

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

1. Only by studying twelve hours a day _____ able to pass his exams.
 - a) he was
 - b) he is
 - c) will he
 - d) was he

2. There are lots of artifacts in the museum, most of _____ date from prehistoric times.
 - a) whom
 - b) them
 - c) these
 - d) which

3. "Can I smoke in here?"
"I'd rather you _____."
 - a) don't
 - b) won't
 - c) didn't
 - d) can't

4. If you want your son to do better on his exams, I suggest he _____ harder.
 - a) study
 - b) studies
 - c) will study
 - d) must study

5. _____ Mrs. Smith finish her meeting by 6 o'clock, I will tell her to call you.
 - a) Might
 - b) Could
 - c) Would
 - d) Should

6. _____ a background in marketing, James managed to get hired as a high ranking executive in the company.
 - a) Having lacked
 - b) Lacking
 - c) Though lacking
 - d) Because he lacked

7. "Did the lifeguard really rescue your daughter?"
"Yes, _____, she would have drowned."
 - a) If only for him
 - b) If he hadn't been

- c) If it hadn't been for his
- d) But for him

8. Since I had to be at work at 7a.m. every morning, I _____ to waking up early.

- a) used
- b) was used
- c) am used
- d) get used

9. "If it is necessary, can you stay and work overtime?"

"Sure, _____."

- a) if need be
- b) if is needed
- c) if be needed
- d) if needed be

10. I'll call you the moment I _____ something new.

- a) will hear
- b) am hearing
- c) hear
- d) would hear

11. It's high time _____ home.

- a) we went
- b) we go
- c) we will go
- d) to go

12. He dreamed of leaving his country _____ to study at one of the best universities in England.

- a) so that
- b) with a view
- c) so as
- d) for the purpose

13. The members of the board have had trouble _____ the president of the urgency of the matter.

- a) convincing
- b) to convince
- c) convince
- d) which convinced

14. The politician was making up facts as he went _____ at the press conference.

- a) along
- b) down
- c) into

d) through

15. "I've never been to Nebraska!"

"_____."

- a) Neither do I
- b) I don't either
- c) I haven't too
- d) Nor have I

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

1. I can't make out what you have written! Your handwriting is _____!

- a) atrocious
- b) pugnacious
- c) voracious
- d) ferocious

2. The oil left an _____ stain on the carpet.

- a) illegible
- b) inedible
- c) indelible
- d) illegitimate

3. It's probably a good idea to refrigerate those items as they are _____.

- a) permeable
- b) volatile
- c) variegated
- d) perishable

4. She bought that wonderful carpet for a _____ sum at a bazaar in the Middle East.

- a) sustainable
- b) frivolous
- c) trite
- d) trifling

5. The two nations cut off diplomatic ties and many people fear that war is _____.

- a) eminent
- b) imminent
- c) prominent
- d) adjacent

6. He's never been to Hawaii, he's just _____!

- a) twisting your arm
- b) putting his foot in his mouth

- c) pulling your leg
- d) putting his foot down

7. Nothing you say can affect him. He is _____ to all criticism.

- a) impervious
- b) impeccable
- c) infallible
- d) impudent

8. The police raided the apartment and _____ many valuable pieces of art.

- a) abolished
- b) revoked
- c) confiscated
- d) repealed

9. He _____ his success to hard work.

- a) succumbed
- b) ascribed
- c) upheld
- d) pledged

10. Due to the flood, rescue workers had to _____ deep water to reach the shivering survivors.

- a) wade through
- b) glide across
- c) grind through
- d) drag through

11. The yacht mast _____ in the gale and fell into the sea.

- a) ruptured
- b) fragmented
- c) stunted
- d) snapped

12. Organizers of a suspected coup have been _____ from the country.

- a) emigrated
- b) annexed
- c) suspended
- d) banished

13. A federal government spokeswoman _____ enquiries on a number of proposed changes in foreign policy.

- a) rebuked
- b) withdrew
- c) subdued
- d) rebuffed

14. Tension was _____ between the two sets of fans before they clashed at the stadium.

- a) glowing
- b) shimmering
- c) simmering
- d) heating

15. His _____ mother allowed him to get away with anything.

- a) indulgent
- b) scrupulous
- c) prolific
- d) affluent

READING (1)

Read the passage, then answer the questions following it according to the information given in the passage.

The idea that a car could run on something other than gasoline and burn cleaner fuel as well is not new. Because fossil fuels are disappearing rapidly on the planet, the automotive industry is naturally scrambling to address the transportation energy problem.

The use of hydrogen for automobiles is one of the options that has taken front stage. First, this gas is the simplest element in existence and most common fuel available, as well as being the cheapest. In addition, it contains three times as much energy as natural gas. And when it is used for power, plain water vapor is the 'exhaust'. At first sight, this does not seem like the ideal alternative to fossil fuels. But a variety of challenges face engineers and researchers.

First, the preparation of hydrogen for use as automobile fuel requires either cooling it to absolute zero or keeping it at room temperature at extremely high pressure. Both methods, however, require large tanks that take up precious space in the car's trunk. Another problem is that most of the hydrogen currently produced in the U.S. is created using fossil fuels – substances that are proven to pollute the atmosphere. Therefore, some kind of cleaner process of production is necessary. The creation of hydrogen stations for cars, much like regular gas stations now, is also a formidable and expensive task. Of course, producing the hydrogen itself in the car would be the superlative solution, but this method is definitely still in the experimental stage.

Automobile manufacturers, however, have been able to create workable alternatives with some success. For example, Toyota has come out with the Prius, a hydrogen-fueled car costing \$100,000 but with a range of only 80 miles. BMW has a limited number of hybrid cars that use both hydrogen and gasoline alternatively in a standard internal combustion engine. Finally, fuel cells which produce electrical energy from hydrogen are being tested by General Motors, Volkswagen, and BMW to power electric motors in automobiles.

1. According to the passage, hydrogen ...

- a) is definitely considered finite.
 - b) can be used in the form of water vapor.
 - c) contains three times as much energy as gasoline.
 - d) is the most economical fuel.
2. What is one problem that is not mentioned as a problem with hydrogen use?
- a) The need for bulky tanks.
 - b) Large-scale transportation of hydrogen to stations.
 - c) The necessary infrastructure needed to supply cars.
 - d) Making the hydrogen cold enough to use.
3. What is suggested to be the ultimate answer to the provision of hydrogen for fuel in a car?
- a) The production of hydrogen in the car during operation.
 - b) The use of pressurized tanks at room temperature.
 - c) The production of hydrogen in stations.
 - d) The use of unpressurized tanks at room temperature.
4. What does the author generally imply in this passage about the use of hydrogen as fuel?
- a) Hydrogen is the only solution to the energy problem.
 - b) Engineers are not doing enough to make hydrogen a feasible solution.
 - c) Hydrogen can be overlooked as an energy source.
 - d) Widespread use of hydrogen in cars is on the horizon.
5. Car makers are apparently ...
- a) failing in their efforts to meet the challenge.
 - b) planning to produce hydrogen cars immediately.
 - c) ignoring the possible benefits of fossil fuels.
 - d) making headway.

READING (2)

Read the passage, then answer the questions following it according to the information given in the passage.

A degree of cognitive development continues to occur after adolescence. It is known as post-formal operational thought and is considered to be a higher level of thinking than that applied at any other phase of cognitive development .

It is non-absolute, meaning that a multiple framework is applied when dealing with an ill-defined problem. Adults recognize that situations and intervening situational factors vary, and that as a result, there is relativity in the applicability of a solution. Furthermore, adults are not only clearly conscious of the fact that knowledge is subjective and confined within the application of their own logic, but also that emotions play a role in how they perceive a particular problem or situation.

Adult thought processes are thus characterized by a degree of flexibility in that adults know that there are various ways of dealing with a particular problem depending

on what frame of reference is being utilized. This relativistic style results in adults being aware of the fact that truth is ephemeral and that it is never-ending. Application of this relativistic style results in one becoming a cynical, non-believer, with no firm convictions. This is overcome through the application of a more advanced cognitive style known as the dialectical style.

Dialectical thinkers view a situation/problem not only as a whole but as consisting of various components. They also tend to view a situation/problem from various vantage points and are thus in a position to appreciate the advantages of each frame of reference being applied. They thus come up with a workable solution by combining various aspects of different viewpoints. This synthesis of ideas leaves them feeling confident that they have made the right choice and they are thus able to come up with a definite course of action. Unfortunately, this gradual move to dialectical thinking is not irreversible because as people grow older they tend to revert to a degree of egocentrism. It, thus, once again becomes increasingly arduous for them to embrace alternative frames of reference.

6. What is characteristic of a relativistic style?
 - a) It is reversible as people grow older.
 - b) A degree of flexibility that leads to a single course of action.
 - c) Realization that truth is transient.
 - d) Realization that truth is indeterminable and permanent.
7. What is characteristic of dialectical thinkers?
 - a) They realize that truth is evanescent and indeterminable.
 - b) They are cynical and fickle.
 - c) They utilize a cognitive skill which is deemed less sophisticated.
 - d) They come up with a feasible resolution to a problem by integrating perspectives.
8. Dialectical thinking helps deal with ...
 - a) the skepticism and uncertainty that arise from the use of relativistic thinking.
 - b) the egocentrism that arises from old age.
 - c) the emotional turmoil and confusion one experiences upon realizing that truth is non-negotiable.
 - d) the emotions that affect the way we perceive a specific situation.
9. As people grow older, ...
 - a) they are apt to become more open-minded and empathetic.
 - b) they are apt to become more self-centered and are reluctant to espouse different perspectives.
 - c) they apply dialectical thinking and are therefore always ready to embrace alternative points of view.
 - d) they gradually begin to realize that truth is not necessarily ephemeral.
10. From the information given in the text, what conclusion do we come to?
 - a) Adults acquire no more cognitive skills than adolescents do.

- b) It is cognitive maturation that allows for one to utilize relativistic and dialectical thinking.
- c) Flexibility in advanced mental processes refers to a person's capacity to store ambiguous information.
- d) Adults acquire their sophisticated mental skills from evolutionary processes of development.

CLOSE TEST

Read the passage, then select the word that fills the blank in both meaning and grammar.

In 1908 an asteroid termed the "Tunguska object" smashed (1) _____ northern Siberia with the strength of a fifteen-megaton nuclear bomb. Fortunately, it destroyed only sixty-million trees – not people. In light of such events, scientists have become far (2) _____ vigilant than they once were in their study of asteroids and comets. Surveys (3) _____ that there are approximately 1,100 known objects in space that are at least one kilometer (4) _____, large enough to destroy entire cities. Larger bodies exist that could destroy the entire earth as well. NASA's "Spaceguard Survey" has found eight hundred fairly large objects (5) _____, 103 of them on an impact risk list.

However, lately the International Astronomical Union has (6) _____ this effort by setting up a task force to unify the (7) _____ of astronomers around the world to detect other bodies on a collision (8) _____ with earth. In Hawaii, for example, the Pan-Stars program will train four digital cameras on the skies to detect possible dangers of this sort. Developers of this task force hope to (9) _____ a permanent warning system for collisions similar (10) _____ what is now in place to forewarn populations of tsunamis on earth.

1.	a. into	b. on	c. with	d. at
2.	a. less	b. newly	c. more	d. broadly
3.	a. present	b. exhibit	c. show	d. express
4.	a. across	b. along	c. over	d. through
5.	a. still	b. even	c. already	d. yet
6.	a. boosted	b. forced	c. distracted	d. restored
7.	a. pains	b. application	c. energy	d. efforts
8.	a. road	b. course	c. journey	d. direction
9.	a. confirm	b. establish	c. prove	d. conclude
10.	a. with	b. in	c. to	d. of

