

## English Proficiency Test

### I. Grammar test: (24%)

- In some countries \_\_\_\_\_ deserts.  
(A) which are (B) they are (C) there are (D) are
- In the hope of passing the examination for entering colleges, 85% of high school students \_\_\_\_\_ cram schools.  
(A) goes to (B) go to (C) is going to (D) has gone to
- Very \_\_\_\_\_ people can afford to go on vacation overseas annually.  
(A) a few (B) a little (C) few (D) little
- The workers pleaded for a wage raise; \_\_\_\_\_, the boss turned a deaf ear to their request.  
(A) additionally (B) moreover (C) besides (D) however
- \_\_\_\_\_ The doctors continued the surgery, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) they hope there will be a miracle (B) hope a miracle (C) hoping for a miracle (D) to hope a miracle
- It \_\_\_\_\_ Henry Ford invented mass production that large amounts of people were able to afford cars.  
(A) wasn't until (B) isn't until (C) hasn't been until (D) hadn't been until
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ a long period of time preparing for his job interview.  
(A) spent (B) took (C) cost (D) charged
- \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. is a good way to learn English.  
(A) Life in (B) Living (C) Living in (D) A life in
- According to the weather broadcast, a typhoon is coming soon so you \_\_\_\_\_ go sea fishing now.  
(A) mustn't (B) could not (C) might not (D) wouldn't mind
- She'd prefer it if you'd say sorry to her first, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) couldn't she (B) wouldn't she (C) shouldn't she (D) hadn't she
- My wife likes shopping between one and three in the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ most people are at home, because of the relative calm.  
(A) where (B) who (C) how (D) when
- The old man were walking through a crowd of vigorous children, his hands shaking and his feet \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) stumbling (B) stumbled (C) stumbles (D) stumble

### II. Cloze Test: (26%)

#### Part A

In America and around the globe, the abuse of drugs \_\_ (1) \_\_ rapidly increasing

recently. This unlawful practice \_\_ (2) \_\_ most commonly among teenagers and young adults looking for new ways of self-understanding, increased mental ability, or exciting new experiences. There are many type of drugs available, some much more dangerous than \_\_ (3) \_\_. Amphetamines are \_\_ (4) \_\_ which can create a violent r excited reaction in a person. Of course, most drugs are used by the medical profession. However, when a body gets used to a drug through its repeated use, more of it is needed to produce the same feeling or effect. When this happens, doctors say the person has developed a \_\_ (5) \_\_ to the drug.

13. (A) was (B) has been (C) had been (D) has  
 14. (A) are occurring (B) is occurred (C) has been occurred (D) occurs  
 15. (A) another (B) the other (C) others (D) another  
 16. (A) stimulants (B) medicine (C) food (D) goods  
 17. (A) is used to (B) used to (C) gets used to (D) getting used to  
 18. (A) transition (B) tolerance (C) persistence (D) preparation

**Part B**

The unemployment rate has been high in the past few years among local college graduates. Causing widespread \_\_ (7) \_\_ among college students, the problem has received attention from educators and the students' parents. All are trying to seek \_\_ (8) \_\_. A survey \_\_ (9) \_\_ recently indicated that the key \_\_ (10) \_\_ the high unemployment rate among college graduates is to \_\_ (11) \_\_ college curriculums to conditions on the job market. \_\_ (12) \_\_ more courses in computer operation, in the art of personal relations, and in the use of foreign languages, college students will be more \_\_ (13) \_\_ for jobs after they graduate from schools, the survey concluded.

19. (A) disruption (B) apprehension (C) illustration (D) eruption  
 20. (A) resolutions (B) solutions (C) regulations (D) obligations  
 21. (A) to conduct (B) having conducted (C) conducting (D) conducted  
 22. (A) to decrease (B) to diminish (C) to declining (D) to reducing  
 23. (A) adapt (B) adept (C) adopt (D) impose  
 24. (A) Offering (B) To offer (C) Offered (D) Offer  
 25. (A) complacent (B) competent (C) concrete (D) condensed

**III. Conversation: choose the best response (20%)**

26. A: Do you think the stock market will rebound

B:

- (A) It's hard to say.  
 (B) I'm not much of a football player.  
 (C) Yes, I'm sure we will find them.  
 (D) About half a year.

27. A: Have you seen this quarter's financial statements? They aren't very promising.

B:

- (A) Yes, I never break my promises.
- (B) I heard we lost a significant amount of money.
- (C) I don't really care how I look.
- (D) I'm sure that you can handle them.

28. A: So when do you expect this company will get off the ground?

B:

- (A) We should be opening our doors within three months.
- (B) We'll be making our first flight next week.
- (C) Construction will begin next month.
- (D) You might want to rethink that. It's a pretty important meeting.

29. A: That new guy in Accounting is really getting on my nerves.

B:

- (A) He makes me feel nervous, too.
- (B) Yeah, he seems like such a nice guy.
- (C) I know. I can't stand him either.
- (D) Really? I can't make it. I'm working from home tomorrow.

30. A: Well Bob, let's call it a day. What do you say?

B:

- (A) That's a great idea for a company slogan!
- (B) OK. On your mark, get set, go!
- (C) Good idea! I'm exhausted.
- (D) Oh, I forgot. You're celebrating your wife's anniversary.

31. A: I'll help you run errands this evening after work.

B:

- (A) Please pick up some milk and bread.
- (B) That sounds horrible!
- (C) How do you plan to find a new job?
- (D) Honestly, I never know.

32. A: I don't want you to school me!

B:

- (A) Don't worry. I'll go easy on you.
- (B) No, I will not go to school with you.
- (C) Please study hard.
- (D) Tomorrow is holiday.

33. A: How about a game of horse or maybe twenty-one?

B:

- (A) No, I am not twenty-one years old.
  - (B) No way. You'll beat me badly.
  - (C) I have never ridden a horse before.
  - (D) I like riding horses in the countryside.
34. A: Oh, no! The balcony drain is clogged.
- B:
- (A) I'll clear it.
  - (B) I'll keep an eye on it.
  - (C) I'll watch over it.
  - (D) I'll clean it up.
35. A: What did the optometrist tell you?
- B:
- (A) I have been feeling tired lately.
  - (B) I'm nearsighted.
  - (C) I had an eye exam.
  - (D) I like my new glasses, too.

#### **IV. Reading Comprehension. (30%)**

##### **Reading A**

The African elephant, the largest land animal now alive, is in danger of extinction. The reasons are very similar to those in other cases of near-extinction: the beast is the source of a highly valued commodity - in this case, ivory - and the animal's habitat is being more and more fenced in by human settlements. East African elephants are most immediately threatened because they are victims of an illegal trade in ivory. At the same time, a growing human population has forced all African elephants back into once remote parks, where elephant density has in many cases exceeded the natural food supply.

36. The author suggests that the causes of animal extinction are
- (A) peculiar to each group of animals
  - (B) similar in most cases
  - (C) dependent on the climate in which the animal lives
  - (D) dependent on the size of the animal
37. The major problem facing elephants forced to live in limited areas is the
- (A) danger of rapid reproduction
  - (B) overabundance of predators
  - (C) scarcity of food
  - (D) competition with other animals for space
38. The author implies that an animal is more likely to become extinct if it

- (A) is far from human settlements
  - (B) is native to West Africa
  - (C) is a large land animal
  - (D) produces something of value to human beings
39. Which of the following has most seriously affected the African elephant?
- (A) Its large size
  - (B) Encroaching human settlements
  - (C) Its lowered reproduction rate
  - (D) The changing climate
40. The East African elephant may become extinct sooner than other African elephants because of
- (A) an unlawful ivory trade
  - (B) the high cost of fences
  - (C) the remoteness of its habitat
  - (D) its prodigious size

### Reading B

The agricultural revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of labor-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture. Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce. *"In Europe," said Thomas Jefferson, "the object is to make the most of their land, labor being abundant; here it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant."* It was in the United States, therefore, that the great advances in nineteenth-century agricultural machinery first came. At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural implements on their backs; by 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. The most important of the early inventions was the iron plow. As early as 1790 Charles Newbold of New Jersey had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plow and spent his entire fortune in introducing his invention. The farmers, however, were not interested in it, claiming that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plow, until in 1869 James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana, turned out the first chilled-steel plow.

41. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The need for agricultural advances to help feed a growing population
  - (B) The development of safer machines demanded by the labor movement
  - (C) Machinery that contributed to the agricultural revolution
  - (D) New Jersey as a leader in the agricultural revolution
42. The word "naturally" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) unsurprisingly
  - (B) gradually
  - (C) apparently
  - (D) safely
43. The expression "make the most of" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) get the best yield from
  - (B) raise the price of
  - (C) exaggerate the worth of
  - (D) earn a living on
44. Which of the following can be inferred from what Thomas Jefferson said (line 3-5)?
- (A) Europe was changing more quickly than the United States.
  - (B) Europe had greater need of farm machinery than the United States did.
  - (C) The United States was finally running out of good farmland.
  - (D) There was a shortage of workers on United States farms.
45. The word "here" in line 5 refers to
- (A) Europe
  - (B) United States
  - (C) New Jersey
  - (D) Indiana
46. What point is the author making by stating that farmers could carry nearly all their tools on their backs?
- (A) Farmers had few tools before the agricultural revolution.
  - (B) People in the United States were traditionally self-reliant.
  - (C) Life on the farm was extremely difficult.
  - (D) New tools were designed to be portable.
47. When was the iron plow invented?
- (A) In 1790
  - (B) In the early 1800's
  - (C) In 1869
  - (D) In the early 1900's
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Charles Newbold is true?
- (A) He was James Oliver's assistant.
  - (B) He was born in Europe.
  - (C) He was opposed to scientific agriculture.
  - (D) He spent his own money to promote his invention.
49. The word "it" in line 13 refers to

- (A) scientific agriculture
- (B) James Oliver's invention
- (C) the cast-iron plow
- (D) Charles Newbold's fortune

50. Why did farmers reject Newbold's plow?

- (A) Their horses were frightened by it.
- (B) They preferred lighter tools.
- (C) It was too expensive.
- (D) They thought it would ruin the land