I. Multiple choices
1. A: Hello, I’d like to ______ a ticket to Vancouver, please.
   B: Sure. When would you like to go?
   (A. book  B. confirm  C. fly  D. check)

2. Sue: Is Mary still upset with her boss?
   Amy: Yes, she’s on the verge of quitting her job.
   Sue: Does her boss realize that?
   Amy: Oh, yes. She has made it very clear.

   Question: What does Amy imply about Mary?
   (A. She no longer works in the company.
   B. She has received an excellent offer.
   C. She might not accept the promotion.
   D. She’s close to resigning her position.)

3. As many as 100,000 patients have had their symptoms ______ after taking the herbal remedy.
   (A. less  B. lessen  C. lessens  D. lessen)

4. There are 76 known ______ of whales.
   (A. categories  B. members  C. ranks  D. species)

5. It’s natural to experience ______ during a long workout.
   (A. breath  B. humanity  C. fatigue  D. championship)

6. It’s hard to read anything in your computer. You should get a new ______.
   (A. screen  B. television  C. viewer  D. monitor)

7. It’s a company’s custom to ______ to work in casual clothes on Fridays.
   (A. come  B. be  C. show  D. attend)

8. The ideals which have always filled me with the joy of living ______ goodness, beauty, and truth.
   (A. is  B. to be  C. are  D. being)

9. Tom had the plant ______ before he left the office.
   (A. water  B. watering  C. watered  D. waters)

10. To make a goal of comfort and happiness has never ______ to me.
    (A. inspired  B. convinced  C. attracted  D. adjusted)

11. Price control seems to be the only ______ to the problem of the rising cost of living.
    (A. way  B. explanation  C. possibility  D. solution)

12. ______ the new stresses and challenges, there is still time to socialize and relax.
    (A. Although  B. Despite  C. Besides  D. No matter)

13. He is ______ for success, for he showed promise in his early years.
    (A. destined  B. based  C. considered  D. known)

14. ______ I am most concerned is your health.
    (A. What  B. Which  C. That  D. When)

15. The mean man, when he is ______, will do anything without any restraints.
    (A. upset  B. poor  C. jealous  D. ambitious)

II. Cloze test
(A) Insurance is available to deaf people today, but it wasn’t in the past. The reason why deaf people can get insurance today is because of work done in 1898. That was the year when an insurance company for deaf people was ______.

In 1898, a small group of young deaf men had a meeting. They were all worried. At that time, deaf people were not ______ to buy insurance. Hearing people bought many different kinds of insurance, but deaf people could not. The deaf men were very angry about this ______.

At the meeting, the men elected a president, Peter Hellers, and officers. They decided to research insurance and report the results at another meeting. For three years, the men ______ information about insurance.

The president and officers worked hard during the three years doing research. They were ready for action at the second meeting. That meeting was historic because the men founded the Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

The first few years of the Fraternal Society of the Deaf were ______. It was run by the men who had attended the 1898 and 1901 meetings. There was no money for an office, so they worked in their homes.

16. (A. contacted  B. sued  C. born  D. replaced)
17. (A. willing  B. allowed  C. required  D. eager)
18. (A. contract  B. situation  C. agreement  D. service)
19. (A. ignored  B. invented  C. gathered  D. avoided)
20. (A. worthless  B. boring  C. difficult  D. lonely)
III. Reading comprehension

(A) Tipping is very much a part of American culture and one which creates a problem for most foreign travelers when they arrive for a holiday who are not familiar with the custom. They are at a loss as to how much to tip and to whom. Often they tip too much and to the wrong person. Or else, they may tip not at all. In general, we give a tip in appreciation for a service rendered. Tipping is a courtesy, and not an obligation. One should not feel it is necessary to tip if the service is bad or indifferent. Unfortunately, one reason for tipping also lies in the reality that those who work at these jobs usually have a base pay well below the average. They need to supplement their income in order to meet life's expenses.

The question, of course, is whom do we tip and how much is considered a fair amount. Usually waiters and taxi cab drivers expect to get a tip. In a hotel, the bellhop and chamber-maid also expect some gratuity. The amount, of course, depends upon the nature of the service requested and the quality level of the hotel. Hairdressers and barbers can also merit a small tip. Even sky-cap porters at airports who may carry your suitcase to the checkout counter expect a dollar tip per bag.

Tipping, of course, is not mandatory in any situation, and one should not feel under any obligation to give one. If a waiter is not prompt and attentive and noticeably lacking in courtesy and manners, it would be perfectly acceptable not to leave a tip. Likewise, if a cab driver does not take a passenger to his destination by the shortest route, he also deserves to forfeit his tip. Ushers in theaters whose job it is to see you to your seat and service help in fast food restaurants do not expect a tip.

31. Why do foreign travelers in America often have trouble tipping?
A. They don't like the currency.
B. They don't know how much to tip.
C. They don't have a lot of money.
D. They have culture shock.

32. What is the purpose of tipping?
A. It's a nuisance and has no real purpose.
B. To help stimulate the economy.
C. To help people with low paying jobs.
D. To show one's appreciation of the service received.
Koko is the first gorilla to learn a human language. Now nearly eleven, he was born in a children’s zoo in America. Here he was ‘adopted’ by a young research psychologist who tried to teach the gorilla human sign language.

Each morning before the zoo opened, the psychologist would carry Koko for walks through the children’s zoo. She felt it was important to get Koko outside his cage so that he would develop confidence. He soon began to regard the psychologist as his mother.

Koko was terrified of the large animals, particularly a baby elephant, and refused to leave his ‘mother’s’ side.

When Koko was one year old his ‘mother’ developed games to show him the usefulness of his hands. She breathed on the glass of the large windows in his house and then drew stars and simple faces on the misted surface. Koko loved these games and would try to draw as well. By the second year of the project the researcher found that he had become fond of Koko and that he was as affectionate as any human infant.

One of the first signs his ‘mother’ tried to teach Koko was BIRD, a sign made by placing the forefinger and thumb together in front of the mouth in imitation of a bird’s beak. Koko watched the researcher’s hands carefully and then he made a sign like a bird but with his fingers away from his mouth.

As Koko grew larger some of his favorite games—such as riding around on shoulders—were out of the question. One of Koko’s favorite activities was a car ride when he sat up in the front seat and was able to stare at various things on the journey. Out in the country he enjoyed sitting in the trees, clapping with excitement and sliding down the trunks. Sometimes he would hang from a branch by his arms and move cautiously out towards the end until the branch broke off and he would fall down in a shower of leaves.

The sight of Koko playing freely in the countryside gave the researcher the idea of finding a place which could be like that every day. So now Koko lives with the psychologist on an old farm. The farm is small but it is quiet and private, surrounded by trees and rough land.

The psychologist took Koko for walks so that he would
A. get exercise out of doors.
B. meet large animals.
C. be in human company.
D. overcome his nervousness.

Koko learned to use his hands by
A. touching the psychologist’s face.
B. making simple drawings.
C. cleaning the windows.
D. copying basic words.

When Koko was learning sign language he
A. tried to copy the psychologist’s movements.
B. tried to draw the signs on the ground.

This is the END of the test.