because:
   a. their money was lost or stolen.
   b. Craig missed Gallaudet and wanted to come back early.
   c. they spent all their money.
   d. their baggage and clothing was lost or stolen.
In Glacier National Park, which is in the Rocky Mountains of Montana, there once roamed a little deaf Indian boy. He loved to wander in the forest, and made friends with the animals who lived there. Since he loved animals, he would observe them intently and learn their habits. This little Indian boy's name was John Lewis Clarke.

John Lewis Clarke's grandfather was a graduate from West Point and a captain in the U.S. Army. He was married to the daughter of a Blackfoot Indian Chief and adopted by the tribe. His son, John Lewis Clarke's father, also married an Indian princess, the daughter of Chief Stands Alone. Sadly, John's grandfather was later killed by Indians of another tribe near Helena, Montana.

John Lewis Clarke was not born deaf. He became ill at a young age with scarlet fever. Though he survived, he could no longer hear the sounds that the forest animals made. He could not hear his Indian friends when they called to him. Scarlet fever had caused him to lose his hearing. His Indian friends gave him the name Cutapuis (Cu-ta-pu-ee) which means, "man who talks not."

Because John could not talk, he could not tell his parents about his many animal friends in the forest and the exciting things that he saw, but he found another way to express himself. He made figures of them out of clay from the river banks. Later, when he was older, he learned to carve things out of wood. He loved to carve animals. With an axe and a pocket knife, he carved a life-sized image of a bear from a cedar trunk. The bear looked so real, the only thing missing was its growl.

When John was old enough to go to school, his parents sent him to the Fort Shaw Indian School. However, since he needed special education, he was transferred to a school for the deaf at Boulder, Montana. He also attended the School for the Deaf at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. When he was older, he enrolled at St. Francis Academy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he studied wood carving.

While he was still in his teens, John returned to Montana and opened a studio. He began to carve all the animals he had known very well in his childhood, and offer them for sale. He made models of animals out of wood, clay, and stone. He painted pictures using water colors and oils, and did excellent pen and ink drawings. He began to make a name for himself as an artist.

John spent most of his 89 years at his home studio in Glacier Park. Every year when the park season was over, he continued his work in Great Falls, Montana, his second home. Many important people bought John's work. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the famous multimillionaire, was one of them.
John's work was on exhibit in many places in this country. John died on November 20, 1970. In his life-time, he literally carved his way to fame.

1. John probably started to use American Sign Language as soon as:
   a. he became deaf.
   b. he entered a school for the deaf.
   c. he could make figures out of clay.
   d. his Indian friends taught him.

2. The subject of his artwork was mostly animals. This is most likely because:
   a. the environment he grew up in influenced him.
   b. he was an Indian.
   c. it was his way of expressing ideas.
   d. he did not like people.

3. "The bear looked so real. The only thing missing was its 'growl.'" This phrase means:
   a. John forgot to add one more thing.
   b. the bear was missing.
   c. the bear missed growling.
   d. the bear looked perfect except that it could not make any sound.

4. During the course of his education, John attended:
   a. two schools.
   b. only a residential school for the deaf.
   c. four different schools.
   d. a school in Maine.
The child in the hospital bed was just waking up after having his tonsils taken out. His throat hurt, and he was scared. However, the young nurse standing by his bed smiled so cheerfully that the little boy smiled back. He forgot to be afraid. The young nurse was May Paxton and she was deaf.

May Paxton graduated from the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton near the year 1909. Three years later she went to see Dr. Katherine B. Richardson about becoming a nurse. Dr. Richardson was one of the founders of Mercy Hospital of Kansas City, Missouri. She had never heard of a deaf nurse. Dr. Richardson told May that her salary would be very small and that the work would be arduous. However, May said that hard work did not frighten her. Dr. Richardson was impressed with her, and accepted May as a student nurse.

Dr. Richardson never regretted her decision. In fact, she was so pleased with May's work that she later accepted two other deaf women as student nurses. The first was Miss Marian Finch of Aberdeen, South Dakota, who was hard of hearing. The second was Miss Lillie "Bessie" Speaker of St. Joseph, Missouri. These three were called "the silent angels of Mercy Hospital" during the time they worked there.

May and Marian did not know each other before Marian was hired by the hospital. When Marian first came to the hospital, Dr. Richardson introduced May to Marian. She showed them to the room they were to share. During the next two days, the two girls wrote notes to each other. Finally, other nurses asked Marian if she knew that May was deaf. Marian ran to the bedroom and asked May in sign if she really was deaf. May answered in sign. Then, as the joke sunk in, the two girls burst into laughter.

May was always conscientious about following orders. Only once did she disobey Dr. Richardson. It took a lot of time to care for all the sick children, as a result, Dr. Richardson asked the nurses not to take the time to hold the new babies when they were crying. However, May hated to see the babies cry. When Dr. Richardson was not around, she found time to hold them. This small change helped the nursery to run much more smoothly. When Dr. Richardson discovered what May was doing, she recognized that May's actions had improved the nursery, and decided to overlook May's disobedience.

In spite of their success, none of the girls finished the nursing program. Marian had to go back to South Dakota because of a family problem. Illness forced Bessie to give up her nursing career. May decided to give up nursing for marriage, and married Alexander Benoit.
Dr. Richardson often spoke of her faith in the girls' ability to learn nursing. She wrote to May, "For three years, you have been with us ... It is wonderful to me that no man, woman or child ever, to my knowledge, made a complaint against you ... "

1. May Paxton started working at Mercy Hospital:
   a. in 1909.
   b. before she graduated from the Missouri School.
   c. three years after she graduated from the Missouri School.
   d. three years after she went to see Dr. Richardson.

2. When May disobeyed Dr. Richardson's orders about holding babies:
   a. Dr. Richardson was very angry.
   b. Dr. Richardson didn't know because she wasn't there.
   c. May was fired.
   d. Dr. Richardson didn't say anything about it.

3. May and Marian communicated by writing at first because:
   a. they didn't know each other and were shy.
   b. they were playing a joke on each other.
   c. neither one of them knew that the other was deaf.
   d. Marian was a hearing person.

4. We can guess from this passage that:
   a. May was fond of children and babies.
   b. May hated her job and left as soon as she could.
   c. May enjoyed working in the Emergency Room.
   d. May preferred to work with deaf people.
One of the largest counties in Texas is named for Captain Erastus "Deaf" Smith, a deaf man. Captain Smith was the leader of General Sam Houston's scouts during the Texas Revolution, the war in which Texas won its freedom from Mexico. The county named in his honor is called Deaf Smith County.

A scout in the days of the Texas Revolution was much like a spy is today. Captain "Deaf" Smith would find out where enemy troops were camped and how many men the enemy had, and he would report to Sam Houston. Even when other people could not see or hear any sign of people or animals, Captain Smith would know where they were. Sometimes he would guide Texas troops through enemy territory without the enemy even knowing they were there.

Erastus Smith was born in New York on April 19, 1787, but went to live in Mississippi when he was 11 years old. He went to Texas for a short time in 1817, and four years later returned to Texas to stay. He wandered over Texas as a surveyor before he volunteered for army service after the start of the Texas Revolution.

Smith married a Mexican woman, and they had four children—three girls and one boy. He spent a lot of time learning the customs, manners, and language of the Mexican settlers. When the Texas Revolution began in 1835, Smith initially refused to take part in it out of respect for his family's heritage. However, after Mexican troops tried to stop him from going to San Antonio to visit his family, he volunteered for service with the Texans. He was made a captain.

The first major battle of the Texas Revolution occurred in February, 1836, at an old fort called the Alamo. Nearly 6,000 Mexican soldiers fought against only 187 Texans. The Texans managed to defend the fort for twelve days, but in the end, all 187 Texans were killed in the battle.

General Houston was very upset by the fall of the Alamo to Mexican General Santa Anna. He sent Captain Smith to get more details. Smith returned bringing with him Mrs. Almeron Dickerson and her 15-month-old baby. Mrs. Dickerson had been the only American woman at the Alamo.

It was the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, that made sure Texas would be free from Mexico. Before the battle, General Santa Anna had received 400 new troops to strengthen his army. However, the troops were tired when they arrived, and Santa Anna ordered a rest period.

Meanwhile, in order to cut off the Mexicans' escape in case General Houston's troops were successful in defeating them, Captain Smith suggested
that an important bridge that had been used by the enemy should be torn down. General Houston agreed. He told Smith to take a group of men armed with axes and do the job.

Then, Houston and 783 Texans made a surprise attack on the 1,000 resting Mexican soldiers. General Santa Anna tried to escape. Wearing only red slippers and a blue dressing gown, he jumped onto a horse and galloped off in the direction of the bridge. But because the bridge was gone, his escape plans were ruined, and he was captured the next day.

During the Battle of San Jacinto, Smith rode back and forth across the field behind the Texans waving his axe to let them know that the bridge was destroyed. He called to the fighters: "The bridge is down! They can't get away! Victory or death!"

Erastus Smith was 49 years old at the time of the Battle of San Jacinto. He died about a year and a half later, on November 30, 1837, at the age of 50.

1. The main idea of this selection is best stated as:
   a. The Battle of the Alamo was an enormous loss for the Americans.
   b. If it weren't for the Texas Revolution, everyone in Texas would be speaking Spanish.
   c. Smith, a deaf man, played an important role in the Texas Revolution.
   d. Smith was a good scout.

2. General Houston was very upset about the fall of the Alamo and "sent Captain Smith to get more details." We can tell from this that:
   a. General Houston trusted Smith to find out important information.
   b. Houston had nothing else that Smith was able to do.
   c. Houston was testing Smith to see if he was any good at his job.
3. Put the following events in the correct order:
   a. The Texas Revolution started, Smith got married, Smith volunteered for service, Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.
   b. Smith got married, the Texas Revolution started, Mexican troops tried to stop Smith from seeing his family, Smith volunteered for service.
   c. Smith got married, the Texas Revolution started, Smith volunteered for service, Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.
   d. The Texas Revolution started, Smith volunteered for service, Smith got married, Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.

4. At first, Smith refused to take part in the Texas Revolution because:
   a. he was a pacifist and didn't believe in fighting.
   b. Mexican soldiers stopped him from going to San Antonio.
   c. he was already a Captain.
   d. his wife was Mexican, and he didn't want to fight against her people.

5. The first time Smith visited Texas was in:
   a. 1787
   b. 1836
   c. 1817
   d. 1821

6. "After Mexican troops tried to stop him from going to see his family, he volunteered for service with the Texans." From this sentence we can assume that:
   a. the only way for him to see his family was for him to become a Captain.
   b. Smith was angry with the Mexican troops for keeping him from his family.
   c. The Mexicans stopped him because he was married to a Mexican woman.
   d. Smith was friends with the Mexican troops who stopped him.
Read the following passage and fill in the spaces with the appropriate answer.

Should Gallaudet permit students to keep pets in their dorm rooms? Why or why not?

Gallaudet University currently does not allow students to keep pets in their dorm rooms. Exceptions are made only for service animals such as guide dogs and hearing ___1___. These working dogs provide services that benefit their student owners. But other kinds of pets can be ___2___ to students too. Pets should be allowed to live in the dorms because they can help students reduce stress and learn responsibility.

College life is very demanding and students often feel a lot of pressure and tension. Pets could help students relieve ___3___ in many ways. For example, playing with pets could give students a study break. Walking a dog or playing with a cat would allow the students to relax their body and mind. When the students return to their studying, they would feel ___4___ and ready to work again. Pets could also relieve social stress or homesickness. A dog or cat could provide companionship and affection when students have problems with their friends or miss home. Sometimes it is easier to talk to a pet than to a person. Talking about problems helps students figure out ___5___. Pets would have a positive influence on the stress of college life.

College is also a time when students need to learn to be responsible. Caring for pets could help students learn ___6___ in several ways. For example, pets need to be fed and watered on a regular schedule. Some pets also need to be taken out while others need their litter box or cage cleaned. Students would learn to schedule time for these chores between their classes and activities. New students are often used to having their parents do things for them. But parents do not live on college campuses with their children. Therefore, caring for a pet is something students would have to do ___7___. They would learn how to solve problems on their own and how to follow through with their commitments. Having pets would teach students to handle more adult responsibilities.

In conclusion, living with pets would offer many ___8___ to Gallaudet University's students. Pets would help students reduce stress and learn adult responsibility. I believe that Gallaudet should consider changing its policies to allow students to keep pets in their dorm rooms.
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Part I: Grammar

1. They __________ shopping today.
   A. not going  B. shall not  C. isn’t going  D. aren’t going

2. You __________ watch television.
   A. are not  B. don’t  C. haven’t  D. not

3. The flight __________ tomorrow.
   A. left  B. were leaving  C. has left  D. will leave

4. Sarah and Reem __________ usually on time.
   A. was  B. am  C. are  D. is

5. I __________ go to work yesterday.
   A. didn’t  B. can’t  C. don’t  D. wasn’t

6. The apple is __________ than the orange.
   A. sweet  B. sweeter  C. sweetest  D. the sweetest

7. When I __________ on the telephone, the doorbell rang.
   A. talked  B. have talked  C. talking  D. was talking

8. Speaker A: “Who wants to be the leader?”
   Speaker B: “Ahmed __________”.
   A. do  B. is  C. does  D. was

9. There __________ a celebration next week.
   A. be  B. is going to  C. will  D. will be

10. The woman __________ lives next door is from Turkey.
    A. who  B. which  C. whom  D. what

11. The teacher said to keep writing __________ the end of the exam.
    A. until  B. by  C. from  D. since

12. If we can get a seat on the airplane, we __________ .
    A. go  B. will go  C. have gone  D. had gone

13. Please talk __________ because the baby is asleep.
    A. quiet  B. quietest  C. the quietest  D. quietly

14. Would you like __________ of coffee?
    A. cup  B. a cup  C. the cup  D. any cup
15. Nawal __________ at the Al-Ahli bank for five years.
   A. will be working   B. would be working   C. have been working   D. has been working

16. Many books have __________ from the library.
   A. stole   B. stolen   C. been stolen   D. been stealing

17. Khalid has been waiting for his money __________ August.
   A. from   B. since   C. in   D. on

18. They __________ buy anything new for the coming holiday.
   A. won’t   B. isn’t   C. haven’t   D. aren’t

   A. writing   B. going to write   C. goes to write   D. is going to write

20. My friend asked if he __________ see me tonight.
   A. ought   B. could   C. able to   D. am able

21. Mona won first prize in the contest. She __________ be very happy!
   A. must   B. might   C. have to   D. going to

22. In the future the sea will __________ as the most important source of food.
   A. use   B. used   C. be used   D. be using

23. Speaker A: “Are you going to work right now?”
   Speaker B: “Yes, I __________.”
   A. go   B. am   C. going   D. are

24. The books __________ by the fire.
   A. have destroyed   B. had destroyed   C. were destroyed   D. were destroying

25. You have only __________ time left to finish your test.
   A. a little   B. much   C. a few   D. many

26. Every day Aisha __________ to school at the same time.
   A. go   B. goes   C. is going   D. has gone

27. The last question on the exam was __________ of all.
   A. difficult   B. more difficult   C. most difficult   D. the most difficult

28. They asked me his name after he __________.
   A. is leaving   B. had left   C. was leaving   D. has left

29. I wish you would stop __________ the door open.
   A. leave   B. left   C. leaves   D. leaving
30. I __________ to Tunisia if I had enough money.
   A. travel     B. am traveling     C. traveled     D. would travel

31. Jassim found out that he __________ have to pay for everything.
   A. would     B. ought to     C. going to     D. are going to

32. I __________ to find my keys all day.
   A. will be trying     B. might try     C. have been trying     D. have been tried

33. She isn’t __________ today.
   A. drive     B. drives     C. drove     D. driving

34. We __________ a good movie last night.
   A. saw     B. were seeing     C. are seen     D. have seen

35. You should __________ breakfast this morning. That’s why you’re hungry now.
   A. eat     B. ate     C. to eat     D. have eaten
Part II: Vocabulary

36. During the storm, the loud __________ scared me.
   A. lightning    B. fog       C. thunder       D. sunshine

37. You can see many plants and animals in a __________ park.
   A. nature       B. scenery   C. materials     D. remains

38. Eman wanted an __________ car because she didn’t have much money.
   A. unsafe       B. inexpensive C. unpopular     D. incomplete

39. To get that information, you must __________ in an atlas.
   A. hand it in   B. write it down C. do it over    D. look it up

40. The family is planning a birthday __________ for their youngest daughter.
   A. lecture      B. notice    C. interview   D. party

41. My __________ is my aunt’s child.
   A. uncle        B. brother   C. cousin      D. aunt

42. When Khalid gave the wrong answer in class, he felt __________.
   A. embarrassed B. depressed C. comfortable D. fantastic

43. Some people worry that their food might __________ unhealthy chemicals.
   A. contain      B. memorize  C. gather       D. receive

44. Food is a __________ in life. Everyone must have it.
   A. possibility  B. similarity C. ability      D. necessity

45. If we want something very much but don’t get it, we feel __________.
   A. delighted    B. charming  C. impolite    D. disappointed

46. Children look to their __________ for food, shelter, clothes, love, etc.
   A. armies       B. nations   C. parents     D. societies

47. I have two credit card applications. I must __________ them out and return them soon.
   A. cross        B. pick      C. throw       D. fill

48. When I asked the stranger for directions, I got no __________.
   A. decision     B. reply     C. repetition  D. supply

49. Mariam is very __________. She always remembers to call her mother.
   A. aggressive   B. reliable  C. insincere   D. creative

50. Children should not be allowed to swim at the __________ end of the pool.
   A. wide         B. high      C. long        D. deep
51. A car ________ on the Fourth Ring Road and caused a traffic jam.
   A. multiplied  B. overheated  C. spread  D. solidified

52. I was so ________ by that book that I fell asleep.
   A. frightened  B. interested  C. bored  D. excited

53. Some people ________ meditation a good way to relieve stress.
   A. guarantee  B. determine  C. influence  D. consider

54. Because of the ________ of the Sultan Center, it’s usually hard to find parking.
   A. equality  B. popularity  C. safety  D. humanity

55. The shop owners wanted to ________ their old shop by remodeling the exterior.
   A. supervise  B. prevent  C. modernize  D. destroy

56. Every summer heavy rainfall causes ________ in parts of Asia.
   A. floods  B. challenges  C. droughts  D. battles

57. The ________ of oil production requires modern technology.
   A. effect  B. process  C. device  D. surface

58. Abdullah was given an award for his outstanding academic achievement. He is an ________
   student.
   A. exceptional  B. economical  C. average  D. allergic

59. If you attend all your classes and study hard, you should feel ________ about passing your exam.
   A. emotional  B. glamorous  C. confident  D. fascinated

60. Sarah is very _________. Not only can she play the piano but she can sing beautifully.
   A. energetic  B. favorite  C. sincere  D. talented

61. I could see no ________ in attending the lecture so I didn’t go.
   A. benefit  B. opinion  C. advice  D. statement

62. There is no ________ to caring for the earth. It’s the only place we can live.
   A. alternative  B. suspense  C. evidence  D. situation

63. Many students experience ________ before an exam.
   A. madness  B. cruelty  C. anxiety  D. sadness

64. A period of one hundred years is called a ________.
   A. century  B. civilization  C. decade  D. deadline

65. The ________ sky made me buy an umbrella.
   A. humid  B. chilly  C. windy  D. overcast
66. The computer is a modern means of __________.
   A. anticipation       B. comprehension       C. communication       D. obligation

67. To be very good at sports, an athlete must __________ every day.
   A. avoid               B. discuss               C. practice               D. survive

68. An __________ is someone who writes books.
   A. actor               B. actress               C. anchor               D. author

69. That man is a drifter. He has no __________ address.
   A. permanent           B. obvious           C. alternate           D. temporary

70. Airports are __________ places, because we usually don’t know anyone there.
   A. rational           B. impersonal           C. seasonal           D. liberal
Part III: Reading Comprehension

It is only a shiny, yellowish metal, but it is one of the most valuable metals on earth. Since the beginning of time, men have looked for this extremely valuable item, gold.

Gold is soft and easy to form into different objects. If it gets wet, it does not rust like iron or other metals. Acids do not change it. One important reason that gold is so valuable is that it is scarce.

Due to its softness, gold must be combined with other metals to harden it and give it strength. By hardening gold, people can then make coins and jewelry with it. Metals commonly mixed with gold are nickel, platinum and copper. Gold jewelry bears a number and the letter $K$. The $K$ stands for karat, which is a measure of the amount of pure gold in the jewelry. Pure gold is 24K. Therefore, a necklace which is 14K is fourteen parts gold and ten parts other metal.

Many countries utilize gold for certain coins, but this practice is not as common now as it once was. The United States, for instance, stopped making gold coins in 1933.

71. A good title for this reading passage is
A. Jewelry and Coins
B. A Valuable Metal
C. Looking for Gold
D. Metals Mixed with Gold

72. The word scarce in line 5 means
A. not common
B. like other metals
C. easy to find
D. not shiny

73. If a ring is marked 12k, then the percentage of gold in it is
A. 12
B. 36
C. 50
D. 75

74. Gold coins were made in the United States until
A. 1910
B. 1924
C. 1933
D. 1950

75. Gold is often mixed with other metals to make it
A. heavier
B. shinier
C. stronger
D. softer
The Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean in the world. Only the Pacific and the Atlantic are larger. More than one-fifth of all the world’s water supply is in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean touches four different continents. To the south is Antarctica and to the east is Australia. Africa lies to the west and Asia lies to the north. There are several important islands in the Indian Ocean. These include Madagascar, the largest one, which in near Africa, and Sri Lanka, which is near India. There is also a group of islands called Seychelles near the African coast.

The Indian Ocean is extremely important to the countries in Southeast Asia. Strong winds from the Indian Ocean bring warm weather and heavy rains which are necessary for growing food.

76. A good title for this reading selection is
   A. The Indian Ocean
   B. An Interesting Continent
   C. Important Islands
   D. Warm Weather from an Ocean

77. The word supply in line 2 means
   A. liquid or wet
   B. amount or quantity
   C. big or large
   D. clean or clear

78. We may conclude that
   A. India is larger than Antarctica
   B. Madagascar is larger than Sri Lanka
   C. The Indian Ocean is larger than the Atlantic Ocean
   D. Sri Lanka is larger than the Seychelles

79. Sri Lanka lies near
   A. Madagascar
   B. Africa
   C. India
   D. Australia

80. Of all the oceans in the world, the Indian Ocean contains more than
   A. 5 percent of the world’s water
   B. 20 percent of the world’s water
   C. 50 percent of the world’s water
   D. 60 percent of the world’s water
Bad weather comes in many different forms. One kind of bad weather is the tornado. It is one of the most destructive of all the storms that we have on the earth.

A tornado is a long cloud which comes down from the sky. It is shaped like a funnel and consists of wind which whirls around and around extremely fast. In fact, the wind can reach a speed of more than nine hundred kilometers per hour. Weather scientists are unable to know exactly when a tornado will occur. Fortunately, the tornado is not usually very big and it does not last long.

There are about two hundred tornadoes annually in the United States, but in some years there are many more. Tornadoes that occur over water are called waterspouts.

81. A good title for this selection is
   A. Bad Weather
   B. Dangerous Weather
   C. The Tornado
   D. Weather Scientists

82. The world annually in line 7 means
   A. in one year
   B. very dangerous
   C. in a fast way
   D. in a slow way

83. The author suggests that one good thing about a tornado is that it
   A. does not last long
   B. whirls around fast
   C. does not cause much destruction
   D. moves slowly

84. Tornadoes over water are called
   A. water tornadoes
   B. water funnels
   C. waterspouts
   D. water sports

85. The number of tornadoes in the United States in one year is about
   A. one hundred
   B. two hundred
   C. five hundred
   D. nine hundred
Today we use pens all the time without thinking too much about them. However, there was a time when writing was quite difficult because such instruments did not exist.

From the eighth to the eighteenth century, people wrote with quills. A quill is a bird feather. Most quills were strong goose or swan feathers.

In the 1700s, metal pens were invented. These pens had a metal point, called a nib, which was connected to a wooden holder. Like quills, metal pens had to be dipped in ink quite often in order to write.

The fountain pen, which can be refilled, was invented in 1884 by I. E. Waterman. A fountain pen has a supply of ink in it and permanent steel point. Ink constantly flows to the points so it is unnecessary for the writer to stop writing every few words to dip the pen. This made writing more enjoyable. The ballpoint pens used today were first sold in 1946. They have their own supply of ink inside. However, the ink is somewhat thicker and oilier than regular ink. This pen has a small ball that turns when the pen is moved across a sheet of paper.

86. A good title for this reading passage is
   A. The History of Pens
   B. About Pens and Pencils
   C. Ink and Letters
   D. Ballpoint Pens

87. The word flows in line 9 means
   A. writes
   B. moves
   C. costs
   D. stops

88. The author suggests that metal pens were more similar to
   A. quills
   B. wooden pens
   C. fountain pens
   D. ballpoint pens

89. The first ballpoint pen was sold in
   A. the 1700s
   B. 1946
   C. 1884
   D. 1990

90. A feather writing instrument is a
   A. ballpoint pen
   B. fountain pen
   C. metal pen
   D. quill