English (50min.)

Ⅰ Rules of Examination

1. Do not leave the room without the proctor's permission.
2. Do not take this question booklet out of the room.

Ⅱ Instructions for the Question Booklet

1. Do not open this question booklet until instructed.
2. After being instructed, write your name and examination registration number in the space provided below, as printed on your examination voucher.

Ⅲ Instructions for the Answer Sheet

1. You must mark your answer on the answer sheet with an HB pencil.
2. Carefully read the instructions on the answer sheet, too.

Examination registration number	
Name	

Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. Sarah's father ------- of her dropping out of college.

   (A) refused (B) didn't allow (C) didn't forgive (D) disapproved

2. Hearing her tell the truth ------- me reconsider my decision.

   (A) made (B) is made (C) for making (D) to make

3. I ------- Sara my favorite book last week. She promised to return it this weekend.

   (A) owed (B) rented (C) lent (D) borrowed

4. Issues ------- lack of communication, yet they were quickly resolved.

   (A) arose (B) arose from (C) raised from (D) were rising

5. The new smartphone model is almost ------- to the one I bought last year.

   (A) close (B) identical (C) together (D) the same

6. Before he moved abroad, he ------- up most of his belongings.

   (A) had given (B) was given (C) giving (D) gives

7. ------- she accepted the offer without hesitation?

   (A) Why do you think (B) What do you know

   (C) Why you think (D) What you know

8. Walk through the desert under the sun, ------- you may encounter a mirage.

   (A) and (B) or (C) which (D) thus

9. -------, getting a promotion entails more responsibilities.

   (A) To simply put (B) Simply put (C) To put simply (D) Put it simply

10. The team members take ------- cleaning their workspace.

    (A) hold (B) action (C) chances (D) turns

11. He was ------- all morning by the construction noise.

    (A) keeping to awake (B) keep awake

    (C) kept awake (D) kept to awake

12. He couldn't understand ------- they were planning.

(A) what was it (B) what was that (C) was it that (D) what it was that

13. Employees often object ------- how to perform their tasks.

(A) to being told (B) to be told (C) to tell (D) to telling

14. The CEO confessed there ------- more transparency in the company's financial dealings before the scandal erupted in the media.

(A) must be (B) could have been (C) can have been (D) could be

15. Determine ------- fraction of your budget is used for rent.

(A) how (B) where (C) when (D) what

In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

16. Let me (A)to begin (B)with a common error (C)that many (D)make.

17. (A)In conjunction with our brains, our hands (B)too evolved partly in (C)response technology, specifically the (D)benefits of creating and utilizing hunting tools, needles and cooking gear.

18. Déjà vu has (A)likely been (B)around from the time (C)our ancestors acquired (D)to modern minds.

19. At the supermarket we fill our cart (A)with things (B)in exchange for money, (C)that the seller later exchanges for (D)other things.

20. All babies are born naked, but (A)soon after some (B)dress expensive clothes (C)bought at the best boutiques, while the majority (D)wear rags.

21. (A)Even with this (B)seemingly crippling deficit in brainpower, bees perform (C)that seems to be very (D)complicated feats of memory and communication.

22. (A)As we developed the (B)means to (C)bring up food, human society changed (D)drastically.

23. Hunting, fishing, (A)and the harvesting of naturally (B)occurred fruit and vegetables (C)could never (D)yield a surplus.

24. Some (A)dream the day when they (B)might be able to (C)head to school (D)without holes in their shoes.

25. These advancements, (A)in turn, shaped future evolutionary processes, (B)enabling human beings to adapt more (C)successful to their (D)shifting environments.

26. I (A)bet not one teacher (B)at your school (C)dared to (D)rise that question.

27. Potatoes had an (A)especially big (B)impact in Ireland, (C)which they became popular (D)among poor subsistence farmers.

28. As (A)far as the crystal doesn't get (B)so hot that the atoms vibrate (C)too vigorously and separate from each other, the atoms in a crystal will stay locked (D)to each other.

29. The genetics of (A)the ability to produce the odor, or to be (B)sensible to it, (C)are as murky (D)as the chemistry.

30. (A)Once its existence (B)was acknowledged by psychologists and psychiatrists, it became (C)clearly that interest in déjà vu was (D)deep and widespread.

31. (A)From a young age you seemed (B)to aware of the fact, (C)even though it was not part of your (D)everyday life.

32. Sparrows are (A)too common to be adored, but I think our disdain is also (B)prompted by the fact (C)that sparrows remind us (D)the least admirable aspects of ourselves.

33. The school we send (A)you to isn't (B)attended by children (C)condemned to lives of deprivation or (D)violent.

34. (A)No common (B)food is taken more (C)granted than (D)honey.

35. A few pairs of exotic species (A)were brought in, and (B)in less than a decade people were (C)scrambling for ways to kill (D)off them.

36. Asparagusic acid is a compound (A)that is (B)fatal to nematode worms and (C)may protect the plant against (D)it.

37. They agree (A)on some strategies for (B)stay as dry as (C)possible if you're (D)forced to walk in the rain.

38. (A)Little islands of negative and positive electrical charge (B)is left (C)isolated on (D)separating fragments of the crystal.

39. (A)Obvious, we've had markets (B)since we were living up in the trees, (C)since before we developed the capacity (D)to grow food.

40. They were (A)imported in the 1850s, in the naive (B)believe that they (C)would combat inchworm and cankerworm (D)infestations in the eastern United States.

In this section you will read two passages, each followed by questions 41-50 and 51-60 about the passages. For these questions, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

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41. The underlined phrase “starting to go” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) becoming less reliable
(B) ideal for walking
(C) unable to stay still
(D) recovering from a setback

42. Which was the job the tortoise got?
(A) walking around the neighborhood with the author’s mother
(B) being the author’s mother’s new companion
(C) introducing the author’s mother to new people
(D) eating grass to keep the garden tidy

43. The underlined sentence in lines 7 to 9 implies that
(A) Miss Dinnerman appreciated the aesthetic value of the flowers in her pen.
(B) Miss Dinnerman was indifferent to the flowers.
(C) Miss Dinnerman was scared of the flowers, seeing them as a threat.
(D) Miss Dinnerman ate the flowers.

44. The underlined word “cushy” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) enclosed
(B) comfortable
(C) dangerous
(D) temporary

45. What kind of image is the author trying to convey with the underlined phrase in lines 14 to 15?
(A) the image of deliberately planned behavior
(B) the image of unplanned, unstructured behavior
(C) the image of proficient athletic behavior
(D) the image of clumsy, impractical behavior

46. Why did the author behave in such a manner described in the underlined sentence in lines 21 to 23?

(A) To prove that Miss Dinnerman does not specifically respond to human interaction, indicating its primitive nature.

(B) To show that Miss Dinnerman could be trained to respond to loud noises and gestures.

(C) To demonstrate his own ability to communicate effectively with Miss Dinnerman.

(D) To show that Miss Dinnerman had a preference for quiet and calm environments.

47. What did the author's mother mean by the underlined sentence in lines 23 to 24?

(A) The author should treat Miss Dinnerman as part of the family, just like his children.

(B) Children are more intelligent than tortoises.

(C) Lack of response doesn't necessarily mean an absence of intelligence.

(D) Miss Dinnerman is like a real child to the author's mother.

48. The underlined word "anthropomorphizing" in line 29 is closest in meaning to

(A) training animals to perform human tasks

(B) misunderstanding animal behavior

(C) attributing human traits to animals

(D) studying animal psychology

49. Why does the author refer to the lowly fruit fly in the passage?

(A) To argue that fruit flies possess a level of consciousness similar to that of humans.

(B) To suggest that mating rituals of fruit flies are an example of learned behavior rather than instinct.

(C) To illustrate that even simple organisms exhibit behaviors that can mistakenly be interpreted as having humanlike intentionality.

(D) To compare the intelligence of fruit flies with that of pets and other animals.

50. What does the underlined sentence in lines 37 to 39 suggest about fruit flies?

(A) Scientists have developed a chemical that makes fruit flies worry about their relationships.

(B) Applying a specific chemical to fruit flies can enhance their intelligence and decision-making abilities.

(C) The sexual orientation of fruit flies is a permanent trait that cannot be altered by external factors.

(D) A chemical can alter the sexual behavior of male fruit flies, changing their preference from females to males.

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51. The underlined phrase “blurted out” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
    (A) whispered quietly
    (B) spoke rapidly
    (C) said unexpectedly
    (D) announced loudly

52. The underlined phrase “verbal tic” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
    (A) formal speech
    (B) involuntary utterance
    (C) dialect
    (D) eloquent expression

53. The underlined phrase “theoretical situation” in line 17 is closest in meaning to
    (A) hypothetical scenario
    (B) past experience
    (C) current event
    (D) future possibility

54. The underlined word “marked” in line 34 is closest in meaning to
    (A) slight
    (B) noticeable
    (C) unimportant
    (D) decreasing

55. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true?

(A) More than half of the British never apologize for bumping into others.

(B) The word “sorry” is rarely used in the United Kingdom as a form of politeness.

(C) It’s indicated that the British frequently apologize for actions they haven’t committed rather than for their own mistakes.

(D) The average British person says “sorry” fewer than five times a day according to a recent survey.

56. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?

(A) The British apologize less frequently than Americans, according to a recent YouGov poll.

(B) Canadians are known to apologize even more than the British.

(C) Theories suggest British and Canadian people are less apologetic than those in other cultures.

(D) Gathering accurate data on how often people from different cultures apologize is challenging.

57. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?

(A) Nearly all Americans would apologize for interrupting someone, showing a higher rate than the British.

(B) The survey indicates a high level of apology similarity between British and American people when interrupting someone.

(C) Americans are more likely to apologize for being late to a meeting than the British.

(D) Most British and American people have a similar tendency to apologize for correcting someone’s mistake.

58. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?

(A) Fox’s book disproves the theory that British people are more apologetic than those from other countries.

(B) Most people are fully aware and intentional when they say “sorry” after being bumped into.

(C) In real-life situations, 24% of all Americans apologize when they are the ones causing the clumsiness.

(D) According to Fox, the Japanese are the only nationality that rivals the English in the frequency of apologizing.

59. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about the word “sorry”?

(A) The word “sorry” originally comes from Latin, meaning “happy”.

(B) “Sorry” has its roots in Old English, signifying a deep sense of grief or distress.

(C) Linguists believe that the word “sorry” has lost all its original meaning due to overuse.

(D) In modern usage, “sorry” never functions as a way to express empathy for situations beyond one’s control.

60. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true?

(A) Edwin Battistella dismisses the idea that the British use “sorry” more frequently than other cultures.

(B) British people’s frequent use of “sorry” indicates a higher level of remorse compared to other cultures.

(C) The term “sorry” can be employed in Britain to express empathy rather than actual apology.

(D) “Sorry” is used identically across all English-speaking countries, with no variation in meaning or frequency.

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