

ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAM

"Be strong and of good courage." Joshua 1:6

Name:

PART 1 – LISTENING

Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. What are some reasons why we should do gardening?
 - a. It is practical; you eat what you grow.
 - b. You learn a lot about nature.
 - c. It is relaxing and satisfying.
 - d. It makes you feel part of the Earth.
 - e. All of the above

2. What is the central claim (main idea) of the passage?
 - a. Vegetables grow very quickly.
 - b. Some people should take up gardening as a hobby.
 - c. Everybody should do some gardening.

3. What does the narrator learn about in the garden?
 - a. shrubs
 - b. herbs
 - c. fruit
 - d. flowers
 - e. b and c
 - f. a and d
 - g. all of the above

4. Why is gardening practical?
 - a. You eat what you grow.
 - b. Vegetables from your garden taste better than the ones in the shops.
 - c. Gardening is good for you.

5. Why does the narrator think that gardening is good for you?
 - a. It is amazing to see how quickly things grow.
 - b. It makes you feel part of the earth.
 - c. Thousands of years ago, we all did a bit of gardening.

PART 2 – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Read each item and circle a, b, c, or d.

Example: This is _____.

- a. book
- b. a book
- c. books
- d. a books

1. TOM: "Did you know that Jean was in town?"

BOB: "No, we didn't. If we had known we _____ her."

- a. would invite
- b. would invited
- c. have invited
- d. would have invited

2. ANN: "Laura dropped her jacket in the mud, so she threw it away."

GLORIA: "Why did she do that? She _____."

- a. should wash it
- b. should washed it
- c. could have washed it
- d. may have washed it

3. BETTY: "Where are my car keys?"

TOM: "They _____ on the table, where you usually put them."

- a. will be
- b. must be
- c. might have been
- d. must have been

4. The Smiths will go to the park this evening _____ Mr. Smith has to work late.

- a. if
- b. unless
- c. whether
- d. and

5. _____ open the door!

- a. Somebody
- b. Everybody
- c. Anybody
- d. Everyone

6. Dick and Jane surprised _____.

- a. myself
- b. himself
- c. themself
- d. themselves

7. JOE: "Did Sue tell you what Erik said?"

BOB: "No, Erik told me _____."

- a. myself
- b. him
- c. himself
- d. it

8. The painting _____ by robbers.

- a. could have been stolen
- b. could steal
- c. could to be stolen
- d. could have stolen

9. I just _____ to manager

- a. was got promoted
- b. got promoted
- c. gotten promoted
- d. has been promoted

10. I listen to sermons in English _____ my vocabulary.
- a. since I improve
 - b. because I improve
 - c. so that improve
 - d. to improve
11. If we want to attend the concert tomorrow, _____ the tickets today?
- a. hadn't we better get
 - b. we better get
 - c. we hadn't better get
 - d. better we hadn't get
12. Dolores says _____ wants to go to the party.
- a. I
 - b. you
 - c. she
 - d. we
13. I asked if she _____ meeting her cousins last week.
- a. enjoys
 - b. would enjoy
 - c. will enjoy
 - d. enjoyed
14. _____ I don't have any money, I won't go to the concert.
- a. Because of
 - b. Since
 - c. So that
 - d. Therefore
15. TARA: "How long _____ for your wallet?"
DAVE: "Since last Tuesday."
- a. are you looking
 - b. were you looking
 - c. have you been looking
 - d. had been looking

16. She asked me _____.
a. where had I been
b. had I been where
c. I had been where
d. where I had been
17. This dress is on sale, _____?
a. hasn't it
b. isn't it
c. doesn't it
d. can't it
18. SARAH: "There's my bridegroom, Bill!"
CAROL: "How _____!"
a. does he look handsome
b. he looks handsome
c. handsome he looks
d. he's handsome
19. EDDIE: "What's wrong? _____?"
CARL: "Of course, I do."
a. Don't you go to church
b. Don't you want to go to church
c. Aren't you going to church
d. Do you want to go to church?
20. I hate to shop. I can never _____ about what to buy.
a. have in mind
b. change my mind
c. keep in mind
d. make up my mind
21. My sister has a bad habit. She _____.
a. is constantly biting her nails
b. bites her nails constantly
c. used to constantly bite her nails
d. is constantly bites her nails

22. I _____ the doctor next week.
- a. see
 - b. am seeing
 - c. saw
 - d. have seen
23. BRIAN: "What _____ when you're seventy-five?"
DANNY: "Fishing."
- a. will you have done
 - b. are supposed to do
 - c. will you be doing
 - d. do you do
24. Margaret insisted that John _____ the truth.
- a. tell
 - b. tells
 - c. is telling
 - d. were told
25. It's essential that she _____ her passport soon.
- a. is going to get
 - b. is getting
 - c. gets
 - d. get
26. John is a _____ person.
- a. fast-talking
 - b. fast-talker
 - c. fast-talked
 - d. fast-talk
27. The _____ apartment is on the third floor.
- a. fire-damaging
 - b. fire-damager
 - c. fire-damaged
 - d. fire-damage

28. I like this book for several reasons. _____, it is very interesting.
- a. Second
 - b. First
 - c. Finally
 - d. Then
29. The library will be closed on Saturday. _____, it will be open all day Sunday and Monday
- a. Also
 - b. Furthermore
 - c. However
 - d. Nevertheless
30. Louise can speak many languages. _____, she speaks Korean very well.
- a. In short
 - b. On the other hand
 - c. In other words
 - d. For instance

PART 3 – READING

Read the passage. Then circle a, b, c, or d.

Johnny Appleseed's real name was John Chapman. He was born in Leominster, Massachusetts in 1774. His dream was to produce so many apples that no one would ever go hungry. Although legend paints a picture of Johnny as a dreamy wanderer, planting apple seeds throughout the countryside, research reveals him to be a careful, organized businessman, who over a period of nearly fifty years, bought and sold tracts of land and developed thousands of productive apple trees.

His adventures began in 1792, when John was eighteen years old. He and his eleven-year-old half brother, Nathaniel, headed west, following the steady stream of immigrants. In his early twenties, John began traveling alone, which is how he spent the rest of his life. Nathaniel stayed behind to farm with their father, who had also immigrated west. John continued moving west to Pennsylvania. From there he traveled into the Ohio Valley country and later, Indiana. He kept ahead of the settlements and each year planted apple seeds farther west.

He always carried a leather bag filled with apple seeds he collected for free from cider mills. Legend says he was constantly planting them in open places in the forests, along the roadways and by the streams. However, research suggests he created numerous nurseries by carefully selecting the perfect planting spot, fencing it in with fallen trees and logs, bushes and vines, sowing the seeds and returning at regular intervals to repair the fence, tend the ground and sell the trees. He soon was known as the "apple seed man" and later he became known only as "Johnny Appleseed."

Over the years, his frequent visits to the settlements were looked forward to and no cabin door was ever closed to him. To the men and women he was a news carrier; to the children he was a friend. He was also very religious and preached to people along the way. His favorite book was his Bible.

1. How does legend picture Johnny Appleseed?
 - a. A careful, organized businessman
 - b. A dreamy wanderer
 - c. A prosperous farmer
 - d. A good teacher

2. When was Nathaniel Chapman most probably born?
- a. 1774
 - b. 1792
 - c. 1781
 - d. in the 1800's
3. Where did Johnny Appleseed collect apple seeds from? _____
4. What does research say about the way Johnny Appleseed planted seeds?
- a. he planted them in open places in the forests
 - b. he planted them along the roadways
 - c. he planted them by the streams
 - d. he created nurseries and regularly tended them
5. True or false? *Johnny Appleseed's contemporaries did not like him at all.*
- a. True
 - b. False

Read the passage. Then circle a, b, c, or d.

Countless numbers of nearly invisible, one-celled animals called plankton live in the oceans of the world. Because plankton need sunlight to live, they congregate near the ocean surface where there is an abundance of light. Radiolarians are one kind of the plankton that float and drift in warm seas. Like many other such animals, Radiolarians build protective shells around their soft bodies.

To construct shells, Radiolarians, like some other plankton forms, combine sand or minerals from water with secretions made in their bodies. Sand and minerals are their building materials; secretions are their cement.

Radiolarians absorb a mineral called silica and build shells that look like glass from it. These shells can look like tiny helmets, bells with holes in the sides, or balls with spines sticking out. Radiolarians are incredibly small; twenty can sit on a pinhead and not touch each other.

Floating in a watery universe, radiolarians are swept through the sea by ocean currents. To eat, they poke arms of protoplasm through holes in their shells and capture animals and

plants even smaller than themselves. After they die, their soft protoplasm dissolves into the sea, but their shells sink slowly to the sea bottom. Over the course of many years the shells accumulate, turning to rock. The White Cliffs of Dover are made of these shells—and rise 375 feet above the sea.

Jennifer Owings Dewey, *Animal Architecture*

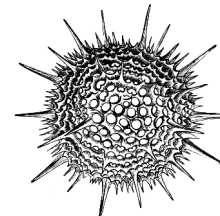
1. Write two characteristics of radiolarians:

a. _____

b. _____

2. Which kind of radiolarian shell is pictured on the right?

- a. tiny helmet
- b. bell with holes in the sides
- c. ball with spines sticking out



3. How do radiolarians construct their shells?

- a. they congregate near the ocean surface
- b. they combine sand or minerals with secretions made in their bodies
- c. they make cement from minerals in the ocean
- d. they drift through the sea by ocean currents

4. Can radiolarians move by themselves?

- a. yes
- b. no

5. What happens to the protoplasm after radiolarians die?
