

SECTION 1: ENGLISH STRUCTURE (30 points)

Directions: In this part, each question consists of an incomplete sentence and four words or phrases. Choose that one word or phrase that best completes the sentence according to standard written English. Mark your choice in your answer sheet.

1. **Mr. Johnson a new car two days ago.**
 - a. has got
 - b. got
 - c. gotten
 - d. has gotten

2. **My friends and I , but we don't anymore.**
 - a. used to smoke
 - b. are used to smoking
 - c. used to smoking
 - d. use to smoke

3. **It in my country because the climate is cold.**
 - a. is snowing a lot
 - b. snows a lot
 - c. has snowed much
 - d. snows much

4. **While the Smiths at a party yesterday, a burglar broke into the house.**
 - a. was playing bridge
 - b. played bridge
 - c. had played
 - d. were playing bridge

5. **John to the movies every night the last two weeks.**
 - a. was going
 - b. went
 - c. had been going
 - d. had gone

6. **When Jennifer to the party she'll have a great time.**
 - a. shall go
 - b. is going to do
 - c. goes
 - d. will be gone

7. I the book that you gave me.
- had already read
 - read already
 - was already read
 - already have read
8. She plays the flute an expert.
- just as
 - same as
 - as
 - like
9. This is a photograph when she was five.
- of Mary's
 - on Mary
 - on Mary's
 - of Mary
10. If you want to go to the mall, and you don't have a car, take
- mine's
 - mine
 - the mine
 - my
11. I like flying sailing.
- a lot better than
 - much more than
 - very more than
 - much better than
12. Jim tried smoking.
- stopping
 - stop
 - to stop
 - to stopping
13. If the scandal the President would not have stepped down from his office.
- was not occurring
 - had not occurred
 - did not occur
 - would not occur

- 14. Peter all the beer yesterday.**
- should not drink
 - should not have drunk
 - must not drink
 - must not be drinking
- 15. I couldn't decide whether to leave or**
- stay just in case
 - staying just in case
 - I might stay just in case
 - stayed just in case
- 16. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree**
- I will have been hired by the University
 - the University will give me hiring
 - the University will have hired me
 - I will be hired by the University
- 17. You don't mind you by your first name, do you?**
- my calling
 - that I call
 - for calling
 - that I should call
- 18. If I you, I wouldn't do that.**
- will be
 - were
 - had been
 - am
- 19. Jack will not be to get a driver's license this year.**
- much old
 - old enough
 - enough old
 - as old as
- 20. Martha Graham, has run her own dance company for half a century.**
- great modern choreographer
 - one of the great modern choreographers
 - the greater modern choreographer
 - one great modern choreographer

- 21. I often wish I my wife.**
- a. had never met
 - b. didn't ever meet
 - c. were not met with
 - d. hadn't been meeting
- 22. All players practiced for several months before the game.**
- a. much
 - b. hard
 - c. strongly
 - d. hardly
- 23. The police said he arrested many times before.**
- a. was
 - b. had been
 - c. was being
 - d. would be
- 24. I was pleased when you asked me.**
- a. to do that for you
 - b. from doing that for you
 - c. to have been helping
 - d. have been helped by you
- 25. You so fast, or you'll fall and get hurt.**
- a. had better not run
 - b. had better to run
 - c. shouldn't have to run
 - d. will not run
- 26. The University of Georgia, in 1785, was the first state-supported university in the United States.**
- a. founded
 - b. found
 - c. finded
 - d. founding
- 27. This phenomenon in many countries.**
- a. have been observed
 - b. has been observed
 - c. was being observed
 - d. had been observing

28. The man you see over there is a spy.

- a. which
- b. whom
- c. who
- d. where

29. She stated she the accident until she read the papers.

- a. didn't hear
- b. hadn't heard about
- c. didn't hear about
- d. was not hearing

30. I have never seen people at a party.

- a. so much
- b. this much
- c. this many
- d. as much

**SECTION 2: VOCABULARY (15 points) and
READING COMPREHENSION (22 points)**

A. VOCABULARY

Directions: In each sentence, a word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. You are to choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence, as well as its grammatical accuracy, if it were substituted for the underlined word.

1. Credit cards will expire after a certain date.

- a. be damaged
- b. be re-examined
- c. be lost
- d. be canceled

2. Jim shocked the whole party by performing like a real virtuoso.

- a. looking silly
- b. playing
- c. standing out
- d. arriving

3. The game started exactly at ten.

- a. substantially
- b. basically
- c. precisely
- d. virtually

4. Our guide was very knowledgeable.
- brave
 - well informed
 - smart
 - a newcomer
5. The hotel he suggested proved to be too miserable.
- turned out to be
 - turned up
 - came out to be
 - came to be
6. I recommend you study harder.
- reprimand
 - strongly intend
 - strongly suggest
 - admonish
7. The initial offer sounded unacceptable.
- initiated
 - primary
 - first
 - prime
8. There were a number of factors that made our output decrease.
- income
 - outflow
 - production
 - outcome
9. The basketball game is scheduled for 5:00.
- supposed to be at
 - timed for
 - expected for
 - made for
10. Doctors advise their patients to give up smoking.
- stop
 - cut down
 - interrupt
 - discontinue

11. In some countries drivers are fined 100 USD for reckless driving.
- uneventful
 - unconscious
 - careless
 - aggressive
12. Leave a message and we will return your call promptly.
- eventually
 - soon
 - readily
 - nicely
13. They were hesitant to sell because they could not get a good price for their car.
- ready
 - reluctant
 - negligent
 - retrieved
14. Setting up a business involves a number of expenses.
- entails
 - precludes
 - inflicts
 - engraves
15. We were shocked by his obnoxious behaviour.
- funny
 - disgusting
 - harsh
 - silly

B. READING COMPREHENSION (22 points)

Directions: In this part you will be given different types of materials to read. You will then be asked questions that test your comprehension of the reading material. Choose your answer on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage, and mark your choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

The rapid progress of the arts in the fifteenth century bore its full fruits in the generation of the masters whose mature work fell mostly between 1500-1525. In this golden age Rafael, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and many of

lesser fame and talent raised sculpture and painting to a high state and evolved the High Renaissance style. Their work bore deep influences from ancient art, which the humanist interest in antiquity had stimulated. Earlier artists, it is true, had been impressed by the naturalism of ancient art, but they had been too much occupied with detail to appreciate or represent the ideal that came to form as the High Renaissance style. The men of the golden age, however, saw and represented the ideal perfectly.

- 1. What took place in the arts between 1400 – 1500?**
 - a. The mature works of Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michelangelo were achieved.
 - b. Artists learned to master fine detail.
 - c. The High Renaissance was near its end.
 - d. There was rapid progress in the arts
- 2. The term “High Renaissance” is mostly applicable to what time period?**
 - a. The fifteenth century
 - b. 1500-1525
 - c. The sixteenth century.
 - d. Antiquity
- 3. It can be inferred that the characteristics of ancient art that was adopted by the masters of the Renaissance was**
 - a. its technique
 - b. its antiquity
 - c. its professionalism
 - d. its humanism
- 4. The naturalist aspect of the Renaissance painters differed from that of the earlier painters in that the High Renaissance painters**
 - a. lived in a golden age
 - b. were occupied with details
 - c. could appreciate and represent details
 - d. had a perfect sense of style

Passage 2

The fact that some naturally left-handed children are forced into becoming right-handed may even result in levophobia, an irrational fear of the left. Sufferers from this rare condition find their hearts pound as if a heart attack were coming on as a result of their brains releasing adrenaline at a mere prospect of left-oriented maneuver. They refuse to stand on the left side of an

elevator, make left-hand turns when driving, sometimes even to look to the left. Psychologists believe levophobia will only disappear entirely when left-handed children – a minority in all known societies – are fully accepted.

5. What was the preceding paragraph about?

- a. Problems caused by attitudes towards right-handed children
- b. The advantages of being left-handed as a child
- c. The causes of contagious disease
- d. A description of levophobia

6. It may be inferred from the passage that

- a. Levophobia affects only children
- b. Excess adrenaline causes levophobia
- c. levophobia attacks may occur before driving
- d. levophobia causes heart attack

7. The passage suggests that levophobia sufferers

- a. are afraid of right-handed people
- b. generally refuse to eat with their left hands unless forced to
- c. may be afraid to look to their left-hand side
- d. often have to seek roundabout routes when driving

8. It is believed that levophobia will not be eradicated until

- a. certain general attitudes change
- b. left-handers are in a majority
- c. sufferers of irrational fears are dealt with by psychologists
- d. sufferers change their uncooperative ways

9. According to the passage, levophobia.

- a. may lead to a state that resembles a heart attack
- b. affects only grownups
- c. is likely to disappear soon and on its own
- d. is a physical problem

Passage 3

Goal setting has been shown to be a very effective mechanism for improving performance. However, there are a number of potential pitfalls that should be avoided if goal setting is to be effective. Setting extremely difficult goals may produce greater levels of effort, but it also increases the level of risk managers and employees are willing to take. While risk taking is a component of managing in uncertain environments, excessive risk taking clearly can be counterproductive. If goals are too difficult, they may produce unnecessary

levels of stress for employees and may reduce their acceptance of and commitment to meeting them. While challenging goals that demand high levels of performance may be inherently stressful for employees, it is important to avoid levels of stress that hamper performance. Further, if goals are too difficult, employees' goal commitment may be lowered, which likely will offset the typical benefits of setting challenging goals.

- 10. According to the passage setting very hard goals**
- is always a good idea
 - may produce harder efforts
 - is always to be avoided
 - works well with some people but not with others
- 11. The passage suggests that if goals are too hard they might**
- increase competitiveness
 - make people leave their jobs
 - decrease one's willingness to pursue them
 - create interpersonal conflicts
- 12. According to the passage**
- there is no link between stress and goal-setting
 - stress can create a heart attack
 - employees always hate difficult goals
 - levels of stress that impede performance are to be reduced
- 13. According to the passage**
- there is a link between goals and commitment
 - hard goals are typical benefits of a modern job
 - setting tough goals is a challenging task
 - managers should refrain from committing themselves to goals

Passage 4

Because trademarks are so important, they enjoy legal protection. Under trademark laws, companies can obtain the exclusive rights to a name or symbol. Often the symbol is a logo – a distinctive graphic version of the name. The script lettering used in Kellogg's brand names is a trademarked logo (the name itself is also trademarked). To protect a trademark – whether a word or visual image – a firm must register it. Registration processes vary from country to country. In the United States, registering with the Patent and Trademark Office can take 18 months. Thus, marketers start their trademark application process long before the product development so as to be sure that names they might want will be available. Research by Namebank

International found that nearly one million new business names, brand names, and trademarks, were registered during the 1980s. Just what constitutes trademark infringement can be a subtle question. Lotus Software developers of the 1-2-3 spreadsheet program used by so many businesses successfully sued to prevent a competitor from copying Lotus's on-screen appearance and command names. While acknowledging that without such imitation a firm would have trouble persuading 1-2-3 users to change to its product, the court ruled that the software known as "Twin" did indeed infringe on the Lotus trademark and patent.

- 14. The passage suggests that...**
- laws should be created to protect logos
 - trademarks are graphic symbols
 - a company cannot have more than one logo
 - a company can claim a symbol that its competitors are not allowed to use
- 15. According to the passage...**
- Kellogg is traded all over the world
 - The name Kellogg is a distinctive graphic version of that name
 - Kellogg uses a special script so as to mark its trade
 - Kellogg uses a special lettering in advertising that no other company can use
- 16. Marketers normally...**
- began product development long before the 1980s
 - try to obtain a brand name well ahead of product launching
 - apply for product development with Namebook International
 - are sure that the names they want are always available
- 17. The passage says that...**
- registering a patent can take different times in different countries
 - trademarks in the US are recorded by the government
 - c. every country must register patents and trademarks
 - a trademark is always a visual image
- 18. Namebank International is a company that...**
- is involved in banking
 - do research on brand names
 - is registered in North America
 - has millions of brand names

- 19. According to the passage...**
- Lotus is used for the purpose of trademark infringement
 - There is no difference between 1-2-3 and Twin
 - Lotus produces popular spreadsheet programs
 - Twin is a superior product
- 20. Trademark infringement...**
- is what Lotus did to the software known as Twin
 - is an issue that is difficult to resolve
 - often occurs in the software business
 - is punishable by law
- 21. The passage suggests that...**
- a court can interfere with business practices
 - courts stop companies from developing products
 - Lotus was prevented from suing the company that produced Twin
 - Competitors often copy products by Lotus

SAMPLE