



01a. There are three separate sources of hazard in the process of supplying energy by nuclear power. The radioactive material must travel from its place of manufacture to the power station. Although the power stations themselves are solidly built, the containers used for the transport of the materials are not. There are normally only two methods of transport available, namely road or rail. Unfortunately, both of these involve close contact with the general public, since the routes are sure to pass near, or even through, heavily populated areas.

Next, there is the problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes that in most cases will remain radioactive for thousands years. It is impossible to make these wastes non-radioactive, and so they must be stored in one of inconvenient ways that scientist have inveted. For example they may be buried under the ground, or dropped into abandoned mines, or sunk in the sea. However. These methods do not solve the problem, since an earthquake could easily crack the containers opes.

Finally, there is the problem of accidental exposure due to a leak or an explosion at the power station. As with the other two hazards, this is not very likely. So it does not provide a serious objection to the nuclear program. Nevertheless, it can happen.

Separately, these three types of risks are not a great cause for concern. On the whole though, the probability of disaster is still high.

The whole text tells us about \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) the danger of transporting radioactive materials
- (B) the way to make radioactive wastes not dangerous for people
- (C) the potential dangers in supplying energy by nuclear power
- (D) the accidents caused by nuclear power stations
- (E) people's objections to the establishment of nuclear stations

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What makes the transport of radioactive materials dangerous for people's live?

- (A) The road
- (B) The containers
- (C) The rail
- (D) The power station
- (E) The heavily populated areas



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Which of the following statement is TRUE about radioactive wastes?

- (A) They will be no more danger when radioactive wastes are buried underground
- (B) There is no chance of saving people's lives from radioactive wastes
- (C) Radioactive wastes become non-radioactive when they are sunk in the sea
- (D) Only earthquakes can change radioactive wastes into non-radioactive wastes
- (E) Natural disasters may cause very serious leaks in buried containers of radioactive wastes

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In spite of the problems which are likely to occur in supplying energy by nuclear power, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) people will strongly object to it
- (B) the probability of disaster is high
- (C) hazard should be rigidly controlled
- (D) it's worth conducting nuclear programs
- (E) there is great cause for concern



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We may conclude from the third paragraph that problem of accidental exposure is caused by \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) human error
- (B) an earthquake
- (C) radioactive wastes
- (D) hazards
- (E) bad design of the nuclear station

06a. Among the various effects of air pollution, climatic changes are slow, the deterioration of health is insidious, and the damage to plant, animal, or materials seems remote to those not directly involved. But smoke is visible to all, and the stinks of sulfides are all over the place. As a result, most people only object to something that can be seen or smelled.

When is the main idea of paragraph ?

- (A) The effect of air pollution on people's live can be direct and indirect
- (B) People are not directly affected by the damage of plant and animals
- (C) People complain about all the pollutants in the air
- (D) Climatic change does not immediately have an effect on people's live
- (E) Complaints by individuals have been made to pollution agencies.

08a. Both the sun and the moon appear larger when they are rising or setting, although there is no real difference in the distance they are from the earth. This perceptual phenomenon, known as the "Moon illusion" has been studied over the years. Various person looking up and the comparison of the moon with other things on the horizon that make it appear larger, have been disputed by scientist, but thus far there is no widely accepted explanation of the phenomenon. What is the topic of the passage ?

- (A) Perceived sizes of the sun and moon
- (B) Comparison of objects on the horizon
- (C) Perceptions of distance
- (D) The rising and the setting of the sun and the moon
- (E) The "Moon illusion"

09a. Both the sun and the moon appear larger when they are rising or setting, although there is no real difference in the distance they are from the earth. This perceptual phenomenon, known as the "Moon illusion" has been studied over the years. Various person looking up and the comparison of the moon with other things on the horizon that make it appear larger, have been disputed by scientist, but thus far there is no widely accepted explanation of the phenomenon.



Which of the following statement is TRUE about the “Moon illusion” ?

- (A) Through various experiments scientist discovered causes of “Moon illusion”.
- (B) Although the phenomenon has been studies for years, scientist haven’t agreed about its causes.
- (C) The already known distance of the sun and moon from the earth explains the “Moon illusion”
- (D) All the answers to the question of what cause the phenomenon are the same
- (E) Scientist do not think that the mystery of the “Moon illusion” can be solved.

10a. In canning, heat can be used the destroy bacteria and halt enzymic activity in food. Bacterial 10) \_\_\_\_\_ from external sources is prevented by scaling the food in a can. The can is then heated to a temperature 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to sterilize the contents. The lenght of time and the temperature 12) \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure sterilization depends on the product and on the type of bacteria that needs on the destroyed. It is important that the contents of the can are heated 13) \_\_\_\_\_. An experimentasl check can be made on the exact temperature in anyt part of a sample can 14) \_\_\_\_\_ it is being heated by inserting thermo couple into the can.

- (A) influence
- (B) effect
- (C) contamination
- (D) excess
- (E) infectiousness

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- (A) regular
- (B) convenient
- (C) operative
- (D) sufficient
- (E) complete

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- (A) require
- (B) requirement
- (C) requisite
- (D) requisition
- (E) required

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- (A) unity
- (B) uniform
- (C) uniformity
- (D) uniformly
- (E) uniformed



- 14a. In canning, heat can be used to destroy bacteria and halt enzymic activity in food. Bacterial growth from external sources is prevented by sealing the food in a can. The can is then heated to a temperature 10) \_\_\_\_\_ to sterilize the contents. The length of time and the temperature 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure sterilization depends on the product and on the type of bacteria that needs to be destroyed. It is important that the contents of the can are heated 12) \_\_\_\_\_. An experimental check can be made on the exact temperature in any part of a sample can 13) \_\_\_\_\_ it is being heated by inserting a thermo couple into the can.
- (A) while  
(B) because  
(C) whereas  
(D) since  
(E) so that
- 15a. The acids, salt, and vitamins that fruits furnish are very helpful \_\_\_\_\_ a balanced and healthful diet.
- (A) to keep  
(B) kept  
(C) keeping  
(D) they keep  
(E) for keeping
- 16a. All the members of the Parliament applauded \_\_\_\_\_ the president was walking to his seat.
- (A) So that  
(B) Although  
(C) Even if  
(D) As soon as  
(E) While
- 17a. \_\_\_\_\_ A skillful photographer, a person has both manual skill and good eye for detail.
- (A) Becoming  
(B) He can become  
(C) To become  
(D) When he becomes  
(E) Having become
- 18a. 'Several hotels in this region are closing down.' That's because tourism itself \_\_\_\_\_ since last year.
- (A) is declining  
(B) declining  
(C) has been declining  
(D) was declining  
(E) had declined
- 19a. 'You look tired. Why don't you take a rest?' 'I wish \_\_\_\_\_ I still have to finish this report.'
- (A) I would be able  
(B) I can  
(C) I will be able  
(D) I could  
(E) I have been able
- 20a. Not earning enough to support her children after her husband's death, \_\_\_\_\_,
- (A) the woman decided to work in Saudi Arabia  
(B) a better-paid job is definitely required  
(C) her children need to be trained to work  
(D) special training is required to improve her skills  
(E) her children should be put into an orphanage.
- 21a. Does Anto know that Mirna had an accident yesterday?
- (A) may have told him  
(B) should have told him  
(C) had to tell him  
(D) must have told him  
(E) had better tell him
- 22a. What has made these tourist resorts so unattractive now?
- (A) it  
(B) their  
(C) its  
(D) they  
(E) their
- 23a. Hanny became the centre of attention when she wore a colourful dress and \_\_\_\_\_ at my birthday party.
- (A) her behavior is foolish  
(B) was a fool  
(C) behaved foolishly  
(D) her foolishness  
(E) her foolish behavior



- 24a. 'Have you been informed about the exact number of victim of the airplane crash?'  
'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ to the headquarters of Garuda.'
- (A) they are faxed  
(B) has faxed  
(C) the victims fax  
(D) it has been faxed  
(E) we fax it
- 25a. 'When did the guests come yesterday?'  
'When she \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.'
- (A) had just finished  
(B) is finishing  
(C) was finished  
(D) has finished  
(E) finishes
- 26a. 'You seem to be waiting for something these days.'  
'That's true: I'm waiting \_\_\_\_\_ for an interview.'
- (A) called  
(B) to call  
(C) be called  
(D) calling  
(E) to be called
- 27a. 'What's wrong with the computer, Widi?'  
'Can't you do anything about it?'  
'There appears to be an error in the computer program. I will have the matter dealt with immediately.'  
This means that Widi \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) is going to fix it immediately  
(B) asked his boss to deal with it  
(C) is going to deal with the computer  
(D) will ask someone to fix it for him  
(E) has dealt with such a problem before
- 28a. 'Don't you think the bus driver is speeding?'  
'Yes, I'm afraid he \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of the passengers.'
- (A) endangered  
(B) will endanger  
(C) would have endangered  
(D) endangers  
(E) would endanger
- 29a. The books on this shelf, \_\_\_\_\_ are about child education, belong to my sister-in-law.
- (A) which of most  
(B) in which  
(C) that of most  
(D) most of which  
(E) of which
- 30a. 'How's the new restaurant?'  
'The food is good but \_\_\_\_\_.'
- (A) the atmosphere of restaurant is very easy  
(B) it can be easily reached  
(C) the service needs to be improved  
(D) it is cheaper than any other-restaurant  
(E) its parking lot is considerably big