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A diagram consisting of several elements: a horizontal line with a break in the middle; a small grey circle below the line; a large grey shaded area that is slanted upwards from left to right; and four numbers in parentheses positioned to the right of the shaded area: (1), (2), (3), and (4).

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Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Leisure, or free time, is time spent away from business, work, and household duties. It does not actually include time (88) ----- on necessary activities such as sleeping and, where it is a must, e.g. education.

The distinction or difference between leisure and unavoidable activities is not a rigidly defined one; for example, people sometimes do work-related (89) ----- for fun as well as for long-term utility. There is also a distinction between free time and leisure. For example, Situationist International states that free time is rarely free; economic and social forces (90) ----- free time from the individual and sell it back to them as a product known as "leisure". (91) ----- most people's leisure activities are not a completely free choice, and may be limited by social (92) -----; for example, people may be forced to spend time gardening by the need to copy the standard of neighboring gardens.

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|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 88- | 1) spends | 2) spending | 3) is spent | 4) spent |
| 89- | 1) procedures | 2) activities | 3) profits | 4) factors |
| 90- | 1) distract | 2) steal | 3) decrease | 4) prevent |
| 91- | 1) Fortunately | 2) Similarly | 3) Certainly | 4) Formerly |
| 92- | 1) pressures | 2) industries | 3) unions | 4) gestures |

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Although milk is made up mainly of water, it contains nearly all the food substances needed by the body. That is why it is a valuable drink for children and is used in so many different ways in our diet.

Milk looks white because it contains a protein (body-building substance) called casein. Through a microscope floating globules (small drops) of fat can be seen in milk. The layer of cream which floats on the top of milk is made up of fat globules. As well as casein and fat, which can both be seen, milk also contains a type of sugar called *lactose* dissolved in *it*. Minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus (which are important in forming bones and teeth) and most of the vitamins essential for life and health are also contained in milk.

Milk is produced by all female mammals to feed their young for the first part of their lives. All young mammals, from whales to babies, have milk for their first food. Because milk is a useful food for adults as well as for babies and children, people have kept animals for their milk from very early times.

Among most English-speaking people the cow is the main provider of milk. In Spain and Greece the sheep and the goat are the chief milk-producing animals. The camel provides milk to the desert tribes of Arabia, and in Egypt the water buffalo is a source. The reindeer furnishes milk to people living in Lapland. Mongolian tribes drink mare's milk. In Peru the llama is a milk-producing animal. In Tibet the people get milk from the yak. However, in certain countries, notably China and Japan, milk has never been an important part of the diet and dairy animals are not kept.

93- What basic question is paragraph 2 intended to answer?

- 1) How is milk processed and produced?
- 2) Why does milk look like what it does?
- 3) What can be produced out of milk?
- 4) What does milk consist of?

94- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.

- 1) sugar
- 2) fat
- 3) milk
- 4) casein

95- It can be understood from the passage that the value of milk -----.

- 1) was made clear to men when they observed animal behavior
- 2) is not yet known to people of different ages
- 3) was brought to surface due to technology
- 4) was known to people of old times

96- According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that -----.

- 1) people in all European countries use the cow to get milk
- 2) there are countries in which milk is not an essential part of their people's diet
- 3) the main animals that are used to provide milk may differ from country to country
- 4) the desert tribal people in Arabia actually use the camel as the source for the milk they consume

Passage 2:

Men and women define "best friend" in the same way – a person who is always there when you need them. Your best friend is someone who shares your happiness, suffers through your worries, and lessens your sorrow. As one man said, "A best friend is somebody that you call if you get a flat tire on the expressway at 3:00 a.m., and you have to wait hours for a tow truck. Your friend says, 'Tell me exactly where you are, and I'll come and get you!'"

A variety of factors can help establish a best friendship, including the age of the people, the situation in which they meet, and how they satisfy each other's needs. But in my study, I found the main themes that define a best friend were remarkably similar for many people.

"Safety" was a word I heard over and over. A best friend makes you feel safe and provides a comfort zone. You never have to explain yourself to best friends because they understand you so well. You can be exactly who you are. You can cry too hard or laugh too loud and never worry about what they'll think. Best friends will give you advice if you want it and encouragement if you need it, but they will not judge you or make you ashamed of your behavior. A best friend gives you unconditional love. That means complete love, without any limits.

Best friends are loyal and trustworthy. A best friend is a person who you can tell your most embarrassing personal secrets to. You can be sure that your best friend won't repeat your secrets to anyone else. Best friends can also be completely honest with you, but in the most gentle way.

Finally, best friends are the family you choose. They love you because they want to, not because they have to. For many people, a best friend becomes the brother or sister they'd always wanted but never had.

A man I knew asked his dying mother, "What has been the most important thing in your life?" He fully expected her to say her husband, her children, or her family. Instead, without a moment's hesitation, she replied sweetly, "My friends."

97- What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) How best friends react in times of difficulty
- 2) What the main qualities of best friends are
- 3) Why men and women define best friends in the same way
- 4) Why human beings need to have friends, especially best friends

98- According to the passage, the information provided in the passage is -----.

- 1) based on people's happiness
- 2) someone's belief formed on the basis of an emergency in his life
- 3) a summary of the results of a study which the author of the passage says he did
- 4) not accurate enough because it fails to appreciate the role of family members in people's choice of friends

99- The quotation from a dying mother mentioned in the last paragraph -----.

- 1) modifies the main theme of the passage
- 2) provides a supporting conclusion for the passage
- 3) is intended to make the reader not take family relations very seriously
- 4) encourages us to pay attention to our family members before it is actually too late

100- Which of the following words or phrases is defined in the passage?

- 1) Tow truck (Paragraph 1)
- 2) Unconditional love (paragraph 3)
- 3) Embarrassing personal secrets (Paragraph 4)
- 4) Without a moment's hesitation (Paragraph 6)