

Choose the correct answer.

The following text is for questions 1 to 6.

Different forms of energy sources have helped us in many ways from running our vehicles to cooking at home or generating electricity. There two types of energy sources – renewable and non – renewable energy sources. The former is where the energy resources do not get depleted and they can be used repeatedly whereas non – renewable energy resources cannot be used again and again.

We cannot even imagine a life without the existence of fossil fuels like crude oil, coal and natural gas. But, usage of these energy resources creates lot of problems. Global warming, increase in process of fossil fuels, and the threat of peak oil are major concerns around the globe but what steps are we taking to overcome all these issues? If we stop consuming fossil fuels, we can stop global warming and save non-renewable energy resources for our future generations to deploy. But, at the same time we need to seek an alternative to meet our requirements. We come across these topics on television, internet, and magazines and there is a lot of debate going on with regards to these topics. Is it possible for us to overcome this crisis? Only alternative energy solutions can help us as well as our environment to some extent.

Industries that deal with alternative energy solutions like solar and wind power thrive hard to save our environment. Even though modern technologies are being implemented to extract crude oil from places, which were not reachable earlier, it is still not possible to meet growing demand. The demand for fossil fuels is increasing due to the rapid increase in population growth. Alternative energy solutions have lot of benefits when compared to non renewable energy resources. Industries have started investing their time and money in researching as well as setting up power plants.

Certain home users hesitate to go for alternative energy solutions as initial investment needs to be made. However, once the equipment is installed, there will be no maintenance costs or other repetitive costs. Apart from the set up cost, energy form the sun and the wind will always be free, in any

part of the country and there is no need for being dependent upon other countries. On the other hand, the prices of renewable energy resources keep increasing and certain countries have to be dependent upon major oil producing countries. Home users who consume alternative energy resources can cut down on their electricity bills.

Every system has its own pros and cons but the best and wise thing to do is weigh the options that are available and choose the energy resource that offers long-term benefits. When it comes to alternative energy solutions, setting up solar plants and building windmills is a huge and complicated process but once they are set up, but they offer endless benefits. In case of fossil fuels, oil companies need to locate the proven reserves, dig oil wells, extract oil, and convert into a more usable form so that it can reach the end consumer.

1. The author's bias regarding pollution is that...
 - A. different forms of energy sources have helped prevent it from happening
 - B. industries making use of a alternative energy contribute the least of it
 - C. energy form the sun and wind will produce the minimum level of it
 - D. it is alternative energy that merely offers solutions to overcome it
 - E. any natural source of energy cannot avoid from generating it

2. In presenting the ideas, the author starts by...
 - A. describing the types of energy sources
 - B. referring to non-renewable energy resources
 - C. showing evidence of the roles of energy sources
 - D. stating the needs for alternative energy solutions
 - E. arguing the possibility of using various forms of energy

3. The author's attitude towards alternative energy may be best described as being...
- A. assertive
 - B. optimistic
 - C. supportive
 - D. pessimistic
 - E. sympathetic
4. The paragraph preceding the passage most likely deals with...
- A. modern technologies used for energy solutions
 - B. investment needs for equipment installation
 - C. introduction to current energy sources
 - D. alternative energy solutions
 - E. sun as an energy source
5. The ideas in the passage may be best summarized that...
- A. the government must support attempts for new energy installation
 - B. solar and wind sources are examples of alternative energy solutions
 - C. setting up solar plants and building windmills is a complicated process
 - D. alternative energy solutions can keep our environment clean and green
 - E. initial investment and maintenance costs alternative energy considerably
6. Based on the passage, it can be hypothesized that we cannot stop global warming and save non-renewable energy resources for our future generations if....
- A. the prices of renewable energy resources are decreasing
 - B. we keep using fossil – based energy at the present rate
 - C. alternative energy is out of industrial solutions
 - D. present life-styles shift from alternative energy
 - E. fewer modern technologies are employed

The following text is for questions 7 to 12.

There have been amazing world breaking scientific advances. However, the dark cloud on the horizon in the emerging Ebola epidemic in West Africa and the warning undercurrent that comes with it. At the time of writing at least 7.000 people have been infected and half of those have died. It is estimated that the numbers can be doubled or even tripled. Also, because the rates of infection appear to be growing exponentially, tens of thousands, or even millions, might ultimately be affected.

To put the scale of the present situation into perspective, since the first recorded case of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of Congo 38 years ago, there have been fewer than 2.500 deaths documented in total. Thus, this single present outbreak is already three times larger than the entire Ebola death toll ever. It is also no longer just an African problem. The West has had its own wake – up call this week as the US and Spain, countries previously regarded as immune to the threat thanks to modern medicine, have reported imported cases of the condition and, despite strict infection – control guidelines and practices, onward transmissions of Ebola in their home soil.

What is remarkable though is that, while Ebola is terrifying and dramatic in its impact when it causes an outbreak, it appears to be a relatively easy agent to fight. Experimental vaccines tested so far on animals have been impressively effective. The vaccines protect against even injection of the living Ebola virus. However, because they are at a test stage, these agents, which will be critical if we are to nip this outbreak in the bud, are nowhere near ready for mass production. Trials are only now getting underway of human versions of the vaccines in the UK, and the US. 'Way too late', many are saying, to prevent the inevitable.

Hence, why is it that, nearly 40 years after Ebola first surfaced, the world finds itself in a state of panic. Now, up to ten thousand people are dead, owing to a bug that is probably preventable thanks to scientific research done decades ago. The answer is that Ebola was regarded as someone else's problem. It was a tropical disease of low importance and

(presumed to be) constrained by geography and climate to a part of the world that held little economic interest to the rest of us. Still, therein lies a salutary lesson because, if even a tiny fraction had been spent 20 years ago to develop an Ebola vaccine, we probably would not be in this position now. The present outbreak is now costing the world in terms of lost productivity, humanitarian aid and human lives lost. It is easy to dismiss tropical diseases as an issue that will not affect the west. However, the present situation is a warning shot across our bows that we ignore at our peril.

7. How are ideas in paragraphs 1 and 2 related?
 - A. Paragraphs 1 and 2 highlight the horror of the Ebola outbreak
 - B. Paragraph 1 contradicts the explanation of Ebola in paragraph
 - C. Paragraphs 1 and 2 argue Ebola can be prevented with the latest vaccines
 - D. Paragraph 1 states the causes of Ebola and paragraph 2 explains the effects
 - E. Paragraph 1 defines an epidemic disease, and paragraph 2 gives the examples
8. Which of the following is most relevant with the idea of Ebola outbreak described in the passage?
 - A. Scientists are developing a new drug, but they are running out of fund
 - B. A mother does not comfort her crying son who merely wants her attention
 - C. A diabetic man ignored a slight wound on his toe, then he got Infected horribly
 - D. Students chose not to study for an upcoming test since the test was book-open
 - E. A recently launched book has caused a problem due to its controversial content
9. The assumption the author has about the west is...
 - A. they act fast to prevent a disease only if it is important for them
 - B. tropical diseases are considered exotic and dangerous by the people
 - C. it is difficult to convince them that they need to send medical help to Africa
 - D. they are really interested in developing Ebola vaccines for mass production
 - E. they intentionally postpone developing Ebola vaccines because it is expensive
10. Which sentences most effectively illustrate the current Ebola prevalence?
 - A. 2 – 4 of paragraph 1
 - B. 1 – 2 of paragraph 2
 - C. 2 – 3 of paragraph 3
 - D. 1 – 2 of paragraph 4
 - E. 4 – 5 of paragraph 4
11. Paragraph 3 implies that....
 - A. ebola vaccines are very complex and time consuming to create
 - B. ebola vaccines should have been tested on humans much earlier
 - C. it is inappropriate for Ebola vaccines to be safely tested on humans
 - D. the UK and US are countries that are in urgent needs of Ebola vaccines
 - E. testing Ebola vaccines on animals takes many years before their use on humans
12. Which of the following best restates ideas of paragraph 4?
 - A. Ebola has been a major problem for 40 years, so it will be over soon
 - B. Ebola only affects the countries with little economic and political power
 - C. The number of patients dying from Ebola will likely to remain the same
 - D. Scientists are developing vaccines that can be used for animals and humans
 - E. Had its vaccines been seriously created earlier, Ebola could have been cured

The following text is for questions 13 to 17.

Parents send their children to school with the best of intentions, believing that formal education is what kids need to become productive, happy adults. Many parents do have *qualms* about how well schools are performing, but the conventional wisdom is that these issues can be resolved with more money, better teachers, more challenging curricula, or more rigorous tests. But what if the real problem is school itself? The unfortunate fact is that one of our most cherished institutions is, by its very nature, failing our children and our society.

Children are required to be in school, where their freedom is greatly restricted, far more than most adults would tolerate in their workspaces. In recent decades, we have been compelling them to spend more time in this kind of setting, there is strong evidence that this is causing psychological damage to many of them. And as scientists have investigated how children naturally learn, they have realized that kids do so most deeply and fully, and with greatest enthusiasm, in conditions that are almost opposite to those of school.

Compulsory education has been a fixture of our culture now for several generations. President Obama and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan are so enamored of it that they want even longer school days and years. Most people assume that the basic design of today's schools emerged from scientific evidence about how children learn. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Schools as we know them today are a product of history, not of research. The blueprint for them was developed during the Protestant Reformation, when schools were created to teach children to read the Bible, to believe Scripture without questioning it, and to obey authority figures without questioning them. When schools were taken over by the state, made compulsory, and directed toward secular ends, the basic structure and methods of teaching remained unchanged. Subsequent attempts at reform have failed because they have not altered basic blueprint. The top down, teach – and – test method, in which learning is motivated by a system of rewards and punishments rather than by curiosity or

by any real desire to know, is well designed for indoctrination and obedience training but not much else. It is no wonder that many of the world's greatest entrepreneurs and innovators either left school early (like Thomas Edison) or said they hated school and learned despite it, not because of it (like Albert Einstein).

13. What is the topic of the text above?
 - A. Restrictions on children's freedom at the US schools
 - B. Parent's expectation on reformation in American school system
 - C. Regulations for American children to stay longer at schools
 - D. Doubts on the effectiveness of American school systems
 - E. Absence of a research – based school system in the USA

14. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A. To discuss if the American school system is truly effective to educate children
 - B. To remind American parents that the formal school is basically a product of culture
 - C. To tell the readers that formal schools in the USA have been constantly developed for a long time
 - D. To review how compulsory education in the USA has met parents' expectation
 - E. To describe how American children learn at school and in the real – life settings

15. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word of 'qualms' (paragraph 1)?
 - A. beliefs
 - B. requests
 - C. remarks
 - D. views
 - E. doubts

16. Many parents do have qualms about how well schools are performing, but the conventional wisdom is that these issues can be resolved with more money, better teachers, more challenging curricula, or more rigorous tests. The underlined word means...

- A. careful and detailed
- B. difficult and effective
- C. easy and accurate
- D. complicated and integrated
- E. comprehensive and innovative

17. Subsequent attempts at reform have failed because they have not altered basic blueprint. The underlined word can also be replaced by...

- A. prepared
- B. proposed
- C. changed
- D. performed
- E. attempted

The following text is for questions 18 to 22.

In almost every developing country, the lack of adequate supplies of cheap, convenient and reliable fuel is a major problem. Rural commodities depend largely on kerosene, wood, and dung for their cooking and lighting needs, but kerosene is now priced out of reach of many people and wood, except in heavily forested areas, is in short supply. The search for firewood occupies a large part of working day and has resulted in widespread deforestation.

Dung is in constant supply wherever there are farm animals and when dried, it is convenient to store and use. But burning dung destroys its value as fertilizer, thus depriving the soil of a much needed source of humus and nitrogen. Rural areas of developing countries are also plagued by a lack of adequate sanitation. Improper waste disposal spreads disease, contaminates water sources and provides feeding grounds for disease carrying insects.

The problem of improving environmental hygiene, conserving sources, and finding alternative source of fuel may be unrelated. Their solution, however, are not, as many countries experimenting

with biogas technology are discovering. Biogas, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, is produced by anaerobic fermentation is a natural one. Occurring whenever living matter decomposes. By keeping the matter and the process in a digester or biogas plant, the combustible gas can be trapped and used as fuel for household lighting and cooking. The digested slurry that remains can be used on the land as a soil conditioner and fertilizer.

18. What are the two problems mentioned in the text?

- A. Pollution and the high price of fuel
- B. Widespread deforestation and the use of dung
- C. The lack of adequate fuel and hygienic conditions
- D. The lack of humus and nitrogen in the soil
- E. Contaminated water sources and rural areas

19. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Socio-economic problems in developing countries
- B. The process of producing biogas
- C. The effect of burning dung on the soil
- D. Biogas as a solution so many problems
- E. The advantages of using dung as fuel

20. The disadvantage of traditional fuel used in developing countries is that they....

- A. reduce people's energy
- B. are difficult to extract
- C. make the soil poor
- D. do not meet people needs
- E. cause damage to the environment

21. The main factor causing the lack of adequate sanitation is...

- A. the domestic use of biogas
- B. the great number of farm animals
- C. the pollution of water sources
- D. the badly-managed waste disposal
- E. the increase of disease carrying insects

22. Why is the digested slurry of the fermented organic matter considered valuable?
- It improves the quality of soil for agriculture
 - It increases the export from developing countries
 - It is considered a relatively cheap fertilizer
 - It is the best fertilizer in the world
 - It can be used as fuel for cooking

The following text is for questions 23 – 27.

Ecosystems have a structure consisting of producer, consumers, and decomposers. The producers are the green plants which use light energy(23)....living matter from non-living matter in the environment, while the consumers are all the animals which directly or indirectly(24).....

.....(25).....,are the bacteria and fungi that change the dead organic material back into simpler raw material which can then be used again by the producers. This structure, which is(26).....to maintain the flow of energy and nutrients through the system, consist of the interaction between hundreds or even thousands of(27).....kinds of plants, animals and microbes which grow, reproduce and die in a never – ending cycle.

- 23.
- to produce
 - produce
 - producer
 - produced
 - producing

- 24.
- take care of
 - consist of
 - provide with
 - come from
 - feed on

- 25.
- therefore
 - similarly
 - moreover
 - in addition
 - on the other hand

- 26.
- necessary
 - additional
 - productive
 - specific
 - defendant

- 27.
- differ
 - differentiate
 - difference
 - different
 - differential

Questions 28 to 30 are not based on the reading text / passage.

28. Andhi : 'The president director agreed that the performance of the company has not been good these past few years. In fact, its organization for improvements every three years'

- Afri : 'I don't have any comment about it'
- restructured
 - was restructured
 - has been restructured
 - is being restructured
 - is restructured

29. Although a number of police officers the priceless treasures in the museum, the director worried that someone would try to steal them' 'I have just watched the news from television'

- were guarding
- was guarding
- are guarding
- is guarding
- was being guarded

30. 'This is the source I got the real data for my last paper'

'It really helps and guides me to finish my job'

A. from which

B. of which

C. whose

D. which

E. that