



**Question 14.** The larger the area of forest is destroyed, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the most frequently natural disasters occur    B. the more frequently natural disasters occur  
C. the more frequent are natural disasters    D. the most frequent natural disasters are

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Question 15.** There weren't many tough questions in the exam, so I could answer most of them.

- A. important    B. simple    C. difficult    D. interesting

**Question 16.** Tim and Tom look similar although they are not brothers.

- A. familiar    B. different    C. alike    D. strange

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

**Question 17.** Many people feel nervous when they first make a speech in public.

- A. impressed    B. upset    C. fearful    D. confident

**Question 18.** I'm sure he will be home and dry in the interview because he has good qualifications and wide experience.

- A. be satisfied    B. be successful    C. be unsatisfied    D. be unsuccessful

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.*

**Question 19.** A. reply    B. future    C. singer    D. answer

**Question 20.** A. national    B. difficult    C. popular    D. effective

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.*

**Question 21.** A. drive    B. find    C. think    D. mind

**Question 22.** A. missed    B. watched    C. cleaned    D. talked

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 23 to 27.*

Graphic novels, as the name suggests, are books written and illustrated in the style of a comic book. Adults may feel that graphic novels do not help children become good readers. They believe that this type of reading material somehow prevents "real" reading. (23)\_\_\_\_\_, many quality graphic novels are now being seen as a method of storytelling on the same level as novels, films or audiobooks. Many librarians and teachers are now accepting graphic novels as proper literature for children as they (24)\_\_\_\_\_ young people and motivate them to read. This has been especially true with children who are not (25)\_\_\_\_\_ to read, especially boys.

Language learners are also motivated by graphic novels because the pictures provide clues to the meaning of the words. Therefore, they will (26)\_\_\_\_\_ new vocabulary more quickly. Many teachers have reported great success when they used graphic novels with their students, especially in the areas of English, social studies and art. The idea that graphic novels are too simple to be regarded as serious reading is no longer valid. Reading them can, undoubtedly, help students develop the skills (27)\_\_\_\_\_ are necessary to read more challenging works.

(Source: Complete IELTS by Rawdon Wyatt)

- Question 23.** A. However      B. Otherwise      C. Therefore      D. In addition  
**Question 24.** A. attractively      B. attractive      C. attraction      D. attract  
**Question 25.** A. active      B. willing      C. able      D. careful  
**Question 26.** A. accept      B. take      C. learn      D. know  
**Question 27.** A. that      B. who      C. when      D. where

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 28 to 34.**

Most weddings in Japan start with a religious ceremony in which usually only family members attend. Afterwards, a banquet is customarily held to which many people, including friends and colleagues, are invited. To celebrate the happy occasion, guests give the bride and groom *goshuugi* – gift money in special envelopes. *Goshuugi* from friends is usually 20,000 yen or 30,000 yen.

A typical Japanese wedding party starts when the bride and groom enter the banquet hall together, and take their seats on a slightly raised platform facing their guests. Invited guests are seated closer to the bride and groom, with family and relatives seated further in back. The bride's and groom's bosses usually give congratulatory speeches then their friends sing in celebration. Other wedding highlights include a candle ceremony where the couple holds a candle while greeting **their** guests at each table, and the cutting of the wedding cake. Afterwards, the bride and groom thank their parents with a speech, then leave to end the party.

In the past, dishes that supposedly brought good **fortune**, such as prawns and sea breams, were served in abundance. So much of the food was ordered that guests ended up taking the surplus home. Today, the majority of the weddings serve just enough for everyone. Additionally, before leaving, guests would traditionally receive souvenir gifts called *hikidemono*.

Many wedding ceremonies take place at wedding halls or hotels. Rough estimates show that it costs about 3 million yen to host a wedding party for 80 guests. During Japan's economic bubble, overseas weddings and flamboyant receptions with special effects, such as smoke machines and having the bride and groom fly in on gondolas, were very popular. But these days, couples choose to **tie the knot** in various ways, from not having any ceremony to having a modest affair, or still going all out.

(Source: <http://www.hiraganatimes.com>)

**Question 28.** What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Popular wedding gifts in Japan
- B. Dishes served at Japan's wedding parties in the past
- C. Wedding ceremonies in Japan's economic bubble
- D. Wedding ceremonies in Japan

**Question 29.** According to the passage, *goshuugi* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a kind of gift      B. an important guest      C. a happy occasion      D. a type of food

**Question 30.** The word "**their**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the relatives'      B. the parents'      C. the couple's      D. the friends'

**Question 31.** According to paragraph 2, which of the following do the bride and groom do at their wedding party?

- A. They deliver a speech to thank their parents.
- B. They give a speech to thank their bosses.
- C. They sit on a platform at the back of the stage.
- D. They hold a candle and sing in celebration.

**Question 32.** The word "**fortune**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. benefit                      B. excitement                      C. money                      D. luck

**Question 33.** How were the wedding dishes in the past different from those of today?

- A. They were more delicious.                      B. They were less delicious.  
C. They were served in smaller amounts.                      D. They were served in larger amounts.

**Question 34.** The phrase "**tie the knot**" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get engaged                      B. loosen the tie  
C. fasten the rope                      D. get married

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.**

Humans are bringing about another global-scale change in the atmosphere: the increase in what are called greenhouse gases. Like glass in a greenhouse, these gases admit the Sun's light but tend to reflect back downward the heat that is radiated from the ground below, trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This process is known as the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide is the most significant of these gases – there is 25 percent more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today than there was a century ago, the result of our burning coal and fuels derived from oil. Methane, nitrous oxide, and CFCs are greenhouse gases as well.

Scientists predict that increases in these gases in the atmosphere will make the Earth a warmer place. **They** expect a global rise in average temperature somewhere between 1.0 and 3.5 degrees Celsius in the next century. Average temperatures have in fact been rising and the years from 1987 to 1997 were the warmest years on record. Some scientists are reluctant to say that global warming has actually begun because climate naturally varies from year to year and decade to decade, and it takes many years of records to be sure of a fundamental change. There is little disagreement, though, that global warming is **looming**.

Global warming will have different effects in different regions. A warmed world is expected to have more extreme weather, with more rain during wet periods, longer droughts, and more powerful storms. Although the effects of future climate changes are unknown, some predict that exaggerated weather conditions may translate into better agricultural yields in areas such as the western United States, where temperature and rainfall are expected to increase, while dramatic decreases in rainfall may lead to severe droughts and **plunging** agricultural yields in parts of Africa, for example.

Warmer temperatures are expected to partially melt the polar ice caps, leading to a projected sea level rise of 50 centimeters by the year 2050. A sea level rise of this magnitude would flood coastal cities, force people to abandon low-lying islands, and completely inundate coastal wetlands. Diseases like malaria, which at present are primarily found in the tropics, may become more common in the regions of the globe between the tropics and the polar regions, called the temperate zones. For many of the world's plant species, and for animal species that are not easily able to shift their territories as their habitat grows warmer, climate change may bring extinction.

*(Source: Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation)*

**Question 35.** Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Global Warming: Advantages and Disadvantages  
B. Global Warming: Possible Causes and Effects  
C. Global Warming: Future Reactions  
D. Global Warming: Problems and Solutions



*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.*

**Question 48.** I haven't visited my hometown for a few years.

- A. I last visited my hometown a few years ago.
- B. I have been in my hometown for a few years.
- C. I didn't visit my hometown a few years ago.
- D. I was in my hometown for a few years.

**Question 49.** He was successful in his career thanks to his parents' support.

- A. Had it not been for his parents' support, he wouldn't be successful in his career.
- B. If his parents hadn't supported him, he wouldn't have been successful in his career.
- C. But for his parents' support, he wouldn't be successful in his career.
- D. Without his parents' support, he would have been successful in his career.

**Question 50.** "Why don't we go camping at the weekend?" he said.

- A. He denied going camping at the weekend.
- B. He suggested going camping at the weekend.
- C. He objected to going camping at the weekend.
- D. He apologized for going camping at the weekend.

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