VĨNH BÁ (Giáo viên Chuyên Anh - Trường Quốc học Huế)

45 để trắc nghiệm TIẾNG ANH

TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI TN THPT QUỐC GIA

(Tái bản lần thứ ba)

Δ213 NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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Đối tác liên kết xuất bản: NHÀ SÁCH HỒNG ÂN

SÁCH LIÊN KẾT

45 ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

Mã số: 2L - 734ĐH2014

In 1.000 cuốn, khổ 17 \times 24cm tại Công ti Cổ phần Văn hóa Văn Lang - Tp. Hồ Chí Minh. Số xuất bản: 2477 - 2014/CXB/10 - 381/ $\rm DHQGHN$, ngày 24/11/2014.

Quyết định xuất bản số: 738LK - XH/QĐ - NXBĐHQGHN ngày 26/11/2014.

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý I năm 2015.

1

	other three in ea	ch question.			
	A. owl A. begged A. done A. books Find the word w		C. f <u>owl</u> C. book <u>ed</u> C. shone C. root <u>s</u> ttern different fr	D. bowl D. buttoned D. shop D. roofs om that of the	other three
	words in each qu	iestion.			
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. inflation A. symphony	B. deceive B. employment B. instructor B. substance	C. intelligent C. celestial	D. influence D. basement	
	Identify the one for the sentence		o or pnrase tnat	must be chang	jea in oraer
	My father wants			chool.	
10.	I saw you <u>to ente</u> (A)	r <u>the</u> house. <u>Don</u> (B)	't deny you did! (C) (D)		
11.	All her children h (A) to be proud.	nave gra d uated <u>fr</u>	om a university, (B)	that is a reasor (C)	n <u>for her</u> (D)
12.	The manager <u>firs</u> (A) about the budge)	affing policy <u>and</u> (B) (C)	then went on ta	alking (D)
13.	It is you that I had (A) (B)	ave seen in the ga (C)	arden <u>at</u> seven. (D)		
	It was rude to re (A) (B)	fuse <u>to help</u> moth (C)	ner. You <u>should h</u> (D)	<u>ielp</u> her.	
15.	The girl insisted visited him in his (C)	(A)	(B)	<u>cle</u> . They hadn't	
16.	It's not worth to (A)	spend money <u>on</u> (B) (C)	things <u>like</u> chear (D)	clothes.	
IV.	From the four v completes the se		(A, B, C, or D),	choose the or	e that best
17.	Shall we a	a cake for your bi B. grill	rthday? C. cook	D. boil	

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the

18.	He the pota A. tasted	to whole! B. swallowed	C. chewed	D. bit
19.	If you look directly A. finish	at the sun for too B. end	long, you'll C. go up	blind. D. end up
20.	Is the eclipse going A. completely		ca one?	D. big
21.	The party starts ex	actly midn B. in	ight. C. on	D. during
22.	One of the someone having a A. backgrounds C. requirements		uard is knowing B. requests D. accomplishm	emergency first aid for
23.	The police detective A. employment			
24.	United States.			e what is now the
25.			nusiastically wher	the performance ended.
26.	was eating.			on in the apple cake he
	A. favour	B. detect	C. sight	D. spot
27.	I visit my grandmo A. eventfully	ther, but B. widely		
28.	living in the reflects local A. Those – their	d cultural identity		anada create music that D. There – that
29.	Mr. Pitt did a/an those present to so A. mere	tart recycling prog		D. voluntary
30.		e food term		r senses believing still get fewer calories. D. into – in
31.	Indonesia has ha variants of A. any – several C. each – plenty			

. 4	32. From the wouldn't be able t		nis mother's face	, Roy realized that he
	A. tall	B. firm	C. weak	D. hasty
	33. In the summerting for them to mature		available, s	ince it's the best season
	A. solely	B. shortly	C. warmly	D. readily
	34. Every year, the da store trying to	-		argot runs from store to cation.
	A. catch up	B. write down	C. sell out	D. make up
	35. After you havedone.	the costume	you like best, it	Il take a week to get it
	A. kept away	B. turned down	C. picked out	D. put off
				culating among mineral d in Spain in 2000. D. by the time
	37. I wish Charles wo	rked as hard as M	lary	
	A. did	B. does	C. will	D. can
•	partners, is now la A. through – on	aunching its own	brand the gas B. to – along	nt ventures with foreign global market.
	C. of – throughou	ıt	D. among – for	,
	39. Could you			- .
	A. signing	B. signal	C. signature	D. sign
	40. Would you like to			n
	A. in	B. at	C. on	D. over
	41. I tried to write the			
	A. ran out of	B. ran up	C. ran off	D. ran into
	42. We never eat at the	nat restaurant. We	e think the food is	·
	A. disgust		B. disgusting	
	C. disgusted		D. none is correc	
			nich they can con	vert all blood types into
	O-type blood,		0.1	D 1
	5	B. has it	C. have they	-
				er to the weather.
	A. forecast	B. foresee	C. tell	D. foretell

45.	= -			oing to be today,"
	A. sunny	B. foggy	C. wet	D. windy
46.	Although Tom eats	s quite a lot, he is	still very $__$.	
	A. skinny	B. muscular	C. well-built	D. round
47.	Due to poisonous	chemicals, the B	Saltic Sea will be	exposed a major
	threat to humans			
	A. as – to	B. with – by	C. to – in	D. at - over
48	She felt terribly	before the	iob interview, bu	it once she was in the
	manager's office sl		job 11101 (1011) 00	te once dire was in the
	A. bored	B. nervous	C. shocked	D. surprised
49.	No one knows mue	ch about her priva	ate life because sh	ne is quite .
	A. shy	B. sensitive		D. reserved
50	We picked up a co	lourful travel	at the travel ac	rent's
50.	A. brochure		C. prospectus	
E 1			_	cs, many people
		oric places ay disappear	in a dust cloud of B. feared – have	new construction. disappeared
52.	When she heard th	ne bad news, she	broke and	cried.
	A. up	B. into	C. down	D. in
53.	Once an animal _ place of origin for A. was taken C. would be taken	fear of disease.	ild, it generally ca B. will be taken D. has been take	annot be returned to its
54.	Since this area is	very convenient	for those who wo	ork in the city, property
	tends to be rather	-		****
	A. spacious	B. over-priced	C. luxurious	D. vast
55.	weather condition		•	because of dangerous D. exploration
56.	everybody.			here was food for
	A. enough of	B. plenty of	C. plenty	D. too much
57.	The durian, a the people sme	-		a, is described by some
	A. such - that		B. too much – fo	r
	C. as – like		D. neither - nor	

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

One of the haza	ards that electro	onic media like	the television, radio or
computers (58)	_ these days is th	ie (59) in b	ook reading.
			erations who are strongly
(61) by	the glamour of	the silver screen	and, consequently, don't
(62) the impor	tance of acquirin	g first-hand infor	mation from books.
To (63) r	eading for pleas	sure and to pro	opagate a wide array of
publications like end	cyclopaedias, (64) books, r	nanuals or fiction, radical
			_ ought to be put on the
			to feel comfortable while
			public places like airports,
	•		ubsidized more accurately
			choice of publications
	=		oks at people's (68)
		-	ecting actions organized by
		e public awaren	ess of the advantages of
becoming (70)	_	olyga might ag	ntribute substantially by
=			and inspiring their viewers
			s help them to (72)
the habit of spontane	=		s help them to (72)
- •			D
58. A. denote	B. play	C. arise	D. pose
59. A. rarity	B. decline	C. shortage	D. deficiency
60. A. indicates	B. affects	C. applies	D. embodies
61. A. exposed	B. tempted	C. submitted	D. involved
62. A. recognize	B. observe	C. view	D. distinguish
63. A. incite	B. revert	C. encourage	D. instill
64. A. referral	B. referable	C. referee	D. reference
65. A. relevance	B. persistence	C. emphasis	D. focus
66. A. factor	B. point	C. matter	D. ground
67. A. prolific	B. ample	C. lavish	D. lush
68. A. availability	B. usage	C. disposal	D. benefit
69. A. raise	B. amplify	C. inflate	D. expand
70. A. occupied	B. inhaled	C. incorporated	=
71. A. enrich	B. magnify	C. arouse	D. elaborate
72. A. grow	B. evolve	C. develop	D. proceed
G		- ·	· 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

NOBEL

Most people have heard of the Nobel Prize but do you know where the name comes from? The prize is named after Alfred Nobel, a Swedish chemist who invented dynamite.

Nobel was born in 1833 in Stockholm and studied in St Petersburg, Russia home. and in the USA When he returned he worked father's factory developing weapons and explosives. In 1864, Alfred's younger brother and four other people were killed in an explosion in the factory. After dedicated this. Alfred his life to developing explosives. Three years later, he made dynamite which was much more stable other anv explosive at that time. Nobel also several other types of explosive and he became very rich, owning factories all over the world. Nobel was worried about some of the uses of his inventions and he spent a lot of time and money trying to promote world peace. He was also very interested in science and literature and when he died in 1896, he wanted his money to be used to set up the Nobel Prize. Each year this great honour is awarded to someone who has made a major contribution to World Peace, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Economics and Literature.

73. Alfred Nobel

- A. lived all his life in Russia and the USA.
- B. travelled abroad to study.
- C. had family in St Petersburg.
- D. was a Russian scientist.

74. Nobel

- A. was responsible for his brother's death.
- B. decided to return to Sweden after an explosion in the factory.
- C. didn't like his job very much.
- D. worked in the family business after he finished his studies.

75. Nobel

- A. invented the most dangerous explosives of his time.
- B. didn't earn much money from his inventions.
- C. was only interested in becoming rich.
- D. was anxious about how his work could be used by some people.

76. The Nobel Prize

- A. is only given to people who contribute to world peace.
- B. is not only awarded to scientists.
- C. made Alfred Nobel wealthy.
- D. was not Alfred Nobel's idea.

MOTHER TERESA

Mother Teresa of Calcutta has often been described as a saint. She devoted her whole life to charity work, looking after the poor and the sick. Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in what is now Macedonia. From the age of 12, she said she knew that she wanted to dedicate her life to helping people. After her schooling and training, she went to Calcutta in India where she would become famous for her good work. While teaching in a school, she felt a strong desire to do more to help the sick and dying people in Calcutta. In 1952, she set up a centre for the terminally ill. She wanted these people to have the best quality care in their last days.

Her work inspired many people and her organisation grew and grew. Originally, she had twelve women working for her, but by the year 2000, there were more than 4000 people working for the organisation running schools, orphanages and homes for the sick and poor all over the world. Even people who did not agree with all of her views could admire all of the good that she did.

In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and when she died, aged 87, the French President, Jacques Chirac, said what many people were thinking: "This evening there is less love, less compassion, less light in the world."

77. Mother Teresa
A. was not born in India.
B. was from Calcutta.
C. went to India when she was twelve.
D. wanted to become famous.
78. Mother Teresa
A. started teaching in 1952.
B. earned a lot of money in India.
C. treated very sick people.
D. was not appreciated for her work.
79. Her work made
A. a big number of people want to help her
A. a big number of people want to help herB. Mother Teresa rich by the year 2000.
B. Mother Teresa rich by the year 2000.
B. Mother Teresa rich by the year 2000.C. everyone agree with her.
B. Mother Teresa rich by the year 2000.C. everyone agree with her.D. many people dislike her.
B. Mother Teresa rich by the year 2000. C. everyone agree with her. D. many people dislike her. 80. Mother Teresa
B. Mother Teresa rich by the year 2000. C. everyone agree with her. D. many people dislike her. 80. Mother Teresa A. died in 1979.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced different	ly from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. gift A. w <u>ou</u> ld A. m <u>o</u> nitor A. en <u>ou</u> gh	B. game B. shoulder B. moment B. dough	C. go C. sh <u>ou</u> ld C. opp <u>o</u> nent C. r <u>ou</u> gh	D. genius D. c <u>ou</u> ld D. component D. t <u>ou</u> gh	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	rom that of the	other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. terrific A. compliance A. recompense A. momentous	B. tertiary B. competent B. temperature B. monetary	C. territory C. computer C. reminiscent C. monastery	D. terminal D. commuter D. marvelous D. monument	
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be chang	jed in order
9.	I <u>tell you</u> , Joan, y (A) learning.	you had <u>better te</u> (B)		igh time he <u>sho</u> C)	uld start (D)
10.	My brother said	that he didn't fee	l <u>like</u> overworkin (A)	g because he	
	could end up in (B) (C)	the hospital. (D)	(- /		
11.	. When I was <u>your</u> (A		ked <u>long hours</u> . \ (B)	We <u>were used</u> to (C)	sit <u>up late</u> (D)
12.	at night. . <u>What</u> you are say (A)	ing <u>suggests</u> that (B)	you are unwilling	g <u>to agree</u> with m (C)	ne, <u>does it</u> ? (D)
13.	I really <u>wouldn't</u> (A) belongs to him.	like that friend <u>o</u>	f yours to treat n (B)	ne <u>as</u> something (C)	g <u>that</u> (D)
14	. My brother <u>was </u>	watching TV <u>duri</u> (A) (B		ny homework. D)	
15.	. With his <u>annual</u> (A)	income <u>of about</u> \$ (B)	\$30,000, he can a	afford <u>travelling</u> (C)	<u>quite a lot</u> . (D)
16	. When I <u>was a</u> see (A) <u>in the</u> evenings. (D)	cretary, the boss	often made me t (B)	o stay in the off (C)	ice

IV. From the four work completes the sent		A, B, C, or D), choos	e the one that best
17. If you eat sensibly A. gain	, you are not like B. put		D. win
18. Surprisingly, some completely a A. up – through	ccident.	_	today were invented D. after – in
19. Rosamunde Pilcher the national TV sta A. because	tion, ZDF, has p	y popular in Germany roduced many of her C. in order that	
20. When the volcand thousands of trees A. impact		of the explose	
21. The driver in A. swerved		nitting a dog in the ro	ad.
22. The of the s			guard. D. crew
23. They have a charm A. side			gland. D. bank
24. Although the old, people still work. A. plenty of – more C. the whole – too	nder how he doe e		on stage are
25. It is important to ha	ive a special day t B. support	o those who lost C. honour	their lives in the wars. D. demonstrate
26. She a light me A. ordered		icken and salad as she C. commanded	
27. I don't know what A. flood		about – it was just a(ı C. earthquake	
28. If you go on report. A. disturbing		I will never be able C. concerning	
29. Polio a wide permanent disabile A. is having – to it C. can have – incl	ity, and even dea nclude		nded
30. Turn off this mach A. takes	nine, please. The B. worries		

31. Everyone knew th A. completing		-	considerable effort. D. working
months ago	ackle its hooligan _ a football match.		serious problems a few
A. upon – over C. on – for		B. since – toward D. after – during	
	wasn't good enoug	- ·	his at repairing D. craft
	for a second to a		roposal as she had been D. hesitate
35. The romance ass	· ·	lentine's Day m	ay have come from the February.
	ength of the Amaze e – swam		
37. When the origina chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h	e leading role.	ill, Margar B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be	O .
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h	e leading role. nas got	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be	vould get
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h 38. The inconsiderate A. inflicted 39. Don't get so ner	e leading role. nas got driver was fo B. fined	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be or parking his veh C. harassed oming late. Whe	yould get en getting icle in the wrong place.
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h 38. The inconsiderate A. inflicted 39. Don't get so ner better, you'll learn A. fine	e leading role. as got driver was fo B. fined vous about his conto take it B. loose	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be or parking his veh C. harassed oming late. When C. nice	yould get en getting icle in the wrong place. D. condemned n you get to know him
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h 38. The inconsiderate A. inflicted 39. Don't get so ner better, you'll learn A. fine 40. The idea to the visitors. A. do	driver was for B. fined wous about his conto take it B. loose a visit to the local B. pay	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be or parking his veh C. harassed oming late. When C. nice al council resider C. go	orould get en getting icle in the wrong place. D. condemned n you get to know him D. easy nce was welcomed by all D. walk
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h 38. The inconsiderate A. inflicted 39. Don't get so ner better, you'll learn A. fine 40. The idea to the visitors. A. do 41. His of the sa	driver was for B. fined wous about his conto take it B. loose a visit to the local B. pay	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be or parking his veh C. harassed oming late. When C. nice al council resider C. go ally can't be ignor	orould get en getting icle in the wrong place. D. condemned n you get to know him D. easy nce was welcomed by all D. walk red any longer.
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h 38. The inconsiderate A. inflicted 39. Don't get so ner better, you'll learn A. fine 40. The idea to the visitors. A. do 41. His of the sa	driver was for B. fined wous about his conto take it B. loose a visit to the local B. pay fety regulations reals. unfamiliarity for lace, it looks so glo	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be or parking his veh C. harassed oming late. When C. nice al council resider C. go ally can't be ignor C. carelessness omy and unpleas	orould get en getting icle in the wrong place. D. condemned n you get to know him D. easy nce was welcomed by all D. walk red any longer. D. disregard sant.
chance to play the A. fell – got C. was falling – h 38. The inconsiderate A. inflicted 39. Don't get so ner better, you'll learn A. fine 40. The idea to the visitors. A. do 41. His of the sa A. inattention 42. Let's the p A. miss	driver was for B. fined wous about his conto take it B. loose a visit to the local B. pay fety regulations real B. unfamiliarity of lace, it looks so glo B. depart	B. has fallen – w D. falls – has be or parking his veh C. harassed oming late. When C. nice al council resider C. go ally can't be ignor C. carelessness omy and unplease C. abandon	orould get en getting icle in the wrong place. D. condemned n you get to know him D. easy nce was welcomed by all D. walk red any longer. D. disregard sant. D. disappear ase, more details on the

caused by a bomb).		ding, was, doubt,		
A. away from – w C. back to – with		B. ahead of – off D. out of – for			
45. When an animal' protect it.	s is in dar	nger, we should o	do everything we can to		
A. property	B. habitat	C. location	D. possession		
46. Although he is a scored a basket for		basketball player	r, he has never actually		
A. amateur	B. champion	C. savage	D. professional		
47. Our team t		all odds. C. beat	D. defeated		
			the most handsome boy		
in class, but a fev A. of – with	v teachers quickly B. in – up	put it C. over – down	D. about – out		
49. When it comes to A. protection	crime, is a B. prevention				
50. The judgeA. arrested	the criminal to ter B. prosecuted		D. sentenced		
51. Pandas look gent A. fierce		are quite C. intelligent			
52. Could you please A. remain	B. remember		e World Wildlife Fund? D. recall		
53. The fans in the fo	,		ers on the D. rink		
54. My parents were childhood, all I re A. towards – awa C. to – down wit	emember is lonelir ay from				
55. After the performa		me back onto the ₋ C. stage	to take their bows. D. script		
V. Read the text belo	ow and decide whi	ch answer (A, B, C	, or D) best fits each space		
	WEAT:	HER WISE			
all want to know the For someone (57) hours or so that (58	same information a small boat ac) Whereas	n for the same (56 cross the English s a farmer might	going to do. They do not) of time, however. Channel, it's the next six be more interested in the ing they (60) need,		

however, is totally dependable information. And it is for this (61) that forecasting is a very big international business. Today, because the (62) of forecasts is important to so many people, weather satellites cross from pole to pole every hour and a quarter, (63) back to earth from fifty miles up. (64) of course, it hasn't always been so easy. Ancient Creek philosophers like Aristotle started weather forecasting by trying to (65) logically what was happening in the sky (66) them. They weren't always right, but they understood the importance of systematic observation. But forecasting remained limited (67) people only knew what					
		-	• •	_ people only knew what a ne arrival of the electric	
				et a wider picture of the	
				uld then be (70) on	
		hile it was still of			
			_	_	
	A. period	B. term	C. season	D. stage	
	A. blowing	B. sailing	C. cruising	D. floating	
58.	A. bother	B. amount	C. concern	D. matter	
59.	A. chances	B. occasions	C. opportunities	D. fortunes	
60.	A. own	B. either	C. both	D. everyone	
61.	A. motivation	B. explanation	C. question	D. reason	
62.	A. strictness	B. accuracy	C. justice	D. honesty	
63.	A. translating	B. describing	C. reviewing	D. reporting	
64.	A. Moreover	B. Therefore	C. Although	D. Despite	
65.	A. pick up	B. work out	C. come across	D. check over	
66.	A. above	B. beyond	C. over	D. across	
67.	A. in case	B. because of	C. due to	D. so long as	
68.	A. allowed	B. got	C. granted	D. let	
	A. route	B. train	C. way	D. road	
	A. put	B. passed	C. given	D. brought	
	-	-	•	•	

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

When Louise Roberts was eighteen, she began to feel pain in her joints. Within six months, she was in so much pain that it was like walking on glass. Just pulling up a zip brought tears to her eyes. The worst thing was that she was too weak to play the violin. She had been playing since the age of seven and had planned to become a professional. Louise's doctor told her she had arthritis, a condition which makes the joints become painful. Louise was forced to give up playing the violin to avoid damaging her joints, and given pain-killer drugs, which she still takes.

A year after the diagnosis she went to university to do teacher training. It was upsetting for Louise to listen to other students practicing their instruments, knowing she could not play her beloved violin. She begged her mother to sell it, but her mother would not.

Teacher training was tough. Standing for long periods made her knees and feet ache, especially in cold weather. There were times when she felt she couldn't cope with it. Nevertheless, she has now got a job in a primary school teaching a class of five year olds. She also plays the piano in school hall. Her fingers are still stiff at that hour of the morning and she misses lots of notes but the children don't seem to mind.

After four years away from her violin, Louise has just started teaching a tenyear-old boy to play. Before the arthritis started, she used to play in a symphony orchestra, and she still dreams that one day she will perform on stage again.

Louise's condition has improved, partly because of the drugs, but also because, since visiting an allergy clinic, she has changed her diet completely. She has cut out all wheat, dairy products, beef and pork. Even so, her energy is limited and there are times when she is so tired that she has to stay in bed all weekend. She envies healthy people sometimes.

On the plus side, however, she is more determined than most to get the best from life. She's also been taking singing lessons, as arthritis doesn't affect the voice, and as a result, has achieved a higher standard in singing.

71.	When	Louise	tried	to	get dresse	d,	
-----	------	--------	-------	----	------------	----	--

- A. she could do it easily.
- B. her mother had to help her.
- C. it was so painful that she was crying.
- D. it was like walking on glass.
- 72. Why did Louise want her mother to sell her violin?
 - A. She was unable to play it.
 - B. She didn't know how to play it.
 - C. She wanted to buy a better one.
 - D. She needed the money.
- 73. Why does Louise play the piano badly at school hall?
 - A. She can't concentrate.

 B. Her joints can't move freely.

 C. She hasn't woken up yet.

 D. She doesn't care about it.
- C. She hasn't woken up yet. 74. What is Louise's strong desire?
 - A. to learn to drive. B. to act.
 - C. to teach the violin. D. to play music in public.
- 75. Louise occasionally wishes she was not disabled because _____
 - A. she doesn't like staying in bed.
 - B. she has to spend every weekend in bed.
 - C. she can't eat chocolate and yogurt.
 - D. she gets so tired.

Johnny was three when he ran away from home for the first time. Somebody left the garden gate open. Johnny left the place, crossed some fields, and two hours later, arrived in the next village. He was just able to give his name and address.

By the time he was seven, Johnny used to vanish from home two to three times a year. Sometimes he covered quite long distances on foot. On other occasions he got on a bus or even a train, and simply sat there until someone asked for his ticket. Generally the police brought him home. "Why do you do it?" they used to ask. "You aren't unhappy at home, are you?" "Of course not," Johnny replied. "Then why?" "I just like seeing places," Johnny told them.

Johnny continued to "see places" although everyone tried to stop him. His parents used to watch him closely, and so did his teachers; but sooner or later, Johnny managed to slip away. As he grew older, his favourite trick was to hide on a long distance lorry. Sometimes he used to travel hundreds of miles before anyone discovered him.

It is hardly surprising that one day Johnny managed to get onboard a plane. He was twelve at the time. It was a cargo plane and, a few hours later, Johnny found himself in Cairo. How did he get on board? No one knows! According to Johnny himself, it was easy: he just went into the airport, walked along some corridors and got on board the nearest plane.

In spite of all this, Johnny did well at school. He enjoyed maths and languages and, perhaps not surprisingly, he was especially good at geography. "What do you want to be when you grow up?" his teachers asked him. Johnny did not take long to answer that question. "An explorer!" he answered. "But it's difficult to become an explorer in this modern age," they tried to tell him, "unless you go into space!" But it was no use: Johnny knew what he wanted!

Just before he left school, Johnny saw a notice in one of the daily papers. An expedition was about to go to Brazil to travel up the Amazon. There were vacancies for three young people "willing to work hard and with a sense of adventure." Johnny applied and, two months later, he was on his way to Brazil.

76. Johnny ran away from home because _	
A. he was young.	B. he was unhappy.
C. he liked travelling.	D. his parents watched him closely.
77. As he grew older, Johnny began to	
A. stay at home.	B. travel further.
C. hide in a car.	D. hide on long distance lorries.
78. Johnny went to Cairo because	
A. he liked geography.	B. he liked flying.
C. it was a passenger plane.	D. a plane was going there.
79. Johnny wanted to become an explorer,	but his teachers said
A. "You're too young."	B. "Go to the moon instead."
C. "It isn't easy these days."	D. "Don't go into space."
80. In the end, Johnny	
A. joined an expedition.	B. found an interesting job in Brazil.
C. worked for a newspaper.	D. ran away from school.

other three in ea	ch question.			
 A. streets A. cities A. crow A. archaic 	B. phone <u>s</u> B. serie <u>s</u> B. br <u>ow</u> B. ar <u>ch</u> ive	C. books C. satellites C. shower C. architect	D. make <u>s</u> D. worker <u>s</u> D. c <u>ow</u> D. ar <u>ch</u> ery	
II. Find the word w words in each qu		attern different f	rom that of the other th	iree
 A. majesty A. tremendous A. mature A. attitude 	B. mature B. luminous B. nature B. envelope	C. machine C. enormous C. culture C. economy	D. majority D. autonomous D. measure D. regular	
III. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed in or	rde
9. Although he is so (A philosophy, hasn (1)	<u>few</u> problems <u>un</u> (B)	derstanding (C)	
10. I <u>wanted</u> to <u>know</u> (A) (B)	where <u>did your</u>	friend live. You (C)	ought <u>to have told</u> me. (D)	
11. <u>In the</u> German p (A) German Army, <u>w</u>	_	ssor was made <u>w</u>	orking for the (B) (C)	
12. We, <u>that is</u> – Jim (A) all our friends <u>re</u>	(B)	-	Birmingham <u>until</u> (C)	
13. You should not a capable to under	(A) <u>stand</u> as much		' <u>t seem</u> to be (B)	
14. <u>Having our</u> car r (A) you <u>had given</u> us (D)	(B)	(C)	elephone number	
15. A rich judge is le (A)	ess <u>likely</u> to take (B)	bribes than the	one who earns <u>little</u> . (C) (D)	
16. <u>Could</u> you tell m (A)	e <u>how</u> your <u>new</u> (B) (C)	friend looks <u>like</u> (D)	?	

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

17.	Peter Anne A. exercised		play. C. practised	D. coached
18.	I'm sure my dog To punished for chew A. behind – up	ring my nev	v pair of slippers.	s he knows he'll be D. next to – out
19.	-	school so she		nily at the weekends
20.	Having made a for that would become A. out – within	e, a time, h	is paradise on ea	
21.	We stood on the A. deck		ne train to arrive. C. bridge	
22.	I would love to go A. route	on a long sea B. journey		D. travel
23.	I thought the film A. shocked		ner people didn't l C. thrilled	
24.	his long life person to share hi A. For – about C. Throughout – v	s life	ds of people, but l B. In – on D. At – between	ne never truly found a
25.	The EnglishA. department		s 15 teachers. C. part	D. portion
26.	For a short while, I A. vision	managed to catch B. notice	C. view	ident entering the palace. D. sight
27.	She received an He A. grade		Political Studies. C. mark	D. document
28.	While we werefrom time to time. A. away – up on C. for – down with		r neighbour check B. off – on to D. into – out of	ked our house
29.	After Hurricane Ka the floods became A. away – with C. out of – agains	a real race		nimal survivors
30.	profound explanat			even after the professor's D. incapable

31.	even speak to him. A. refused		C. excused	D. cancelled
32.	I'm going for a wall A. follow		uld you like to C. ward	me company? D. keep
33.	Patrick is too A. compulsive			on the final game. D. continuous
34.	see any customers			, because I hardly D. finance
35.	None of us has ever	of taking a	-	inst illegal broadcasting.
36.	yourself a new pair	r.		erhaps you should buy
	A. broken	B. mistaken	C. unfair	D. worn
37.	I was having difficu A. measles		doctor prescribed C. mumps	tablets to ease my D. rabies
38.	Sam thought that quay, but he was v A. leap		in.	or from the ferry to the D. drop
39.	who were afraid of		snowstorm.	by the climbers D. opposed
40.	Most bilingual dict have pronunciation A. refer	n guides and gran	nmar tips.	ions of words –they also D. inform
41.	result in an instan	t dismissal.		your duties may
		B. escaping	_	_
42.	Mrs Hurston was i A. regret		er her husband's C. grief	unexpected death. D. disturbance
43.		the fourth bigg ame	est inland sea B. can be – was	
44.	It was the commis crash that occurre			pilot was for the
	A. prone C. guilty		B. responsible D. comprehensive	<i>i</i> e

	Recently, a chemistry professora substitute diesel fuel easily.	a "fuel-latent plast	cic" that into
		B. is developing - 1	
	C. will be developing – had turned	D. has developed -	can be turned
46.	More than half of Portugal's wildlife		extinction since
	the country the European Union A. came – has joined	i 20 years ago. B. comes – had joi	ned
	C. has come – joined	D. is coming – wou	
47.	According to estimates, there	no energy shorts	age after these large
	dams A. will be – have been constructed	B. is – will be cons	tructed
	C. should be – had been constructed		
48.	I expect your Chinese a great deal		
	A. has been improving – have got	B. will have impro	ved – get
	•	D. improves – will	
49.	A tsunami when there is a underneath the sea.	an earthquake or	volcanic eruption
	A. creates B. converts	C. occurs	D. causes
50	If you perform as brilliantly as that to		
50.	the audience.	omorrow ingitt, you	a will surely
	A. extract B. delight	C. remind	D. applaud
51.	The Portuguese and Galician language are important differences between them		me, although there
		C. precisely	D. roughly
52.	Unless you have that Eric broke with your complaint against him.	into your flat, then	we cannot continue
	A. proof B. sense	C. choice	D. attention
53.	hearing that olive leaves are go people in Greece didn't hesitate "magic" leaves.		
	A. For – paying	B. Upon - to pay	
	C. When – to be paid	D. While - to have	paid
54.	When his brakes failed, his car over A. swerved B. waved	to the other side of C. slammed	
55.	If you press this button, the watch w A. regards B. suggests C.		
٧.	Read the text below and decide which a	nswer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.
	A HEALTHY A	DDICTION	

Today large sums of money go into the search for treatments for a whole range of diseases. Three hundred years ago, when European (56) _____ returned from distant lands with unfamiliar substances they'd found there, the problem

was how to (57)	the illnesse:	s for which thes	e new imports could (58)
be a cure.			
When the brown o	chocolate bean w	as first (59)	_ into Britain from Mexico,
it was thought to hav	ve medicinal (60)	Sir Han	s Sloane was the man who
is said to have (61) _	with the ic	lea of mixing the	powdered bean with milk.
Sloane was an impor	rtant (62)	in eighteenth cer	tury London, a landowner
whose name (63) _	in some o	of the city's mos	t fashionable streets and
squares. Less appre	ciated is his (6	4) to the	beginnings of a national
addiction: the (65)	Briton ge	ts through eight	kilograms of chocolate a
year, a level of consu	mption exceeded	l only by the Swis	ss.
Today, when alm	ost every pleas	ure is (66)	_ as addictive, the name
"chocoholics" is (67)	to peop	le who can't get	enough of the stuff. (68)
			ually an enemy of slender
elegance, which (69) _	explains th	e feelings of guilt :	so often (70) with it.
56. A. researchers	B. inventors	C. explorers	D. discoverers
57. A. identify	B. expect	C. point	D. recall
58. A. likely	B. preferably	C. widely	D. possibly
59. A. offered	B. introduced	C. entered	D. presented
60. A. profits	B. values	C. qualities	D. energies
61. A. come up	B. thought up	C. dreamt up	D. taken up
62. A. frame	B. shape	C. figure	
63. A. stays on	B. lives on	C. keeps on	D. holds on
64. A. participation			-
65. A. average	B. normal	C. sample	D. medium
66. A. occurred	B. reviewed	C. believed	•
67. A. taken	B. given	U	
68. A. Because	B. Due	C. Since	D. Thanks
69. A. closely			
70. A. joined	B. related	C. associated	D. applied

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

INTERNET SAFETY

We're spending more and more of our lives online. We buy things over the internet and chat to friends in chat rooms. In fact, many of us live a large part of our lives in cyberspace. It's easy to forget, though, that there are the same kinds of risk there as there are in real life. It's important that all of us learn about internet safety from a young age to protect ourselves.

For example, one thing about chatting on the internet is that you often can't see the person you are chatting with. Using video may be getting more common, which means that you can see if the person really is who they say they are. Without that, though, it's very easy for someone to pretend to be someone else. Remember that a photograph can come from anywhere and doesn't prove anything. Be very careful who you trust because the teenager who wants to chat and be your friend might not really be a teenager at all!

Another thing to be careful of is meeting online friends in real life. You should never give your address or telephone number to people in chat rooms. Apart from the danger of not being sure who they are, there's also the danger of other people seeing what you write. If you are thinking of meeting an online friend, always get your parents' permission. Ask them to come with you to meet your friend in a public place, such as a cafe.

You should also be careful with other information. Never send anything important, like a credit card number, in an email, for example. The journey the email takes from one computer to the other seems instant. However, it goes through other computers where people could possibly read your email and use that information. That can be a very expensive mistake to make!

Finally, remember that if something sounds too good to be true, then it probably is. Some criminals try to fool people with emails that say you have won a prize. It might look exciting, but almost all those messages are false. When you reply, they will ask you to send money to get your prize. You should always ignore those messages and delete them.

71. Why is internet safety more important now? A. There are more criminals than before. B. We do more things on the internet now. C. People often have fewer friends these days. D. We often don't receive the things we buy online. 72. When you chat with someone on the internet, you are safer if you ___ A. ask for a photograph. B. only chat to teenagers. C. use video. D. pretend to be someone else. 73. When you give personal information in a chat room _____ A. your parents don't need to know. B. people learn to trust you. C. you can meet more people. D. everyone can see it. 74. Putting personal information in an email could mean that you lose ____ A. friends B. money C. time D. your computer 75. When you get an email offering you a prize you should _ A. remove it from your computer. B. reply to it immediately. C. do what it asks you to. D. ask where to collect it.

ADDICTED TO SHOPPING

Almost all of us get some kind of pleasure from shopping. We might feel good about going out to buy something for someone we love, or we might want to reward ourselves after a week of hard work. For some people, though, shopping becomes a problem. They feel a strong need to buy and often spend large amounts of money on things on sale they don't need, or even possibly that they already have. Finding the money to go shopping can even get them in trouble with the law. These people are addicted to shopping.

Some experts believe that events in your childhood can cause shopping addiction. As children, it's very important to all of us that we feel important to our parents and that we are free to express our emotions. When we don't have that, we often look for other ways to make ourselves feel better. Shopping addicts usually get a powerful feeling of comfort and satisfaction at the moment they hand the money over. In general, though, the enjoyment has disappeared by the time they get home from a trip. They might feel bad about wasting money and hide the things they've bought, or even destroy them.

Serious financial problems are often the result of shopping addiction. Very few of us can afford to spend money on things we don't need and it's not long before the credit card bills start to get out of control. Some addicts may even steal to make sure they can afford the next shopping trip.

It's not easy to get over shopping addiction. It seems that the best treatment involves finding the real reason behind the behaviour, such as childhood memories or difficulties in your present life. Once you understand the cause, then you can deal with it differently. For example, if the shopping addiction comes from feeling unimportant, you need to find other ways of making yourself feel good, such as learning a new skill or helping other people in some way. Many shopping addicts manage to rebuild their lives, but it's not always easy, and the shops are still just a short bus ride away.

76. The writer says people like shopp A. find presents they want other B. buy something to make a love C. buy things that other people D. get themselves something for	people to buy. ed one feel good. will admire.
77. People who are addicted to shoppA. sell the things they buy.C. buy things twice.	
78. Some experts say shopping addic A. feeling unimportant and cont B. wanting to please your paren C. your parents being addicted D. having parents who buy you	crolled. ts. to shopping.
79. When do shopping addicts feel b A. when they destroy the things B. when they steal things C. when they take the things th D. when they pay for the things	they buy ey buy home
80. What might help someone who is A. visiting only the shops in the	

B. learning where their shopping addiction comes from C. realising that their feelings are unimportant

D. making yourself feel good

1.	other three in e		sililed part profit	differency from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. ev <u>e</u> nt A. beg <u>ged</u> A. help <u>ed</u> A. <u>th</u> e	B. abs <u>e</u> nt B. diseas <u>ed</u> B. borrow <u>ed</u> B. <u>th</u> us	C. rec <u>e</u> nt C. increas <u>ed</u> C. dismiss <u>ed</u> C. mo <u>th</u> er	D. dec <u>e</u> nt D. lighten <u>ed</u> D. book <u>ed</u> D. <u>th</u> umb
II.	Find the word w		attern different f	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. fountain A. delicious A. disaster A. condolence	B. sustain B. dynamic B. confidence B. encounter	C. contain C. emphatic C. endeavor C. consonant	D. retainD. confiscateD. encounterD. determine
Ш	Identify the one for the sentence.		ord or phrase that	t must be changed in order
9.	If I were you, I w	vouldn't let the l	kids <u>to play</u> <u>out in</u> (B) (C)	
10.	Few people look (A)	forward to <u>losin</u> (B)	ng their <u>jobs,</u> <u>don't</u> (C) (l	they? D)
11.	Our <u>chemistry</u> p	orofessor <u>is</u> belie (B)	ved <u>to meet</u> Einste (C)	ein when <u>he was</u> a student. (D)
12.	I got her take ar (A) (B			
13.	It's thirty years (A)		<u>-storeys</u> building <u>y</u> (C)	<u>was built</u> . (D)
14.		for the <u>last</u> ten y (B) (C)	ears and <u>so are</u> w (D)	e.
15.	Having had a go (A) (B)	ood rest, the cow	boy <u>set out</u> to cov	er <u>other</u> 20 miles. (D)
16.		ave seen a man B)	who <u>enjoyed</u> being (C)	g <u>lied to</u> . (D)
IV.	From the four scompletes the s		es (A, B, C, or D)	, choose the one that best
17.	We can't just A. turn	up at the p	arty without an in C. arrive	vitation. D. reach
18.	Sam liked maki A. off	ng stories B. up	s to tell to his child C. for	dren. D. out

	number of seats in		illi a governmen	t, it has to have
		B. as large as	C. larger than	D. so large
	ahead because of t	he heavy fo g .		see a few metres
		B. how far	C. more than	
	lead to malnutritio	n.	_	nt loss, they can
	,	B. for		D. in order that
	Readers who language. A. should be warn B. are warned - m. C. used to warn - D. have been warn	ed – may contain ust be contained should contain		ternet that crude
23.	Some animals serve suffer from almost A. such – that C. as – as			
24.	from afar, h		while mist is more C. Seen	e bluish-grey. D. To be seen
25.	immediate measur	es are taken worl	dwide.	new problems
00				
26.	the area.	in the country.	nere are plenty	of nice places to walk in
	A. around	B. near	C. surrounding	D. nearby
27.	He doesn't use that A. give	old car any more, B. make	so I'm going to C. do	him an offer for it. D. take
28.	Sally is so success A. at	ful because she h B. of	as complete confi C. in	idence herself. D. for
29.	my advice – A. Take	don't get involved B. Have	d with her. C. Do	D. Hold
3 0 .	Debble won't be ab			_ there is an interpreter. D. unless
31.	Will you be home t	to let them in, jus B. was	t in case I C. were	late? D. will be
32.	She for her preferred to work p A. should have ask	part-time and sup ked	-	

33.	The launch of the historians a A. has considered C. is considered –	s significant as th – having been	ne Wright Brother B. was considere	s' flight at Kitty Hawk.
34.	My younger brothe A. in		t painting. C. at	D. with
35.	Among its o and agriculture. A. many		vater is required b	by humans for drinking
36.		ciers and ice sheet can rise	•	level by about
37.	John left without a	word. If only he_		
38.	I would have cooke A. knew	ed something spec B. know	cial if I you C. have known	-
39.	It has been raining A. would stop		vish it soor C. stops	D. has stopped
40.	Beth was very sury A. have seen C. could have see	-	nere. I wish you _ B. saw D. would have se	
41.	If I to the st A. will go	ore later, I'll get y B. went	ou some milk. C. go	D. was going
42.	We'll be late for the A. even though		e run. C. even without	D. even
43.	I'm having o	difficulty understa B. broad	anding what he m C. large	eans. D. full
44.	It wasn't me who s A. large	stole the jewels. Yo B. big	ou've made a C. great	mistake. D. high
45.	Watch out! The inl A. dripping			D. slipping
46.	You need a well A. mannered			
47.	She asked for a se A. plate		tasted so good. C. dish	D. helping
	Cereals are good for A. short			

77.	family reunion. A. has attended C. would be able		B, had been atte	nding
50.		ewives today buy _ B. cold	foods. C. frozen	D. freezing
51.	He couldn't cope A, with	the workloa	d so he resigned. C. in	D. from
52.		oal was beca B. disqualified		
53.	A. are not allow B. do not allow C. won't be allow	e phones into ed – can interfere – are interfering wed – had interfere wed – have interfer	d	with the lesson.
54.	Alan's never been	n very on foo B. keen	otball. C. enthusiastic	D. interested
55.	the land.	w up a farm B. from – by		strong connection D. in – on
٧.	Read the text be space.	elow and decide w	hich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
		MONEY	MATTERS	
par mu You Mo (63 is, us. we you Fu (69	cents whenever yeth, and save too to know the solution is banks will pay all those you're a universify you open a(n'll not only send a'll also receive a ture". Smith Fult yeth, and you're have a solution and you open and you're a university and you're a	rou need a little end little, you will end tion, of course: judy (62) on you the things which seem that the student, and many (64) with you your own (65) a copy of our book on can pay your (65).	xtra (58) d up with more (st save a small (bur savings, and g med to cost too n any banks treat y Smith Fulton Ba [book and klet "Putting More 58), help y 1 (70) can	money from your following for your following from an account?
57 58 59	. A. cheque	B. debtB. lendB. pensionB. cheatB. debts	C. hard C. save C. cash C. cost C. loans	D. money D. pay D. wealth D. spend D. profits

61. A. rest	B. number	C. amount	D. note
62. A. interest	B. credits	C. receipts	D. rents
63. A. spend	B. economise	C. lend	D. afford
64. A. cheque	B. account	C. bill	D. customer
65. A. loan	B. money	C. cash	D. cheque
66. A. plastic	B. tip	C. card	D. cheque
67. A. aside	B. up	C. inside	D. work
68. A. sales	B. bets	C. bargains	D. bills
69. A. coins	B. loans	C. fortunes	D. pensions
70. A. miser	B. swindler	C. manager	D. cashier

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

SELF DEFENCE

He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day.

Picture the scene: a young woman is walking to her car in a multi-storey car park late at night. Suddenly, a man jumps out at her from behind a column. She performs some fancy moves, kicks him where it hurts and while he's on the floor she jumps into her car and drives away unharmed.

Well, that's how they do it in films. Unfortunately, the reality might be something quite different. When the girl tries to kick the bad guy, he grabs her and pulls her off balance and now she's on the floor, defenceless, with nowhere to run.

This little scenario should serve to teach you three very important things: real life is nothing like in films; never walk alone at night, whether you are a man or a woman; and, most importantly, use your brain and not your body to defend yourself against an attacker.

Staying safe is all about not putting yourself in a potentially dangerous situation. Avoid a potential attack before it happens by using your common sense. This means don't go out alone at night, stay in well-lit areas, make sure someone always knows where you are, be aware of your surroundings at all times, walk with confidence and carry a mobile phone with you at all times. Basically, don't make yourself a target. Attackers look for people who are vulnerable.

If you do find yourself in a dangerous situation where you are being threatened, try and diffuse it. That is, try not to make the situation worse by getting angry or trying to fight. The best defence is to remove yourself completely from the situation. Calmly walk away if you can, but if you feel you have to run away, then that's what you should do, as fast as you can.

If all else fails and physical force is your only choice, then you must fight back. However, the only way to do this effectively is to use the moves you have learnt in a self-defence class. A good self-defence instructor will teach you how to escape an attacker's grasp and how to disable or distract him long enough for you to escape.

Ask at your local police station, community centre or YMCA centre for details of your nearest class.

- 71. What is the writer's purpose in writing the text?
 - A. to explain how to defend yourself
 - B. to say why people are attacked
 - C. to teach people how to fight
 - D. to describe something that happened
- 72. What would a reader learn about films from the text?
 - A. You shouldn't watch them on your own.
 - B. They can make some people very violent.
 - C. They can be a useful way to learn about self defence.
 - D. They don't give a realistic message about self defence.
- 73. What does the writer say about attackers?
 - A. They like to attack people with mobile phones.
 - B. They look for easy targets.
 - C. They prefer to attack confident people.
 - D. They are aware of their surroundings.
- 74. What does the writer say about physical force?
 - A. You should learn how to use it beforehand.
 - B. You should use it as fast as you can.
 - C. You must always fight back.
 - D. You should use it only if you are very angry.
- 75. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?
 - A. Someone who watches too many violent films.
 - B. Someone who is learning how to fight criminals.
 - C. Someone who is trying to make people safer.
 - D. Someone who is worried about the causes of crime.

Helen Adams Keller was born in Alabama in 1880 and died in 1968. Helen became deaf and blind after a short childhood illness when she was 19 months old. In 1886, aged six, Helen was introduced to Anne Sullivan, a twenty-year-old teacher who was partially blind. Anne was the first person to teach Helen the meaning of words. The first word that Helen learned was 'water' which Anne taught her by running cool water over her palm. Anne also taught Helen how to speak by touching the lips and throats of other people, which is known as the Tadoma method. Helen was very close to Anne, and called her 'Teacher'. They remained close friends and companions for 49 years.

In 1894, Helen and Anne moved to New York to study at the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf. In 1898, Helen entered The Cambridge School for Young Ladies in Massachusetts and in 1900 she was admitted to Radcliffe College. In 1903, she

wrote an autobiographical book called *The Story of my Life*. In 1904, Helen graduated from Radcliffe College becoming the first deaf and blind person to graduate from college.

Helen became famous all over the world as an author and speaker and travelled to over 39 countries with Anne. Anne Sullivan died in 1936. Helen devoted the rest of her life to raising funds for blind and deaf people in America. In 1960, she published another book, entitled *Light in my Darkness*. She died in June, 1968 in Connecticut.

Helen Keller will always be remembered as an exceptional person who overcame her blindness and deafness to achieve great things. As she always said, 'The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched. They must be felt within the heart.'

- 76. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?
 - A. to present us with a short biography of Helen Adams Keller
 - B. to talk about the success a deaf and blind person can achieve in life
 - C. to describe Helen Adams Keller's personality
 - D. to explain why Helen Adams Keller is such an inspiring person
- 77. What would a reader learn about Anne Sullivan from the text?
 - A. She was like a sister to Helen.
 - B. She was Helen's teacher and close friend.
 - C. She was very close to Helen.
 - D. She was an inspiration for Helen.
- 78. What did Helen do after she graduated from college?
 - A. She went to Massachusetts.
 - B. She wrote The Story of my Life.
 - C. She travelled the world as an author and speaker.
 - D. She moved to Alabama.
- 79. Helen was an exceptional person because
 - A. she managed to achieve great things.
 - B. she was the first blind and deaf person to write a book.
 - C. she was the first blind and deaf person to graduate from college.
 - D. she raised funds for blind and deaf people in America.
- 80. Which is the best description of Helen?
 - A. a blind and deaf author who travelled to over 39 countries
 - B. an exceptional person who overcame blindness and deafness to achieve great things
 - C. an exceptional blind woman who was a speaker and author
 - D. a gifted blind and deaf author and speaker who wrote many books

- THE END -

	other three in ea	ch question.					
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. donkey A. camera A. sugar A. parked Find the word w	B. won B. stammer B. seven B. hoped	C. dozen C. cham C. suit C. packe	ber D. D. <u>ed</u> D.	monkey hammer sun wicked	ne othe	or throc
TT.	words in each qu		pattern din	cient non	i that of th	ie ouie	n thice
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. miraculous A. accurate A. considerate A. epoch	B. missileB. anecdoteB. ParisianB. etiquette	C. proba C. annoy C. redur C. equiv	yance D. idancy D.	. miniatur . dishwasł . agricultu . episode	ner	
III.	Identify the one	underlined v	vord or phra	se that mu	ust be cha	ınged i	n orde
	for the sentence	to be correct					
9.	Try to get through		when <u>you w</u> (B			hall (C)	
	take it to the ma	•	,	,	•		
10.	I wish you <u>didn't</u> (A)	risk <u>to dama</u> (B)	g <u>e</u> your healt	th <u>by</u> smok (C)	ing <u>so mu</u> (D)		
11.	$\frac{I'm}{A}$ sure I locked	the door when (B)	we <u>were leav</u> (C		mber <u>how</u>	I checl (D)	<u>ked</u> it.
12.	My uncle has be He wishes he ha	(A)	e is not <u>enou</u>	igh rich to (B)	join the cl	lub.	
		D)					
13.	We <u>do appreciate</u> (A) been unsuccessi	(1	B)	(C) .	we would	have	
14.	None from my st	tudents find <u>it</u> (E		solve such (C) (D)	exercises.		
15.	Although we had	little time, we (A)	didn't mind	being told s (B)	some <u>new</u> (C)		a <u>tions</u> . D)
16.	Even though my (A) win in a fight.	dog is strong	er than <u>your</u> (B)	, I doubt <u>w</u>	<u>hether</u> it (C)	could (D)	

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

17.	Pamela is very pur A. never		on time for wo C. always	
18.		eity of San Diego a B. outcomes	-	US border with Mexico. D. outlooks
19.	She has experienc A. on	e dealing w B. in	vith difficult situat C. for	tions. D. with
20.		t realize they get		eight glasses of water a sources in their diet. D. over – inside
21.	Tom worked hard A. assignment	for two years to g B. evidence		
22.	Ann her der A. sees		C. is seeing	D. has seen
23.	Joe is an orphan. A. about			D. on
24.	to picture exactly	what she'd done.	her vacation so _ C. punctually	that we were able D. obviously
25.	Joan gets up very A. of	early to prepare _ B. to	work. C. in	D. for
26.	Lynne was vacuur A. because	ming the carpets _ B. then	Derek was t	mowing the lawn. D. so
27.	Can you look A. into	a number in yo B. up		· ·
28.	Kenzie protected h	nis handler from a B. track	. ,	t. D. technical
29.	Seren Kierkegaard translated into oth A. admitted	ner languages afte		r and Trembling would be D. convinced
30.	She wasn't injured A. for		wo hours to recov C. over	er the shock. D. from
31.	Brad Pitt is very _ A. popular	with young B. well known		D. famous
32.	They managed to A. defeat	score and1 B. gain	the game in the la C. win	st 30 seconds. D. beat

33.	We admired the be A. scenery			rivers on the way. D. range
34.	Ugur is to l have to wait until l A. serious	Monday.	proposal has been a	D persons
35	Some police dogs v			D. nervous
55.	A. for	B. with	C. at	D. of
36.			ant to go to universit C. highest	y. D. most
37.			d of the train when i C. at	t derailed? D. off
38.	Sarah is quadratus quadratus quadratus quadratus and a second			D. wholly
39.	get 90%, and on as	nother only 40%.	_ in Murat's grades; C. extension	on one test he may D. consistency
40.	The soldiers attack civilian casualties A. despite			sing large numbers of D. for fear of
41.	is enjoying warm a	nd sunny weathe		_ else in the country D. anything
42.	It took ages to A. bring		n she fainted. C. take	D. look
43.		Lambs is the most B. terrified	film I've ever C. scared	seen. D. terrifying
44.	In the end, the det A. find	ective managed to B. track	O down the da	ngerous criminal. D. hit
45.	hand it any	more.	r, I doubt the profe C. over-up	ssor will let me even D. off – in
46.	You must have feld	t when all y	our exams were ove C. irritated	
47.	Kenzie's work is of A. at	great benefit to the B. on	he police force C. in	general. D. for
48.	Peter is shocked b A. followed		C. found	D. witnessed
49.	Jeremy feels that he up his o A. wasn't setting C. hadn't set		his grandmother, wi B. couldn't have se D. shouldn't have s	

A. exp	er requires erience	B. licence	C. skill	D. degree	
51. In our A. play		new gue B. greet	ests with a trad C. look	litional dance. D. witness	
52. It was I A. abo		hat brought B. back	change in C. up	the village. D. round	
direction A. wer B. had C. hav	on of the c e walking l been wal e been wa		going going go	e realized we	in the
combin A. on		upper and lowe			ords
	d into the			nave survived when D. yachts	their plane
V. Read th	ne text bel	ow and decide v	which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fit	s each space
		QUALITY C	OF COMMUNIC	CATION	
people. As youngsters The Interpretation organisation material ordinary life of the Net aware of the happily explained common is preferable children as information playing an become (6d developme any proble about safe given instructions)	in a restand other ernet neither nor gover for other than the possible place of the poss	al city, there is which need ther belongs to the serious whom it is exciting opposite dangers an online world in ill certainly hele and in themselves. Almicating with involved that the sure found can hand agree on a sure found agree on a sure found can hand agree on a sure for the su	are certain properties of the services of the	different kinds of places which are so controlled by anyone of us the opportunities other hand, sillegal (58) Toursters and, (60) steps to avoid them to get to know (64) they never give of an excellent tool for sters should not be ear activities (67) tity is the best soluttogether. Parents not for rules. Just as you need to be instructed.	one person, ty to create as in The freedom being the ty to their to their tion, so that their to think their th

56.	A. or	B. neither	C. either	D. nor
57.	A. other	B. every	C. all	D. lot
58.	A. purposes	B. works	C. methods	D. uses
59.	A. proposes	B. offers	C. faces	D. finds
60.	A. with	B. for	C. by	D. as
61.	A. putting	B. doing	C. making	D. taking
62.	A. ride	B. use	C. drive	D. lead
63.	A. for	B. in	C. by	D. from
64.	A. which	B. who	C. whose	D. whom
65.	A. positive	B. definite	C. sure	D. real
66.	A. very	B. such	C. much	D. so
67.	A. based	B. important	C. required	D. needed
68.	A, discussed	B. chatted	C. talked	D. spoken
69.	A. group	B. choice	C. set	D. collection
70.	A. security	B. safety	C. knowledge	D. care

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

WISH YOU WEREN'T HERE!

By Charles Hope

Have you had a holiday where something or everything went wrong? Everyone wants to have a good time when they go on holiday, and it can be very upsetting when the dream holiday that you've saved up for and looked forward to all year turns into your worst nightmare. Here are some bad experiences and problems from readers' holidays.

You can just imagine the scene. We had just finished a lovely picnic in a remote mountain forest in central France. Relaxed and happy, we made our way back to the road where we had left our car, only to discover that we had lost the keys! It was getting dark and there wasn't a soul around. I don't think we had ever felt so terrified! None of our mobile phones had any reception so we just had to wait.

Eventually, hours later, we heard the sound of a car coming along the road. Amazingly, the car was the same model as ours and we waved frantically for the driver to stop. He tried his key in the boot lock and magically, it opened, revealing the keys. They must have slipped out of my pocket. I can't tell you how relieved we felt! (Katy Banks)

We were going on holiday to San Diego, USA. We'd booked the holiday online six months earlier and I hadn't bothered to check our passports. I'd just assumed everything was OK. So you can imagine my surprise when we were told at the check-in desk that we couldn't fly because our son's passport was out of date. My wife and daughter checked in and off they went. Nick and I rushed home, got his birth certificate and tried to get a new passport.

There was a huge queue at the Passport Office, so I pushed to the front and cried, "My family's gone on holiday and my son urgently needs a new passport!" Within an hour we had his passport. We rushed to the airport, but they told us we were too late and the next flight was at 5 am. At this point I lost my temper. We spent the rest of the day wandering around the duty free. We finally arrived at our destination twenty hours later, exhausted but relieved that we could start our holiday. (Nigel Barker)

When we arrived at the resort, we were very happy. The hotel was nice and the staff were polite and friendly. The beach looked fantastic, too — lovely white sand and not a soul in sight. Then we found out why. As we were walking along the beach we noticed a sign warning people against swimming in this area. There was a nasty smell to go with it. We had to spend the entire holiday round the hotel pool instead of swimming in the sea. We were very disappointed. (Bob & Steve)

- 71. What is the main purpose of the article?
 - A. to describe some common travel problems
 - B. to give readers the chance to talk about what happened to them on holiday
 - C. to advise us how to avoid holiday problems
 - D. to make fun of people's travel problems
- 72. What does Katy say about her holiday?
 - A. She wished it was like their other holidays.
 - B. She did not enjoy it at all.
 - C. It was great, apart from one incident.
 - D. It was a new experience.
- 73. What would a reader learn about Nigel from the text?
 - A. He loses his temper easily.
 - B. He likes doing things at the last minute.
 - C. He cries when things don't go his way.
 - D. He always stays calm in an emergency.
- 74. When talking about their holiday problem, Bob and Steve say that
 - A. it was their fault.

- B. it could happen to anyone.
- C. it took them a long time to recover.
- D. it ruined the holiday.
- 75. Which of the following is the best description of Charles Hope?
 - A. an advice columnist
 - B. a journalist who only writes about bad news
 - C. a writer for a weekly magazine
 - D. a magazine editor

MIND YOUR MANNERS!

Do you ever speak with your mouth full of food? Do you forget to cover your mouth with your hand when you sneeze? If you are guilty of these "crimes", then perhaps you should enrol on an Etiquette and Social Skills course. This is not just an ordinary course. It's a course in manners. You will have lessons in good manners and how to behave in social situations.

The person who teaches these lessons is Maggie O'Farrill at the Petite Protocol School, and her students are aged between six and twelve years old. She thinks this is the best time to teach kids, "At this age they are very easy," O'Farrill says. "When they get older, it's harder for them to break bad habits. Children at this age want to be polite. You can see that they're trying."

Maggie instructs the children to speak properly on the phone and walk correctly, as well as telling them about basic table manners. These classes have become popular because parents want well-behaved children but they are too busy to teach manners at home.

So, what do the children actually think of this course? The classes have proven to be popular with most of the children, and their teachers at school have noticed that the youngsters are treating each other with more respect. They also feel the skills they have learnt will be useful to them in the future. Danny, aged nine, commented, "If I get invited to the White House, I know I won't spill anything on the President,"

Maggie O'Forrill herself believes that such skills can be life-changing. "We'll have children growing up who value manners. Maybe we'll see a change in direction for the better in society," That, however, remains to be seen, only time will tell.

- 76. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
 - A. to talk about pupils' bad habits
 - B. to discuss a way to improve children's manners
 - C. to encourage children to respect each other
 - D. to try to change society
- 77. Maggie O'Farrill thinks you should _
 - A. show parents how to teach their children.
 - B. give lessons on manners to teachers.
 - C. teach manners when children are still young.
 - D. instruct parents to be less busy.
- 78. What would a reader learn about Maggie O'Farrill from the text?
 - A. She cannot teach Maths.
 - B. She studies at the Petite Protocol School.
 - C. She can only teach six-year-olds.
 - D. She knows how to be polite.
- 79. Pupils enjoy these classes because
 - A. they are helpful for their future lives.
 - B. they learn about the future.
 - C. they can meet the President.
 - D. they learn not to spill things on people.
- 80. Which of the following is the best description of the Petite Protocol School?
 - A. This is the only school of its kind in the world.
 - B. Parents like it and rely on it to help them bring up their children.
 - C. It is a regular school with extra courses for young pupils.
 - D. It is a only school for children who have broken the law.

	other three in ea	ich question.			
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. pa <u>ti</u> ent A. <u>jea</u> lous A. surpr <u>i</u> se A. h <u>ear</u>	B. <u>s</u> ugar B. <u>jea</u> ns B. dev <u>i</u> se B. sw <u>ear</u>	C. combus <u>ti</u> on C. st <u>ea</u> m C. real <u>i</u> se C. d <u>ear</u>	D. fre <u>sh</u> D. b <u>ea</u> n D. prom <u>i</u> se D. r <u>ear</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different fr	om that of the ol	her three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. vigorousA. synthesisA. argumentA. advent	B. scandalousB. hypothesisB. architectB. adjacent	C. victorious C. excellent C. arduous C. adverbial	D. dangerous D. obvious D. artillery D. apology	
III.	Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	: must be change	d in orde
9.	Whenever Tim or others got angry	(A)	f mine mentioned (B)	about playing che (C)	ss, <u>all the</u> (D)
10.	You should ensu	<u>ıre</u> your house <u>a</u>	gainst any possib	<u>le</u> damage.	
	(A Earthquakes son	,	(B) (C) ere, you know.		
11.	me to beat him.	u <u>ite a</u> good boxe (A)	er, <u>the</u> Russian w (B)	as too <u>strong for</u> (C)	
. 10	(D)		,		
. 12.	should be more (D)	(A)	urniture <u>in order</u> (B)	your <u>stay nere</u> (C)	
13.	There is still mo	<u>re</u> pollution <u>in th</u> (B)		increasing <u>all the</u> (D)	time.
14.		ich its engine us (A) (B		fuel per 100 kilo (C) (D)	netres.
15.	Mr. Smith was a	better teacher t		<u>ave</u> now. The new B)	<i>t</i> ,
	one <u>runs</u> classes (C)	s <u>more boring</u> . (D)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the

16.	The exercise is <u>not to</u>	oo difficult <u>to do i</u> (B)		that you do (C)
	not work <u>regularly</u> . (D)			
IV.	From the four word completes the sente		B, C, or D), cho	ose the one that best
17.	Janet has got an ove A. eyebrows	d face with high _ B. lips	C. cheekbones	D. eyes
18.	Teachers need patient A. down into		to put all C. down by	sorts of problems. D. up to
19.	If you've got a A. sprained ankle C. nosebleed	you should pinc	th the top of your B. sore throat D. migraine	nose.
20.	Since sharks do not commonly found as A. any – where C. some – there		B. theirs – those D. their – that	teeth are
21.	Ryan made a lot of f A. was travelling C. will be travelling		around Ame B. has travelled D. had travelled	
22.	You 17 to get A. needn't be C. have to be	a driving licence	in the UK. B. should be D. ought to be	
23.	Alan thanked the co attend the ceremony A. in – by		ehalf Sam	uel, who was unable to D. on – of
24	Jenny should try to prepared to change. A. confident		It will be difficult C. flexible	for her if she's not D. optimistic
25	According to a study A. more than	y, women blink a B. as much as		_ men. D. so much that
26	. My mum enjoys kni A. disappointing	<i>O</i> ,	c. thrilling	D. satisfying
27	Norway has t clearly its prime att A. What if	raction.	c buildings, and o	listinctive art, nature is D. If only
28	The police believe the A. carried out C. carried through	ne attacks were _	B. carried on D. brought abou	

	29. The French hikers who were lost in a jungle in French Guiana for seven weeks if they turtle meat and river water. A. wouldn't survive – hadn't been consuming B. aren't able to survive – didn't consume C. couldn't have survived – hadn't consumed D. didn't survive – wouldn't be consuming			
	was visiting.	of her computer B. keyboard	, I couldn't	see which website she D. mouse
		•		
31.	A. For – along C. In – in	, people often tend	B. About – within D. Around – from	
32.	During our stay in A. glass lovely per C. lovely perfume	fume	nt a bottle. B. lovely glass pe D. glass perfume	
	Danielle Steel is or books than any oth A. to have sold – v C. having sold – h	her living author ₋	so far.	in history, more ged ges
34.			ing gathered C. in – up	the scene to watch. D. by – at
35.	Wildlife are A. scientists		the environment. C. members	D. protectors
36.	A major cause of a A. fumes		exhaust from C. gases	om cars. D. molecules
	thick layers of salt A. to be evaporati	in southern Fran ng – deposit		
38.	We bought a batte A. operated		ike with us on our C. used	camping trip. D. serviced
	small town in Iowa A. has been living	a, for about g – bought		_
40.	This magazine arti	icle has to do B. with	environmental C. out	problems. D. on
	the for supp	porting life.		ince they believe this is
	A. gravity	B. basis	C. schedule	D. flexibility

42.	Loss of and h	nunting are the reas B. home	sons why the Hyao C. house	cinth macaw is threatened. D. life
43.		e Gildermeiers go B. improvement		on the coast of Spain. D. condition
44.	The film had	_ started by the ti B. already	me we got to the	cinema. D. before
45.	Farmers use artific A. devote		-	fertility of soil. D. enhance
46.	Being stuck in traf A. irritated	fic always makes B. relaxed		D. worried
47.	Europe nort	thern Germany ar	id even into Brita	_
	A. as well as	B. as far as	C. as long as	D. as much as
48.	Andy going A. would rather		_	D. prefers
49.	The voice of the nobut I can't remember		ocumentary sour	nds very familiar to me,
	A. freeing	B. achieving	C. narrating	D. telling
50.	Since the sun gets in the morning.	s so around	l noon, I suggest	we go to the beach early
	A. intense	B. worried	C. potential	D. alarmed
51.	After days of tryin trip, they finally ga			me to go on the school
	A. out	B. up	C. off	D. in
52.	After the recent ch , so we'll need to u	-	nation in this bro	chure is no longer
	A. precise	B. accurate	C. exact	D. alike
53.	Although the policouldn't prove it.	ce suspected tha	t the fire had be	een started, they
	A. increasingly	B. constantly	C. deliberately	D. precisely
54.	Rain and snow are	e both types of	·	
	A. evaporation		B. precipitation	
	C. condensation		D. accumulation	n
55.	George hadn't exp argument they had	-	vner to treat him	so after the nasty
	A. kindly	B. quietly C	C. briefly D). merely

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. MENTORING

ľ	Many adults in Am	erica and increasi	ing numbers elsev	where (56) part in
				support and friendship
to a	a young person. 1	There are (57) $_$	different (5	8) of mentoring:
pas	sing on skills, sha	ring experiences	, offering guidance	ce. Sometimes the most
(59)	thing to	do is just lister	n. Mentoring is	open to anybody - no
par	ticular (60)	experience is req	uired, just a desi	re to make a (61)
to t	he life of a young	person who needs	s help. This may	seem a difficult thing at
firs	t, but many people	find they have a	real (62) fo	r it.
7	The support of a	mentor can play	y an important ((63) in a child's
dev	elopment and can	often make up (6	64) a lack	of guidance in a young
per	son's life. It can al	so improve young	g people's (65)	towards society and
bui	ld up their (66)	in dealing wit	th life's challenges	s. For the mentor, it can
	•	•		gnificant (67) on a
chil	d and helped to g	ive them the best	t possible (68)	in life. Indeed, it is
				role. There is now an
incı	reasing (70)	for teenagers to	mentor younger	children, for example by
helj	ping them with rea	ding or other scho	ool work.	
56	A. hold	B. give	C. form	D. take
	A. number	B. multiple		D. masses
	A. approaches	B. means	C. manners	
	A. helpful	B. willing	C. kind	D. recommended
	A. trained	B. expert	C. professional	
	A. move	B. switch	C. distance	D. difference
	A. ability	B. talent	C. strength	D. skill
	A. part	B. piece	C. role	D. section
	A. to	B. with	C. for	D, over
65.	A. conduct	B. impression	C. approach	D. attitude
66.	A. knowledge	B. confidence	C. belief	D. hope
	A. influence	B. result	C. factor	D. change
68.	A. availability	B. risk	C. chance	D. ability
69.	A. capable	B. able	C. good	D. efficient
70.	A. want	B. demand	C. wish	D. lack

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

Tennis can be played by two players in singles or by four in doubles. There is a marked-out area, the court, with a long net drawn across the centre. The object of the game is to hit the ball over the net and keep it in play until the opponent loses the point by failing to make a good return. The opposing players hit a ball to each other with rackets. They concede points to the opponent each time they hit the ball into the net, or place it outside the limits of the court. The game is played on grass, called lawn tennis, or on a hard court. Its origins go

back to the sixteenth century, and the modern form of the game dates from 1873. Two of today's most important international tennis championships are Wimbledon and the Davis Cup.

- 71. It is clear from the passage that tennis _____.
 - A. is better when played on grass than on a hard court
 - B. requires rather expensive equipment
 - C. is played by either two individual players or two pairs
 - D. has changed little since it originated
- 72. The passage tells us that tennis _____.
 - A. was first played sometime in the 1500s
 - B. was perfected by someone called Davis
 - C. was a somewhat informal game until 1873
 - D. was played without rules for centuries
- 73. We understand from the passage that, in tennis _____.
 - A. the rules are not as strict as in other sports
 - B. there are no more than two international tournaments
 - C. people can be seriously hurt when they are hit with rackets
 - D. one player, or pair, wins by the other's mistakes

Three of the most influential writers in the history of English literature were also sisters. Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë were born in the early 19th century in Thornton, England. Their parents, Patrick and Maria, had six children in total, including two other daughters, both of whom died in childhood, and a son, Patrick Branwell, who was also a writer.

The Brontës moved to Haworth, in the Yorkshire moors, in 1820. Mrs Brontë died of cancer not long after the move, and an aunt, named Elizabeth Branwell, looked after the children. In 1824, Charlotte and Emily began their education at the Clergy Daughters' School at Cowan Bridge. The pupils at this school were not treated kindly, and the two girls returned home after less than a year. For the next few years, the Brontë children were educated at home. They loved to read, and soon produced their own tiny books, which were designed to be small enough for their toys to read. The writing in these books was so small that adults could barely read it.

Their father did not earn enough to keep the girls in adulthood, so they had to become governesses or teachers. They studied hard in order to gain the skills they would need for these positions and indeed, these jobs gave them a great deal of material which they later used in their novels, but none of the girls were happy with the careers that had been chosen for them. They continued to write, and in 1846, the three girls published a collection of their poems under the pennames of Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell. They believed that poems written by men would be more popular than poems written by women. Sadly, only two copies of the book were sold. The girls did not let this stop them, however, and moved on to their next literary plan – writing novels.

Charlotte's first novel, *The Professor*, was rejected, but the publishing company, Smith, Elder & Co, were so encouraging that she sent them her

second novel, Jane Eyre. This novel was published and became hugely successful. Emily's novel, Wuthering Heights and Anne's Agnes Grey, were published in the same year, 1847. The Brontë sisters' novels were extremely popular; but their happiness was not to last. Their brother, Patrick Branwell, died in September 1848. Emily then became ill and died three months later, in December. Anne became ill in the same year and died in May 1849. Charlotte dealt with her grief by writing and had two more novels published before her death in 1855.

74. How many of the A. two	e Brontë children B. four	were writer C. three	rs? D. six	
B. they wanted C. their mother	were treated bad to learn at home.	ly.		
B. they loved to C. they had very	ant adults to read read.	d them.	-	
C. teaching made	hard. couldn't afford to	support the		
B. they only sol C. they wanted	like poems writte	en by men.	•	because
79. Charlotte's first A. <i>The Professo</i> C. <i>Wuthering H</i>	r	В	. Agnes Grey . Jane Eyre	
80. Charlotte sent h A. they rejected C. they had been		В	. she knew it wo	ould be successful.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prono	unced differently from the	
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. rou <u>gh</u> A. p <u>a</u> cify A. <u>sh</u> ore A. w <u>ai</u> t	B. enough B. pattern B. eventually B. train	C. thorough C. patter C. assure C. said	D. toug <u>h</u> D. p <u>a</u> tient D. profi <u>ci</u> ent D. p <u>ai</u> d	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		nttern different fi	om that of the other three	
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. terminate A. conqueror A. sandals A. dialogue	B. educateB. comfortableB. dentalB. diagram	C. concentrate C. condolence C. rental C. diametre	D. contaminate D. continent D. canal D. diagnose	
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	must be changed in order	
9.	I would like <u>that</u> too difficult <u>for n</u> (D)	(A) ne to do.	and <u>with</u> this exe (B)	rcise <u>because</u> it is (C)	
10.	He was seen <u>ente</u>		nidnight, so he <u>sl</u>	nouldn't say he didn't <u>do it</u> . (C) (D)	
11.	I don't know <u>how</u> (A)		like because I ha	<u>ave never seen</u> her. (D)	
12.	. <u>Not</u> until yesterd (A)	lay <u>I met</u> them <u>fo</u> (B) (C		my life. (D)	
13	. You <u>can't,</u> as it s (A) can have a good	(B)		nce <u>well,</u> but we (C)	
14	14. Let us hurry <u>up</u> if we don't want to be late! The train <u>is leaving</u> (A) (B) at five o'clock and it is <u>already</u> ten <u>to five</u> ! (C) (D)				
15	. It is the first tim (A) a lot of new thin	e I <u>am visiting</u> th (B)	nis town, so I <u>am</u>	looking forward to seeing (C) (D)	
16	. You <u>have to</u> do <u>v</u> (A)	vhat I tell you <u>be</u> (B)	cause I am your (C)	boss, <u>aren't I</u> ? (D)	

IV.	From the four v completes the s		(A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	have been very i	ıpset.		therwise, Mum would
	A. broke in	B. made up	C. knocked over	D. crossed out
18.	Becky is happy a A. confident		always looks on the C. flexible	bright side of life. D. optimistic
19.	imperial China _A. have been - B. were - have	almost enti were disappear disappeared .re disappearin	rely now. ring	s that in use in
20.	Philip wasbill.	_ when he realise	d he didn't have end	ough money to pay the
	A. disappointed	B. confused	C. frightened	D. embarrassed
21.		a suspicion ree live crocodiles		at the border and found
	A. halted	B. intended	C. collided	D. renovated
22.	The thieves brok	ce the jewe	ller's shop during th	ne night.
	A. up	B. down	C. into	D. out
23.	Her in b each.	ringing these ani	imals into Gaza wa	as to sell them for \$500
	A. solution	B. goal	C. concealment	D. direction
24.	He lost of	f the car and cras	hed into a wall.	
	A. track	B. sight	C. record	D. control
25.		Brian Boru, the 1	lth-century king.	Smith O'Brien claimed to
	A. pursued	B. descended	C. compared	D. inherited
26.			s his newspa	per.
	A. up	B. through	C. into	D. after
27.		ncent is not a ver ent this weekend.		ill wants to in the
	A. compile	B. encounter	C. participate	D. revolve

28. When Sam thought he saw a ghost, he froze _____ horror.

C. in

D. at

B. on

A. into

29.	Even if that laptop that it is the best.	is the most expe	nsive in the store	e, it doesn't mean
	A. severely	B. valuably	C. doubtfully	D. necessarily
30.	Nadia is an excelle A. luxurious		= =	really D. breathtaking
31.	Scientists think the just like the centre		ne planet Mars is	made up of molten iron,
	A. core	B. pole	C. orbit	D. space
32.	There are many A. ancient		afes in the city cer C. sandy	ntre. D. cobbled
33.	war bloodie	r. – has turned	B. have been rec	refugees ever since the eeived – had turned eeiving – turned
34.	The food is prepare A. unlimited	ed by chefs B. service	s. C. first-rate	D. en-suite
35.	Darrell is for the must have seen A. preferable		eassengers as the	y get onto the plane, so D. responsible
36.	Jon Thornton volu			re he was fed only
	A. based	B. raw	C. fertile	D. mere
37.				minimize the effects of are invested in correct
	A. so that	B. in case	C. even if	D. provided that
38	. Graham was fed u A. had been waiti C. has been waiti	ng	he bus for an hou B. waited D. was waiting	ır.
39	. There is a v A. wide	•	s to choose from. C. spacious	D. private
40	Stem cells, which for their po A. had – investiga C. have – are beir	tential use in med ated	licine. B. are having ~	
41	. In Chile you can e			D foods

42.	2. In the developed world, there are computers to carry out daily to A. some – much C. none – several		hardly jobs left which don't use tasks. B. any – many D. much – plenty of	
43.	Some children mar A. away			D. away with
44.	not openly, A. Since		nim, as I didn't wa C. In spite of	-
45.	I'm tired. I t A. am cleaning C. had been clean		this morning. B. was cleaning D. have been cle	aning
46. In general, I find it quite difficult to concentrate on questions during the first minutes of an exam.				
	A. few	C. some	B. many	D. any
47.	The Victoria Falls a A. spacious	are one of the wor B. private		rs. D. national
48.	I would like to att my sister, w A. would	ho is a poetry en		e held in Berlin, and so D. is
49.	Our guests can en A. elegant	joy food at B. spectacular		s. D. breathtaking
	50. Due to popular, the film will be shown for another week. A. experience B. performance C. attraction D. demand 51. Both witnesses, who were giving widely conflicting accounts of the incident, on one important detail: the driver of the van was a young woman in a baseball cap. A. didn't agree B. did agree C. have been agreeing D. had agreed			
52.			th rent you C. if only	find a better-paying job. D. unless
53.	Being a living statu A. stand	e is very difficult t B. touch		o still for hours. D. have
54.	Scientists examini people who A. found – have li C. have found – li	at least three tho ved		

55. Well, frankness is a great th	ing, but I'd rather you	to Miss Wung
what I think about her.		
A. not repeat	B. won't repeat	
C. don't repeat	D. didn't repeat	

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

	A DISASTR	OUS HOLIDAY	
stairs. The manager of badly (58), are (60) but gave G (62) The nex (63) and dived and he (64) complained to the h Later that night, Ger his arm and leg, and and felt terrible. Lu	called a(n) (57) nd not broken. The rald a(n) (61) t day Gerald suntinto the water. The one of his arms otel manager, where all was (65) t also had a terribuckily he had the	, but fortuna e doctor (59) for some table bathed by the po here was not very when he hit th o sent a special from a (66) le (67) F e tablets the do	the fell (56) the tely Gerald's leg was only swimming as further ts in case his leg became ol, and then took a deep much water in the pool, the bottom. This time he meal to Gerald's room back, the injuries to the had a high (68) to took had given him to but of bed and broke his
(70) He spent	the rest of his ho	liday in bed.	
 58. A. sick 59. A. went 60. A. drugs 61. A. recipe 62. A. pain 63. A. breath 64. A. injury 65. A. ill 66. A. sunny 	B. to B. ambulance B. hurt B. recommended B. cure B. prescription B. pained B. mouthful B. hurt B. injured B. sunshine	C. prevented C. treatment C. paper C. painful C. end C. ached C. damaged C. sunburnt	D. infected D. said D. medicine D. order D. painless D. water D. sore D. suffering D. grilled
67. A. stomachache		C. agony	D. heat
68. A. pain 69. A. check	B. degree B. reduce	C. ache	D. temperature D. hold
70. A. waist	B. lips	C. wrist	D. throat

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

THE HISTORY OF TELEVISION

On January 26, 1926, a group of scientists, including members of Britain's Royal Institution, gathered in a laboratory in an upstairs room in London. They were about to witness the world's first television broadcast.

The television itself was little more than a collection of old junk taken from discarded machinery: a large cardboard disc with pieces of glass around it, behind which were several old electric motors and a mass of glass tubes and other parts from old radio receivers.

The engineer who had assembled this device was John Logie Baird, a slim, nervous man in his late thirties, who sat turning the knobs on a small control panel. Seated in the world's first TV studio – a chair in front of the cardboard disc – was a sixteen-year-old boy. You could say he was the world's first TV star.

As the boy turned his head from side to side, Baird focused and tuned his TV transmitter until the audience could see the image of the boy speaking and moving on a receiver in the same room. Then the audience moved to a separate room, and Baird repeated the demonstration with another receiver there, the first actual TV broadcast. To be truthful, the image on the receivers was faint and difficult to see, but Baird's "televisor" showed for the first time that it was possible to send and reproduce live images.

In June 1928, Baird transmitted the first outdoor television broadcast, and on August 22 of the same year, the General Electric Corporation in the United States produced the first televised news report. It showed the governor of New York accepting the Democratic Party's nomination for president.

A number of technical difficulties remained to be worked out, and it was not until 1936 that the first scheduled broadcasting service began. It was produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. In that same year, the Radio Corporation of America, which later became RCA Corporation, installed experimental television receivers in 150 New York City homes and began its first transmissions. Their first program was a cartoon called *Felix the Cat*. Three years later, the National Broadcasting Corporation established regular TV broadcasts in the United States. The United States entered World War II in 1941, and broadcasting was suspended until after the war ended in 1945.

These first TVs looked very little like the ones we now have. The earliest TVs were large wooden cabinets with screens that measured only 7 to 10 inches (18 to 25 centimeters) diagonally. Today, 27-inch (69-centimeter) screens are very common, and conventional televisions are available with screens as large as 40 inches (100 centimeters). In the 1990s, rear-projection televisions became

popular, with screens from 48 inches to 60 inches (122 centimeters to 155 centimeters) diagonally. There are also television sets with screens only 3 inches across – small enough to carry in your pocket.

Many of us today would find it difficult to imagine life without television, but the history of this medium is not a long one. Will its future development be equally rapid?

- 71. What was John Logie Baird's big achievement?
 - A. He produced the first TV show.
 - B. He was the first actor on TV.
 - C. He produced the first news broadcast.
 - D. He built the first working television.
- 72. Which of these statements about the first television is NOT true?
 - A. It was very expensive to build.
 - B. Its picture was low in quality.
 - C. It was made in England.
 - D. It could show motion.
- 73. Who broadcast the first TV news report?
 - A. the British Broadcasting Corporation
 - B. John Logie Baird
 - C. the Democratic Party
 - D. the General Electric Corporation
- 74. In what year was the public first able to watch TV programs regularly?

A. 1936

B. 1928

C. 1929

D. 1926

75. What was "televisor" an early word for?

A. a TV actor

B. a TV announcer

C. a TV set

D. a TV program

76. Where did people watch the first TV broadcast?

A. in their homes

B. in a laboratory

C. outdoors

D. at the company's office

Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between or among individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, and behaviour. Essentially, then, it is anything done so as to convey messages to others. Sometimes it involves persuading people to come round to our point of view; sometimes it is meant to educate or enlighten; and sometimes its only purpose is to make us feel comfortable. Thus, communication is a dynamic interaction that both affects and is affected by a great deal of variables. There are a number of

different means of communication, the most common of which are the auditory, such as speaking or singing, and the physical, such as sign language, body language, touch, and eye contact. One major reason people communicate is because they want to be heard by others and appreciated. Obviously, then, communication is in some sense meant to help people feel good about themselves. Not only individuals, but also communities organizations express their individual identity through how and what they communicate. Through the process of communication, individuals can develop understanding and respect for one another, share information, challenge one another to think differently, and find the best possible solutions to life's dilemmas. Communication, as a whole, not only reveals, but is intimately

connected to who we are.
77. It is stated in the passage that communication
A. is a way to send messages
B. can only be auditory or physical
C. is essential to our survival
D. uses more symbols than signs
78. We learn from the passage that communication is
A. much more difficult for people who cannot hear
B. a good way to gain control over the people in our lives
C. not always meant to persuade or inform
D. mostly done by means of speech
79. According to the author of the passage, people communicate
A. even though it is not necessary to do so
B. better with individuals than with organizations
C. more effectively if they know one another well
D. partly so as to make themselves feel better
80. It is implied in the passage that communication is
A. able to be used to conceal secrets
B. an important part of identity
C. not actually the best way to find solutions
D. not appreciated by everyone
THE END

I.	Find the word the other three in each		lined part pron	ounced differently from	m the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>sh</u> ore A. <u>la</u> tter A. <u>i</u> diot A. o <u>ce</u> an	B. a <u>ss</u> ure B. l <u>a</u> bel B. <u>i</u> dol B. pa <u>ti</u> ent	C. assa <u>ss</u> in C. l <u>a</u> dder C. <u>i</u> con C. cu <u>sh</u> ion	D. succe <u>ss</u> ion D. l <u>a</u> titude D. <u>i</u> tem D. deci <u>si</u> on	
II.	Find the word w words in each q	_	ttern different f	from that of the other	three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. character A. organism A. occasion A. evidence . Identify the one for the sentence		C. ordinary C. captivate C. occupy C. concept rd or phrase tha	D. worldwide D. cathedral D. remember D. Egyptian It must be changed in	order
9.	It's <u>not that</u> I do (A) I am not her 'bu		object <u>to be</u> call (B)	ed <u>that by</u> her. (C)	
10	. I am sure we loo remember to loc (D)	(A)	en we <u>were leavi</u> (B)	ng. I <u>still</u> (C)	
11	. You aren't allow	ed <u>smoking</u> . You (A)	are <u>too</u> young <u>to</u> (B)	o do it, aren't you? (C) (D)	
12		(A) o <u>do</u> it <u>at</u> midnigh	(B)	i my help, but you	
13	. This stone is too	heavy <u>for me</u> to (A)	carry it because (B) (C)	I am not strong <u>enoug</u> (D)	
14	. I was afraid <u>of s</u>	peaking to her be (A) had told her off (C) (D)	(B)	ee that she was	
	(A)	boy that you sta	(B) (C)	ous one <u>in</u> many respect (D) of winning with him. (C) (D)	
					53

IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	Fiona is looking for A. spare	-	mer job to get sor C. extra	ne cash. D. advance
18.	There isn't much is A. far more	nformation availal B. so much		he cause of the fire. D. as yet
19.	Some people think A. patient		nuisance. C. public	D. private
20.	She set som A. aside	ie money each mo B. about	onth for her holida C. back	ays. D. up
21.	You to come A. mustn't	e if you're tired. B. can't	C. don't have	D. may not
22.	A. Unless		I'll call the police. C. When	
23.	The teacher glared A. on	B. for	nts who kept talki C. at	ng. D. in
24.	the current	rapid rate of spec		
25.	His mother made l A. to tidy		m. C. to tidying	D. tidy
26.	friend.			out her, as we have a(n)
	A. opposed	B. mutual	C. selfish	D. unified
27	the treaty.		the committee n C. As a result of	nembers eventually sign D. Only after
28	. I can't stand			. •
20		B. to listen	C. to listening	D. listen
29	. More people have c A. dinner	ome to realise the B. stomach	benefits of a	a healthy diet. D. nutritional
30	Even though cheer fail to catch their		st land animals or	n earth, they still often
	A. task	B. prey	C. hunt	D. feed
31	. The man who bega have been arrested	_		re last week is said to
			C. at – for	D. with - over

32.	This filthy restaura		ake some c	changes in order to pass
	A. drastic	B. upset	C. vague	D. random
33.	a person ge harms the brain. A. So old – greater C. The older – the	r than	nce they will deve B. Too old – a lot D. The oldest – t	t greater
34.		r parents can't di		D. more than
35.	,	as been at ozone layer "hole"	the poles, especia	lly over Antarctica,
36.	Make sure that yo A. in	u pick up your tic B. of	ekets advar C. on	nce. D. at
37.	It was fortunate the disease was stillA. injured			nospital while his D. treatable
38.	The Statue of Libe A. experience	rty is a popular to B. building		D. sculpture
39.	that our information	on is correct.		, but we can't be certain
		B. accidentally		D. definitely
40.	You file the A. can't	se documents nov B. don't have to		D. may not
41.	. Thomas Hardy had was overcome with A. mass	-		n she was alive, but he D. recovery
42	Let's meet at the c A. request	rinema. No, on sec	cond I'll p	, and the second
43	Since, at the very he of all his A. had to be remi C. must have ren	duties. Afterward		d
44	. There is a lot of it much of it is A. attainable	_ enough to trust	•	is difficult to know how D. reliable

45.				living longer.
	A. on	B. with	C. of	D. in
	Ever since Octavio of annoying e-mail A. consumed	_		paper, he has lots D. received
477				
47.	I couldn't n A. see	B. believe	v ner aner such a C. stand	D. watch
	This candidate use in the public's opi		_	ere has been a(n)
	A. shift	B. revelation	C. defence	D. exchange
49.	The high taxes on A. generous	cars prevent then B. inhabited	n from being C. priceless	_ to the average family. D. affordable
50.	I'm sure Helen A. loves		ncert tonight. C. would like	D. would rather
51.	When the team fin was late in the eve	=	the cave that the	y had been exploring, it
	A. uncovered	B. emerged	C. survived	D. restored
52.	Thank God, Sue c A. Would you hav C. Could you find	e found	the keys witho B. Would you fir D. Would you be	nd
53.	You are a smoker in your study? A. has been smol C. had been smol	king	ker. How did you B. was smoking D. had to be sm	find out someone
	Factories are not a A. litter	B. garbage	C. rubbish	into the sea. D. waste
55.	The island has got A. winding		beaches. C. rocky	D. narrow
V.	Read the text bel- space.	ow and decide wi	nich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
	HELP ALWAY	S AT HAND: A MO	OBILE IS A GIRL	'S BEST FRIEND
to (or mother and you of the (58) 59) the cons Although Britain h	r children, it is (ranks of fema sumer market. as been (60)	56) worth le mobile-phone to be one of the	n touch with your office, having. This is the (57) users who are beginning most expensive places in
mo	thers are undeterm	ed. At first, the n	nobile phone was	al women and (62)

telephones as men do - but for very different reasons. The main (64) ____ for most women customers is that it (65) ___ a form of communications back-up, wherever they are, in case of (66) ____ . James Tanner of Tancroft Communications says: "The (67) _____ of people buying phones from us this year were women - often young women or men who were buying for their mothers, wives and girlfriends. And it always seems to be a question of (68) of mind." "Size is also (69) for women. They want something that will fit in a handbag," said Mr Tanner. "The tiny phones coming in are having a very big (70) . This year's models are only half the size of your hand." 56. A. totally B. absolutely C. certainly D. completely 57. A. view B. vista C. vision D. panorama 58. A. maximising B. increasing C. boosting D. swelling 59. A. master B. overbear C. dominate D. command 60. A. demonstrated B. shown C. established D. seen C. work D. run 61. A. function B. drive C. total B. full-time D. absolute 62. A. complete 63. A. status B. fame C. power D. prestige D. lure 64. A. charm B. enticement C. attraction D. gives C. furnishes 65. A. supplies B. provides C. predicament D. emergency 66. A. urgency B. contingency B. preponderance C. most 67. A. majority D. bulk 68. A. tranquillity B. calmness C. serenity D. peace 69. A. necessary B. crucial C. urgent D. essential 70. A. perception B. impression C. impact D. image

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

MOBILE REVOLUTION

No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now.

The arrival of the mobile phone has transformed our lifestyles so much that men now spend more time on the phone than women, according to the results of our special opinion poll. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-somethings now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile.

The survey found that men with mobile phones (72% of all men) spend more than an hour a day making calls on an average weekday. The average man spends sixty-six minutes on his landline or his mobile, compared with fifty-three minutes before the mobile phone revolution.

But the poll reveals that, while men are using their phones a lot more, women are actually spending less time on the phone. Slightly fewer women (67%) have a mobile phone, and the survey shows that the average amount of time they spend on the phone on a weekday has gone down from sixty-three minutes before they got a mobile to fifty-five minutes now. The explanation might lie in the fact that men love to play with techno toys while women may be more conscious of the bills they are running up.

Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour. Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone. Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons.

Obviously, the rich have been buying phones faster than the poor. But this happens with every innovation. Mobile phone take-up among the poor has actually been far quicker than it was in the case of previous products, such as colour television, computers and Internet access. Indeed, as mobile phones continue to become cheaper and more powerful, they might prove to be more successful in bridging the gap between the rich and the poor than expensive computers.

There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: mobile users are two and a half times more likely to develop cancer in areas of the brain adjacent to their phone ear, although researchers are unable to prove whether this has anything to do with the phone; mobile thefts now account for a third of all street robberies in London, and don't forget about all the accidents waiting to happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for people.

71. The group with the l	highest number of people who own a mobile phone is			
A. men	B. people between 40 and 50			
C. teenagers	D. women			
72. According to the opin	ion poll, women			
A. spend more time of	on the phone than men.			
B. like to play with the	heir mobile phones.			
C. spend less time on the phone than they used to.				
D. don't worry about	their phone bills.			
73. According to the text,	mobile phones			
A. are more complica	ated to operate than radios.			
B are incorporated i	nto cameras.			

- C. can now replace many of her products.
- D. are modified too fast.
- 74. Among the poor, the demand for mobile phones _____
 - A. has created more of a gap with the rich.
 - B. has grown faster than the demand for computers.
 - C. follows the pattern of similar innovations.
 - D. is higher than among the rich.
- 75. One disadvantage of mobile phones that the article does not mention is the
 - A. high operating costs.
- B. higher crime rate.
- C. possible health risk.
- D. increased danger to road users.

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They help us, fascinate us and occasionally scare us. The latest fear concerns children and computers. Some experts claim that brothers and sisters are starting to play more with computers than with one another, and that computers are distancing children from their parents.

Walking round a toyshop you find a home computer game to satisfy any child's violent imagination. Adult computer addicts are familiar figures: pale people who sit in front of green screens hour after hour. That is their choice. But the idea of a child living in front of a flashing green screen is somehow less acceptable. Canadian child psychologist Janis-Norton explains: These are children with few friends, afraid of making conversation. They are children who are usually allowed to do what they want. They cannot concentrate for long periods of time except in front of the screen. "If the computer games they play are violent," she adds, "they become indifferent to violence faster than they would through watching violent videos."

A frightening picture starts to appear. Janis-Norton sees a good number of troubled children. They usually persuade their parents to buy them a computer by saying it "will help their education." Computers, after all, are a central part of education today. Some educationalists enthusiastically look forward to the day when every child will have a personal computer in the classroom and the class teacher will be nothing but a technician. That is not particularly appealing either, although with the current lack of teachers someone may soon decide it makes good economic sense. Janis-Norton disapproves of such an attitude, it is relationships with the teacher and the other pupils that make you learn.

We may be at a sort of crossroads. It is a question of whether we use the machines wisely or stupidly in bringing up children. "The computer," says the child psychologist, "is only a surface problem but the real problem is not computers. It is parents who have forgotten how to be parents, or don't have the confidence. I wish they'd start noticing and worrying about what is happening a bit sooner."

76. People are worried that children's dependence on computers may result in

- A. serious learning difficulties.
- B. serious problems with health.
- C. families having communication problems.
- D. permanent anxieties.
- 77. The idea of computer-dependent adults is acceptable because _____
 - A. they can control their violent imaginations easily.
 - B. they don't only use the computers for game.
 - C. they can not stop looking at the flashing screen.
 - D. they are old enough to make their own decisions.
- 78. Computer-dependent children
 - A. concentrate on the screen for short periods only.
 - B. find it hard to communicate with other children.
 - C. become violent or aggressive.
 - D. stammer more often than other children.
- 79. Some experts believe that in the future _____
 - A. every teacher will have a PC in the classroom.
 - B. it will be too expensive to give each schoolchild a computer.
 - C. most teaching will be done by computers.
 - D. children will be educated at home using computers.
- 80. What is the real problem behind children's dependence on computers, according to the child psychologist?
 - A. Parents do not participate in their children's education.
 - B. Children's learning can be slowed down.
 - C. Children regard computers as toys not tools.
 - D. Parents do not have confidence when using computers.

- THE END -

	other three in ea	ch question.		
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. nak <u>ed</u> A. sw <u>ear</u> A. f <u>oug</u> ht A. br <u>u</u> sh	B. stopp <u>ed</u> B. sp <u>ear</u> B. b <u>oug</u> ht B. c <u>u</u> stom	C. watch <u>ed</u> C. w <u>ear</u> C. dr <u>oug</u> ht C. m <u>u</u> shroom	D. pack <u>ed</u> D. b <u>ear</u> D. n <u>oug</u> ht D. c <u>u</u> shion
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	om that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. remember A. ambulance A. laborious A. surgeon	B. appointment B. predicate B. geological B. surface	C. furniture C. delicious C. surcharge	D. neglect D. elaborate D. predicament D. surround
III	Identify the one. for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	The rumours <u>abo</u>			oletely <u>unfounded</u> . C) (D)
10.	I told you specifi (A) (B)		your answers <u>in</u> (D)	pencil, Smith!
11.	I can see by wha (A) (B) (C)	<u>t</u> you say that yo	ur <u>mornings</u> are (D)	very busy!
12.	The <u>quantity</u> of p	oarking space <u>ava</u>	ailable here is <u>no</u> (B) (C)	longer <u>adequate</u> . (D)
13.	. I don't know <u>eith</u> (A	- · · ·	ework or read a l	
14.	. Under the <u>preser</u> (A)	nt circumstances	s, we can't hope t	he situation
		e are <u>too many</u> fa (C)	actors which wou	ld make <u>improvement</u> (D)
15	. In our discussio	n <u>on</u> unemploym (A)	ent, we should a	lso <u>take</u> into (B)
	account the fact	that many peopl	e are just unwilli	ng <u>for working at all</u> . (C) (D)
16	. The wedding wa	s postponed <u>acco</u>	ording to the fiand (A) (B)	cé's illness. It took
	place two weeks (C)	<u>later</u> . (D)		

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the

	completes the sen	tence.		
17.	He's a bad student A. in	; top of this B. at	s, he's very rude. C. on	D. for
18.	title, it may not be	-		you weren't sure of the D. presumably
19.	Volunteers help A. local			ns in their countries. D. valued
20.	This bracelet is so it was made ofA. harsh			Tooled into thinking that D. solid
21.	Oxfam provides for A. priority	od and medical B. relief	-	7. D. supplies
22.	much more	manner now.	ot in the past fiv C. foremost	ve years, as she acts in D. violent
23.	The river has been A. endangered	polluted by B. environment		D. industrial
24.	, so they oft		vowel between the	ether can be difficult to em. D. renounce
25.	You shouldn't A. create	rubbish on the B. produce		D. sprinkle
26.	If Catherine had have bought the DA, aware			e was, she never would D. implied
27.	It seemed as if the except hope	ere was nothing	the doctors coul	d do the patient
28.	It was very hot and A. thick	d the air was like : B. exhaust		f polluted gas. D. pump
29.	of rain or snow.	ngs are not very _ B. sensitive		ere there is a great deal D. severe
30.	Zoos are trying to A. life	increase the B. alive		
31.	has grown from a		ge into a major inc	-

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best

32.	A. droughts	B. famine	in African c C. relief	ountries. D. distribution
33.	over the centuries, A. Much – many C. Plenty – each			
34.	Simon works for a A. service	foundation that h B. physical		
35.	Diane works for a c A. accommodation C. organisation		B. donation D. location	
36.	There was a thick . A. fume		round us and we C. air	couldn't see anything. D. gas
37.	Is the Mediterrane: A. habitat	an seal an endang B. programme	gered? C. expectancy	D. species
38.	Ellie had to work in A. valued			k months. D. committed
39.	she always finds s	pelling mistakes i		them in to the teacher, D. More than
40.	"Can we use the c start as soon as th A. finished C. have finished		t yet. But as eve B. will finish D. will have fini	rything is ready, we can shed
41.	Simon was the vice stolen, but, fortun A. criminal	ately, he wasn't h		ll phone and watch were D. drawback
42.	I left my office at wish I for h. A. had waited C. would have wa	im.	as sure Mr Atkir B. did wait D. would wait	ns wouldn't come. Now I
43.	I found the idea A. to make them a C. of making them	all wear	B. of making the	
44.	Ursula and Tess h now they seem to A. getting through C. doing up	be quite ni		ginning of their work but
45	She counts on Tor possibility that he A. may not want C. can't have help	her, in spi to help		ess to do so. e helped

46. I didn't know what to think of it, so A. watching her being performing C. watching her perform	
47. There will be another performance d A. popular B. reasonable	
48. I'm afraid very few people know about come. If only the posters on the A. were hanging C. were hanged	
49. "We were ten minutes late." — "Well, A. none B. hardly	it's surprise to me." C. no D. not
50. They've faxed me I should stay till the it took two weeks.A. findB. will find	ney a replacement. Well, last time C. found D. had found
51. All right, Bob. First the floor. A. make some of your friends to sw B. have a few of your friends sweep C. have a few of your friends to swe D. order some of your friends sweep	eep eep
52. You know how upset she was that right. Why were you so cruel?A. should tellC. may have told	B. ought tell D. could have told
53. I found a great website that I could A. save B. store	all the information I needed from. C. download D. type
54. My grandfather retired from work la company for 40 years.A. was workingC. has worked	st month. He for the same B. had worked D. had been working
55. As he took his suit out of the, h A. wardrobe B. cupboard	ne noticed a stain on the sleeve. C. cabinet D. drawer
	h answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.
	INY BLACK
introduced by the U.K. in 1840 and is issued. It has a (57) of the ye colour, and its (58) of one penny (59) 1840, postage rates for d	the world's first postage stamp. It was perhaps the most (56) stamp ever bung Queen Victoria and because of its it is known as the "Penny Black". elivery of letters in the U.K. depended on and the number of sheets of paper used.

Errethouse and (C.1)	414 44		- 4 C 1-44
		-	e to pay for your letter
			receiver (62) than
	•		thing: at the rate of one
		_ more than half ar	n ounce could be sent to
any (64) in th			1.1 1 .1 (65)
	-		e although they are (65)
	•		n of these stamps were
		_	hat about 1.5 million of of the stamp
, ,	today.	•	of the stamp used or not and its
			77 or less, while unused
examples are quite r		•	77 or less, write unused
		•	first postage stamp, the
• •			g its (69) that the
			ritish stamp to date has
ever had the country	• •		
56. A. well-liked		C. fashionable	D. famous
57. A. model	B. picture	C. statue	D. painting
58. A. sum	B. amount	C. price	D. worth
59. A. Before	B. Former	C. Earlier	D. Previous
60. A. range	B. distance	C. space	D. length
61. A. at	B. by	C. after	D. in
62. A. other	B. instead	C. rather	D. further
63. A. weigh	B. limit	C. reach	D. measure
64. A. position	B. route	C. station	D. destination
65. A. greatly	B. highly	C. warmly	D. dearly
66. A. in	B. about	C. between	D. among
67. A. survive	B. live	C. continue	D. last
68. A. respect	B. fame	C. glory	D. honour
69. A. law	B. rule	C. command	D. order
70. A. appear	B. ruic B. view	C. show	D. display
vo. 11. appear	D. VICW	C. SILOW	D. aispiay

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

FUTURE FORESTS

Bill Morell is the founder of Future Forests, an organisation that deals with the complex environmental problem of global warming. His solution to saving our planet is quite simple. It involves planting trees around the world to help absorb the carbon dioxide that is being created.

The average U.S. or UK citizen has a lifestyle that annually produces 11 tons of CO₂. Future Forests plants trees for £3 each and aims to give people the power to repair the damage that they've caused to the environment. Trees

naturally absorb CO_2 and, in its place, produce oxygen. Future Forests helps us to understand the damage we are doing to the environment by explaining it in simple, basic terms. For example, it takes five trees to absorb the CO_2 emissions produced in one year by one car. Six trees will neutralise all of the CO_2 released by a refrigerator over its lifetime, while it takes four trees to absorb the CO_2 produced by using a washing machine for six years. As people see the connection between planting a tree and CO_2 absorption, it makes them more aware of the direct role they are playing in polluting the environment, while showing them how they can help repair the damage.

Future Forests has attracted support from actors, artists, businesses, governments and more than 10,000 ordinary citizens around the world. The foundation has planted over 148,000 trees in 55 forest sites in India, Mexico and the UK. Recycling the world's air is no easy task. Morell explains that the members of Future Forests are aware that they are entering a long-term commitment to the environment, and that we can all do our part to save our planet, one tree at a time.

- 71. What is the article about?
 - A. Bill Morell's life

- B. Recycling
- C. Planting trees to save the planet
- D. Deforestation

- 72. What is Future Forests' goal?
 - A. To create forests for people.
 - B. To create CO2.
 - C. To collect money to save our forests.
 - D. To help people participate in preserving the environment.
- 73. Which is true?
 - A. Future Forests is only supported by celebrities.
 - B. Trees can replace CO₂ with oxygen.
 - C. Damage to the atmosphere is permanent.
 - D. Average citizens are not responsible for air pollution.
- 74. If you plant six trees, you absorb the CO₂ emissions produced by using ___
 - A. your car for twenty years.
 - B. your washing machine for ten years.
 - C. your refrigerator for its lifetime.
 - D. all your electrical appliances for one year.
- 75. How can people save the planet according to the article?
 - A. By understanding the world's environmental problems.
 - B. By reducing CO₂ emissions and planting more trees.
 - C. By not using electrical appliances.
 - D. By giving up bad habits.

A SPYMASTER ON THE NET

Parents who worry about what their children are being exposed to on the Internet are turning to *e-Blaster* for help. *E-Blaster* is "spy" software that allows you to monitor what is being done on your PC, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by sending a detailed report to your e-mail address as often as every 30 minutes.

Once you have installed *e-Blaster*, you can check which websites your children have visited, who they have talked to online and even what they have "said". Monitoring the keystrokes typed by your child is similar to being able to read their mail or listen in on their phone conversations. You can even program *e-Blaster* to look for keywords such as swear words or other inappropriate language.

Because e-Blaster can be hidden from the PC user, it is also popular with employers who are not always there to monitor what their employees are doing on their PCs at work.

Concerned parents and employers might get peace of mind from *e-Blaster* but, if the PC user isn't informed that they are being "spied" on, it could be considered an invasion of privacy. Personally, I feel that it is a sad reflection on our society today that we feel the need to replace trust and honest communication with "spy" software.

76. The e-Blaster helps _____

	A. parents read e-mail.B. parents access the Internet 24 hours a day.C. parents send detailed reports.D. parents monitor their children's activities online.
77.	The e-Blaster A. helps children use the Internet. B. receives a report on your PC every 30 minutes. C. allows somebody to find out what a PC user does on their PC. D. controls the Internet.
78.	With e-Blaster A. parents can see what their children have typed. B. children can learn keywords. C. children can improve their typing skills. D. parents can listen to their children's phone conversations.
79.	Using the <i>e-Blaster</i> in the workplace means that employeesA. can check up on each other's work. B. can hide what they are doing from their employers. C. cannot use their PCs while their boss is away. D. can be monitored by their employers.
80.	The author feels that the use of "spy" software shows that we

- THE END -

I.	Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.				
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. n <u>er</u> vous A. m <u>o</u> dern A. d <u>a</u> y A. bec <u>o</u> me	B. b <u>ir</u> thday B. l <u>oa</u> th B. t <u>a</u> ke B. <u>o</u> ften	C. th <u>ir</u> d C. m <u>o</u> de C. <u>a</u> ce C. <u>o</u> nce	D. w <u>or</u> ry D. l <u>oa</u> n D. m <u>a</u> yor D. <u>o</u> ther	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different fi	rom that of the other three	
5. 6. 7 8.		B. category B. dynasty B. librarian	C. Pacific C. investigate C. diagonal C. respectable ord or phrase that	D. diamond	
9.					
	you take a <u>two-weeks</u> rest, it will certainly <u>improve</u> . (C) (D)				
10.	O. The President <u>insured</u> during a press conference <u>that</u> the economic (A) (B) situation is <u>under</u> control. He said there was no doubt about <u>it</u> . (C) (D)				
11.	. With Smith <u>out</u> injured, there is <u>few</u> prospect of Manchester City (A) (B)				
	reaching the nex (C) (D)				
12.	12. The Parliament is considering to do away with the old-fashioned (A)				
	law which bans walking areas in	(B)	les on pavements	and <u>within</u> (C)	
	(D)	town centres.			
13.	Scientists say th	at the Earth is	unique <u>in that</u> no (A)	other <u>planet</u> has (B)	
	conditions which	n <u>enables</u> the ex (C)	xistence of intellige	ent <u>life</u> . (D)	

14. When the arrival (A)	of the train was <u>r</u>	o <u>ronounced,</u> we he (B)	eaded <u>for</u> the (C)
platform <u>to welcor</u> (D)	ne the visitors.	` '	. ,
15. I was <u>stroking</u> the (A) with <u>its</u> claw. (D)	cat <u>which</u> , unex (B)	rpectedly, <u>it scrate</u> (C)	<u>hed</u> my face
16. <u>Despite</u> the recent (A) craft <u>has been</u> pre (C)	eserved here, <u>esp</u>		(B)
IV. From the four we completes the se		(A, B, C, or D), c	choose the one that best
17. Peter knew he wo A. along	uldn't get B. on	with cheating in t C. up	the exam. D. away
18. When I got there, A. had already be C. has already be	een	emptied. B. had already D. were already	7
19. I can't give you a briefly.	_		n, as I only at her
A. gazed	B. glared	C. stared	D. glanced
20. The Martins have donating a lump		_	_ to charity actions by
A. compliance	B. reliance	C. commitmen	t D. assignment
21. My older brother pleasure from obs			e seems to a lot of
A. seize	B. possess	C. derive	D. reach
22. If you're not sure lose a quarter of a			_ and get it wrong, you'll
A. refuse	B. deliver	C. convert	D. guess
23. The polar bear is A. endangered		es. C. imprisoned	D. preserved
24. It's not right to se A. for	eparate wild anin B. about	nals their n	atural habitats. D. on
25. You should add a	B. pinch	the soup. C. lump	D. handful

	to with the		O 1-1	,
	A. cope	•	C. achieve	D. supply
27.	Mum is in the livin A. dusting	ng room the B. vacuuming	-	D. mopping
28.	The other party h system.	as raised a num	ber of to t	he reforms in the tax
	A. problems	B. complaints	C. difficulties	D. objections
29.	I can't make A. for	_ what it says. It's B. up	a very old book. C. out	D. of
30.	Thankfully the fire A. make		to out the f	īre. D. hold
31.	On 21 February 1 bombardment that A. launched		ed up to that time.	to the heaviest
20	,			D. subjected
32.	being sent off.	n the referee and	some of the player	rs led to three of them
	A. confrontation	B. sensitivity	C. presence	D. encounter
33.	To become a top _ lucky.	you have to	be tall, thin, incred	ibly attractive and very
	A. performer	B. athlete	C. model	D. film star
34.	34. A from the local TV station came to interview me when I won £10,000 in the lottery.			
	A. journalist	B. reporter	C. writer	D. columnist
35.	There are many _ the world.	organisatio		elping refugees around
	A. support	B. qualified	C. specialist	D. charitable
36.	Since Engin was fi market to earn his		versity, he has been	n forced to work in the
	A. survival	B. debt	C. livelihood	D. poverty
37.	37. When George Orwell was in France, he worked in a kitchen every day for 18 hours and was paid only a small			
	A. wage	B. cash	C. cost	D. salary
38.	A. has called – go	m sure he you the moment he any news about the case. A. has called – got B. called – is getting C. is calling – will get D. will call – gets		
39. The relations between these two countries have become very after the unpleasant incident at the border.				
	A. reckless	B. tense	C. feverish	D. excitable

26. Ernest needs to take on a second job, but he doesn't know if he will be able

what is actually the ground we walk on. A. of - along B. for - to C. on - for D. to - beneath 43. Oh no! My new mirror is How did that happen? A. stained B. cracked C. loose D. torn 44. After the Zeeland disaster in 1953, when floods many lives, dams across almost all the estuaries in the south-western Netherlands. A. were claimed - have been built B. have claimed - had been built C. would claim - would have built D. claimed - were built 45. Who put the empty orange juice back in the fridge? A. box B. tube C. carton D. packet 46. The judge has ordered a break for the next three hours, so the trial won' until late this afternoon. A. resume B. withstand C. attempt D. postpone 47. In order for this appliance to function the safety screws must be removed. A. virtually B. properly C. urgently D. immediately 48. Jack Brown is a good employer. He is renowned his even temper and patience. A. for B. about C. of D. to 49. Some research to show that dogs from wolves as recently a 15,000 years ago. A. has appeared - domesticated B. appears - were domesticated B. appears - were domesticated C. had appeared - would be domesticated D. will appear - have been domesticated 50. The carpets are really dirty; will you them? A. tidy B. mop C. vacuum D. iron 51. If some endangered species in zoos, it to ensure their future survival. A. had been kept - helped B. will be kept - has helped C. are kept - could have helped D. were kept - would help	40.		_	chow, so you can we	D. any
A. knew B. have known C. had known D. know 42. Archaeologists are constantly searching for an answer the question of what is actually the ground we walk on. A. of - along B. for - to C. on - for D. to - beneath 43. Oh no! My new mirror is How did that happen? A. stained B. cracked C. loose D. torn 44. After the Zeeland disaster in 1953, when floods many lives, damed across almost all the estuaries in the south-western Netherlands. A. were claimed - have been built B. have claimed - had been built C. would claim - would have built D. claimed - were built 45. Who put the empty orange juice back in the fridge? A. box B. tube C. carton D. packet 46. The judge has ordered a break for the next three hours, so the trial wond until late this afternoon. A. resume B. withstand C. attempt D. postpone 47. In order for this appliance to function the safety screws must be removed. A. virtually B. properly C. urgently D. immediately 48. Jack Brown is a good employer. He is renowned his even temper and patience. A. for B. about C. of D. to 49. Some research to show that dogs from wolves as recently a 15,000 years ago. A. has appeared - domesticated B. appears - were domesticated C. had appeared - would be domesticated D. will appear - have been domesticated 50. The carpets are really dirty; will you them? A. tidy B. mop C. vacuum D. iron 51. If some endangered species in zoos, it to ensure their future survival. A. had been kept - helped B. will be kept - has helped C. are kept - could have helped D. were kept - would help		-	e going to the po	st office, I would ha	we asked you to buy
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A. had been kept – helped C. are kept – could have helped D. were kept – would help	51.	If some endangere	d species i	n zoos, it to e	nsure their future
· 7		A. had been kept			
•					71

52.	exam at the end. A. every	e, you will be giver B. some	c. either	D. several
53.	ū			ass me one, please? D. knob
54.	In many coastal releave for opporture A. rather	iities durin		onal, so young people D. elsewhere
55.	Hundreds of peop catch a glimpse _ wedding day. A. over – up C. outside – of			
V.	Read the text bel space.	ow and decide w	hich answer (A, B,	C, or D) best fits each
		IT'S IN	THE BAG!	
neg own hav bre pac gla are in,	gative environment of brand products we been using re-cyakfast cereals and Many of their store chaging. They haves and even shoes in (64) at t (65) from m Sainsbury's also	al (58) Dare environmental veled cardboard p biscuits. es also offer custo e (62) the . These bins are she front of most many other environencourage their courage their courage their courage and courage she courage their courage she courag	ue to this, more tilly (59) For ackaging for (60) omers the (61) m with special resupplied (63) najor stores. unental projects wastomers not to (6)	lucts that don't have a han 50 per cent of their urthermore, Sainsbury's on such things as to re-cycle their own-cycling bins for paper, _ the local authority and hich they are (66) plastic carrier the forther they are the forther they are the forther they are the forther they are th
ora cus In the	inge reusable <i>Bag</i> stomers can take t th e s econd schem	for Life bags (6), them back to the e, customers get a second scheme, the	8) 10p, an store and (69) a penny back for hey gave £640,000	in the first scheme, the d when they wear out, a free bag in return, every plastic carrier bag back to customers last charity boxes.
57. 58. 59.	A. deeply A. acting A. result A. friendly	B. completely B. holding B. effect B. helpful	C. severely C. setting C. influence C. kind	D. sadly D. carrying D. state D. sociable
	. A. eras . A. opportunity	B. generations B. probability	C. years C. possibility	D. periods D. ability

62. A. arranged	B. equipped	C. presented	D. provided
63. A. by	B. with	C. from	D. at
64. A. appearance	B. display	C. view	D. show
65. A. Except	B. Alone	C. Apart	D. Besides
66. A. concerned	B. committed	C. fascinated	D. involved
67. A. hold	B. use	C. employ	D. exercise
68. A. price	B. charge	C. wortii	D. cost
69. A. demand	B. ask	C. claim	D. expect
70. A. stocked	B. ended	C. gathered	D. saved

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

THE SPIRIT OF LONDON

London often gives the impression of being more comfortable with its past than its present. From the world-famous landmarks of St Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London to the traditional and well-loved double-decker buses, the theatres and the many grand hotels, England's capital offers visitors a journey through centuries of history. This journey is even better now that the building works, which covered many historic sites, have been taken down. Newly cleaned and restored buildings are revealed, and the city looks as if it has been revitalised.

The city has also rediscovered its river. The area between the South Bank Arts Centre, which includes the National Theatre, and Tower Bridge, has been brought back to life and the city has found a new heart along the forgotten riverside. As you walk eastwards along the river from Westminster, you will discover that old warehouses have been transformed into galleries, shops and clubs.

Across the river from London Bridge is "The City of London", the financial district of the capital. The City has its own historic delights such as the 15th century Guildhall and churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The best way to explore the City is on foot. For instance, you can "walk through the ages", starting from Fournier Street and ending at the modern Lloyd's building on Lime Street. Remember, however, that in London you are never far away from the past; the old-fashioned red telephone boxes are becoming popular again and many London pubs – where a visitor might ask for a pint of bitter – have been restored to their original Victorian beauty.

But the capital is not a historical theme park. It is a lively and exciting metropolis which is well-known for its popular culture, music, clubs, street fashion, and visual arts. Today, many of its wide variety of restaurants claim to be as good as in any other European capitals. For example, Marco Pierre White's highly recommended restaurant at the Hyde Park Hotel is a perfect example of new English cuisine – unusual, sophisticated and extremely expensive. When it

comes to shopping, Covent Garden and King's Road in Chelsea offer a mixture of reasonably priced chain store clothing and unique boutiques selling everything from rave gear to skateboards. Shoppers with full wallets and more sophisticated tastes should head for Knightsbridge, where Harrods and Harvey Nichols compete to be the most exclusive department store in London.

Much of London's energy and originality is now centred in Soho, the city's liveliest and most bohemian area, squeezed in between the department stores of Oxford Street and the bookshops of Charing Cross Road. Soho, once considered one of the dirtiest and most dangerous parts of London, was cleaned up in the early 1980's. Today, with its gurgling cappuccino machines and pavement cafes, it has become a meeting place for all kinds of people from all over the world, whatever the hour of day or night.

So, even if you are new to the city, you don't have to try hard in order to experience the real London. Despite its heavy traffic and shaking underground railway, it is still one of the world's greatest and most cosmopolitan cities.

- 71. According to the first paragraph, what is the most outstanding characteristic of London?
 - A, the number of historic sites
 - B. the number of hotels
 - C. the number of landmarks
 - D. the number of theatres
- 72. What has recently happened alongside the river?
 - A. Old warehouses have been torn down.
 - B. A new bridge has been built.
 - C. New warehouses have been built.
 - D. The area has been redeveloped.
- 73. The City of London
 - A. was built by Sir Christopher Wren.
 - C. contains different styles of architecture.
 - B. is mainly made up of churches.
 - D. is a museum of architecture.
- 74. The new English cuisine is
 - A. only available at the Hyde Park Hotel.
 - B. well represented by White's restaurant.
 - C. available in all London restaurants.
 - D. not worth the price the diner is expected to pay.
- 75. What does the writer think of London's shopping facilities?
 - A. They provide for a variety of tastes.
 - B. They are too expensive for most people.
 - C. They are all quite reasonably priced.
 - D. They don't have enough customers.

- 76. Before the 1980's, Soho was ___ A. neat and tidy. B. popular among foreigners. C. unsafe and unclean. D. very crowded. 77. What does "it" in the next-to-last paragraph refer to? A. Soho B. London C. Oxford Street D. shopping in London The Great Lakes are a group of five large lakes in North America on or near the Canada-U.S border. Travel on them hasn't been without risks. Storms and reefs are a common threat, and many thousands of ships have sunk in these waters. It's estimated that between 6,000 and 10,000 ships have sunk or been stranded here since the early 1800s, many with partial or total loss of crew. The greatest concentration of these wrecks lies in Lake Huron, near the point where the eastbound and westbound shipping lanes converge. Today, there is a US Marine Archeology Research Station located in the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Here, divers can explore one of the most concentrated and best preserved maritime archaeology sites in the world. 78. According to the passage, the Great Lakes are . A. no more dangerous than any other lakes on the planet B. situated wholly on the North American continent C. all located on the border between the US and Canada D. impassable due to constant severe weather 79. We learn from the passage that thousands of ships have sunk in the Great Lakes . A. because of the poor navigational skills of captains B. because many ships did not use to operate with a full crew C. from the start of the 19th century until the present day D. due to the fierce battles fought on them
 - 80. It is noted in the passage that the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary
 - A. concentrates on exploring the shipwrecks within it
 - B. works to protect people who have been stranded on the lakes
 - C. is located at the bottom of Lake Huron
 - D. houses the underwater ruins of many ships

- THE END -

I.	Find the word to		rlined part prono	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>wh</u> at A. laughter A. founder A. rose	B. where B. bought B. foundry B. chose	C. why C. brought C. country C. close	D. <u>wh</u> o D. fought D. c <u>ou</u> nty D. l <u>o</u> se
11.	words in each q		attern different f	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. millennium A. Canada A. energy A. accidental	B. lecture B. banana B. applicable B. experiment	C. different C. accuracy C. household C. industrial	D. grocery D. monetary D. appliance D. professor
III	Identify the one for the sentence.		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed in order
9.		considered <u>by ma</u> (A) I she's still <u>in her</u> (D)	(B)	est violinist <u>of her</u> (C)
10	. When I got <u>to th</u> (A) (B			for me. (D)
11	. I wasn't sure <u>wh</u> (A		e letters <u>to, so</u> I p (B) (C)	out " <u>The</u> Manager". (D)
12	. Most <u>of the</u> gues (A)	sts turned <u>up</u> two (B)	o hours early, <u>tha</u> (C	at took us <u>by</u> surprise.) (D)
13	. We <u>have</u> postpor (A)	ned <u>to tell</u> anyone (B)	e <u>the</u> news <u>until</u> (C) (D	
14	. No one knows w who the identity (C)	who she is. She is (A) remained a secr (D)	(B)	r of the gang
15	. We should <u>also</u> (A)	take into accoun	t <u>a</u> fact <u>that</u> uner (B) (C)	mployment <u>causes</u> poverty. (D)
16	. <u>A</u> warning sign ' (A) appliance <u>at one</u> (D)	(B		case turn off the

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

	The maid th A. has	e beds every morr B. does	ning. C. takes	D. makes
	Turn on the radio. A. report			D. turning
	We used a torch to A. look	-	the dark room. C. get	D. find
	couldn't la was so funny!	ughing when he f	ell in the pool wit	h all his clothes on; it
	A. give up	B. help	C. stand	D. afford
	Melanie was oecause it was		uldn't use the pa	inkiller she had at home
	A. in – out of	B. at – outside	C. for – under	D. with – up to
	the apples vines were affected			the grapes on our
	A. Such – that	B. So – and	C. Both – and	D. Whether – or
23. I	Policemen are som A. force	etimes on : B. patrol	_	D. alert
	Suddenly we heard A. waving		C. fascinating	D. screeching
25. 7	-	n't remember when B. in what		D. of which
	where he t		favourite jacket,	Jethro's brother always
	A. Much as	B. However	C. Even though	D. No matter
	his busines much time with hi		nes becomes incre	easingly unable to spend
	A. As	B. Such	C. In case	D. The more
28. ′	The Olympic Game A. won		different country C. attracted	
1	by himself.			use he didn't want to go
	A. unify	B. join	C. interfere	D. accompany
	People are becomi and want to incorp A. hardly ever C. more and more	porate them into t		exercise, and relaxation,

31.	As a small boy he of A. being left alone C. leave alone		in the house for an hour or two. B. leaving alone D. be left alone		
	We took the child going on all the rid A. wildlife C. national		park last weeker B. amusement D. entertainmen	nd. They really enjoyed	
	the contests for this competition A. As		rby sang a song h C. Even	e had written especially D. Like	
34.	Since they, A. are in the same C. have been of the	they are getting o	n very well togeth B. are the same	er. age	
	you're going to buy	7.		e, shampoo	
			C. whichever	D. however	
36.	A of wind bl A. gust		the table. C. gush	D. gasp	
37.	This is the l tasty as this before A. rarely	e	e eaten – I can't re C. surely	emember having one as	
20	3	-	•	•	
30.	The dog was fright A. belt		C. bell	D. bull	
39.	The object of a sieg food supplies.	ge is to starve the	defenders into	by cutting off their	
	A. rejecting	B. interrupting	C. consuming	D. surrendering	
40.	The of light: A. flash	ning lit up the wh B. flesh	ole garden. C. flame	D. flare	
41.	Being out in the			quite weak. D. frying	
42.	The ways in which other countries wo A. regard	ould probably be t		gical treasures from s theft. D. steal	
43.	I'm worried that so	omething has hap	pened to him.	king me feel, as	
	A. uneasy	3		D. dissatisfied	
44.		What are you do B froze	ng, standing out of C. freeze	there in the cold? D. freezing	
45.			were all much old	ler than him, so he had	
	quite a(n) c	hildhood. B. minor	C. solitary	D. outdated	

46.	The little girl smile A. flake	d as the snow B. drop	landed on her C. stone	tongue. D. cube
47.	We all hope that the A. was going to se C. had been settle	ne dispute ttle vd	by the end of the a B. will have been D. is supposed to	settled
48.	Suddenly, a A. ray		te through the clo C. belt	uds. D. bolt
49.	their children	n do not want to li		ities from rural areas is facilities of a large city. D. as – for
50.	My car windscreen A. drops	was broken by h B flakes	uge hail C. pebbles	
51.	I got caught in the A. pouring		norning and got s C. gushing	
52.	We for a cotta A. have looked – v C. were looking –	age to rent while w vere visiting had visited	e our relative B. have been loo D. will look – are	s in France next summer. king – visited visiting
53.	Can you hear the v A. drizzle			D. gust
54.	Our team was losin A. get	ng but we manage B. notice		core. D. have
5 5.	He achieved succe A. designs			D. dreams
٧.	Read the text below	v and decide which	n answer (A, B, C, c	or D) best fits each space.
		TRAV	EL TIPS	
Travelling abroad is getting easier and easier for young people nowadays. If you take the time to talk to travel (56) and shop around, some really good (57) can be found. Eurorail and Interail are two travel cards which (58) people aged 20 or under, unlimited (59) in Europe, mainly by train. It's quite a good idea to plan your (60) before you set off. Most young travellers stay on campsites or in youth (61) , as they are quite cheap. Unbelievable bargains can be found by making last-minute (62) for charter flights. Remember to (63) with your luggage two hours before (64) for international flights. But don't take too much with you or you won't be able to (65) it to the bus or taxi that will take you to your hotel. It is advisable to carry traveller's (66) rather than cash, and keep them in a money belt around your waist. Look after your passport and tickets carefully. If disaster (67) and all your valuables are (68) , contact your nearest (69) There they'll help you with all the paperwork and make (70) you get home safely.				

56.	A. officers	B. agents	C. guides	D. representatives
57.	A. deals	B. amounts	C. purchases	D. sales
58.	A. let	B. allow	C. make	D. free
59.	A. distance	B. wander	C. travel	D. tour
60.	A. way	B. path	C. map	D. route
61.	A. hostels	B. villas	C. hotels	D. apartments
62.	A. reservings	B. holdings	C. bookings	D. closings
63.	A. sign in	B. check in	C. register	D. apply to
64.	A. lift-off	B. lifting	C. take-off	D. departing
65.	A. bring	B. lift	C. hold	D. carry
66.	A. cheques	B. checks	C. bills	D. notes
67.	A. knocks	B. hits	C. beats	D. strikes
68.	A. burgled	B. stolen	C. removed	D. robbed
69.	A. council	B. bureau	C. ambassador	D. embassy
70.	A. secure	B. sure	C. definite	D. assured

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

LOOKING TO THE EAST

Chinese medicine has been around for at least 5,000 years. However, it has only recently become an increasingly popular alternative to conventional medicine in Western Europe.

The two philosophies of Chinese and Western medicine are very different. Chinese medicine is holistic, which means that the healer treats the entire body to cure the cause of the illness, not just the symptoms. Western medicine, on the other hand, only treats the part of the body that has the problem.

Another difference is that Chinese medicines contain natural products. They often consist of extracts from plants, animals or minerals. A typical remedy can include up to twelve different herbs. Each herb has a different quality and remedies usually contain a combination of herbs whose qualities are correctly balanced to cure the patient. The Chinese believe that the body's natural energy, or 'chi', flows through channels, that are connected to all bodily functions and organs. These channels are called meridians. The energy, in a healthy person, flows freely through all meridians. The Chinese believe we get ill because a meridian has become blocked.

Practitioners of Chinese medicine make a diagnosis by looking at a person's skin tone, tongue and general appearance. They also listen to their breathing and consider six different aspects of the patient's pulse, as opposed to the one aspect corresponding to the heart rate as recognised in Western medicine. They also take into consideration the spiritual and mental health of the patient. They believe that a person's chi can be imbalanced for months before any symptoms of illness appear.

Perhaps the best-known form of Chinese medicine is acupuncture. Although, because it involves needles, it isn't popular with everyone. Fine needles are inserted into areas of the body that the Chinese call acupuncture points. The needles unblock the meridians and allow energy to flow freely through the body

again. Acupuncture is used to treat a wide variety of ailments, but it is more commonly used as a form of pain relief.

More and more, Western doctors are recognising that Chinese medicine may be able to cure illnesses that conventional medicine cannot. Evidence suggests that a long list of ailments including skin problems, arthritis, asthma and digestive disorders, for example, are being successfully treated every day. Many patients who have not been cured by conventional medicine have been helped by Chinese treatments. As Western techniques such as X-rays have been adopted in China, so it is that traditional Chinese medicine is gradually being accepted by the Western medical profession.

 71. Chinese medicine in Europe is A. an ancient tradition. B. the only alternative to Western medicine. C. growing in popularity. D. the most popular alternative medicine.
72. Conventional Western medicine A. treats the cause as well as the symptoms. B. can only treat certain parts of the body. C. is based on two philosophies. D. does not use a holistic approach.
 73. Chinese remedies A. contain ingredients that have different qualities. B. only use ingredients of the best quality. C. help restore a patient's sense of balance. D. are more effective than conventional remedies.
74. "Chi" is the Chinese name for A. channels. B. meridians. C. the body's natural energy. D. bodily functions and organs.
75. Acupuncture is used to A. correct the flow of energy in the body. B. locate channels of energy in the body. C. reduce the energy levels in the body. D. block the meridians.
 76. At present, Western doctors A. don't believe in Chinese medicine. B. are becoming interested in Chinese medicine. C. use Chinese medicine on a regular basis.

TO BLOG OR NOT TO BLOG

D. believe Chinese medicine can cure unconventional illnesses.

A log, besides being a portion of the trunk of a felled tree, also refers to a record of events kept by a ship captain during a voyage. The word comes from the old practice of floating a log — the wooden kind — in the sea to provide a stationary

reference point so as to measure a ship's speed. The captain periodically noted down speeds in a small "logbook", which later expanded its contents to become the standard ship's log. When, much later, computer programmers started recording data both professional and personal in a similar way, they appropriated the word "log" for their own records. And when, still later, Internet journals and diaries spread beyond the computer specialist community and into the general populace, the word "web log" was created to describe this special type of log. English being a language that loves both abbreviations and grammatical flexibility, this was quickly shortened to "blog" and began to be used as both a noun and a verb. The rise in popularity of public blogging was amazingly rapid: in 1997, there was only one public blogging site, Xanga, with just 100 journals; as of 2007, there are hundreds of sites and millions of journals. With time, extra features to facilitate use for the average person, or to make the journals more interesting, began to appear. Open Diary, for instance, invented the reader comment in 1998, allowing readers to make comments on others' blog entries. Today, blogs range from the silly to the interesting to the informative, with everything in between. In some cases, blogs have even saved lives. After New Orleans' Hurricane Katrina in 2005, news blog editor Jon Donley turned his page into a list of people stranded without help. Rescuers monitored the blog and used it to find and save people.

 77. We learn from the passage that ship's logs A. are typically books that have wooden covers B. are no longer used by ship captains C. later developed into online journals D. originally only recorded how fast a ship was going
78. As is obvious from the passage, the word "blog" A. is used not only for a thing but also an action B. had still not arisen by the year 1997 C. is not especially widely used D. currently exists only in English
 79. It is clear from the passage that, before 1998, A. there were approximately 100 public blogging sites B. Open Diary was open to the public C. readers could not make remarks on blogs online D. the blogging site Xanga did not exist
80. It is implied in the passage that many people A. continue to find blogs hard to use B. may owe their lives to Jon Donley C. still refer to "blogs" as "logs" D. consider virtually all blogs to be silly
- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea			d part prono	unced di	fferently fro	m the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>ch</u> olera A. f <u>a</u> mine A. n <u>a</u> sty A. pr <u>o</u> se	B. <u>ch</u> arac B. <u>fa</u> mous B. h <u>a</u> sty B. wh <u>o</u> se	C. C.	<u>ch</u> arcoal f <u>a</u> mily t <u>a</u> sty discl <u>o</u> se	D. mecl D. fabri D. wast D. chos	cate age	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ess patter	n different fr	om that	of the other	three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. control A. malice A. favourite A. descendant	B. constant B. office B. obscen B. ignoran	C. e C. nt C.	contour practice beautiful immigrant	D. cont D. polic D. talka D. toler	e ative ant	
III	. From the four v completes the se		hrases (A	, B, C, or D),	choose	the one tha	it best
9.	In my country w	e have <u>to d</u> (A)			d then w	e can	
	choose several o	ther. (D)	. ,		. ,		
10.	The white-collar	workers re	ceived <u>a ri</u> (A		orkers <u>o</u>	n the (B)	
	shop floor were to (C)		a <u>ve to</u> wait (D)	•			
11.	Don't get angry (A)	with me for	your failu	ıre. You are y	ourself t (B)	o blame	
	\underline{by} it and it is no (C)		<u>fault</u> . D)				
12.	The question ma	ister <u>tells</u> y (A)	ou three t	hings, <u>and yo</u> (B)	o <u>u</u> have t	o say	
	which <u>are</u> the oc (C)			` '			
13.	If you need help	, <u>put</u> your l (A)	nand up a	nd <u>I or</u> Mrs. I (B)	Kent,		
	support teacher. (C)		<u>to you</u> . (D)				
14.	. <u>The</u> school plays (A)	ground has	1	urged by the a	dding of (C)	the old gard (D)	len.
15.	. I was expelled <u>fr</u> (<u>for</u> playing (B)	g <u>truant</u> too n (C)	nany <u>occ</u>	<u>asions</u> . (D)	

16.	All my efforts to teach you swimmin (A)	ng will be <u>in vain</u> (B)	if you yourself
	don't <u>make an</u> effort to learn. (C) (D)		
IV.	Read the text below and decide w space.	hich answer (A, E	3, C, or D) best fits each
17.	The students were hugely excited singer them at the school. A. had heard – has visited C. would hear – visited	B. heard – was	going to visit
18.	His brother Ken is to have made A. said B. spoken	ade a fortune on s C. told	smuggling gold. D. talked
19.	We couldn't stay long, so we only birthday and hurried to the airport A. days B. returns	•	nany happy of his D. regards
20.	"So finally, when shall we meet?" - you the matter with Mr. Gra A. will settle C. shall settle		•
21.	If I had known that she had fall visited her in hospital. A. invalid B. unhealthy	len so seriously C. ill	I'd certainly have D. unwell
22.	How very lucky you were! You A. could get lost C. didn't lose	in the crowd B. could have g D. could have l	got lost
23.	A young tourist has been declared last Monday. A. absent B. deserter	C. vanished	got lost in the mountains D. missing
24.	Both of them are very busy and ca A. enough time to their children C. much time for their children	B. their childre	n lot of time
25	Now I know we were just too tired. A. shouldn't finish C. wouldn't be able to finish	Even with your he B. wouldn't ha D. wouldn't fin	ve finished
26	. You mustn't be jealous your A. for B. with	r sister. C. of	D. to
27	. Susan would never have talked to A. didn't apologise C. wouldn't have apologised	you again if you B. hadn't apolo D. haven't apol	ogised

28.	On entering the nu	rsery, I stumbled o	n the wooden blocl	ks all over the carpet.
	A. plunged	B. settled	C. scattered	D. tossed
29.	No matter how lou	dly you shout to l	him, he won't hea	r you. He is as deaf as a
	A. bat	B. stump	C. tomb	D. post
30.	The jury her o	compliments on he B. gave		lge of the subject. D. said
	You needn't hurry answer.			you give me the definite
	A. while	B. minute	C. time	D. thinking
	World Cup.			semi-finals of the 2002
	A. protected	B. provided	C. proclaimed	D. progressed
33.	on solid			e likes to keep both feet
	A. ground	B. concrete	C. earth	D. road
34.	To get in bu	=		ing decisions. D. away with
35.	It was very difficult A. pretending not C. to pretend not	being		t being
36.	When he came A. into		he thought he wou C. round	
37.	Join our gym and A. score	improve your B. social	levels in no tir C. team	ne. D. fitness
38.	The flat has a sma A. average	all dining room, b B. roomy	-	is quite D. ideal
39.	During the earthq A. collapsed	uake, two buildin B. derailed	=	D. erupted
40.	Mark out o	f college and got a B. dedicated		D. dropped
41.	Ian got such a it again.	from riding or		that he wanted to go on
	A. request	B. thrill	C. sensation	D. raise
	While I was waiting			n with a friendly old woman. Dofor

		had	completed t	he novel that he on
A. expressed	B. existed	C.	determined	D. based
_	looking		-	disappearance of three D. for
A. was wishing – B. had wished – C. wishes – hadr	hasn't been occ shouldn't occur n't occurred			obbery on his shift.
The driver A. lost	control of the ve B. missed			into a bus. D. dropped
I come this A. into	s old book while i B. up			D. out
In the past, comp A. national				people. D. ordinary
	-			couple of months, he's had D. randomly
A. hadn't missed	l	В	didn't miss	een spoilt.
A. reduction	_	В	wiping out	om
They froze in A. shock	when they sa B. horror			D. fright
in half more than	12 times.			e to a piece of paper D. fold
At one moment of man was A. nowhere to be	everybody was b	usy l B. n	ooking for F owhere foun	ather Francis, but the old
			-	lownere
very short haircu				ive. They were young, with
C. had had to be	•			n
	the life of his great. A. expressed The police are mountaineers. A. after Jeff, the security. A. was wishing. B. had wished. C. wishes. hadr. The driver. A. lost I come	the life of his great-grandfather. A. expressed B. existed The police are looking mountaineers. A. after B. into Jeff, the security guard at the fact A. was wishing – hasn't been occ B. had wished – shouldn't occurred C. wishes – hadn't occurred D. wished – hasn't occurred The driver control of the ve A. lost B. missed I come this old book while A. into B. up In the past, computers could not A. national B. dedicated John hasn't studied hard this yeat to work just to catch up. A. vaguely B. barely If we the flight, our holiday A. hadn't missed C. haven't missed We should all try to preserve enda A. reduction C. disappearance They froze in when they sa A. shock B. horror No matter how big it is, it is suppin half more than 12 times. A. dent B. crack At one moment everybody was be man was A. nowhere to be found C. found nowhere The boys we met on the train very short haircuts. A. could be	the life of his great-grandfather. A. expressed B. existed C. The police are looking the mountaineers. A. after B. into C. Jeff, the security guard at the factory, A. was wishing – hasn't been occurring. B. had wished – shouldn't occur. C. wishes – hadn't occurred. D. wished – hasn't occurred. The driver control of the vehicle. A. lost B. missed C. I come this old book while I was. A. into B. up C. In the past, computers could not be us. A. national B. dedicated C. John hasn't studied hard this year, so, to work just to catch up. A. vaguely B. barely C. If we the flight, our holidays word. A. hadn't missed B. C. haven't missed B. C. haven't missed D. We should all try to preserve endanger. A. reduction B. A. reduction B. A. shock B. horror C. No matter how big it is, it is supposed in half more than 12 times. A. dent B. crack C. At one moment everybody was busy 1 man was A. nowhere to be found B. in C. found nowhere D. b. The boys we met on the train so very short haircuts. A. could be B. in	A. expressed B. existed C. determined The police are looking the mysterious mountaineers. A. after B. into C. up Jeff, the security guard at the factory, this real A. was wishing – hasn't been occurring B. had wished – shouldn't occur C. wishes – hadn't occurred D. wished – hasn't occurred The driver control of the vehicle and crashed A. lost B. missed C. failed I come this old book while I was tidying my real A. into B. up C. across In the past, computers could not be used by A. national B. dedicated C. personal John hasn't studied hard this year, so, in the last of to work just to catch up. A. vaguely B. barely C. intensely If we the flight, our holidays wouldn't have be a didn't missed be didn't missed. C. haven't missed B. didn't missed. We should all try to preserve endangered species from A. reduction B. wiping out C. disappearance D. extinction They froze in when they saw the lion. A. shock B. horror C. panic No matter how big it is, it is supposedly impossible in half more than 12 times. A. dent B. crack C. cross At one moment everybody was busy looking for Forman was A. nowhere to be found B. nowhere found C. found nowhere D. being found revery short haircuts. A. could be B. may be

V. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

THE TOURIST TRAP

			•	orld. As well as bringing	
-		•	•	ıualities which (56)	
	visitors in the first (57) If it is not carefully controlled, tourism can also				
	-	for local people, a	as is (59)	by various examples from	
	and the world.				
				ourist (60) , people	
				n rubbish that 2 million	
			_	had to be built in the	
				caused a huge increase in	
wate	er consumption,	(63) man	y local people t	o walk considerable (64)	
		~ 1	-	es are being destroyed by	
the	litter (65)	by tourists. Mov	ving sands are d	lifficult to clean, and the	
				anently (66)	
I	t's encouraging,	therefore, to rea	d about the (6'	7) of certain tour	
	-		-	in some of the worst hit	
				the Himalayas and Atlas	
				bining a bit of sightseeing	
with	the chance to he	elp (70) some	of the mess left	by previous visitors.	
		D 1.1	0 44 1	D 1.1	
	A. convinced	B. persuaded	C. attracted	D. appealed	
	A. point	B. place	C. position	D. purpose	
	A. create	B. form	C. lead	D. invent	
	A. displayed	B. presented		D. exhibited	
	A. position	B. destination		D. departure	
	A. handle	B. treat	C. check	D. cope	
	A. reject	B. produce	C. establish	D. involve	
	A. encouraging	B. making	C. forcing	D. urging	
	A. extents	B. distances	C. spaces	D. lengths	
	A. dropped	B. sunk	C. lowered	D. fallen	
	A. injured	B. touched	C. influenced	D. affected	
67.	A. efforts	B. attempts	C. strains	D. duties	
68.	A. as well as	B. as for	C. such as	D. so as to	
69.	A. hope	B. plan	C. wish	D. aim	
70.	A. rub out	B. care for	C. clear up	D. break off	

VI. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

A submarine is an underwater vessel. A very early type of submarine was built by the American Robert Fulton, but the submarine was not used extensively until World War I, when the Germans built a fleet of U-boats, as they

called them, to attack British merchant ships. In World War II, the Germans built an even more formidable fleet of U-boats. A type of one-man or midget submarine was also developed. Today's submarines are powered by nuclear energy, are much faster and can stay underwater for an indefinite period of time. Many are equipped with ballistic missiles which can fire at targets from beneath the waves.

- 71. We are informed by the author that modern submarines ______

 A. are capable of remaining underwater for extended periods
 - B. are not as dangerous as the ones run on nuclear energy
 - C. are even faster than the fastest ships on the surface
 - D. are commonly known as U-boats, as Germans call them
- 72. According to the passage, until World War I, _____.
 - A. the principles of building a submarine was unknown outside of the USA
 - B, the use of submarines was limited
 - C. there were no submarines operating efficiently
 - D. merchant ships were at risk during war times
- 73. We learn from the passage that today's submarines _____.
 - A. must come to the surface before firing their missiles
 - B. are most effective in seas where there are huge waves
 - C. have been designed to be used by a single person
 - D. may have advanced weapon systems included in their designs

TRAVEL WISE

Many of us look forward to our summer holidays all year. We can't wait to get away from our everyday lives, to visit new places, try new things, or just to relax and lie in the sun. But how many of us think about the effect our holidays have on the places we visit?

Although tourism has many benefits, such as bringing extra money into the local economy, there are also negative effects. Tourism can do all sorts of damage to the environment, the culture and the people of a country, especially in places which aren't prepared for large numbers of holidaymakers. In recent years, there has been a large increase in the number of independent travellers who want to get off the beaten track, and this has meant that many remote destinations are having to adjust to new visitors.

It certainly isn't all bad news though. The last few years have also seen a huge increase in "eco-tourism". This is tourism where holidaymakers try to have a positive effect on the people and places that they visit. If you are really committed to this idea, then you can spend your holidays helping out on an organic farm in Britain, or taking part in conservation projects in Africa or the Amazon rainforest. Don't worry, though, if this doesn't sound like your idea of a holiday. Wherever you go and whatever you want to do, there are still ways to make sure that you have the best possible impact on your holiday destination.

If you are heading off to a place for the first time, it is an excellent idea to find out as much about it as you can. A guidebook is a great place to start. As well as learning about the local places of interest, you can read about the way you will be expected to behave and dress. This can save you from making embarrassing mistakes and means that you are less likely to upset or offend your hosts. Don't stop at the guidebook, though. If you can, listen to some music or read some literature from your chosen destination. Knowing a little about the place that you are visiting before you leave can make your holiday much more enjoyable when you arrive.

It is also important to think about how you spend your money when you are on holiday. Whenever you can, try to put it into the local people's hands. You can do this by eating and drinking local products rather than imported brands, staying in locally owned accommodation and using local guides. In some parts of the world, you might be relatively well off compared to the local population. Even in places where you are expected to haggle or bargain, you should always pay a fair price for things. Remember that what might be a very small amount of money to you, can make a big difference to some people.

Another important thing for the eco-tourist is to have as little effect on the local environment as possible. This is easy to do if you follow some commonsense advice. Don't leave litter lying around and use biodegradable products whenever possible. If resources like water or fuel are in short supply, then use as little of these as you can, and of course you should never buy products made from rare plants or endangered animals. If you are lucky enough to visit a truly exotic destination such as a coral reef, remote mountain or desert region, or a rainforest then you should try to leave it exactly as you found it, so that future visitors can enjoy it just as you did.

Eco-tourism organisations say that respecting the culture and environment of the places that you visit will lead to much more rewarding and enjoyable holidays. If we try to encourage the local economy, leave the environment undamaged and are aware of the different laws and attitudes in the places we visit, then all of us can enjoy our "eco-holidays" much better now and in the future. With more and more of us planning holidays in new locations every year, we should all do our bit to make sure that we are always welcome wherever we go.

- 74. Tourism does the most damage in countries
 - A. where there has been an increase in ecotourism.
 - B. which aren't ready for a lot of tourists.
 - C. where there are a lot of people travelling on their own.
 - D. which have a strong local economy.
- 75. What is meant by "eco-tourism" in line 14?
 - A. Having a positive effect on the environment.
 - B. Helping to conserve the rainforests.
 - C. Helping out on organic farms.
 - D. Helping places to get used to new visitors.

- 76. What should you do before you take your ecoholidays?
 - A. Buy guidebook.
 - B. Learn how to dress.
 - C. Learn about your destination.
 - D. Find out about the local attractions.
- 77. How can a tourist help the economy of a country?
 - A. Bargain for everything they buy.
 - B. Buy expensive imported brands.
 - C. Pay a fair price for everything.
 - D. Buy the goods and services provided by the local people.
- 78. What is meant by "can make a big difference to some people" in the last sentence of the 5th paragraph?
 - A. You can change their lives.
 - B. You can help them to have a better life.
 - C. You can help to preserve their local environment.
 - D. You can be fair.
- 79. What do eco-tourist organisations say about tourism?
 - A. If we show consideration for the place and people, we will have a more satisfying holiday.
 - B. If we visit unusual places, we should leave them just as we found them.
 - C. If we have a holiday in a new place, we should make sure we will be welcome there.
 - D. If we visit a foreign country, we should try to support the local economy.
- 80. The writer's attitude to eco-tourism is
 - A. hopeful.

B. disappointing.

C. supportive.

D. interesting.

- THE END -

I.	Find the word th other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differe	ntly from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. lone A. centered A. apple A. treasure Find the word w	B. loan B. rugged B. any B. jealous	C. road C. hatred C. applicant C. clean	D. broad D. sacred D. absent D. cleanse	e other three
11.	words in each qu		ctern amerene n	om that or th	e odici direc
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. memorial A. extremity A. prosperous A. computer	B. memorableB. exampleB. obviousB. competent	C. memoir C. exercise C. vigorous C. competitor	D. memorize D. existence D. oblivious D. commute	
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	must be cha	nged in order
9.	Whether he appr	(A)	or not, it will dep (B) (C)	oend on what	
10.	I stopped <u>smokir</u> (A) give it up if I <u>war</u>		octor <u>had</u> told me (B)	e that I <u>should</u> (C)	<u>1</u>
11.	For my mind, the (A)	e <u>whole</u> affair is s (B)	something <u>of a</u> m (C)	ystery, <u>isn't it</u> (D)	?
12	Tim is different \underline{f} unintelligent.	<u>rom</u> John in that (A)	t <u>the first</u> is smar (B)	rt <u>and</u> the <u>latt</u> (C)	<u>er rather</u> (D)
13		had said that my (A) cold that she was (D)		from asthma (B)	, <u>but</u> (C)
14	. I'll be here <u>in a</u> r (A)	noment <u>if</u> you do (B)	on't mind <u>to wait</u> (C)	for a <u>couple o</u> (D)	<u>f</u> minutes.
15	. I was discourage	ed <u>to swim</u> when (A)	I <u>put</u> my feet <u>in</u> (B) (C)	the <u>ice-cold</u> wa (D)	ater.

10.	You <u>needn't</u> give me		because, from nov		
	(A)	(B)	٠	(C)	(D)
	on my own.				
IV.	From the four work		A, B, C, or D), ch	noose the one t	hat best
17.	I wish I to the A. didn't go C. hadn't gone	nat party last nigh	nt. B. wouldn't have D. wouldn't go	e gone	
18.	The damage caused event is pred A. either		and volcanoes is	usually great b	ecause
			ū	D. bour	
19.	How many people v	were on the B. aboard		D. top	
20.	Tristan feltassistance from he		e, because he	had received	so much
	A. necessary	B. impressed	C. voluntary	D. obliged	
21.	It was not 1 A. until	944 that the first B. when	effective sunscre C. while	een was invented D. since	1.
22.	As the whole crew the rocks.	battled th	e wind the ship o	drifted dangerou	ı s ly close
	A. for – into	B. on – towards	C. with- out	D. against – to)
23.	During the winter once summer		eople make plans	s about what th	ey
	A. are doing – will C. will do – has ar	arrive	B. do – will have D. have done – a		
24.	the World (Cup and Olympic	competitions. Fl	IFA also organiz	es World
	Championships for		-	_	
	A. Aside from	B. Just as	C. Rather than	D. Most of	
25	You touch e	electrical wires wi	th wet hands.		
	A. needn't		B. mustn't		
	C. don't have to		D. aren't allowe	d to	
26	. The house in Kuta			y Lajos Kossuth	
	during his exile the				
	A. inhabited	B. attended	C. selected	D. resided	
27	. I until 8 o'c	lock, so call me a			
	A, am sleeping		B. sleep		
	C. will be sleeping	g	D. have slept		

	to use than I had t		_	was complicated
			C. the most	D. so much
29.	I'll take on this job A. nuisance			D. demand
	there were so many	that it was soon	=	tify the pickpocket, but sh one another. D. over – from
31.	This job requires a A. degree		C. certificate	D. paper
	bumper that the ca	ar had been in a c		by the angle of the D. falsify
33.	I'm sorry, he's at lu A. off	ınch; can you cal B. back	l half an he C. out	our? D. for
34.	He likes taking A. participation			D. action
35.	Despite his age he A. quaint			rformance on stage. D. lively
	I must have a word week he's been late		out timekeeping; t	his is the third time this
	A. with	B. for	C. from	D. of
37.	He couldn't find hi			
	A. route	B. way	C. path	D. road
38.	also be rather expe	en s ive.		ut unfortunately it can
	A. Riding	B. Reading	C. Surfing	D. Working
39.	She lost her credit A. bill		elling to Lisbon. C. cheque	D. note
40.	The trip a v	=		D. includes
41.	Paella is one of Spa	ain's traditional		
	_	B. tastes		D. food
42.	your seatbe	lt before take-off.		
	A. Fasten		C. Fix	D. Hold

43. Can I have some _ A. mashed	cheese with B. grated	my spaghetti, ple C. diced	ease? D. scrambled		
44. The campsite is si A. sandy	tuated on a beaut B. luxury		D. steep		
45. A lot of people wer A. collapse	re killed because o B. collision		D. explosion		
46. A new road is bein A. created	•	village. C. made	D. produced		
in the world.	f the World Cup is B. celebrations		popular sporting		
	y much for our ho		e there were ten of us so		
	B. bargain	C. sale	D. refund		
49. You should A. take	attention to what B. show	your teacher say C. give	s. D. pay		
50. My feet I'v	ve been walking all B. hurt	l morning. C. ache	D. itch		
51. His invention char A. way	nged the of B. line	history. C. course	D. route		
current ones are s A. designing – be	52. It is claimed that new nuclear power plants to be safer than the current ones are soon A. designing – being built B. designed– to be built C. to be designed – building D. to design – built				
53. Roger always has A. pinches	_		D. lumps		
questions.	_	_	anyone had any		
A. if	B. that	C. what	D. why		
55. Sally spilt coffee of A. scratched	-	C. stained			
V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.					
GREENFORCE					
If you're interested in having the trip of a lifetime, but also doing something useful at the same time, then why not try (56) a Greenforce expedition as a volunteer. Greenforce, which was (57) in 1997, is an international					

research agency that	(58) info	rmation about	the wildlife and natural
habitats in various par	ts of the world. T	here is a qualifi	ed biologist in (59)
of each team of volunt	teers and these	carry out surve	ys all year (60) in
some of the world's re-	motest and most	beautiful place	es. Volunteers come from
all walks of life. The n	ninimum age is	18 years, but tl	nere is no upper age (61)
•		v	force provides (62)
			You'll need to be
• • •	•	•	king in remote (64)
			out wildlife and prepared
		•	(66) for ten weeks,
			end where you can get a
		_	ne of your team mates, as
			val skills. Each volunteer
• •	ards the cost of t	the expedition,	but past volunteers say it
is worth every penny.			
56. A. enrolling	B. going	C. seeing	D. joining
57. A. brought about	B. put on	C. set up	D. got off
58. A. gathers	B. spots	C. harvests	D. picks
59. A. head	B. guide	C. lead	D. charge
60. A. over	B. round	C. forward	D. away
61. A. limit	B. point	C. deadline	D. frontier
62. A. whole	B. full	C. entire	D. absolute
63. A. uses	B. ways	C. methods	D. means
64. A. residences	B. positions	C. resorts	D. locations
65. A. passionate	B. fond	C. keen	D. attracted
66. A. spends	B. lasts	C. passes	D. takes
67. A. touch	B. drop	C. trial	D. taste
68. A. strike	B. meet	C. know	D. speak
69. A. long	B. far	C. well	D. soon
70. A. contributes	B. affords	C. agrees	D. combines

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

GREEN CARS

Many of the world's cities lie under a permanent blanket of smog. People are concerned about global warming, and fuel prices just keep going up and up. It's no surprise therefore, that in recent years, car manufacturers have been put under pressure to invent a vehicle that is both cheaper to run and better for the environment. Finally, after much trial and error, it seems as though they might be making progress, and the future of the car industry is beginning to look a little "greener".

One of the first ideas which car manufacturers tried, was to replace engines which run on fossil fuels with electric motors. Unfortunately, these vehicles had several drawbacks and they didn't sell very well. The problems were that the batteries of these electric cars ran out very quickly and took a long time to recharge. Also, the replacement energy packs were very expensive.

However, the idea of electric cars has not been scrapped altogether. Car manufacturers have improved the concept so that environmentally friendly cars can now be efficient and economical as well. This is where the hybrid car, which has both an electric motor and a traditional petrol engine, comes in. The electric motor never needs to be recharged and it is much better for the planet than a traditional car.

In a hybrid car, the engine is controlled by a computer which determines whether the car runs on petrol, electricity, or both. When the car needs maximum power, for example, if it is accelerating or climbing a steep hill, it uses all of its resources, whereas at steady speeds it runs only on petrol. When slowing down or braking, the electric motor recharges its batteries.

Hybrid cars are better for the environment because the electric motor can help out whenever it is needed and they have a much smaller engine than a traditional car. Also, hybrid cars on the market are made using materials such as aluminium and carbon fibre, which makes them extremely light. Both of these factors mean that they use far less petrol than normal cars, so they produce less pollution.

Of course, hybrid cars aren't perfect; they still run on fossil fuel and so pollute the environment to some extent. However, they may be the first step along the road to cleaner, "greener" cars. Car manufacturers are already working on vehicles which run on hydrogen. The only emission from these cars is harmless water vapour. These are still some way in the future, though, as designers need to think of cheap and safe ways of producing, transporting and storing hydrogen, but at last, it looks like we might be heading in the right direction.

71. Car manufacturers are trying to invent a factorized A. today's cars use too much fuel.B. it is difficult to drive in cities.C. today's cars produce too much poisonD. the car industry is in trouble.	
72. Vehicles which ran on electric motorsA. moved very fast.C. had to have their engines replaced.	B. were made of pieces of scrap. D. were not very popular.
73. The electric motor in hybrid carsA. has its own petrol engine. B. doesn't need to recharge its batteries. C. takes a long time to be recharged. D. needs replacement energy packs.	
74. The computer in a hybrid carA. decides how the car should be powereB. helps the car to go up hills.	d at any given time.

C. keeps the car running at a steady speed. D. powers the engine.
75. Hybrid cars are better for the planet because A. they use different fuel to normal cars. B. they are made of special materials. C. they produce less harmful gases. D. the electric motor is smaller than a normal engine.
76. Hybrid cars are not the ideal solution becauseA. they also use petrol.B. they do not make the roads cleaner.C. they produce carbon fibre.D. they are made from aluminium.
77. Cars which run on hydrogen are not available yet becauseA. it is hard to drive them in the right direction.B. there is no future for them.C. they produce too much water vapour.D. it is difficult to store hydrogen.
Aspirin, the most common pain relieves known today, was first produced commercially in 1899. The Bayer AG, now of Leverskin, Germany, manufactured Aspirin in powder form. Aspirin, a trade name, or acetylsalicylic acid, however had first been synthesised in 1853 by Karl Gerhardt, an Alsatian chemist Unfortunately, its value as a pain reliever was not recognised until 1899, wher Heinrich Dresser published a paper about its effectiveness. Thereafter, Dr. Felix Hoffman, who worked for Bayer, succeeded in manufacturing it in a form pure enough to be used as a medical remedy. First available only on a limited scale as a prescription medicine in Germany, Aspirin gained wide usage when Bayer began retailing it in tablet form in 1915.
78. According to the passage, acetylsalicylic acid, or Aspirin A. was invented in Germany in 1899 B. was first sold in powder form C. was sold to the public in 1853 D. was perfected in 1915
79. It's clear from the passage that Aspirin's medical value A. as a painkiller was widely recognised in 1853 B. was available to the public from 1853 C. was publicised by Karl Gerhardt D. was made known by Heinrich Dresser
80. The author states that Aspirin A. has been available in tablet form since 1899 B. was first sold by Bayer in 1915 C. was initially only available after seeing a doctor D. was commonly used in Germany prior to 1915
_ THE END _

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. s <u>o</u> dium A. stret <u>ch</u> A. l <u>a</u> nd A. d <u>e</u> cent	B. s <u>o</u> lid B. na <u>tu</u> ral B. st <u>a</u> ble B. r <u>e</u> cent	C. solitude C. ancient C. stab C. celebrate	D. s <u>o</u> lvent D. ques <u>ti</u> on D. ex <u>a</u> m D. <u>e</u> ven
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ittern different fi	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. honorableA. contestantA. redundantA. deteriorate	B. intimacyB. satelliteB. descendantB. conscientiou	C. interviewer C. similar C. relevant s C. profound	D. participateD. interviewD. consultantD. conspiracy
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	t must be changed in order
9.	Your brother spo mentioned <u>less</u> of (D)	(A)	eresting <u>way, eve</u> (B) (C	
10.	No matter how n		el, they are faithfu	al <u>to themselves</u> . (C) (D)
11.	Your <u>irresponsib</u> (A)	ole attitude <u>has</u> ca (B)	aused <u>that we go</u> (C)	<u>t into</u> trouble. (D)
12.	Although this ca	ike tastes <u>well,</u> we (A)	e shouldn't eat to	oo much <u>of it</u> (B)
	because we wou (C)	<u>ld</u> risk <u>eating</u> too (D)	much cholester	ol.
13.		is <u>he must</u> have l (A) I knows <u>to be tru</u> (D)		se it is <u>something</u> (B)
14.	tired, we can <u>cal</u>	<u>round</u> the place if (A) I <u>l it</u> off until later D)	(B)	ne. <u>But,</u> if you are (C)
15	. I won't manage <u>t</u>	to <u>finish</u> this unle (A)	ess <u>it is</u> <u>some</u> hel (B) (C)	p <u>from</u> your men. (D)
16	. <u>Have I to</u> tell <u>the</u> (A) (E		<u>come</u> ? D)	

IV.	From	the four	words or	phrases (A	4, B, C	, or i	D), cl	hoose	the one	that	best
	comp	letes the	sentence.								

17.	Water pollution is A. fuels		dustrial f C. gases	from factories. D. rain
18.	Melanie is retiring time to photograph		summer	she can devote more
	A. in case	B. until	C. in order that	D. whenever
19.	after his long stay	abroad.	_	l affairs in his country
	A. present	B. familiar	_	
20.	You will not be suc A. put	ccessful in busine: B. get	ss if you don't C. try	risks. D. take
21.	I can't speak Frenchictionary and a fe	- '	always manage	to get with a
	A. by	B. over	C. across	D. through
22.	It's not fair to put A. out	somebody i B. up		riends. D. down
23.	was for pne	umonia.		stay in hospital where he
	A. fixed	B. treated	C. relieved	D. mended
24.			are to be a C. such a long	read in just a few days. D. so long
25.	I don't believe a A. sentence	of what he sa B. word	ys. C. phrase	D. matter
26.	We bought our fat A. racquets		t of golf fo C. clubs	r his birthday. D. shoes
27.	Michael was a terr A. culprit	rible, he wa B. boaster		stay at home alone. D. coward
28.	In spite of our big the renovation of t		_	enough money for
	A. raise	B. compose	C. rear	D. score
29.	However much he A. up	tries to persuade B. in	you, please do n C. down	not give D. to
30.	Los Angeles is A. maintained	for its exciting B. marvelled	nightlife. C. renowned	D. experienced
31.	There is a(n) v A. winding	iew of the whole va B. imposing		
32.		to the town cent		the wrong bus and
	A. in	B. out of	C. off	D. on

	The press puts crowd of savage ho	-	forces who were	e unable to cope with the
	A. blame		C. fault	D. guilt
	Jessica is to for another week. A. sharp		out the coach wi	ll probably tell her to rest D. funny
35.	contaminated water	of the wa	arning and they	went swimming in the
26	•		_	
30.	restricted to people A. for fear that	of low caste.	C. owing to	related jobs are usually D. because
37.	You'll need to put i	more effort		a want to pass the exam.
38.	in the far-fetched s	story he told.		in the classroom believed
	A. credential	B. credible	C. creditable	D. credulous
39.	Everyone wondered was his bicycle that A. therefore		tion to the accident	dent would be;, it
4 0				making a test until after
٦0.	Christmas.	asked then prof	essor to	making a test unitil after
	A. terminate	B. interrupt	C. await	D. postpone
41.	It has neverA. passed			otorious liar. D. reached
42.	Thieves broke A. down	their house wh B. into	ile they were on C. off	holiday. D. up
43.	The mother was complete			nursery and saw it in
	A. disorder	B. dirt	C. pollution	D. junk
44.	to react.			, but we had no idea how
	A. main	B. latest	C. high	D. fair
45.	Nobody in the team A. and I hadn't, e. C. and I did, too		austed when we a B. and so was I D. but I was	arrived at the camp, I
46.	The 1665 plague i		most live	s the Great Fire of
	A. the same – as C. much more – t	han	B. as many – a D. such a lot –	

47.			he saw his car C. loaded	had been scratched. D. stored
48.	The dancers moved A. lyric	l in time to the B. song		ic. D. tune
49.	items for the holida	ay.		hopping centre for a few on repaired – am dashing g repaired – will dash
50.	Oh, if I abo	out it a little earlie B. had known		
51.	before the n	ext one arrives.	•	e got plenty of time to
	A. expire	B. exhaust	C. abound	D. spare
52.	This story has been A. word	n passed down by B. phrase		
53.	Mr. Smith is a	= :		iny. D. impulsive
54.	We shouldn't think the building. A. more reliable h C. a reliable heati	eating	B. the reliable D. reliably hea	•
55.	I think we should as FBI agents. A. have refused to B. then refused to C. have refused to D. have refused to	our fingerprints have taken our fir have our fingerp	being taken ngerprints rints taken	idn't identify themselves
V.	Read the text below	v and decide which	answer (A, B, C	, or D) best fits each space.
		LIVING A HE	ALTHIER LIFE	•
The in as Sec dor) Firstly, ecting food that is the amount of ey also suggest increthe (61) of fit being packed (62) condly, it's importance by simply walking.	a balanced diet (58) in s fat in your diet, reasing the (60) resh fruit, vegetal vitamins nt to fit exercise ng as much as (6	is absolutely ealt and sugar. as too much ca of high fib- bles, wholemeals and minerals into your daily 64) and	e are a few easy-to-follow essential. This (57) Experts recommend (59) in lead to heart problems. er food we eat. This comes bread and pasta. As well to, they are delicious too. (63) This can be climbing stairs instead of a healthy body, as well as

increasing energy levels and (67) you feel generally fitter and happier.							
Finally, staying relaxed is important for good health. Too much stress can (68)							
to a variety of illnesses, from headaches to high blood pressure. (69)							
possible, do things you enjoy and treat yourself occasionally. So the							
message is (70)	– enjoy yourse	lf but learn to res	spect your body too. It's all				
a question of gettin	g the balance righ	t.					
56. A. laws	B. guides	C. orders	D. guidelines				
57. A. contains	B. means	C. points	D. suggests				
58. A. poor	B. short	C. small	D. low				
59. A. declining	B. reducing	C. cutting	D. dropping				
60. A. amount	B. bulk	C. number	D. mass				
61. A. look	B. way	C. form	D. means				
62. A. with	B. by	C. of	D. in				
63. A. time	B. custom	C. routine	D. practice				
64. A. probable	B. possible	C. able	D. capable				
65. A. taking	B. having	C. catching	D. going				
66. A. keep	B. manage	C. support	D. maintain				
67. A. providing	B. doing	C. making	D. assisting				
68. A. bring	B. lead	C. guide	D. direct				
69. A. Whenever	B. Whichever	C. However	D. How				
70. A. ordinary	B. natural	C. simple	D. casual				

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

LIVING FOR A CENTURY

The good news is that we can all expect to live both longer and healthier lives than any other generation in history. How well we age, however, is basically up to us!

The 20th century will probably be largely remembered for having the highest increase in life expectancy in recorded history. The average lifespan for men and women has now almost doubled. What's more, this seems to be a continuing trend.

Not only are we living longer, but we are also living a far healthier lifestyle. With record numbers of fit, healthy people reaching the age of 90 and over, it is becoming clear that negative predictions of a greying population, troubled by increasing numbers of diseases as well as huge medical bills, have been exaggerated.

Our view of what old age actually means has changed dramatically. Many of today's pensioners, compared to the elderly in days gone by, tend to enjoy a quality of life without stress, travelling here, there and everywhere, learning new skills, taking up different sports, starting businesses and actively looking forward to each new day. Our actual opinion of what is old and what is not old tends to change with the passing of time as well as higher levels of longevity.

We can see that there are many different aspects affecting the ageing process, including lifestyle, attitude, social circumstances and diet. Studies carried out on mice, for example, have shown that intake of fewer calories allowed mice to live up to 40% longer than those who ate as much as they wanted. In human years this is equal to 30 or 40 more years of life. The mice also stayed energetic longer, had better memories and lower levels of cancer. Japanese people living on the island of Okinawa, in fact, consume 20 percent fewer calories than the rest of the population of Japan and, as a result, have the highest population of centenarians anywhere in the world!

The challenge the rest of us now face is how to delay the ageing process. There are, in fact, two different aspects to ageing that we need to be aware of, the one involving the natural passing of time and the other involving the natural, physical ageing of the body. While we have no control over our chronological age, we can, up to a point, do a lot to slow down biological ageing by taking the following advice.

- 1. Be optimistic.
- 2. Give up smoking.
- 3. Learn how to relax.
- 4. Have a sense of humour.
- 5. Do yoga to help posture.
- 6. Have a 30-minute walk each day.
- 7. Learn new skills to keep the mind active.
- 8. Have access to good medical facilities.
- 9. Avoid stress in order to improve health generally.
- 10. Mix with a variety of people of different ages.
- 11. Use suitable creams to protect the skin in summer.
- 12. Have at least five pieces of fruit and vegetables per day.
- 13. Improve diet by eating smaller portions, especially at night.

71. According to the writer, life in old a A. people pay more for medical tre B. record numbers attend fitness o C. the number of diseases is decre D. older people are in better health	atment. classes. casing.
72. The writer feels the increase in lifeA. was completely predictable.C. is a worrying trend.	expectancy B. is something that will continue. D. has been exaggerated.
73. Nowadays, older people A. tend to be more stressed. C. take life as it comes.	B. worry about the quality of life. D. stay active much longer.
74. Research has shown that A. eating fewer calories can help u	9

C. intake of calories helps older people live longer. D. mice remembered more when they ate what they wanted. 75. Which of the following aspects of ageing can be controlled? A. the passing of time B. our mental age C. our chronological age D. our biological age 76. The writer feels it is wrong A. to go out in the sun. B. to finish the day with a heavy meal. C. for older people to do anything other than walking. D. for older people to socialise with youngsters. 77. Which phrase best sums up the writer's view of growing old? A. Come to terms with it. B. You're as old as time. C. Act your age at all times. D. It's not age but attitude. As soon as early men learnt how to write, they developed a way of putting down numbers. The ancient Egyptians used a hieroglyphic (pictorial) method of representing numbers for counting, weighing and measuring. The Greeks used an alphabetical system: alpha for 1, beta for 2 and so on. The Romans used simple stroke marks for the first three numbers, but for 5, they used a "V" sign, which may originally have been represented as a hand; 10 was two Vs, linked together as a cross, forming the symbol X. Primitive tribes today still count by fives because there are five fingers on each hand. Eskimos still count in twenties. In the Middle Ages, twenty, known as a score, was a much used number; in fact, we still keep the word "score" in such games as football, tennis and cricket. 78. The best title for this passage would be ___ A. Numeracy and Literacy in the Ancient World B. The Development of Numerical Systems C. How Primitive People Learnt to Write D. Ancient Methods of Counting Surviving Today 79. It is clearly stated in the passage that _ A. numbers were developed shortly after writing systems B. all ancient peoples used to count in groups of fives C. only the Egyptians used numbers for weighing and measuring D. men learnt to put down numbers before they learnt to write

- THE END -

B. numbering systems developed close to their present forms

D. there were still primitive tribes counting by finger

80. The author states that, in the Middle Ages, ____
A. Roman numerals had lost their influence

C. people used to count in twenties

ľ.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from t	he
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. rel <u>i</u> able A. g <u>i</u> ant A. m <u>ee</u> ting A. ar <u>ch</u> ive	B. rev <u>i</u> sion B. description B. rec <u>ei</u> ve B. <u>ch</u> allenge	C. rev <u>i</u> val C. l <u>i</u> ueracy C. d <u>ea</u> fen C. <u>Ch</u> ristmas	D. f <u>i</u> ber D. l <u>i</u> beral D. f <u>ea</u> ture D. <u>ch</u> aos	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ittern different f	rom that of the other thr	ee
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. detriment A. argument A. redundancy A. deference	B. destituteB. architectB. accuracyB. deficiency	C. devastate C. artillery C. obstinacy C. reference	D. detergent D. arduous D. luxury D. deficit	
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	must be changed in ord	ler
9.	(C) the floors to be r	(A) ng redecorated. I eplaced. D) th me! You have	(in having the was to do what I tell to do what	3) Ils painted and	
11	I <u>will sack</u> you. (D)	what I was talkir	ag about becouse	you didn't give	
11	You don't know jattention.	(A) (B)	ig about <u>because</u> (C)	(D)	
12	. I prefer telling jo		es which I don't B) (C) (D)	understand.	
13	. The high <u>prices</u> (A)	discouraged <u>me</u> (B)	to visit the shop (C)	again. (D)	
14	. You are contrad		<u>just</u> doesn't <u>hav</u> B) (C) (D		
15		<u>a</u> car, you <u>have t</u> B) (C)	to have your driv	ng licence <u>with y</u> ou. (D)	
16	. Will I help you w	vith this suitcase (B) (C)	e, <u>madam</u> ? (D)		

Į۷	. From	the	four	words o	r phrases	(A, B,	C, o	r D),	choose	the o	ne t	hat	best
	comp	lete	s the	sentence									

	After the party, the I did in the mornin A. taking C. to have taken			trays out. The first thing
18.	I can't help the world. A. admiring – to d C. admire – discovered	iscover	set off on journe B. to admire – d D. being admire	•
19.	Safety experts are	trying to establish	9	sterday's train crash.
20.	I'd opt for a glass of A. quit		ust to my 1	thirst.
21.	About two hundre this year. A. expelled			from the country D. expired
22.	A fire-fighter sever A. was being injur C. had been injur	ely while hered – would help	e to put ou B. has been inju	ut a fire. ured – helped
23.	The first amuseme Everybody would g A. cracking	go there to have a	good time.	success for its owners. D. ringing
24.	Has it been decide A. govern			
25.	If we workir envelopes by 5 o'cl A. are keeping - v C. kept - were to	ock. vill put	B. have kept – v D. keep – will ha	vill be putting
26.	The greatestA. plan			
27.	Will you me A. keep	company while I v B. take		
28.	Will Smith was tau role in the film <i>The</i> A. persist	Pursuit of Happi	ness.	uzzles quickly for his D. rotate
29.	I to your ex A. listen – do not B. am listening – C. had listened – D. have listened –	convince was not convinced have not been cor	d nvinced	

30.	I don't mind walkin A. advantage			D. more
31.		•	-	her after all this time. D. ran into
	until the ambulanc	-	of us knew how C. cease	to his suffering D. exclude
	the back of your co	mputer properly.	ncard because yo	ou haven't it into
34.	I'll give them a call	- They should be		•
35.	"Did he plead guilty A. to being C. to have commit		nitted the c B. committed D. to having com	
36.	"Look at that playe A. deliberate			
37.	excellent poems.	, his famed B. besides	d artwork, Michel C. rather	angelo also wrote many D. as
38.	"Have they arrested A. period	the criminal yet. B. length		of time." D. waste
	A. period	B. length	C. matter	
	A. period The protesters occ	B. length upying the street	C. matter s have the	D. waste e traffic in the centre of
39.	A. period The protesters occ the city.	B. length upying the street B. dislocated	C. matter s have the C. disturbed	D. waste e traffic in the centre of
39. 40.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusual A. of	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company he	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hasn	D. waste e traffic in the centre of D. dispelled
39. 40.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusual A. of The new location of has it been in	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company he	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hasn	D. waste e traffic in the centre of D. dispelled D. with
39. 40. 41.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusual A. of The new location of has it been in the control of his been	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company hoproperly planned. B. so	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hasn C. either	D. waste c traffic in the centre of D. dispelled D. with c't been cleverly chosen, D. or on 21 June.
39. 40. 41.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusual A. of The new location of has it been in the control of has i	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company he properly planned. B. so ounced that the e B. probably	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hasn C. either elections are C. happening eause he didn't like	D. waste c traffic in the centre of D. dispelled D. with c't been cleverly chosen, D. or on 21 June.
39.40.41.42.43.44.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusualA. of The new location ofhas it been in the protection of has it been in the protection of has it been in the protection of with a down I broke with a down "I'm afraid there's in "Don't worry we'll _	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company he properly planned. B. so ounced that the e B. probably my boyfriend bec B. in no more milk left i it."	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hasn C. either elections are C. happening cause he didn't lik C. up in the fridge."	D. waste e traffic in the centre of D. dispelled D. with et been cleverly chosen, D. or _ on 21 June. D. to take place se any of my friends. D. out
39.40.41.42.43.44.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusual A. of The new location of A. nor They've finally ann A. due I broke with A. down "I'm afraid there's r "Don't worry we'll A. manage	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company he properly planned. B. so ounced that the e B. probably my boyfriend bec B. in no more milk left iit." B. do without	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hash C. either elections are C. happening cause he didn't lik C. up in the fridge." C. do away with	D. waste e traffic in the centre of D. dispelled D. with et been cleverly chosen, D. or _ on 21 June. D. to take place ee any of my friends. D. out D. do with
39.40.41.42.43.44.	A. period The protesters occ the city. A. disrupted It's unusualA. of The new location ofhas it been in the protection of has it been in the protection of has it been in the protection of with a down I broke with a down "I'm afraid there's in "Don't worry we'll _	B. length upying the street B. dislocated me to go out on a B. for of the company he properly planned. B. so ounced that the e B. probably my boyfriend bec B. in no more milk left iit." B. do without	C. matter s have the C. disturbed a Monday night. C. to eadquarters hash C. either elections are C. happening cause he didn't lik C. up in the fridge." C. do away with	D. waste e traffic in the centre of D. dispelled D. with et been cleverly chosen, D. or _ on 21 June. D. to take place ee any of my friends. D. out D. do with

46. "Le A.	et's go to the cine single	ema!" "Which B. individual	film did you h	ave in mind?" D. unique		
	uit a minute, the ar previous inqu		from the Federa	Bureau with to		
A.	regard	B. reflection	C. attention	D. consideration		
	ase will you just taking	tidy your room, a B. making	and stop ex	ccuses! D. doing		
	l has a to habit	lie to his friends w B. custom	when it comes to his C. mind	s relationships. D. tendency		
_		rains non- B. seldom	-stop for several d C. periodically			
	e managed to go into	university th B. get into	e first time she tr C. pass to	ied. D. enter to		
stil	ll on in m		nt, but the unpleas C. continues	asant feeling of stiffness D. lingers		
		is a medicine as fa B. beyond	ar as the 5th C. behind	century BC. D. before		
		tomorrow as som B. mistaken		nt is D. poor		
	e success of our o		on the number of C. obtainable	investors we can attract. D. dependent		
V. Re	ad the text below	w and decide whic	h answer (A, B, C,	or D) best fits each space		
		CLUTTER IS	BAD FOR YOU			
known	as "de-clutterir of all the thing a healthier, l sional "de-clutte	ng" goes further the s you don't need, less stressful lifering consultant",	han that. By show , de-cluttering car estyle. At least, , Clare Davis. Cl	mes, but the new idea ving you how to get (56) n actually help you (57) that is the belief of are visits her clients in		
				t to throw out, and how		
		furniture and sto) out a wardrobe		
				o (61) to the root		
				ganised and untidy then		
) as a result. She		
				ave a (63) or be		
				to things for the wrong		
				ttering programme is to		
	remove everything her clients don't need, like clothes they have grown (67) of and objects they no longer need.					
	or and objects they no longer need.					

C	Clare's clients speak (68) of her. All sorts of people from writers to computer					
prog	rammers have sai	d they (69) l	ner service useful	. Many have said that her		
de-c	luttering programr	ne has (70) tl	hem to become m	ore organised.		
56.	A. lost	B. rid	C. empty	D. free		
57.	A. perform	B. complete	C. lead	D. keep		
58.	A. recommends	B. advises	C. tells	D. persuades		
59.	A. fix	B. settle	C. regulate	D. arrange		
60.	A. cutting	B. crossing	C. clearing	D. calling		
61.	A. gain	B. come	C. catch	D. get		
62.	A. suffer	B. harm	C. damage	D. hurt		
63.	A. target	B. function	C. task	D. basis		
64.	A. hold	B. keep	C. stay	D. wait		
65.	A. purposes	B. objectives	C. reasons	D. causes		
66.	A. degree	B. act	C. progress	D. step		
67.	A. fed	B. tired	C. sad	D. worn		
68.	A. greatly	B. deeply	C. highly	D. surely		
69.	A. found	B. understood	C. taken	D. discovered		
70.	A. made	B. supported	C. improved	D. helped		

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

SAVE OUR SEEDS

Over the past four hundred years, four hundred and fifty types of plants and trees around the world have become extinct as a result of the combined effects of global warming, population growth, deforestation, flooding and the fact that deserts are advancing in some regions at a rate of nearly four miles a year. Scientists estimate a quarter of the world's remaining 270,000 plant species will be under threat of extinction by 2050.

In 1997, in an attempt to try to prevent the loss of such precious resources, volunteers all over Britain began collecting seeds from Britain's 1,400 species of wild plants, three hundred of which are already facing extinction. The seeds collected are now housed in the Millennium Seed Bank, which opened its doors in 2000. Run by the Royal Botanical Gardens department of the famous Kew Gardens in London, the bank is located in Sussex, about thirty-five miles outside of the capital.

The bank is expected to become the world's biggest seed bank and, apart from preserving almost all the plant life in Britain, it also aims to have saved the seeds of more than 24,000 species of plant life, almost a tenth of the world's flowering plants, in the next twenty years. If they are successful, the Millennium Seed Bank Project will be one of the largest international conservation projects ever undertaken.

In order to achieve this aim, the Millennium Seed Bank has a team of scientists who travel to remote corners of the world to find and collect seeds. They work together with local botanists and also help them to set up their own seed banks by training local scientists. They also spend a great deal of time negotiating with governments to allow them to collect the seeds and bring them

back to Britain for storage in the Millennium Seed Bank.

When these seeds arrive at the seed bank, they are sorted, separated by hand from their pods, cleaned and dried and then X-rayed to make sure that they haven't been damaged in any way that might stop them from growing into healthy plants. Finally, they are placed in ordinary glass jars and stored in three underground vaults at temperatures of -20°C. Most plant species have seeds that can be dried, frozen and stored for years and still grow into healthy plants. However, the seeds of some species cannot be dried, so they can't be stored in seed banks in the usual way. These seeds include many rainforest tree species and plants that grow underwater.

Roger Smith, head of the Millennium Seed Bank, explains that scientists at the bank are already working on finding new ways of storing those seeds that cannot survive the drying and freezing process, and also on how to regenerate the seeds when they become extinct in their natural habitats. "At the moment, all we're doing is preserving these plants for the future. We won't have managed to conserve any species until we find the way to successfully regenerate them and grow new plants from them," points out Smith. "But at least, this way, when the technology becomes available, and it will, we won't have lost everything."

As well as preserving seeds for the future, the seed bank also receives 2000 requests per year for seeds from universities, governments and conservationist organisations for use in various types of research – for example, to find cures for diseases, to grow food in the developing world and to help in projects that restore the natural habitats of endangered animal species so they can be released back into the wild. Dr Hugh Pritchard, head of research at the Millennium Seed Bank, says: "While it's true that many of the plants we preserve at the bank aren't useful at the moment, that doesn't mean they won't become useful in the future. Something like thirty per cent of the medicines we use today are based on products or chemicals which have been extracted from plants. So it's easy to see why we need to preserve the diversity of the earth's plant life for the future."

- 71. What do scientists believe will happen by 2050?
 - A. All plant life will be altered.
 - B. 450 types of plants will be in danger of becoming extinct.
 - C. Part of the world's plant life will face extinction.
 - D. Environmental factors will affect only 450 plant species.
- 72. Where can the Millennium Seed Bank be found?
 - A. outside Sussex B. outside London
 - C. in the Royal Botanical Gardens D. in the Kew Gardens
- 73. The main objective of the Millennium Seed Bank is to _
 - A. start a new international project in the next few years.
 - B. protect all flowering plants in the world.
 - C. save the seeds of thousands of the world's plants.
 - D. undertake a larger conservation project soon.

74. The Millennium Seed Bank carries out its work by A. collecting international seeds and returning them to Britain for storage. B. travelling around the world with botanists from other countries. C. helping other international seed banks. D. training foreign governments to plant seeds.
 75. The methods used in storing the seeds show that A. all seeds can be preserved for many years. B. some species cannot be stored by regular means. C. some of the plant species develop into healthy plants. D. some seeds are damaged when X-rayed.
 76. The Millennium Seed Bank is trying to A. destroy the seeds that cannot be frozen. B. reduce the storage lives of some seeds. C. reproduce new plants from the seeds. D. plant the seeds that have a short storage life.
 77. Why is this project important, according to Dr Pritchard? A. It's useful to medical research. B. It's useful in technological research. C. It helps governments in developing countries. D. It helps animal habitats.
Military rockets filled with gunpowder were first used in 1312 by the Chinese against the Tatars. The idea caught on in the West, too, and rockets lit up the sky in 1380 in battle between Venice and Genoa. The Indians used them against the British at the end of the 18th century. The British were impressed and Colonel William Congreve set to work on the Congreve rocket, with a range of 1,800 metres. In 1806, during the Napoleonic wars, some 200 Congreve rockets set fire to Boulogne. This had not been part of the plan: they had actually been aimed at shipping in the harbour. Rockets have since been also used to fire lifelines from ship to shore, to fire harpoons into the backs of whales, and of course, to launch humans into space.
78. It is clear from the passage that, originally, rockets were A. created by western inventors B. invented before gunpowder C. unsuccessfully used in battle D. used exclusively in warfare
79. The author informs us that Sir William Congreve A. set fire to the French town, Boulogne B. was inspired by the Indians to develop his own rockets C. played a major role during the Napoleonic wars D. was the inventor of the first effective rockets
80. We learn from the passage that rockets A. have only been used in war and in space B. have a maximum range of 1.800 metres C. are also used by ships to call for help

- THE END -

D. always have a destructive purpose

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. h <u>eal</u> A. or <u>ch</u> estra A. f <u>a</u> thom A. b <u>o</u> nus	B. h <u>eal</u> th B. <u>ch</u> emical B. f <u>a</u> vorite B. t <u>o</u> tal	C. st <u>eal</u> th C. or <u>ch</u> id C. f <u>a</u> mous C. tr <u>o</u> phy	D. d <u>eal</u> t D. or <u>ch</u> ard D. f <u>a</u> de D. tr <u>o</u> pical
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	om that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. deference A. conspiracy A. disease A. nutritious	B. definiteB. engineerB. bacteriaB. contagious	C. delicacy C. Vietnamese C. chemistry C. continuous	D. deficiency D. referee D. professor D. numerous
Ш	. Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	I will come to you (A)	ur office <u>as soon</u> (B)	as I <u>prepare</u> <u>this</u> (C) (D)	report.
10.	Yesterday Bob ca	a <u>me</u> <u>with</u> a friend (A) (B)	of him and aske (C)	d us <u>out</u> . (D)
11.	Susan and Ted a	tre <u>in love</u> . <u>It is ce</u> (A) (B)	ertainly going <u>to l</u> (C) (D	<u>oe</u> another wedding.)
12.	Sue <u>just</u> can't <u>sto</u> (A)	op thinking abou (B)	t football! She is	obsessed by her local team! (C) (D)
13.	Try to encourage (A)	your children <u>fo</u>		<u>fort</u> . (D)
14.	The invention of (A)	telephone made (B)	people <u>communic</u> (C)	cate more <u>easily</u> . (D)
15.	The more money (A)	you <u>will have,</u> th (B)	ne more you <u>will</u> v (C)	vant, <u>won't you</u> ? (D)
16.	Poland and Japa	in have <u>very</u> little (A)	common, but wh (B)	nat they <u>do share is</u> (C) (D)
IV.	From the four w		s (A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
17.	The handwriting long time ago. A. inedible	is completely _ B. indelible	C. illegible	must have been written a D. unfeasible

18.	A. up	B. in	C. through	D. out
19.	Why are you still h A. must have	ere? You b B. would have		ne in the yard. D. should have
20.	By the time Gregory A. vanished	_		oird had already D. surpassed
21.				in three languages. D. knowledgeable
	"Monica brought so "She, we ha A. needn't have bo C. didn't need to	ave plenty."	oarty." B. doesn't have t D. needn't	to
23.	I've explained the A. outline	of my plan, bu B. idiocy		you to fill in the details. D. contour
24.	Mr. Smith ate his b		so as not to n	niss the bus to Liverpool. D. pace
25.	He decided to go _ A. for		C. on	D. by
26.	Lara found it diffic A. up		to her parents' ex C. down	pectations. D. out
27.	a failure.			and you'll find out it's
	A. procedure	B. exercise	C. performance	D. operation
28.	apartment	-		ave enough space in the
	A. out	B. away	C. in	D. of
29.	I'd known J A. often		ths, when he mov C. then	red abroad. D. hardly
30.	a chance of	winning the race		inion, the horse doesn't
	A. win	B. rise		D. play
31.	quite sociable.			found in groups, and are
	A. Before		C. By the time	
32.	playing games.	_		cause she didn't feel like
	A. leave	B. put	C. set	D. make
33.	I was immensely bus accident.	to hear th	at none of my re	elatives was killed in the
	A. recovered	B. improved	C. relieved	D. healed

34.	To everybody's A. calmness	, the doctor B. relief	declared the boy's l C. peace	ife was out of danger. D. soothe
35.	My mother has a she's been to.	got a cupboard fu	all of souvenirs from	m just about city
	A. all	B. many	C. the whole	D. every
36.	Mr. Robson's job right way.	is to teach the	young officers to	their duty in the
	A. operate	B. commit	C. perform	D. proceed
37.	the windows shu	t.		the residents all
	A. they'd better C. they'd better	. •	B. it's been better. D. they'd better.	. •
38.	waited for them i	n the street.		nd in a van that
	-		C. carried away	
39.	I haven't got the A. least		you're talking abou C. dimmest	t. D. smallest
40.	Mind that the ba A. razor	*	ch the knife, it's as a	sharp as a D. blade
41.	This job w A. includes		hours. C. involves	D. contains
42.	It has been kept a crime.	for about t	en years that the m	ninister's son committed
	A. unaware	B. secret	C. mystery	D. obscure
43.	One could see promontory.	with the	eye that there wa	as a lighthouse on the
	A. naked	B. sole	C. nude	D. shut
44.	Bob hadn't	_ my attention to	it.	ting the factory on fire if
	A. sought		C. showed	D. drawn
45.	It's not easy to ma A. himself	ake Stanley furiou B. personality	s, the boy is very gentle. C. nature	ntle by D. reaction
46.	Could you A. assure	us that any poss B. pledge	sible obstacles will l C. confirm	be eliminated? D. declare
47.	Please off A. bring		you come in the ho	ouse. D. put
48.	We couldn't stan	-	of spitting on the	floor and we moved him
		B. character	C. habit	D. guilt

49.	Has anyone manag	ged to th	e meaning of the d	eclaration?
	A. seize	B. snatch	C. grip	D. grasp
50.	When the party wa	s, we he	lped them clear up	the room.
	A. up	B. over	C. out	D. off
51.	The loan that we h Cambridge.	ad received from	m our parents	us to buy a flat in
	A. granted	B. assisted	C. fulfilled	D. enabled
52.	Patrick his j	_	he prize by inviting	g his friends to a first-
	A. displayed	B. envisioned	C. exposed	D. appeared
53.	This pupil is notorion. A. runaway	ous for playing ₋ B. truant	from his mat C. absent	hematics lessons. D. joyride
54	I was to beli A. declared		as a representative C. explained	of the Labour Party. D. led
55.	Our karate master A. lightning	is as quick as B. thunder		D. wave
V.	Read the text belo	w and decide v	which answer (A, I	B, C, or D) best fits each
		HISTORY	SET IN STONE	
hardand (577) and hardand beer ress Lardand on (633)	we died out, or become be found buried by the found buried of the found buried of the found buried of the found between the found them. The study of fossion established a fearch began, people fossion teeth were amonites, a very (62 a beach or among by People because of the found for the	ome extinct. B I in rocks. The example) are al (58) as _ of their exist thout leaving a ls, or palaeont at the beginning and the did not believe seen as evid and the experiment of the ex	tut sometimes animalese are called for so called fossils. a fossil. Many simple stence. Because many fossils, we will stence of the ninetees that fossils have ence of a race of fossil which you led snakes had been (red from the earth. They mals or plant (56) ssils. Imprints in rocks and plants in rocks any creatures and plants ill never know anything ts scientific (60), the century. Before this d once been (61), giants in the past, while might easily find yourself ecause of their snake-like 64) to stone by a
hu		in zoos. T	They were not (66	There are, of course, no 5) to extinction by ct millions of years before

One possibility is that a gigantic meteorite crashed into the earth (69) _____ so much dust into the atmosphere that the (70) _____ of sunlight was reduced. The temperature would have fallen and, as a consequence, many types of plants and animals would have become extinct.

A. parts	B. evidence	C. bones	D. remains
A. paw	B. toe	C. palm	D. hand
A. lasts	B. survives	C. continues	D. develops
A. marks	B. proof	C. remnants	D. trace
A. name	B. description	C. term	D. status
A. alive	B. physical	C. living	D. flesh
A. frequent	B. usual	C. normal	D. common
A. type	B. shape	C. manner	D. figure
A. petrified	B. made	C. turned	D. ossified
A. exhibition	B. appearance	C. sight	D. display
A. driven	B. brought	C. chased	D. hunted
A. explained	B. joined	C. connected	D. initiated
A. temporal	B. climatic	C. weather	D. seasonal
A. disturbing	B. displacing	C. putting	D. pushing
A. heat	B. amount	C. degree	D. period
	A. parts A. paw A. lasts A. marks A. name A. alive A. frequent A. type A. petrified A. exhibition A. driven A. explained A. temporal A. disturbing A. heat	A. paw B. toe A. lasts B. survives A. marks B. proof A. name B. description A. alive B. physical A. frequent B. usual A. type B. shape A. petrified B. made A. exhibition B. appearance A. driven B. brought A. explained B. climatic A. disturbing B. displacing	A. paw B. toe C. palm A. lasts B. survives C. continues A. marks B. proof C. remnants A. name B. description C. term A. alive B. physical C. living A. frequent B. usual C. normal A. type B. shape C. manner A. petrified B. made C. turned C. sight A. driven B. brought C. chased A. explained B. climatic C. weather A. disturbing C. putting

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Of all the environmental problems facing us today, global warming is likely to have the most devastating effects. In order to combat these, the emission of harmful gases must be reduced; for this purpose, the rainforests, which absorb carbon dioxide in vast quantities must be protected. Global warming will place a premium on energy efficiency, for controlling global warming inescapably means reducing the burning of fossil fuels. The two industries that are most obviously going to be affected are the power suppliers and the vehicle manufacturers, but since energy is consumed by almost everything we manufacture, design or do, the effects will be felt everywhere.

- 71. It is emphasized in the passage that global warming seems to be _____.
 - A. easier to control than other environmental problems
 - B. of less of a threat than formerly it used to be
 - C. the most terrible of the problems facing the environment
 - D. one of the causes for the disappearance of the rainforests
- 72. The author explains that unless the burning of fossil fuels is radically reduced _____.
 - A. global warming cannot possibly be held in check
 - B. energy efficiency cannot be achieved
 - C. traditional power supplies will not be adequate
 - D. they will soon be used up

- 73. According to the passage, power supply and vehicle manufacturing
 - A. are two industries that do not affect global warming
 - B. are environmentally less harmful than other industries
 - C. rely heavily on fossil fuels
 - D. have carried the problems of global warming everywhere

HISTORY LESSONS

"History is the version of past events that people have decided to agree upon."

Napoleon Bonaparte

Think of three historical figures. What do you know about them? Where did you get your information from? The chances are that you either read it somewhere or someone who read it somewhere told you about it. Did you ever think about who wrote down these facts? How can you be sure that they are true? The thing is, many historical "truths" are historical myths.

Let's take some examples. In America, 4th July is Independence Day, the most important holiday in the American calendar, which the Americans celebrate with parades and fireworks. It was on 4th July, 1776 that Congress approved the Declaration of Independence. It was a good start. However, the struggle continued for another seven years after this, with some of the most brutal fighting in the whole war, as King George III was not willing to grant America total independence, which was the only arrangement that the American leaders would accept. So the fighting continued. The first draft of a Treaty of Peace was signed in November 1782 and in February 1783 the King officially announced that the war would soon be over. This led to the signing of the Treaty of Paris on 3rd September that same year.

Think about the discovery of America. What's the first name that comes to mind? More than likely it's Christopher Columbus. Was America really discovered by him? He had set out to reach Asia and that's where he thought he was when he came to America. But there were many people there before him. The first ones were certainly the Native Americans, thousands of years before 1492. Where had they come from? Even the Vikings had made a number of expeditions, with Leif Eriksson landing there in around 1,000 A.D. Perhaps Amerigo Vespucci was the discoverer of America. After all, unlike Columbus before him, he was the first fifteenth-century explorer to realise where he was, or rather, where he definitely wasn't. So, maybe the word "re-discover" is more accurate when it comes to Columbus, if history is to give him any credit at all.

Everyone believes such historical "facts" because, like you, they got them from what they thought was a reliable source. But how can such things be written down in the first place? One of the reasons must be that history is seldom "cut and dried". The events are often complicated and messy. The achieving of American independence was a lengthy affair. Presumably 4th July was chosen as the date to celebrate because it was seen as more significant than the date of the actual end of the war. Another reason is that such myths always contain a grain of truth. Columbus was not the first person to travel to America,

but he was the first fifteenth-century explorer to go there. His "re-discovery" was, from a historical point of view, extremely significant for Europe since his voyages opened up large-scale commerce between Europe and America.

History has traditionally been written by the winners. If the conquered indigenous peoples had written the history of the discovery of the New World, it would most probably have been very different, but not necessarily objective: the point of view of the conquered can be just as biased as the point of view of the conqueror. But that is not the whole story. The writing of history depends not only on the "side" the writer is on, but also on the culture and attitudes of the era it is written in.

History is always subjective. So, remember: when you read history, take it with a pinch of salt.

74.	America was not actually free from British r A. July 1776 C. February 1783	ule until B. September 1783 D. November 1782			
75.	One thing that is definitely true is that A. Christopher Columbus didn't know he ha B. the Native Americans had always been in C. the Vikings were the first to discover Am D. Amerigo Vespucci was the first explorer	ad found a new land n America erica			
76.	People believe things that are not true becau A. are always from unreliable sources C. are not complicated	nse historical facts B. are not simple D. are written down			
77.	77. Columbus is credited with the discovery of America because A. the fact that he travelled there is true B. this historical myth happens to be completely true C. his voyage there had important consequences for 15th-century Europe D. he wrote the history of New World explorations				
78.	If native people had written the history of the have been A. accurate B. different C. objective.				
79.	What the writer means by "that is not the paragraph) is that A. the writing of history depends on many for B. history should always be written by the location. C. the history of the discovery of the New World D. history should not be written by the wind the written by the written by the wind the written by t	actors. losers. 'orld was never finished.			
	What might be a suitable alternative title for A. There's no history, only biography. B. The pen is mightier than the sword. C. History: lies, lies! D. History is deception.	this text?			

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the
1.	A. medicine	B. memory	C. metro	D. m <u>e</u> dium
2.	A. s <u>ear</u> ch	B. b <u>ear</u> d	C. reh <u>ea</u> rse	D. pref <u>er</u>
3.	A. ev <u>a</u> de	B. equation	C. ess <u>a</u> y	D. m <u>a</u> ny
4.	A. fl <u>our</u>	B. r <u>oar</u>	C. p <u>our</u>	D. s <u>oar</u>
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	•	ttern different fi	rom that of the other three
5.	A. genuine	B. kangaroo	C. genocide	D. fortunate
6.	A. poisonous	B. monotonous	C. disastrous	D. religious
7.	A. immune	B. pneumonia	C. insistent	D. delicate
8.	A. scientific	B. biology	C. geography	D. activity
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	: must be changed in order
9.	Hardly <u>had we</u> a (A)	rrived <u>at</u> the hote (B)		a power cut. (D)
10.	I have never seen (A)	n him <u>before</u> in m (B)	ny life, <u>so</u> I don't (C)	know <u>how he looks</u> . (D)
11.	Tell me <u>how</u> old (A)	John's <u>girlfriend</u> (B)	is. She reminds	me <u>about</u> my <u>elder</u> sister. (C) (D)
12.	. You should not <u>l</u>	have offended my (A) (B)		ou <u>have done</u> . (D)
13	. <u>It will</u> be trouble (A)	if the police find	out about our il (B) (C)	legal <u>activity</u> . (D)
14	. <u>Not</u> until the offi (A)	ce <u>phoned</u> me <u>ha</u> (B)		out the meeting. D)
15	. A lot of <u>ancient</u> _] (A)	_	(B)	
	museum but the	ere are <u>a few</u> worl	ks of Hugo becau	ise <u>he is</u> relatively
		(C)	•	(D)
	unknown in this	country.		
16	. The captain acc	used <u>me</u> <u>that I ne</u> (A) (B		es, <u>which</u> made me (C)
	very angry.			

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

17. "Who wrote the poem?" "It is said written by one of the Brontë sisters."				,
	A. to be	•	B. to being	
	C. to have been		D. to having been	n
18.		-	g a professional s	sportsman and he didn't
	A. eager	B. intent	C. definite	D. certain
19.	They say that a friend.	end in is a B. lack	friend indeed. C. wish	D. miss
20.	It is not a great ac business.	hievement to me	if you make mone	ey by of an illegal
	A. sorts	B. means	C. process	D. works
21.	If you don't A. look after	that bike, it won' B. look out for		D. look over
22.	extra money.		•	rill having to pay
	A. prove	B. correspond	C. mean	D. signify
23.	"Do you think he'll "It's not looking go			
	A. possibility	B. chances	C. opportunity	D. likelihood
24.	It's time to say good. A. to be seeing	-	_	you all again soon. D. to seeing
25.	This species of mo	squito can be dar	ngerous, but happ	oily, it is rather in
	A. few	B. minor	C. rare	D. scarcely
26.	easy to his	noisy behaviour.		even if at times it is not
	A. put down for	B. put up with	C. put on with	D. put in for
27.	nothing.		•	aurant, but it to
	A. got	B. went	C. came	D. resulted
28.	We can't admit a j		the requi	red number of points at
	A. scored	B. assessed	C. settled	D. qualified
29.	You should stop so A. Living	eeing Susan B. Getting	involved with h C. Having lived	ner means trouble. D. Having got

A. slam B. clap C. clasp D. slap 31. John and Lisa have a lot in with each other. A. common B. competition C. regard D. similar 32. I can hardly think of Jenny being able to the aim she has set herself. A. implement B. accomplish C. triumph D. succeed 33. Your rude behaviour was an to the host and his wife. I don't think they will ever invite us to their home again. A. abuse B. aversion C. injury D. insult 34. The most probable for your chronic headache is lack of good rest. A. reason B. background C. origin D. factor 35. That tall fair woman me of my mother. A. remembers B. reminds C. reminisces D. recalls 36. I've borrowed the money from the bank, but I have to pay it by the end of the year. A. out B. down C. up D. back 37. It was hard to the temptation to watch the late night show even though I was so tired. A. defy B. resist C. refuse D. oppose 38. This cheese isn't fit for eating. It's all over after lying in the bin for so long. A. mouldy B. rusty C. spoiled D. sour 39. As far as I can judge, she was completely unaware the seriousness of the situation. A. with B. about C. concerning D. of 40. He felt rather embarrassed at his daughter's willingness in a topless costume. A. to photograph her B. for being photographed C. to be photographed D. on being photographed 41. I cannot think of the correct answer. Could you drop me a small please? A. tip B. hint C. idea D. word 42. You much recently. A. weren't studying B. don't study C. haven't been studying D. didn't study 43. It was time we went home after having spent the whole afternoon in the neighbour's garden. A. only B. just C. near D. about 44. Studs was only the boy's His real name was William.	30.	It was mindless of done it if you expe	-		should never have
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44. Studs was only the boy's His real name was William.	43	the neighbour's ga	arden.		
	44	. Studs was only th	le boy's Hi	s real name was \	William.

45.	If so many people A. are discussing C. are to be told		low do you want t B. are to be sa D. will be sayin	id
46.	imagine his fury i	f he?		e you that night. Can you
47.	A. had I had no problem	B. did as on the test, ex		D. would have a 36, which I found really
	·			•
	9	•	C. tough	
48.	He sold all his pro A. hearing of him C. to hear of him	1	away to America B. to be heard D. being heard	of
49.	All the inhabitan storm returns. A. settle	ts in the area b	nave been asked C. occupy	to at home if the
50.		e taxi arrived wi	• •	. Otherwise, we wouldn't
51.	in the world.			most armed border
52.	ū	ū	ŭ	sty cold. We had a few
	adult patients, to	0.		•
	A. injured	B. imposed	C. afflicted	D. aggravated
53.	everyone happy.	_		e new law will make
	A. around	B. over	C. up	D. about
54.	One of the men w A. knocking C. knocking him	-	round after B. being knocked D. was knocked	_ down by a piece of rock.
55.	It's interesting ho A. spread	w the rumour ab B. publicize	oout my promotio C. progress	
V.	Read the text be	low and decide v	vhich answer (A,	B, C, or D) best fits each

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION

Aluminium foil is used to wrap food in the kitchen. It is a very thin flexible metal sheet, sold in a roll, and since it does not burn, its main use is probably to cover a chicken before it is put in the oven. The invention of the foil in France in

1903	3 may not have	seemed hugely s	ignificant at the	(56) but it began a
pack	aging revolution	that was to char	ige our whole (57) of life.
U	ntil the early 201	ch century, every	thing bought fror	n shops was wrapped with
pape	er and string ar	nd, (58) t	he growing tech	nological expertise in the
worl	d, packaging ren	nained quite (59)	Alumini	um foil was not (60)
				ecure top for milk bottles.
Som	e forty years late	r, however, the p	ackaging revolut	ion really (61) when
com	panies making t	the cans used fo	or soft drinks st	opped using tin, a metal
whic	ch was becoming	g too expensive,	and (62)	to aluminium. (63)
prod	luction of aerosol	l cans soon (64) _	*	
				little or no packaging to
				aterials what we now (67)
				sable razors, for example,
	• •		-	The idea was appealing to
			_ that the custo	mer would always be (70)
	back for more	•		
56.	A. moment	B. time	C. age	D. period
57.	A. way	B. condition	C. state	D. course
58.	A. although	B. however	C. despite	D. nevertheless
59.	A. initial	B. primary	C. fundamental	D. basic
60.	A. deeply	B. widely	C. thickly	D. largely
61.	A. took off	B. burst in	C. showed up	D. set out
62.	A. exchanged	B. swapped	C. replaced	D. switched
63.	A. Quantity	B. Mass	C. Volume	D. Great
64.	A. continued	B. succeeded	C. followed	D. accompanied
65.	A. change	B. turn	C. point	D. round
66.	A. arrival	B. occurrence	C. visit	D. approach
67.	A. call	B. describe	C. mention	D. refer
68.	A. wanted	B. hoped	C. intended	D. aimed
69.	A. meant	B. involved	C. caused	D. included
70.	A. returning	B. entering	C. coming	D. reaching

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

The ozone layer absorbs all the highest frequencies of ultraviolet radiation and prevents them from reaching the surface of the planet. A reduction of only 5 per cent in its overall concentration would probably lead to about a 10 per cent increase in human skin cancers and a 10 per cent drop in stratospheric ozone levels would increase the amount of hot and dangerous ultraviolet radiation on earth by 20 per cent. Beyond this level the precise effects of ozone layer depletion on both humans and wildlife are extremely difficult to predict.

- 71. As the passage points out, major function of the ozone layer is to _____.
 - A. prevent the transmission of low frequency radiation
 - B. regulate the frequencies of ultraviolet radiation
 - C. reduce the amount of radiation in the stratosphere to 10 percent
 - D. protect the earth from the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation
- 72. The author points out that it is almost impossible to estimate ____.
 - A. the effects of a drop of more than 10 percent in the level of ozone concentration
 - B. how wildlife has been affected by the increase in ultraviolet radiation
 - C. the extent of ozone depletion in recent years
 - D. the annual rate of skin cancer due to ozone depletion
- 73. The author points out that a 10 per cent increase in human skin cancer would be likely to occur _____.
 - A. unless measures could be found to prevent ozone layer depletion
 - B. should there be 20 per cent increase in ultraviolet radiation
 - C. if there were a 5 per cent drop in the ozone layer density
 - D. if urgent action were not taken to prevent it

MAKE YOUR HOME GREENER

Residential buildings are responsible for consuming 27% of the total amount of energy consumed within Europe and are the biggest source of global warming in the world. This is a fact that has, until recently, been overlooked by law-makers trying to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, who have concentrated their efforts on industry and transport. The EU has now issued a new directive which intends to cut carbon dioxide emissions from buildings by 45 million tons before 2010. This means that each of us can now save the planet from the comfort of our own homes.

The first things we can do are simple and easy. We can block up draughts, switch off unnecessary lights and make sure taps are not left running. The next step requires more planning and some expense, but as well as saving energy, we will also save on bills.

Many homes have loft insulation, but it is rarely enough. Most insulation is 100mm thick, but to be truly effective the recommended thickness is 200-300mm. Full insulation can have a dramatic effect on energy consumption. It can save up to 25 per cent on your heating bills. A variety of materials are available, but one of the most environmentally friendly is cellulose in the form of compressed recycled newsprint which has been fireproofed.

We should use energy efficient light bulbs. These are usually expensive to buy but consume less than half the energy of standard bulbs. Also, these bulbs last much longer than conventional light bulbs reducing the consumption of resources.

Thermal solar panels are very efficient. They are capable of providing all the hot water you need even in Britain's climate. Photovoltaic panels can be fitted as solar roof tiles or solar windows and are now capable of generating about half of

an average home's electricity needs. A large conservatory with lots of glass panels on the south side of a building will tap light and warmth and reduce the need for lighting.

We can install a "grey" water recycling system. At present, water used to flush the toilets is of the same drinkable quality that comes out of the taps. This is an unnecessary waste of energy used in water purification. A grey water recycling system cleans water that has been used for washing and sends it through the toilet system reducing the use of clean drinking water.

New buildings can incorporate much more energy saving features in their design. They can have a timber structure, extensive insulation, electronic environmental controls, triple glazing, a non-polluting heating system and a turf roof. However, it is how we deal with our present homes that will determine housing's contribution to global warming. It's down to each and every one of us, so get insulating!

so get insulating!	
74. The amount of energy consumed	by residential buildings is
A. 45 million tons.	
B. mainly responsible for global v	warming.
C. 27% more than that consume	d by industry.
D. going to be reduced by 2010.	
75. People making the laws had previ	ously focused on
A. Europe.	B. residential buildings.
C. private houses.	D. industry and transport.
76. Blocking up draughts	
A. is expensive.	B. is easy.
C. requires planning.	D. is energy saving.
77. It is recommended that loft insula	ation is
A. 200-300mm thick.	B. 100mm thick.
C. made of cellulose.	D. fireproof.
78. According to the writer, we should	d use light bulbs which are
A. conventional.	B. standard.
C. efficient.	D. high energy.
79. Which sort of panels can produce	electricity?
A. solar panels	B. glass panels
C. thermal solar panels	D. photovoltaic panels
80. How can individuals reduce globa	al warming?
A. By buying a new environment	_
B. By making changes in our cu	
C. By insulating new buildings.	
D. By designing new buildings w	rith energy saving features.

- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from	the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. c <u>ow</u> A. br <u>i</u> be A. thr <u>ea</u> d A. <u>jea</u> lous	B. cr <u>ow</u> B. r <u>i</u> pe B. br <u>ea</u> th B. n <u>ea</u> t	C. br <u>ow</u> C. str <u>i</u> ped C. br <u>ea</u> k C. cr <u>ea</u> m	D. sh <u>ow</u> er D. rec <u>i</u> pe D. tr <u>ea</u> d D. dr <u>ea</u> m	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	om that of the other th	ıree
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. dismal A. marine A. malaria A. delicacy	B. presentedB. physicistB. bacteriaB. comfortable	C. contents C. method C. material C. deliberate	D. decent D. mercury D. massacre D. accuracy	
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in o	rder
9.	No sooner had I	turned out the lig (A)	ght, <u>when</u> I heard (B)	l <u>a</u> noise <u>outside</u> . (C) (D)	
10.	I tried to convince unwilling to cons (C)	(A) sider what I <u>have</u>	(B)	ecause he was	
11.	If we <u>had</u> more tin (A) time.	me <u>last</u> week, we (B)	would <u>certainly</u> ha (C)	ave finished the project <u>c</u>	<u>on</u> (D)
12.	In the way, do yo	ou remember <u>an</u> (B)	old friend <u>of ours</u> (C)	called Ransom? (D)	
13.	I was not frighter more of a summer (C)	-	(A) n something <u>frig</u> l	(B)	
14.	I'm short of mon (A) are doing it for n (C)		(B)	. The experts who	
15.	Not <u>until</u> it was <u>t</u> (A)		nembered to call C) (D)	Susan.	
16.	Having watered (A) in the kitchen.	the flowers <u>in the</u> (B)	e rooms, she wen	t on <u>watering</u> those (C) (D)	

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

17.	I'm afraid he could A. of		ous his bro	other's good fortune. D. over
18.				k it's convincing or not? D. regard
19.	Does anyone recog A. range			s in her hand? D. bunch
20.	_			s it up himself. D. did
21.	It's of this k A. usual	ind of work to tak B. characteristic		D. regular
	The three boys ob the last five month A. united			D. associated
23.		the report yet, it		aware how complex the
24.	We don't want my A. off	father to know ab B. in	out the trip. Pleas C. on	se, don't give us D. away
	By the time I a the stairs, a A. get – has been C. got – was			
26.		at Mr. Turker coul B. Wherever		was sadly mistaken. D. Whomever
27.	A small of this A. part	s medicine should B. dose	be enough to les C. size	sen the pain. D. ration
28.	In the ages befor winter by salting i A. used to preserve C. preserve	t.	refrigeration, peo B. have preserve D. were preserve	
29.	election.			edict the outcome of the
30.		n your kitchen, r	Ü	throw water on the fire,
	as this will only m A. As well as		C. On account o	of D. In case of

31.	Could you tell me l	now you came	this unknowr	ı letter?
	A. across	B. through	C. to	D. along
32.	I wish I able at the time.	e to accept that r	ole, but I was pre	eparing for another play
	A. have been	B. would be	C. was	D. had been
33.	What about A. to have some of C. having some of	f them working		of them work
34.	John had hoped to had any from A. proof	m them.		riday, but he still hasn't D. response
35.	Don't blame me for A. Would you hav C. Would you act	what I did	_	y place? act
36.	Look at these photo A. could be taken C. may have been	-	razil or Colombia. B. might possibl D. might possibl	
37.		the eyes is B. deniable	, so it must be car C. advisable D. 1	ried out with great care. unremarkable
38.	management refus	ed to accept it.		nded the strike, but the
	A. defeat	B. proposal	C. recovery	D. suspense
39.	A few passengers v A. plunged	vere after t B. submerged		ed in a storm. D. drowned
40.		nink we have B. too few	_ public holidays. C. rather a few	We ought to have more. D. fairly little
41.	I don't think playir A. during the wet C. in a wet		ther is much fun B. in wet D. through a we	/
42.	participate in lesso	ons.		dents would be able to
	•	B. education		D. reduction
43.				Spanish coast and the Spanish coastguard. D. out of
44.	for fixing the broke	en shower.		no should be responsible
	A. dispute	B. prejudice	C. scream	D. aggression

45.	I don't think I might A. with that what C. with that	nt agree yo	u have said. B. with what D. that which yo	u
	"Since they			betters. Since when?" – D. lied
47.	by her brillian A. Judging	- -	she must be very a C. Supposing	affluent. D. Considering
48.	Feel free to come to A. whiles		f you need our ac C. moments	lvice. D. occasions
49.	in the army.	work in the hote B. voluntary		came a(n) soldier D. deliberate
50.		ell them at the a financial advise	e ? Did	you mention having D. interview
51.	It was Dr. Dalton v A. noted		v to deal with this C. interpreted	complicated example. D. explained
52.	It us only a c	_	to reach the resid	ence from the bus stop. D. required
53.	If you're planning in advance. A. bear	to leave the office C. hold	earlier, in D. carry	mind to tell me about it B. put
54.	who wish to	ask for the write B. Those	r's signature stan C. They	d in a line, please. D. There
55.	A of snow in different ways to make A. pity		ng some Europea C. lack	n ski resorts to look for D. fault
٧.	Read the text belo space.	ow and decide wh	nich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
		ENGLISH AROU	UND THE WORLI)
the cou the	d (56) money idea of (57) urses at various (58 master's. To find the right co	y at the same tim _ a career in tea s), from th purse, a good place	te. However, some aching English, a te basic certificate to start is TEF.	t way to travel the world e graduates actually like nd there are numerous to the Diploma or even L.com — an Internet site including a full
				also offers assistance to

When deciding on a	course, the best		(73) at what your
needs are. If you wan	it a career in te	aching English,	then definitely find one
-			ma; but if you want to
travel (65) the v	vorld, then do a	shorter course th	nat will supply you with
teaching skills.	•		
Some countries will	(66) peop	le without a teach	ning qualification as (67)
as the teacher	r is a (68)	speaker of E	English. However, most
countries now (69)	a qualification	n.	
			want to do is recognised
and that it includes a p	period of teaching	g practice. This is	important in (70)
people to be English la	nguage teachers.	•	
mc	.		D . 1
56. A. earn	B. win	C. gain	D. take
57. A. tracking	B. chasing	C. hunting	D. following
58. A. levels	B. categories	C. groups	D. classes
59. A. lot	B. much	C. many	D. lots
60. A. opinion	B. suggestion	C. advice	D. idea
61. A. taking	B. offering	C. proposing	D. doing
62. A. to	B. for	C. at	D. in
63. A. look	B. examine	C. notice	D. see
64. A. function	B. use	C. aim	D. purpose
65. A. over	B. around	C. in	D. through
66. A. occupy	B. work	C. employ	D. staff
67. A. soon	B. far	C. well	D. long
68. A. native	B. resident	C. local	D. national
69. A. insist	B. wait	C. ask	D. expect
70. A. planning	B. preparing	C. practising	D. organising
VI Dond the present	and the avection	na ou unfiniale ad	t-uses They shade
the answer – A, B,			sentences. Then choose
the unsiver Ay by	c, or b that ye	ou chink has best.	
The exact number of	f people who died	in the cyclone tha	at struck Bangladesh last
		-	niles per hour hammered
		_	at one point driving a wall
			e most densely populated
= -	-		
places ill tile world. It	was the stronge	st storm ever rec	orded in the region. The

finding work.

71. One can infer from the passage that one reason why so many lives were lost in the cyclone was because _____.

official news agency reported that 125,000 victims had been confirmed dead, but it

A. the area struck was one of the most overcrowded in the world

was believed that the toll was actually much higher.

B. the Bangladesh government had failed to foresee such a disaster

qualified graduates (62)

- C. most of the population had no decent housing
- D. the people were not prepared
- 72. We can understand from the passage that the official figures given regarding the death toll _____.
 - A. were much higher than the authorities expected
 - B. overestimated the number of victims
 - C. didn't reflect the actual extent of the tragedy
 - D. included only those drowned
- 73. The passage aims to impress on the reader _____.
 - A. the extent of suffering experienced by the people in Bangladesh
 - B. the magnitude of the cyclone's destructive force
 - C. the inadequacy of the relief work sent in
 - D. the extent of the poverty and misery in Bangladesh

DON'T WORRY IN SILENCE!

When we are young, sometimes the hardest thing about feelings is actually sharing them with others, though, I realise now, it is certainly worth making the effort to do so. Sharing with others helps us to share the load, as it were.

It was not until much later, looking back over my childhood, that I realised that the first step in sharing was to identify what feelings I actually had! Making a list of them seemed to help. Was I happy or was I sad? Was it all emotion experienced only at that particular time or did I tend to feel like that all the time?

My problem was that I had not realised that some fears are quite acceptable and even helpful at times, while others can actually get in the way of enjoying everyday things such as learning, playing with a friend or experiencing for the first time the change from Primary to Secondary level. This is when I really should have had a chat with my parents instead of holding it all inside, as they would have been able to lessen my anxiety about moving up.

There were times when my anxiety would also be accompanied by a headache, a stomach ache or dizziness. My grandmother used to tell me that there is a certain part of the brain that controls that fight or flight feeling. Not that I had any idea what she was talking about as I must have been only about knee-high at the time!

I recall a small group of us feeling uncomfortable at the idea of meeting new teachers or moving up to the "big" school. That kind of discomfort at such an age is natural when faced with something new. Better late than never, I realised that being shy is not such a bad thing. Nobody actually sets out to be like that, it just happens naturally. I understood quite quickly that the key to shyness is just to be yourself. No matter the age, it's healthy to get things off your chest! In fact, I quickly found that some of my friends had the same feelings and became quite happy to share their secrets. Sometimes, just inviting a shy child to join in a game a couple of times helped them to get over their feelings of shyness.

There were other times when I felt sad about leaving Primary school, but then again, it was one of the many normal emotions or moods we have all experienced during that period of change. Unhappiness was the emotion I felt when I had to say goodbye to certain dear friends. It made me feel like crying, though even crying made me feel better as tears slowly washed away the negative emotions. When the sadness started to disappear, it felt as if a heavy weight had been lifted from my shoulders.

I now realise at the tender age of twenty-eight that, even though, there might sometimes seem to be no reason to look on the bright side of life, for every bad there is a good. Also, having friends who think optimistically can help you get on your feet again and move forward onto a more positive path.

74.	What do youngsters find most difficult to A. to make an effort C. to tell others how they feel	do? B. to realise that life is hard D. to accept help from others
75.	What was the writer's first move towards A. to decide which particular feelings she B. to finish writing her lists of feelings C. to look back over the years D. to ask people questions about her feel	sharing her feelings? c had
76.	What the writer finally realised about fear A. they all get in the way. C. some are more helpful than others.	B. they can happen every day.
77.	What does the writer mean by "knee-high A. too short C. too high	"? B. too young D. too tall
78.	According to the writer, what is the best was A. to realise that it is uncomfortable B. to realise that age matters C. to understand that it is unhealthy D. to be your usual self	vay to handle shyness?
79.	When the writer's sadness began to disap A. she had lost weight C. more positive about life	pear she felt B. she was heavier D. more emotional about life
80.	A. there is always a reason to look on the B. she has optimistic friends. C. you can get on your feet again yourse! D. it's difficult to tell good from bad.	e bright side.

- THE END -

I.	Find the word th other three in ea		erlined part pron	ounced differentl	y from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>a</u> dvent A. ar <u>ou</u> nd A. fl <u>ow</u> n A. sw <u>ear</u>	B. <u>a</u> dvertise B. <u>sou</u> th B. br <u>ow</u> n B. sp <u>ear</u>	C. <u>a</u> dvance C. th <u>ou</u> sand C. cr <u>ow</u> n C. h <u>are</u>	D. <u>a</u> dverb D. s <u>ou</u> venir D. fr <u>ow</u> n D. b <u>ear</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different i	from that of the o	other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. product A. American A. compare A. unpopular Identify the one for the sentence		C. postcard C. impossible C. consist C. economics ord or phrase that	D. postpone D. intelligent D. company D. delicious at must be chang	ed in order
9.	Unless we prever (A) report it to the po	(B)	ut about it, he is	<u>very</u> likely to (C)	
10.	Look at the <u>cloud</u> (A)		going to rain, <u>so</u> le (B) (C)	t the children <u>com</u>	ne to home. (D)
11.	She has as <u>much</u> (A even <u>though</u> they (C)	A)	- -	copes <u>with them,</u> (B)	
12.	Don't reject my o	offer, think <u>over</u> (A	-	get such an offer (B) (C)	once <u>in a</u> (D)
13.	During our conv (A) has already gives (C)		(E		
14.	. The two coaches	s <u>collided, but lu</u> (A) (B)	<u>ickily</u> no one was (C)	wounded. (D)	
15	. <u>It's</u> not <u>surprisin</u> (A) (B) He couldn't <u>have</u>	_		rough the crash. (C)	

10.	n you keep letting	(A)	(B)	<u>y</u> , we will clid
	up spending all ou (C)	, ,		
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	Ann's encouraging task once again.	words gave me	a(n) to un	dertake the demanding
	A. point	B. resolution	C. incentive	D. target
18.	A multilingual pe communicate in m	•		n, is who can
	A. wherever	B. anyone	C. whoever	D. something
19.	You should at lea want to lose your l		rt to find the bo	y's address if you don't
	A. make	B. work	C. put	D. do
20.	We are going to be sheep and cattle.	uild a fence arou	and the field with	(a)n to breeding
	A. goal	B. view	C. reason	D. outlook
21.	is stated in fumes were to blan			f but also the poisonous
	A. That	B. As	C. Such	D. What
22.	The neighbours sa garage.	id they hadn't got	t a who cou	ıld have broken into our
	A. point	B. view	C. clue	D. hint
23.	would agree to bec	ome his wife.	_	mean that no princess
	A. of	B. upon	C. at	D. within
24.	By next year, my s A. realized		_ his education a C. completed	t Cambridge University. D. terminated
25.	The van driver sais seats in his vehicle		us a lift hon	ne as there were no free
	A. give	B. make	C. drive	D. take
26.	Don't to pho	one Mrs. Whitman B. worry	n, I've already tall C. mind	ked to her. D. bother
27.	Fighting against p	ollution or trying	to save endanger	red species is not
	if there is st	trategy to help pro	otect the global er	nvironment.
	A. many – a little		B. enough – no	
	C. so – much		D. as much – ha	ırdly

		ow will certainly _ B. put		re. D. reach
	capital.			result of food in the
	A. lacking	B. shortage	C. desire	D. famine
	It was Tony who in the end.	in asking	for another glas	s of brandy and got drunk
	A. endured	B. kept	C. maintained	D. persisted
	We were main route.	by the officers' d	ecision to divert	the whole traffic from the
	A. baffled	B. rambled	C. stumbled	D. shuffled
	Something began were forced to re		ith the experimen	nt when the two scientists
	A. faulty	B. stale	C. ill	D. wrong
	It was from policy.	m the new minist	er to introduce n	nore changes in the foreign
	A. expected	B. hoped	C. believed	D. awaited
	-	like Ernest very cientious worker.		ou have to it to him
	A. return	B. award	C. admit	D. hand
	how caref the city traffic.	ully you drive, yo	u may still have	a few minor accidents in
	A. Even if	B. No matter	C. Whenever	D. Although
36.	She was t	o discover that sl B. nervous	he had won first j C. lucky	prize. D. astonished
27		ne on the ticket a	, and the second	
57.	A. caught	B. missed	C. lost	D. got on
38.		r building often fa B. stockbroker	•	
39.	She was given attractive	•		applicants because of her
	A. look	B. vision	C. sight	D. appearance
40.	They did have a A. near	escape. The B. fine	neir car stopped r C. narrow	ight at the river bank. D. slight
41.	It's surprising th A. auditions		ent so well after of C. applauses	only three D. directions
42.	The hijackers h		to be pas	id for releasing the civilian
	•	B. revenue	C. ransom	D. deposit

43.	diaries; most of		mained unpublisł	ded their experiences in ned.
	A. there – whom C. that – their ow	m	B. them – which D. those – them	
44.	I was from attempt.	taking another c	ourse in diving b	y my first unsuccessful
	A. declined	B. discouraged	C. resisted	D. averted
45.	to decline a numb	er of contracts.	g a shortage of tra	ained staff, we have had
	A. Since	B. As	C. For	D. Due to
46.	fake banknotes?	-	_	this matter than a few
	J	B. reasoned		
47.	managed in Europ			some of the best
	A. off – among C. of – from		B. over – out of D. on – with	
48.	I hope you won improvement to be		I say that you	ır project needs more
	A. hatred	B. offence	C. nerve	D. anger
49.	We thanked the he A. hostility		rous and g C. hospitality	•
		B. honesty	C. hospitality	•
50.	A. hostility She was very ill by	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s	C. hospitality it. C. out of	D. hostage D. away from ter everything.
50. 51.	A. hostility She was very ill but A. off She you the A. would help C. must have help	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s ped evised by David Y	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told h B. wished helpin D. was there to h	D. hostage D. away from ther everything. The producer and later
50. 51.	A. hostility She was very ill but A. off She you the A. would help C. must have held the show was defined to the show	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s ped evised by David Y	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told h B. wished helpin D. was there to h	D. hostage D. away from ther everything. The producer and later
50. 51.	A. hostility She was very ill but A. off She you the A. would help C. must have held the show was defounder of game show was defounded by the control of th	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s ped evised by David Y now production cor B. where	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told h B. wished helpin D. was there to h Young, a I mpany 12 Yard Pro C. such	D. hostage D. away from ther everything. The series of th
50.51.52.53.	A. hostility She was very ill but A. off She you the A. would help C. must have held the show was defounder of game she A. then He hired a A. traffic warden C. lifeguard	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s ped evised by David Y now production cor B. where to try to follow her	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told h B. wished helpin D. was there to h Young, a H mpany 12 Yard Pro C. such reverywhere she B. caretaker D. private invest	D. hostage D. away from ther everything. The series of th
50.51.52.53.	A. hostility She was very ill be A. off She you th A. would help C. must have hel The show was defounder of game sh A. then He hired a A. traffic warden C. lifeguard The shop assistant on the jar of olives	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s ped evised by David Y now production cor B. where to try to follow her	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told h B. wished helpin D. was there to h Young, a H mpany 12 Yard Pro C. such reverywhere she B. caretaker D. private invest when I told her t	D. hostage D. away from ther everything. The second of th
50.51.52.53.54.	A. hostility She was very ill but A. off She you the A. would help C. must have held the show was defounder of game shear A. then He hired a A. traffic warden C. lifeguard The shop assistant on the jar of olives A. unhelpful	B. honesty ut now she's got _ B. over hat evening. You s ped evised by David Y how production cor B. where to try to follow her ut was most s. B. helpless sn't answer my pl	C. hospitality it. C. out of chould have told h B. wished helpin D. was there to h Young, a I npany 12 Yard Pro C. such r everywhere she w B. caretaker D. private invest when I told her t C. thoughtful	D. hostage D. away from ther everything. The second of th

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

CHILD LABOUR

(Child workers, s	some as young as	10, have been f	ound working in a textile (56)
	in condition	s described as cl	ose to slavery to	produce clothes that appear
		the major high st	•	
5	Speaking to a J	British newspape	r, the children	described long hours of (58)
	_			ny said it was unaware that
clot	hing intended	for its (59)	_ had been im	properly (60) to a (61)
				nced it had withdrawn the
gar	ments involved	until it had inv	estigated the al	leged (62) of the (63)
		sed on manufact		
7	The discovery	of these childre	n working in	appalling conditions in the
Sha	ıhpur Jat area	of Delhi has rene	wed concerns a	bout the (64) by some
larg	ge retail chains	of their (65)	production	to India, recognised by the
Uni	ted Nations as	one of the world	d's hotspots for	child labour. According (66)
	one (67)	, over 20 pe	er cent of India	's economy is (68) on
chil	dren, which co	mes to a total of 5	55 million young	sters under 14 working.
(69) in th	ne West should n	ot only be dema	nding answers from retailers
abo	ut how their (7	70) are pro	duced but also	should be looking into their
con	sciences at ho	w they spend the	eir money and	whether cheap prices in the
West are worth the suffering caused to so many children.				
56.	A. office	B. facility	C. factory	D. bureau
57.	A. warehouse	B. warehouses	C. retailers	D. retailer
	A. impaid			D. without payment
59.	A. stores			D. warehouses
60.	A. outsource	B. outsourcing	C. outsources	D. outsourced
61.	A. association	B. closed shop	C. retailer	D. sweatshop
62.	A. errors	B. breaches	C. mistakes	D. wrongdoings
63.	A. ethical	B. ethnic	C. ethnical	D. ethic
64.	'A. outsources	B. outsource	C. outsourcing	D. outsourced
65.	A. garments	B. garment	C. raiment	D. raiments
66.	A. to	B. by	C. of	D. from
67.	A. estimated	B. estimating	C. estimates	D. estimate
68.	A. depends	B. dependent	C. dependant	D. dependence
69.	A. Consumer	B. Consumption	C. Consumers	D. Consume
70.	A. goods	B. ware	C. stuff	D. garment

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Computers have led to a greater change in our society in recent decades than any other force and are likely to continue to do so until the next century. The industry surrounding computers is growing quickly, providing employment for many but meanwhile making others redundant. Jobs that computers can do much more reliably, faster and cheaper are lost. The redeployment of labour and the prospect of increased leisure are causing social upheavals which require new ideas and significant changes of attitude.

- 71. It is pointed out in the passage that the introduction of computers into daily life
 - A. has definitely solved the problem of unemployment
 - B. has brought a lot of benefits but has also created some serious problems
 - C. has led to an improvement in working conditions
 - D. can be regarded as the greatest technical achievement of the age
- 72. According to the passage, the impact computers have had on society ____
 - A. has exceeded that of any other technological development in recent times
 - B. has been unnecessarily exaggerated in recent years
 - C. has generally been confined to industrial life
 - D. will certainly continue to increase right through the next century
- 73. As is implied in the passage, the widespread use of computers in industry
 - A. has made considerable changes in the working system inevitable
 - B. has reduced the working hours but not the workload
 - C. will, in the next century, lead to even more disillusionment
 - D. has given rise to many new solutions to the problems of unemployment

ONE MAN'S MUZAX IS ANOTHER MAN'S NOISE

Extensive research was carried out in 2002 into opinions on background music, or muzak as it is commonly known in the USA or piped music as it is known in Britain. The survey asked the general public what they thought and the findings gave an interesting view of the growing use of this type of music that seems to follow us everywhere.

So what exactly is muzak? It is background music played in public places such as shops, supermarkets, pubs, or even down the telephone! If you are asked to wait on the phone for a few minutes, you can often find yourself with an earful of exceptionally loud music.

From the survey, researchers found that 33% of the general public expressed a total dislike of this form of music. Together with the 36% of the general public who said that **they** never actually even notice background music, this total figure might be a strong message for business people that perhaps they need to start questioning the value of playing muzak anywhere and everywhere, as many

people clearly dislike it!

The vast majority of people who find it annoying feel that shops, supermarkets, restaurants and cafes are the worst places. Generally, restaurants are considered worse for those who are hard of hearing, as they can feel left out of conversations or unable to hear restaurant staff well enough due to background noise.

Ordinary daily life has never been noisier. It has become quite acceptable to play muzak in buses and taxis, for example. It is now commonly piped onto streets, beaches and parks as well as hotels, restaurants and hospital waiting areas. Many people in hospital are helpless and also denied their right to silence when they are in such an uncomfortable condition. Surely we all have a basic right to silence should we choose.

In recent years, the quality of piped music has changed, from relatively soft sounds to hard, louder sounds on many occasions. Restaurants seem to be operating in the belief that the more background noise there is, the better business will be. There are, in fact, no statistics that actually prove that higher noise levels increase business. Such levels are certainly against the rights of the individual.

Apparently, there is an Internet site which offers help in complaining about the increasing use of muzak by companies in Britain. We generally seem to have little choice in the matter, with music deafening us without our permission, as a means of encouraging us to spend more money. This would seem to be a total abuse of the relationship between company and customer. The site allows you to make a complaint quickly and easily. It also has a list of restaurants and cafés that do not actually play muzak. If you do indeed find yourself more and more stressed and annoyed by such music in public places, why not let your voice be heard and make a complaint. It might just make a difference!

Those who dislike muzak tend to avoid shops in which it is played. It is not, however, enough to avoid those particular businesses as your opinion and voice are lost if you simply stay away. In order for managers to get the message that a large number of customers are staying away and that it could be affecting customer relations, perhaps we now need to start complaining!

As Helen G. from London said, "I think our worst experience recently was in a large computer store. We asked two or three assistants if they could turn the music down as we couldn't think straight, but they were either indifferent or said they were unable to help. On the way out, we spoke to a more senior member of staff who said it couldn't be turned off. I explained that we had come with 2,000 pounds to spend on computer equipment, but couldn't bear to stay in the shop any longer because of the noise level. He immediately told us to wait while he went to turn it off. Of course we didn't wait and simply took our business elsewhere!"

Whatever happened to being able to focus peacefully on what we're doing, whether it be shopping or socialising? Silence in public places now seems to be totally unacceptable these days. The right to silence is something we need to insist on as we should be allowed to have a certain level of peace and quiet in our lives.

 74. According to the writer, muzak A. is played by musicians in public places. B. seems to cause pain in the ears. C. is common in the USA and Britain. D. helps us have interesting views on music.
75. What does " they " in line 12 refer to? A. researchers B. 36% of the general public C. 33% of the general public D. people who dislike muzak
 76. The writer seems to think that A. many patients in hospital are denied music. B. we have always been quiet in everyday life. C. it's quite acceptable to have music in public places. D. it's quite acceptable to choose to have peace and quiet.
77. Why has a special Internet site been set up? A. to encourage customers to shop more often B. to give customers lists of good restaurants C. to ease the process of complaining D. to request permission to increase the use of muzak
78. When will managers be able to understand what is really happening? A. when they start losing customers B. when there are large numbers of customers C. when customers start complaining about muzak D. when customers stay away from particular businesses
79. Helen went somewhere else to buy computer equipment because
80. What is the writer's conclusion? A. People have difficulty focusing these days. B. Socialising in public places is impossible nowadays. C. Silence in public places is something we have a right to.

ı.	other three in ea		imed part prono	unced differently from the	
1.	A. c <u>aug</u> ht	B. draught	C. laugh	D. dr <u>a</u> ft	
2.	A. dogg <u>ed</u>	B. crook <u>ed</u>	C. nak <u>ed</u>	D. back <u>ed</u>	
3.	A. h <u>ea</u> t	B. thr <u>ea</u> d	C. b <u>ea</u> t	D. leech	
4.	A. p <u>e</u> trol	B. petty	C. pretty	D. p <u>e</u> dal	
II.	Find the word w words in each q		ittern different fr	om that of the other three	
5.	A. evaporate	B. consulate	C. contempt	D. deposit	
6.	A. interpret	B. internal	C. interval	D. interior	
7.	A. ignorant	B. horizon	C. amazing	D. adjacent	
8.	A. conquer	B. complex	C. contaminate	D. complicated	
III	III.Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.				
9.	She mustn't read	<u>d</u> the book if she	doesn't want to,		
	(A)			(B)	
		<u>o tne</u> university s (C)	sne needs to nave	some knowledge.	
10	. I have never dive		etre-deep lake bel	` '	
~ •		(A)		B) (C)	
	afraid <u>of doing</u> it (D)	:.			
11	. You <u>have little</u> to (A) (B)	o boast <u>about, ha</u> (C)	aven't you? (D)		
12	. Were you <u>to win</u> (A)	a <u>huge</u> <u>sum</u> of n (B) (C)	noney, what woul	d you <u>have bought</u> ? (D)	
13	. Scarcely were were (A)	<u>e</u> introduced <u>whe</u> (B		e <u>for</u> no reason. (D)	
14	. He'd better <u>not</u> (A)	quarrel <u>with</u> <u>the</u> j (B) (C)	policemen, <u>should</u> (D)	<u>1</u> he?	
15. I'd rather you <u>didn't</u> discuss <u>about this</u> matter <u>during</u> this meeting (A) (B) (C)					
because nobody is eager <u>to talk</u> about it. (D)					
16. The grass needs <u>cutting</u> , so let us have one <u>of the</u> men <u>to take</u> (A) (B) (C)					
	a lawn-mower <u>a</u>	nd do it. (D)			

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence. 17. The oil tanker spilled out tons of _____ oil after the collision. C. rough A. crude B. rude D. coarse 18. At first _____, you would say they were twins, but in reality, they didn't even know each other. C. look A. sighting B. glance D. view 19. In the _____ of cold weather, remember to put on some warm clothes. B. fear C. event A. possibility 20. Liverpool beat local Everton, by two goals to one last Saturday. B. rivals C. enemies A. opponents D. foes 21. Last week's ____ was a blow to their chances of reaching the finals. C. miss A. losing B. defeat D. reverse 22. This training is _____ at those who prefer a heavy body workout. B. offered C. intended D. focused 23. Let me please _____ my memory before I get down to answering the questions. A. resume B. ease C. awake D. refresh 24. Of course, we don't need this dictionary at present, but in the long _____ it may prove useful. A. time B. run C. future D. perspective 25. There are languages hard to ______, but English is definitely out of this group. A. accomplish B. conceive C. educate D. master 26. She may work more slowly than the other employees, but in _____ she is a conscientious worker. A. least B. whole C. general D. a rule 27. No matter how we asked him to the news, he would still refuse to tell us anything. A. launch B. break C. notify D. clear 28. Is it possible to _____ the twin brothers apart? A. recognize B. distinguish C. tell D. see 29. Don't you think it's about time you changed the washer in the _____ tap? A. dripping B. drooping C. dropping D. dipping 30. After so many years of work, I'm really tired _____ ordinary people's egoism and lack of consideration. A. with B. by C. at D. of 31. The first convention of the Congress of Racial Equality was in 1942. A. held B. enacted C. performed D. delivered

32. The majority of the political prisoners were _____ right after the collapse of

C. released D. evicted

B. dispatched

the repressive regime.

A. removed

55.	imposing achievem A. comes	_		D. means
34.	Our chances of cor A. tiny	_	he meeting are ra C. slim	ther D. weak
35.	Two young men we A. to	ere arrested on su B. on	spicion of setting C. with	g fire a police van. D. in
36.	You are under no . A. must	B. necessity		ou can do it at random. D. duty
37.	The guerrillas are the least ten such came. A. They are	ips high up in the		believed to be at D. There is
38.	What a pity I was a	away! If only the f B. would reach		hour earlier D. had reached
39.	He agreed with my we heard. A. with	y opinion that we B. of	should not be fu	ally satisfied what D. from
40.	I have been lookin vanished without a A. sign		lisk for a few hou C. spot	D. trace
4.1	_		_	
41.	A. to be looking C. to have been lo		Ie seems; B. to have looke D. as if he were	**
	A. to be looking C. to have been lo	ooked has been giver h in treating the	B. to have looke D. as if he were a prestigious AIDS patients.	d
42.	A. to be looking C. to have been looking Professor Wallace pioneering research	ooked has been given h in treating the B. recognition	B. to have looke D. as if he were a prestigious AIDS patients. C. respectathletics.	d to look award in of his
42. 43.	A. to be looking C. to have been looking Professor Wallace pioneering research A. evaluation He holds the 1500 A. indoor	has been given the in treating the B. recognition m record forB. covered mpletely thoughtle	B. to have looke D. as if he were a a prestigious AIDS patients. C. respectathletics. C. inside	to look award in of his D. credit
42. 43. 44.	A. to be looking C. to have been looking Professor Wallace pioneering research A. evaluation He holds the 1500 A. indoor I think it was conthe friends asking	has been given the in treating the B. recognition of m record forB. covered appletely thoughtle for your help. B. back	B. to have looke D. as if he were a a prestigious AIDS patients. C. respectathletics. C. inside ess of you to hav C. head	to look award in of his D. credit D. interior te turned your on D. neck minate the meeting.
42. 43. 44. 45.	A. to be looking C. to have been looking A. evaluation A. indoor I think it was conthe friends asking A. fist It was of Ha A. common The poor man wapartment and his A. removed	has been given the has been given the has been given the has recognition to the hard to th	B. to have looke D. as if he were a prestigious AIDS patients. C. respect athletics. C. inside ess of you to have C. head and then try to don C. ordinary erything after he taken by the debt C. deprived	d to look award in of his D. credit D. interior the turned your on D. neck minate the meeting. D. typical the was evicted from the tollector. D. acquired
42. 43. 44. 45.	A. to be looking C. to have been looking A. evaluation A. indoor A. indoor I think it was conthe friends asking A. fist It was of Hat A. common The poor man wapartment and his A. removed Nobody took any	has been given the in treating the B. recognition of record for B. covered on pletely thoughtle for your help. B. back orry to arrive late at B. usual oras of even s properties were B. possessed of his opini	B. to have looke D. as if he were a prestigious AIDS patients. C. respect athletics. C. inside ess of you to have C. head and then try to don C. ordinary erything after he taken by the debt C. deprived	to look award in of his D. credit D. interior the turned your on D. neck minate the meeting. D. typical the was evicted from the tocllector. D. acquired ss, made him so furious.

49.	By the time I came	here all the bett	er jobs tal	ken.
	A. have been	B. were	C. are	D. had been
50.	Wine is made	grapes.		
	A. out of	B. of	C. from	D. with
51.	I said Ricardson, b	ut I meant Richa	rdson. It was just	a of the tongue.
	A. slip	B. mistake	C. fault	D. lapse
52.	Don't try to stop hir	n. The sooner he	the better. I	certainly won't miss him.
	A. had resigned		B. will resign	
	C. will have resign	ned	D. resigns	
53.	She doesn't	to be an expert,	but certainly she	knows a lot.
	A. claim	B. impress	C. inform	D. argue
54.	People under 18 a	ren't for m	embership in this	association.
	A. viable	B. eligible	C. permissible	D. legal
55.	The ozone p	rotects the plane	t from harmful so	lar radiation.
	A. layer	B. belt	C. stretch	D. zone
V.	Read the text below	w and decide which	ch answer (A, B, C,	or D) best fits each space
		FOOD FOR	ASTRONAUTS	
_				
It used to be thought that people could not swallow well in space, so the food (56) for astronauts consisted of bite-sized pieces of food pushed out of tubes. But now it is (57) that you can eat in space in the same way as on Earth. The physical constraints lie in the body of the spaceship rather than the body of the astronaut. Limited storage and cooking facilities, with no space or power to (58) for complex food preparation, mean that the (59) for space nutritionists has gone beyond providing astronauts with food that is palatable and good for them. The solution has emerged in the (60) of dehydrated foods. Simply add water to the freeze-dried granules and bon appetit! With space flights often (61) more than a week, astronauts cannot live on granules alone. They also take pre-cooked meals (62) in bags, which they (63) up in a small oven. These are tastier than granules but, according to Dr. Helen Lane, a research nutritionist, it is difficult to get astronauts to eat as much as they need. It's partly that they are so busy but also because there is no (64) to eat." So tickling their taste buds is an (65) struggle, especially since one of the effects of zero gravity is to (66) the sense of smell. Weightlessness is an important (67) in space food because of the danger that the food might (68) and float off in different (69) We				
		•		uddings, sauces all (70) away, but the food will
stay	on it."			

56. A. diets	B. routines	C. programmes	D. agendas
57. A. expected	B. thought	C. revealed	D. known
58. A. provide	B. give	C. spare	D. make
59. A. opportunity	B. challenge	C. achievement	D. ambition
60. A. form	B. way	C. type	D. order
61. A. enduring	B. lasting	C. flying	D. going
62. A. sealed	B. tied	C. locked	D. fixed
63. A. cook	B. make	C. serve	D. warm
64. A. hunger	B. stimulation	C. provocation	D. longing
65. A. uphill	B. intense	C. anxious	D. impossible
66. A. control	B. cut	C. reduce	D. stop
67. A. principle	B. thing	C. business	D. consideration
68. A. break	B. fragment	C. slip	D. drop
69. A. pieces	B. ways	C. directions	D. places
70. A. hold	B. link	C. keep	D. maintain

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

THE FIRST MOON LANDING

It was a warm July morning at Cape Kennedy in Florida. On Launch Pad 39A, the *Apollo 11* spacecraft sat on top of the most powerful rocket ever built. Inside the tiny space capsule, 350 feet above the ground, three astronauts in bulky spacesuits prepared for an incredible journey. The astronauts were Michael Collins, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, and mission commander Neil Armstrong.

The year was 1969. The astronauts were about to blast off into space on a historic journey. Their mission was to become the first humans to land on the Moon.

On the ground at Cape Kennedy, thousands of people gathered to watch the launch. Over the loudspeakers, Mission Control announced the countdown. "T minus 20 seconds and counting." The three astronauts braced themselves for lift off. "12, 11, 10, 9, ignition sequence starts." Bright orange flames and dark smoke began pouring out of the Saturn 5 rocket to which the *Apollo 11* was attached. "6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, all engines running."

Collins, Aldrin, and Armstrong were pushed back in their seats as the mighty rocket released forces equal to that of 100,000 train locomotives. The ground began to shake, and the deafening blast-off could be heard — and seen — from miles away. Within a few minutes, the astronauts were racing upward at over 6,000 miles per hour, disappearing into the sky. The launch was a success.

After orbiting Earth, the Saturn 5 rocket fired again, and *Apollo 11* was pulled free from the planet's gravitational pull. The astronauts felt themselves floating against the straps on their seats. They were now weightless in space and racing towards the Moon at speeds approaching 25,000 miles an hour.

The trip to the Moon took four days. On the fourth day, Armstrong fired another rocket to slow down *Apollo 11* as it fell into orbit around the Moon. The next day, Armstrong and Aldrin climbed into the lunar landing module, a smaller craft attached to the *Apollo 11*. Michael Collins stayed behind to keep *Apollo 11* in orbit.

Once aboard the smaller craft, called *the Eagle*, Armstrong and Aldrin fired more rockets, gently separating *the Eagle* from *Apollo 11*. The spacecraft slowly headed to the Moon. The spider-like landing legs of *the Eagle* settled on the Moon's surface on an open plain known as *the Sea of Tranquility*.

Armstrong radioed Mission Control in Houston, Texas. "Houston, Tranquility Base here," he said. "The Eagle has landed." Loud cheers erupted at Mission Control.

Armstrong and Aldrin suited up for their first walk on the Moon. Their suits included backpacks that supplied them with oxygen. The suits also had communication devices and a water cooling system to keep the astronauts comfortable. Once they were securely in their suits and helmets, Armstrong slowly backed out of the open hatch. It was the moment everyone had been waiting for.

Back on Earth, President Richard Nixon had declared a national holiday so millions of people could breathlessly watch the event. Live pictures of Armstrong were sent back to Earth as Armstrong climbed down a ladder on one of Eagle's landing legs. He made his way slowly down the ladder as the world watched on television. Finally Armstrong reached the foot of the ladder. He pulled his left leg away from *the Eagle* and firmly planted his boot on the surface of the Moon. Then Neil Armstrong spoke the immortal words: "That's one small step for a man . . . one giant leap for mankind."

Neil Armstrong had become the first person to walk on the Moon. It was an amazing accomplishment and one that will never be forgotten.

- 71. What is the main idea of this article?
 - A. The completion of the mission was shown on television.
 - B. The completion of the mission took four days.
 - C. The Apollo 11 mission was a dangerous journey.
 - D. The Apollo 11 mission was a historic achievement.
- 72. The information in this article could BEST be used for a research project on _____
 - A. the difficulties of space flight.
- B. the history of the space program.
- C. the design of modern rockets.
- D. the geology of the surface of the Moon.

73. Read these sentences from the essay:

Over the loudspeakers, Mission Control announced the countdown. "T minus 20 seconds and counting." The three astronauts braced themselves for lift off. "12, 11, 10, 9, ignition sequence starts." Bright orange flames and dark smoke began pouring out of the Saturn 5 rocket to which the Apollo 11 was attached. "6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, all engines running."

The author includes the Mission Control countdown _____

- A. to document every detail of the lift off.
- B. to show how long the lift-off lasted.
- C. to recreate the sense of excitement.
- D. to show the mission's importance.
- 74. Why did the astronauts float against the straps on their seats?
 - A. because they were free of Earth's gravity.
 - B. because they were racing towards the Moon.

- C. because of the forces placed against their bodies.
- D. because they had to get out of their seats to check their equipment.
- 75. What was the MOST important result of Apollo 11's mission to the Moon?
 - A. Nixon declared a national holiday.
 - B. Neil Armstrong became a famous astronaut.
 - C. A human walked on the Moon for the first time.
 - D. People around the world could watch a historic event on television.
- 76. Why did the author write this article?
 - A. to explain why people chose to journey to the Moon.
 - B. to show the importance of the space program.
 - C. to discuss the importance of national holidays.
 - D. to describe a significant event in history.
- 77. President Richard Nixon declared a national holiday _____
 - A. to prepare for the astronauts' return.
 - B. so people could watch the historic event.
 - C. to give people a day off from their jobs.
 - D. so the historic event would never be forgotten.

Computers can store vast amount of information in a very small space and are used by the banks to keep accounts, and control transactions. They are also used by the police to keep personal records, fingerprints and other details. In the developing field of robotics computers are now being used to control manual operations done by machines. These two are taking over work, previously done by humans, in the manufacture of cars, in weaving and other industries. Computers play an important role in controlling artificial satellites, decoding information and communications generally. They are used to predict the weather with increasing accuracy.

- 78. One can conclude from the passage that _____.
 - A. despite great advances in computer techniques, they are not proving as useful as once hoped
 - B. weather forecasts carried out by computers are not reliable at all
 - C. computers have become an indispensable part of our life
 - D. robotics has long been a field of keen scientific interest for man
- 79. The author points out that _____.
 - A. the use of robots, directed by computers, is becoming widespread in industry
 - B. industry is turning back to traditional methods of production
 - C. the principal use of computers is in space technology
 - D. the police use computers to make sure that their records are not leaked
- 80. The passage is not concerned with _____.
 - A. the role played by computers in crime detection
 - B. the application of computers in industry
 - C. the use of computers in communications and the transfer of information
 - D. how computers are produced

ı.	other three in e		ilileu pait pioli	ounced amerena	y irom me
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>h</u> ere A. miss <u>ed</u> A. b <u>oug</u> h A. fr <u>ei</u> ght	B. <u>h</u> ollow B. wash <u>ed</u> B. b <u>ou</u> ght B. h <u>ei</u> ght	C. <u>h</u> onour C. hop <u>ed</u> C. th <u>oug</u> ht C. w <u>ei</u> ght	D. <u>h</u> eat D. remov <u>ed</u> D. s <u>oug</u> ht D. <u>ei</u> ght	
II.	Find the word w words in each q		attern different (from that of the o	ther three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. reference A. actually A. appliance A. conference	B. importantB. accurateB. experimentB. conceal	C. refusalC. politicalC. injectionC. concept	D. decision D. satellite D. geological D. context	
III.	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be change	ed in order
9.	What a relief it v (A) my seven-year-o	was <u>for me</u> when (B)	I found <u>out that</u> (C)	the police <u>found</u> (D)	
10.	Not only Harry 1 (A) (B)	oroke his leg, but	he also injured	<u>his</u> shoulder. (D)	
11.	Hardly <u>had we</u> s	ettled down <u>in</u> or (B)	ur seats <u>than</u> the (C)	e lights went <u>out</u> . (D)	
12.	You <u>don't</u> happe (A)	en <u>to have seen</u> m (B)	ny pen <u>anywhere</u> (C)	, <u>haven't</u> you? (D)	
13.	I'll give <u>you</u> one (A)	interesting <u>news</u> : (B)	: Scientists <u>have</u> (C)	invented a cure for (<u>or</u> cancer. D)
14.	You <u>should</u> stop (A)	wasting <u>your</u> tin (B)	ne <u>and doing</u> sor (C)	nething useful <u>ins</u> (<u>stead</u> . D)
15.	The ship sank t	wo weeks ago and	d there is <u>a little</u> (A)	hope that the	
			ive. <u>By now</u> they B) (C)	would <u>stand</u> no (D)	
	chances of surv	iving.			
16.		o buy a pig <u>in a</u> p (A) (B)	poke. We had <u>be</u>	tter check the (C)	
	content. (D)				÷

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

	7. I'm not sure who should be punished for the incident. Certainly not Alice, since she of possible dangers.				
	A. hasn't warned		B. wasn't warned	1	
	C. hadn't warned		D. wouldn't be w	arned	
	Why don't we mee	_	I can have a be	er with you when I am	
		B. out of	C. off	D. outside	
υ	f you go on insis ander a pile of pap A. on being given		by of every repor B. on giving you	t, you'll end up buried	
	C. to be given	*	D. to give you		
	We sent him to the		•	the best teachers, but it	
	A. vain	B. inaccurate	C. invalid	D. futile	
				re to save the planet. D. replenishable	
e	The aircraft, whice mergency landing A. into		ded Heath	nrow, had to make an D. for	
a	After a number of in Altogether. But now A. ought to keep C. should better k	w I think that ma	•	cept	
	For my tooth it tas	sted a little bit	Alice had p	oured too much vinegar	
	A. too sour C. sourly		B. too sourly D. not sour enough	ıgh	
	Jenny is an early pefore 7 a.m.	riser and she	shouldn't object	the trip	
	A. to have to start		B. to starting		
	C. against starting	g	D. to start		
	My father was mad A. useless		the strike the uni C. unoccupied	ions had organized. D. redundant	
27. I	Don't go to sleep w	ith a cigarette or	vou will set		
	A. fire on the hou		B. the fire on the		
	C. the house on fi	ire	D. to the house		

28.	If, as Mr. Fox says, much earlier. But a A. ought to have s C. might start	nobody expected		- ; - :
29.	They are not buyin the end of Septeml A. having gas hea B. to have gas hea C. to have installe D. having gas hea	oer. ting to be installe ating installed ad gas healing		in their home by
30.	In principle I have A. to let Bob and B. to let Bob and C. letting Bob and D. letting Bob and	the other boys to the other boys co I the other boys to	be coming me o come	ey are polite, of course.
31.	The situation was dinner. I wish I A. had told			
32.	They should think here for the A. would be	_	f tourists. Let's lo	ok surprised as if we D. have been
33.	On the last day we opinions, was fairly A. of		show, which, cont	trary the sceptics' D. against
34.				vate life. Why don't you
	A. beware	B. care	C. mind	D. watch
	and therefore he w A. withdrawal	as awarded a ger B. termination	nerous prize for hi C. expiry	versary of the company s long-time service. D. retirement
30.	All guests are requ A. call	B. check	C. break	D. turn
37.	Perhaps, the fresh murder case in Wi	-	nce will throw so	ome new on the
	A. light	B. vision	C. flash	D. spark
38.	Paul's been in Alic A. eyes	e's bad eve B. likes	er since he offende C. books	ed her at the party. D. treats
39.	A military junta hadministration	_	ower in the coun	try after the democratic
	A abandoned		C. vanished	D. collapsed

now is to encoun	ter it in the most s	sensible way.	dissatisfaction. Our duty D. devised
A. provoked		Ü	
	going to have his after his ancestors B. resumed		on The building s ago. D. revived
	the project shou of introducin B. reason		even more? Personally, I cions. D. ground
43. The officer who quantum men in uniforms.	•		was by two other
A. allied	B. associated	C. cooperated	D. accompanied
44. Let me m restaurant.	y luck at cards. I	f I win, I promise	e to invite you to a posh
A. have	B. try	C. put	D. view
45. He had always be simply got cold for		g a good fighter,	but when I him he
A. appealed	B. struggled	C. ventured	D. challenged
	surprised	this job. We tho	ught she still lacked the
experience. A. at Fiona to be C. Fiona to be g	-	B. by giving Fic D. for Fiona to	
A. at Fiona to be g	iven	D. for Fiona to	
A. at Fiona to be C. Fiona to be gi 47. I am rather reluct A. on 48. John has been _	iven ant to use method B. up Director of M	D. for Fiona to s which have not l C. out	be given been tried before.
A. at Fiona to be go C. Fiona to be go 47. I am rather reluct A. on 48. John has been A. convinced 49. They cannot ma Rockies. A. allow their te B. to allow their C. to allow their	iven ant to use method B. up Director of M B. reformed	D. for Fiona to s which have not l C. out larketing. C. set s whether or no s to go s to go	be given been tried before. D. for
A. at Fiona to be C. Fiona to be given at the first A. on 48. John has been A. convinced 49. They cannot markockies. A. allow their te B. to allow their C. to allow their D. to allow their	iven ant to use method B. up Director of M B. reformed Ite up their mind enage daughters go teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter to building this t	D. for Fiona to s which have not le C. out larketing. C. set ls whether or not s to go s to go s for going	be given been tried before. D. for D. appointed
A. at Fiona to be C. Fiona to be given at the first A. on 48. John has been A. convinced 49. They cannot markockies. A. allow their teals to allow their C. to allow their D. to allow their So. The best wood for the converse of the	iven ant to use method B. up Director of M B. reformed Ite up their mind enage daughters go teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter to building this t	D. for Fiona to s which have not le C. out larketing. C. set ls whether or not s to go s to go s for going	be given been tried before. D. for D. appointed bt camping in the book. But since no oak is
A. at Fiona to be C. Fiona to be given at the converse of the	iven ant to use method B. up Director of M B. reformed Ite up their mind enage daughters go teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter to building this t	D. for Fiona to s which have not l C. out larketing. C. set s whether or no s to go s to go s for going ype of canoe is	be given been tried before. D. for D. appointed bt camping in the beak. But since no oak is
A. at Fiona to be C. Fiona to be given at the conversal of the conversal o	ant to use method B. up Director of M B. reformed the up their mind enage daughters go teenage daughter teenage daughter teenage daughter to building this to ave to it.	D. for Fiona to s which have not le C. out larketing. C. set ls whether or no s to go s to go s for going ype of canoe is B. make without D. carry without mervous seeing the	be given been tried before. D. for D. appointed bt camping in the beak. But since no oak is

thing that they have in common is to A. relation B. union	these two occurrences?" – "For sure, one the location they took place in." C. joint D. contact
53. He made all sorts of beautiful consideration the possibilityA. of refusing C. of refusal of	plans for his tour without taking into an entry visa. B. of being refused D. to be refused
54. The boy must have learnt a little SpaA. managed understandC. did understand	nish during his stay as he the fax. B. could hardly understand D. understood anything of
55. Won't you be able to the do A. to get her to talk C. to make her talking	ctor afterwards? B. to get her talk D. and make her talk
56. Since the Green Contest before against extending the deadline.A. must have been judgedC. has been judged	B. would have been judged D. had to be judged
57. I'm afraid Archie will get drunk at t prevent it.A. would do B. were doing	he party no matter what his wife to C. does D. will do hich answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each
massive invasion of Unidentified Flyin These extraterrestrials are (59) ancient earthly populations and helpe- structures or even establish glamorous	that our ancestors may have witnessed a g Objects (58) on their territories. to have come into (60) with the d them (61) numerous magnificent empires. on with UFO was only (62) by the
first widely (63) American sight countless other close encounters have witnesses such as top-class pilots a civilians. Thousands of people aroun to the visitors from outer space study inside their flying saucers. Alth (66) as fantasy or hallucination public and media for ignoring the subjected even the most inexplicable sightings of objects, natural phenomena like aurorements.	e been reported both by highly credible and less credible ones such as ordinary dethe world maintain having come (64) or to have been (65) for a scientific tough most of these accounts have been his, there's (67) criticism from the ect for too long. To many people, rejecting for UFO encounters as luminous artificial as or even as meteorological balloons and to (68) Most of us would prefer to

believe that these extraterrestrial guests are arriving from some remote galaxies to (69) _____ a peaceful relationship and possibly give us a fair warning against the consequences of our wasteful lifestyles. Yet, there's another theory (70) ____ that the visitors' attitude towards mankind isn't so conciliatory and that their sole aim might be the unscrupulous annihilation of the terrestrial populations.

Doubtless, flying saucers still continue to be observed in many places of the world (71) _____ the imagination of UFO-maniacs. But, a large percentage of such sightings will remain (72) ____ explanation until more convincing evidence is supplied by the true experts.

58.	A. encroaching	B. surpassing	C. approximating	D. transgressing
59.	A. reasoned	B. inferred	C. denoted	D. alleged
60.	A. grip	B. touch	C. face	D. sight
61.	A. fabricate	B. plant	C. erect	D. install
62.	A. instigated	B. discharged	C. constituted	D. devised
63.	A. conveyed	B. notified	C. proclaimed	D. communicated
64.	A. direct	B. adjacent	C. nearby	D. close
65.	A. abolished	B. absconded	C. abducted	D. abbreviated
66.	A. speculated	B. dismissed	C. repelled	D. disposed
67.	A. multiplying	B. piling	C. storing	D. mounting
68.	A. encounter	B. bias	C. approach	D. manner
69.	A. establish	B. engender	C. enact	D. engage
70.	A. consisting	B. implying	C. meaning	D. specifying
71.	A. triggering	B. startling	C. sparking	D. arising
72.	A. beneath	B. above	C. under	D. beyond

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

UFOs - HAVE WE BEEN VISITED?

Is there a scientific explanation for UFOs or do alien life forms really exist? Kevin McCullough investigates two cases of UFO sightings.

On a cold, dark winter's evening in 1988, Jon Hickes and Richard Williams were driving to a friend's house near Canterbury when they saw a bright red object glowing above the fields about 500 metres in front of them. As they drove nearer to investigate they were amazed to find a large area of molten metal, bubbling on the ground like a pool of volcanic lava. When firemen arrived shortly after, it took them over an hour to cool down the boiling mass and make it safe.

Samples of the solidified metal were taken to the nearby University of Kent where they were found to contain iron and small amounts of tin and chromium. James Radcliffe, a specialist at the university, concluded that material such as

this could not have come from a meteor, and military experts, for their part, were quick to point out that it could not have fallen from any aeroplane or spacecraft; space debris does not hit the earth's surface in a liquid state.

Of course, there were suggestions that the whole thing might have been a hoax, but a practical joke on this scale would have been very difficult to set up. The only factory in the area capable of producing molten metal had recently closed down; and besides, arranging for large quantities of the metal to be dropped from the sky would not be very easy. Clearly, this was not a simple open-and-shut matter.

Unexplained aerial phenomena of this nature have been observed and noted down for centuries, but the modern preoccupation with UFOs began in 1947, when there was an unusually large number of reported sightings. In the last 50 years there have been over 10,000 such reports in Britain alone. Most of these can be attributed to man-made objects such as aircraft and satellites, or astronomical phenomena such as shooting stars. Just over five per cent of cases, however, remain unexplained, leading many UFO experts to the conclusion that aliens have indeed visited our planet.

In another case in the 1980s Les and Linda Burnham were cycling together along a country road near Rye in Sussex when a sudden, blinding light almost caused them to fall off their bicycles. As the couple stopped to cover their eyes, they felt intense heat and heard a deafening roar like the sound of high-speed train. A minute or so later they were able to look up again, and were greeted with the sight of a huge, diamond-shaped metal object floating above the treetops, spitting flames and emitting a loud, high-pitched noise.

They watched in shocked silence as the gigantic structure climbed high into the air and disappeared at great speed out to sea. Then, they claimed, five or six jet aircraft appeared from nowhere and raced off after the mysterious object.

As they cycled the short distance home, Les and Linda suffered headaches and sickness, and during the next few days experienced diarrhea and minor skin burns. As a result of illness and depression Linda was unable to go to work for nearly six weeks.

Underneath where the object had been floating, an area of woodland had burnt down, electricity cables had snapped and the road surface had melted. Whatever caused it, the heat must have been incredibly intense to do all that. As for the jet aircraft, many bases denied all knowledge of them and to this day their origin, like that of the diamond-shaped object, remains a mystery.

Secret military activities or rare atmospheric phenomena may account for some of the unexplained sightings but the origins of others could lie elsewhere. And until the opposite is proved, that "elsewhere" might include visits from extraterrestrial beings.

 73. Which of the following sentences best sums up the writer's view? A. Aliens have visited our planet. B. Alien life forms may exist. C. All UFO sightings can be explained scientifically. D. Most UFOs are practical jokes.
 74. What are we told about the object which Jon Hickes and Richard Williams witnessed? A. It was 500 metres wide. B. It came up through the ground. C. They watched it change from solid to liquid. D. It was very hot.
75. "it" in line 5 of paragraph 2, refers to A. the metal B. a spacecraft C. a meteor D. the university
 76. What does the writer mean when he says, "this was not a simple open-and shut matter" (last sentence of paragraph 3)? A. It was a complicated hoax. B. There was no obvious explanation for the incident. C. The sighting is still being investigated. D. The factory was no longer open.
77. Records of mysterious happenings in the sky were first made A. 50 years ago. B. in 1947. C. hundreds of years ago. D. in the nineteen eighties.
 78. The object which Les and Linda saw A. was travelling at the same speed as train. B. was on fire. C. was made of metal and diamonds. D. made two different sounds.
 79. As a result of their experience Les and Linda A. began to feel unwell soon afterwards. B. were ill for several weeks. C. were badly burnt. D. started feeling sick when they got home.
 80. According to Les and Linda, the jet aircraft they saw A. were involved in secret military activity. B. followed the strange object. C. probably came from a nearby military base. D. were the same shape as the unidentified object.
- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prone	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. fr <u>a</u> me A. w <u>ei</u> gh A. tran <u>s</u> ition A. gas	B. fl <u>a</u> me B. h <u>ei</u> ght B. re <u>s</u> ort B. gain	C. f <u>a</u> me C. <u>eig</u> ht C. de <u>s</u> ert C. germ	D. f <u>a</u> mine D. n <u>eig</u> h D. con <u>s</u> erve D. goods
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different f	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.			C. delicate	D. grammatical D. determine D. procession D. resistance t must be changed in order
^	for the sentence			21
9.	Businessmen where (A end up in prison (D)	(I	onest methods w	II <u>eventually</u> (C)
10.	Only after check (A) (B)	ing three times <u>I</u>	was certain of the (C) (D)	ne answer.
11.	I like this book n week. <u>It is</u> better (C)	(A)	-	<u>e lent</u> me last (B)
12.	Get <u>in contact</u> w (A) I'll have a job <u>for</u> (•	ı <u>graduate from</u> ı (B)	university, <u>maybe</u> (C)
13.	. The police told u	s to refrain <u>from</u> (A)	touching the fu	rniture in <u>case</u> (B)
	they <u>would need</u> (C)	, ,	rprints.	,
14.	me company?	ting for <u>other</u> ter (A)		i <u>ll</u> you <u>please</u> keep 3) (C)
15	(D) . We <u>needed to</u> go (A)	on foot because (B) (C)	the car <u>wouldn'</u>	start.

16. Some philosophers say that physics, chemistry and biology <u>are</u> (A)				
subject to the same rules, but scientists seem to not agree with them. (B) (C) (D)				
IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.				
17. "I suppose your report isn't ready yet." – "Don't worry. I it by tomorrow." A. will have been finishing B. will be finishing C. am finishing D. will have finished				
18. I don't like Anthony, he seems to take too much in criticizing everyone. A. joy B. pleasure C. fascination D. entertainment				
19. My family has gone to Edinburgh to pay their last to Uncle Tony who died last Thursday.A. respects B. sympathy C. love D. honours				
20. Hats like this may have been fashionable in the 60's, but now they are the times. A. beneath B. under C. over D. behind				
21. Who else is of the that we should break the camp? A. conclusion B. theory C. remark D. opinion				
22. The sergeant was furious because he hadn't been of the manoeuvres. A. notified B. announced C. referred D. communicated				
23. "So, are you coming along, after all?" "Well, I don't know. What time?" A. you're leaving B. do you leave C. will you leave D. will you be leaving				
24. The local press has been pouring on the mayor for dissolving the council. A. blame B. hatred C. scorn D. disapproval				
25. The Smiths have been guilty of kidnapping their neighbour's child and have been sentenced to ten years in prison. A. confessed B. found C. affirmed D. established				
26. "Did you enjoy your picnic?" – "Yes, we had a great time and on the way home we stopped the sunset." A. to admire B. admiring C. to have admired D. for admiring				
27. It's no wonder the children felt disappointed because first their parents promised to take them to Disneyland and then they on their word. A. played down B. went back C. came off D. drew out				

28.	A. that		arkers again so C. such	D. none
29.	"Well, I first came "So by the end of M A. will have worki C. will have been	/lay you wit ng	th us for almost B. are going to D. will work	_
30.	apart.	•		r parents can them
	A. tell	B. mean	C. distinguish	
31.	Do you think this l	kind of meat B. gives	itself to stewi C. lends	
32.	It was Martin wh princess.	o the init	iative in introd	lucing our guests to the
	A. adopted	B. took	C. led	D. pursued
33.	"I'm sure you miss "Yes, I often imagin			so long."
	A. having seen	B. to see	C. seeing	D. to be seeing
34.	Martha has been younger children.	hard to it	to organize a	fancy dress party for the
	A. forced	B. ordered	C. made	D. put
35.	Only one person v			on to the question will be
	A. served	B. awarded		D. equipped
36.	"Any news from Te "Yes. She to A. arrives C. arriving		15 train." B. will have ar D. will have be	
37.	You may feel sure me and you will se		e done perfectly	, just your trust in
	A. allow		C. grant	D. lay
38.	The open-air party A. postponed	had to be B. detained		
39.	Tim has got a	nose and he's s B. hot	sneezing. C. runny	D. aching
40.	found out the corr	ect answer.		, nobody would have
	A. cast	• •		D. flung
41.	"How much time d "I suggest you	a quick decisio	on."	
	A. having made	B. make	C. made	D. to make

42.	Why don't they questioning the pa		n on scrutinizing	the evidence instead of
	A. focus	B. devote	C. attract	D. draw
43.	The Wilsons have both lost their jobs		nard to make	meet ever since they
	A. coins	B. strings	C. ends	D. limits
44.	"Shall I call Eddie	at home?" – "I thi	nk he now	,
	A. is going to work	k	B. will be working. D. will work	g
45.	forced to the	idea when the ban	k refused to give h	
	A. depart	B. leave	C. abandon	D. cease
46.	"So, what did the la"He mentioned per unemployment fig	ension reform an	•	that he would reduce
	A. adding	B. add	C. to be adding	D. to add
47.	Customs dutyidea to buy it abro		lmost 50% so I do	n't think it is a good
	A. for	B. on	C. at	D. of
48.	She got her paren	ts' to study	abroad.	
	A. permission	B. allowance	C. assistance	D. word
49.	Mexico City is a(n)			20 million people.
	A. deserted	B. unspoilt	C. crowded	D. mixed
50.	Richard has forgo		=	mance and we'll
	A. therefore	B. thereafter	C. whereupon I), whereas
51.	Ann's injuries tool with several scars	**	completely a	and she has been left
	A. cure	B. remedy	C. treat	D. heal
52.	. Can you th	e difference betwe	en the two brothe	ers?
	A. speak	B. tell	C. say	D. show
53.	. Police gave	all hope of finding	g the c hild.	
	A. off	B. out	C. in	D. up
54.	. I'm afraid starting	the race today is	the questi	on. Look at this snow.
	A. out of	B. none	C. beyond	D. away
55	. You look really tir	ed. You could	a week's holid	ay, I think.
		B. make with (

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

STUDYING ENGLISH ABROAD

are are cou child traverse (67) will cou have	a (57) num (58) cours rses are (59) dren as young as dren abroad to str relling to a strange language challe A (63) deal mple, (65) rted to learn indep, children be well prepared ntry on their (69)	ber of language sches for younger lear to 11-year-olds as seven. But what ady? (61), execuntry and encounging. depends on how they have been exempled to undertake a stream. Getting (70 as and cultures is	rools in English-sp rners. In Britain, and upwards, with is a (60) ven adult learners antering people when a child has been posed to new thin are (66) to sly travelled abroaudy (68) in	s worldwide, so there eaking countries that most young learners' a few that cater for age to start sending find the experience of to speak a barely (62) (64) up. For the ups and have already enjoy the experience and with their parents an English-speaking a that other countries age in the process of
56.	A. initial	B. primary	C. early	D young
57.	A. rising	B. raising	C. increasing	D growing
58.	A. granting	J	C. offering	D. studying
59.	A. open	B. fit	C. suit	D access
60.	A. beginning	B. first	C. usual	D. sensible
61.	A. At last	B. At the end	C. After all	D. Finally
62.	A. comprehensive	B. comprehensible	C. understanding	D. misunderstood
63.	A. big	B. wide	C. great	D. large
64.	A. turned	B. brought	C. put	D. grown
65.	A. so that	B. in case	C. because	D. if
66.	A. about	B. likely	C. possibly	D. easily
67.	A. In addition	B. On the other hand	C. More of	D. Further on
68.	A. travel	B. journey	C. trip	D. voyage
69.	A. lonely	B. self	C. alone	D. own
70.	A. to know	B. used	C. aware	D. on well

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

SPEAKING IN ONE TONGUE

As American English threatens to dominate the world, could the Internet offer the best hope of saving dying languages?

English is spreading fast and it has been predicted that one in ten of the world's 6,000 languages will become extinct over the next century. Up to half of

the world's languages are no longer being taught to children, threatening them with eventual extinction. Even countries with millions of native language speakers are so worried by the growth of English that they have devised policies to fight back.

The French have brought in regulations to combat what they see as an American cultural invasion. Corporations and government bodies are not allowed to use English terms where there are French equivalents. And to ensure there are as many of these as possible, a Terminology Commission has been set up with the task of creating them. There is widespread concern that the American influence could mean local films, TV, music and books get pushed into the background. In order to protect local languages and culture, the European Union introduced new legislation which states that half of the TV programmes shown in member states must be European.

New technology does not make things easy for other languages. It is especially difficult to hold back the tide of English words in high-tech industries because many of the innovations are American. The Germans have their own words for "computer", "smart-card", "DVD", "modem" and "handheld PC", but hardly anyone uses them. Until recently all university subjects in Malaysia were taught in Malay. Now, however, universities have had to make exceptions for Information Technology, as the majority of IT textbooks are in English and **they** simply do not have the time or resources to translate them.

Today there is another medium to worry about: the Internet. English accounts for about 90 per cent of traffic and the World Wide Web will only accelerate its spread around the world. Unlike broadcasting, however, most communication on the Net is written, so it indent pose the same threat to regional accents and dialects. It is also decentralized and more interactive than broadcasting, which may help to prevent the disappearance of minority languages.

Even if English were universally adopted, this would not mean the end of diversity. Languages are constantly adapting and English is not exactly the same the world over: you only have to compare American and British English to realize that. The Net, too, is an instrument of change. Because Net communication is mainly written, many people use abbreviations to speed things up and this trend means the language is evolving with Internet use. In 10 to 20 years from now the English on the Net may well be unrecognizable compared with the English we know now.

English will continue to spread and evolve with the Net but people will still speak their own languages. In most cases they'll use English for electronic communication, but native languages at home. Languages are more than just a means of communication: they are also an important part of regional cultures and identities and they do not disappear easily. For centuries the trading world spoke Latin but it didn't do away with French or German. Instead, Latin became the dead language.

Languages have their own dynamics and there is little governments can do to change their course. In 18th-century Germany, Frederick II set up a commission to get rid of French words from German. It failed because the dynamics of a language come from the bottom up rather than the top down.

English may dominate but it won't wipe every other language off the face of the Earth and it won't be the same English spoken everywhere. This may not be enough to prevent the disappearance of some of the world's languages, but it does mean that there will not be a boring worldwide uniformity.

- 71. Faced with the dominance of English, what does the writer think will happen to the world's other languages?
 - A. Many will exist alongside English.
 - B. They will only be spoken at home.
 - C. Most of them will die out.
 - D. They will consist mainly of English words.
- 72. According to the writer, one reason why some languages will become extinct is that
 - A. English has become the first language in some countries.
 - B. there are not enough language teachers.
 - C. they are not spoken all the time.
 - D. young people are not learning them.
- 73. The French government introduced regulations in order to _____
 - A. limit the use of English words.
 - B. increase the number of native language speakers.
 - C. control the amount of American English spoken.
 - D. restrict the number of English films on television.
- 74. What does "they" (in the last sentence of paragraph 3) refer to?
 - A. university subjects
 - B. Malaysian universities
 - C. exceptions
 - D. IT textbooks
- 75. The writer says that as a result of the Internet some languages might _____
 - A. be saved from extinction.
 - B. become more widespread.
 - C. only be used in written form.
 - D. no longer be used on radio and television.
- 76. According to the writer, what effect will the Internet have on English?
 - A. English on the Internet could soon be difficult to understand.
 - B. English will be quicker to read.
 - C. British English words will not be used on the Internet.
 - D. The appearance of English could change considerably on the Internet.

- 77. What does the writer mean when he says "the dynamics of a language come from the bottom up rather than the top down" (in next-to-the-last paragraph)?
 - A. The least frequent words of a language are the first to change.
 - B. Changes in language are not determined by how powerful a country is.
 - C. People, not governments, determine what happens to a language.
 - D. Unwanted foreign words disappear naturally.

The Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour in 1941 resulted in the immediate entry of the USA into World War II. In late 1941 more than 75 US warships were based at this base. On November 26, a Japanese force departed in secret from the Kuril Islands. Observing radio silence, it reached a launching point at 6 a.m., December 7. At 7:50 a.m., the first wave of Japanese planes struck Pearl Harbour, bombarding airfields and battleships. A second wave followed. The surprise attack was over before 10 a.m. Approximately 2,400 Americans were killed, 1,300 wounded, and 1,000 missing. Japanese losses were fewer than 100 casualties, 29 planes, and 5 submarines.

- 78. The passage tells us that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour _____.
 - A. lasted about two hours
 - B. had been expected by the Americans
 - C. caused both sides almost equal losses
 - D. was carried out by only 100 Japanese soldiers
- 79. According to the passage, until the bombing of Pearl Harbour, ____.
 - A. the Japanese hadn't had any real success in the war
 - B. Americans had been in a more advantageous situation than the Japanese
 - C. the Kuril Islands hadn't been used as a military base
 - D. the USA had remained out of World War II
- 80. The passage points out that _____.
 - A. there were 2,400 Americans at the base during the attack
 - B. 1,000 Americans were taken hostage by the Japanese
 - C. it was the second wave that caused the greatest damage at the base
 - D. 75 US warships were sunk at Pearl Harbour

- THE END -

1.	other three in each question.				
1.	A. b <u>oo</u> t	B. m <u>oo</u> d	C. f <u>oo</u> đ	D. bl <u>oo</u> d	
2.	A. plough	B. laugh	C. roug <u>h</u>	D. cough	
3.	A. f <u>i</u> nal	B. rev <u>i</u> val	C. rel <u>i</u> able	D. liberty	
4.	A. borrow <u>ed</u>	B. help <u>ed</u>	C. dismissed	D. book <u>ed</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each q		attern different f	rom that of the other thre	e
5.	A. ancestor	B. surrender	C. accurate	D. gallery	
6.	A. process	B. delicate	C. concentrate	D. considerate	
7.	A. redundant	B. descendant	C. relevant	D. consultant	
8.	A. constant	B. consider	C. continent	D. contents	
Ш	. Identify the on for the sentence		ord or phrase that	t must be changed in orde	r
9.	You are just <u>as</u> (A)	your brother: you	ı think, talk and	even eat in the (B)	
	•	both take after ye	our father.		
	(C	C) (D)			
10.	You <u>didn't have</u>	to write the lette	er. <u>It</u> was <u>a waste</u>	of time because	
	(A)		(B) (C)		
	we have it <u>in ou</u> (D)	<u>r</u> computer.			
11.	No sooner <u>it had</u>	d stopped <u>raining</u>	than the sun ca	me <u>out</u> .	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
12.	Only when Pete	has arrived that	we can begin the	programme.	
	(A)	(B)	(C) (D)		
13.	Although it was	the first time I <u>wa</u>	s there, I seemed	to know that place somehov	<u>v</u> .
	(A)	(F	3) (C)	(D)	
14.			st <u>have been</u> a lia	r.	
	(A)	(B) (C)	(D)		
15.	_		he afternoon <u>antl</u>		
	(A			, (B)	
	as well as the evening sociology lecture.				
16	(C)	(D)	open fire with	- a warning	
10.	. <u>On</u> no condition (A)	(B)	open fire without (C)	<u>a</u> warning. (D)	
	(* *)	(12)	(\mathcal{C})	(4)	

IV. From the four wo		A, B, C, or D), (choose the one that best
17. "Is Nigel still here" A. to leave C. to be leaving	P" – "Yes, but hurr	y up, he is just B. about leavin D. about to lea	ıg
18. After a lengthy de unanimous conclu	_	an announced t	he board had a
A. committed	B. reached	C. solved	D. compromised
19. The matter was so A. manipulate	delicate that non B. deal	e of the ministe C. affect	rs knew how to it. D. handle
20. The whole situation into a bitter row.	on is getting out of	. Let's do s	something before it turns
A. capacity	B. charge	C. hand	D. discipline
man retired. But, place of work.	it never came to	since he	manager's post after the e'd decided to change his
A. being	B. pass	C. occurrence	D. IIIIai
22. "Do you know it's "Yes, she	a party tonight."	-	D will have
A. has		C. is having	
to work in time.		_	reat importance to coming
A. affixes		C. admits	D. attributes
A. loss	B. failure	C. collapse	r efforts had gone to D. waste
you put them tog	ether.		even more apparent when
A. similarity	B. likelihood	C. coincidence	D. analogy
	y were politicians	•	vere from travelling D. forbidden
· ·	their position in		ey may appear to be very
A. undertake C. underestimate	•	B. underwrite D. undercharg	ge
28. "Doesn't she feel and a shouldn't the October she A. will have been C. is going to be	ink so as she teaching for fifte	's such an e	at class?" experienced teacher. By

29.	We haven't a A. rented	a hotel room yet. B. reached	C. hired	D. booked
30.	Why not ask the ta		-	Unless you don't want it
	A. make	B. do	C. go	D. suit
31.	What we saw was of the world were c A. corners			eople from all four uts. D. places
32.	Mr. Henson's bitte the conflict which l A. cause		_	s mistakes gave to s. D. ground
33.	Numerous had A. inhibitions	ave prevented us f B. deterrents		lakeside again this year. B. D. adversities
34.	The realisation of mother's sudden il A. prevented		ns has had to C. shelved	be because of my D. lingered
35.	•	-		lm started by now."
36.	The alarm sound immediately.	was received by s	several units wh	nich hurried to the
	A. saving	B. rescue	C. protection	D. security
37.	Don't be angry with A. hope	h Sue. All that sh B. belief	e did was in goo C. idea	d D. faith
38.	I think we can rely already found out h A. fashion			
39 .	The way Nigel specialist had to be A. approached	e hired.	n't satisfactory C. coped	for the director, and so a D. employed
40.	"You look gorgeous A. will be buying C. will buy	s in that dress." –	"Really? I B. buy D. am to buy	_ it then."
41.	The camera can A. store	people's ima B. keep	ges in its memo C. put	ry. D. file
42.		•	•	etter put on your jacket. D. many

43.	a. to get one of t B. with getting of C. getting one of	o it, the bosses we hose ambitious yone of those ambitious for those ambitious the of those ambitious are of those ambitions.	oung men to do tious young men young men do	
44.	Our company wa grounds of an all A. sentenced	leged duplicating	-	nds by a rival on the D. tried
45.	This new model is even more pred A. double	cise than its Engl	ish	by the Japanese designers D. pattern
46.	or not.			already begun to D. transmit
47.	A. spread Don't forget to ris A. they are	ng me up if	C. enlarge _ any changes in C. there are	the timetable.
48.	The serum could A. served		the spot as the fir C. distributed	est aid kit lacked needles. D. catered
49.	In fact the crimi so they just walk A. needn't have C. didn't need to	ked in. broken	B. didn't need b D. needn't to ha	
50.	was wearing in o	order to hide it.	still despite C. approximate	e the heavy make-up she
51.	The second ston A. in the size	e was larger: it w B. the size		all watermelon. D. with a size
52.	Ted loves A. getting	tricks on his frie B. making		D. breaking
53.		't to for it.'	,	D. omalogica
54	expect him to.	B. accuse Tony, he can lose B. vigour	C. charge his more C. personality	D. apologise quickly than you may D. temper
55	I couldn't believe A. looked so be	e my eyes. She autiful	in that pink B. was looking D. looked such	beautifully

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

SMART SHOES

Smart shoes tl	hat adjust their s	ize throughout tl	he day could soon be
available. A proto	type of such a s	hoe has already	been produced and a
commercial (56) _	may be in p	roduction within	a few years. The shoe
contains sensors th	nat constantly (57)	the amount	of (58) left in it. If
the foot has become	me too large, a tir	ny valve opens an	nd the shoe (59)
slightly. The entire	control system is a	bout 5mm square	and is (60) inside
the shoe. This rad	ical shoe (61)	_ a need because	the volume of the (62)
foot can ch	ange by as much	as 8% during the	course of the day. The
		_	up a picture of the
•		, ,	shoes to change in size
		-	ney are obviously more
			n athlete's point of view,
			y the first (67) for
	to be in a sports sh	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,
Eventually, this	system will find a	(68) in othe	r household items, from
			in them, to power tools
that (69) the	emselves to the user	r's hand for better	grip. There is no reason
why the system co	uldn't be adapted fo	r use in hundreds	of consumer (70)
	•		, ,
56. A. assortment	B. variety	C. style	D. version
57. A. prove	B. check	C. inspect	D. confirm
58. A. area	B. gap	C. room	D. emptiness
59. A. amplifies	B. develops	C. increases	D. expands
60. A. located	B. sited	C. established	D. laid
61. A. detects	B. meets	C. finds	D. faces
62. A. medium	B. usual	C. general	D. average
63. A. grow	B. pick	C. build	D. set
64. A. exactly	B. absolutely	C. completely	D. totally
65. A. provoke	B. cause	C. initiate	D. form
66. A. achievemen	t B. success	C. performance	D. winning
67. A. purpose	B. exercise	C. operation	D. use
68. A. place			
	B. part	C. way	D. function
69. A. change	-	Ü	D. function D. convert

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

When men first went into space in the late 1950's, everyone expected that space travel would develop far faster than it actually has. Within ten years of the

first man orbiting the Earth, men were actually walking on the surface of the Moon. It was at that point that more problems arose. A series of disasters led to the highly publicised deaths of number of astronauts and cosmonauts. Added to that, the cost of manned space flight became literally "astronomical". While there are manned space stations orbiting the Earth today, most people in the 60s would have expected a moon base, and certainly manned landing on Mars by this time.

71.	In	the	late	1950	

- A. men were walking on the moon
- B. most people expected a great deal from space programs
- C. space travel developed far faster than It does now
- D. many astronauts and cosmonauts lost their lives
- 72. It is clear from the passage that _____.
 - A. advances in space travel have not kept up with earlier expectations
 - B. space travel is one of the most important technological achievements of recent years
 - C. until a few decades ago, few people realised how expensive space travel would be
 - D. there will soon be a manned landing on Mars
- 73. It is stated in the passage that, until the late 1960s, _____
 - A. there were relatively few problems with the space program
 - B. man still hadn't achieved a major success in his space venture
 - C. the number of astronauts with a good astronomical knowledge was small
 - D. the space technology was not advanced enough to prevent accidents

A WALK IN THE MIDDAY SUN

When the heat is on, walkers need to be on their guard.

The heat can create serious health problems for walkers

Hot weather makes your heart pump harder, and if you're not very fit, you start to understand why the majority of mountain rescue statistics are made up from summer walkers suffering heart attacks. Heat exhaustion is quite easy to get when you're making a great physical effort. It happens where your body can't produce enough sweat to keep you cool.

Take enough water and drink it sensibly.

The answer is to keep up your water intake. It's a good idea to drink a pint of water for every 10 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours. So, if the temperature is in the 70s, and you are doing a five-hour walk, you'll need a minimum of around one and a half pints of water. It's vital that you don't wait until you develop a raging thirst before you stop for a drink – keep taking regular swigs from your water bottle.

There are several alternatives to just water.

Many walkers flavour their water with fruit juice, which makes it a lot more palatable. You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletes, which replace the body's salts lost through sweating. Powders such as Dioralyte, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration.

Getting wet is one way of keeping temperatures down.

Given that evaporation is your body's cooling mechanism, you can help things along with an external application of water. Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, it will probably dry off almost immediately. Better still then if you can plunge into a river or the sea fully-clothed. And if that's not possible, then at least take off your boots and socks and paddle in a cool stream.

One part of your body which can suffer is your feet.

Walking in the heat increases the rate at which your feet swell, which can lead to them feeling tight in your boots. Cool water from a stream reduces any swelling and helps general foot comfort. At the same time, you can check out your feet for signs of *blisters*. Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water *leaks* into your boots and gets to your feet.

The wrong clothing can cause problems.

As for what clothing you wear, this should be lightweight and reasonably loose-fitting. Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating *rash* known as "prickly heat" on your skin. The answer, if this does develop, is to try and stay cool as much as possible. Do this by either keeping in the shade, or washing the affected area with cold water, but without soap. But prevention is by far the best approach, so keep your clothing light.

Your clothing acts as an important defence against the sun.

It's understandable to want to remove any *extraneous* clothing when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts. The sun's rays can be quite strong, and shoulders are always very sensitive to sunburn. This is the worst place to be red and sore when you are wearing a heavy rucksack on your back. Wearing shorts can also create problems for walkers, as the backs of the legs can catch the sun very easily.

Always protect those parts of your body which are not covered by clothing.

In fact, those days when an apparently harmless *breeze* is blowing can be the most *deceptive*. It might not feel so hot, so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon, As on every other day then, a good strong sun cream should therefore be applied to any skin which is exposed. Make the most of the summer, but treat the sun with the respect it deserves.

- 74. What does the writer say about "Dioralyte"? A. It helps to reduce sweating. B. It prevents the loss of body salts. C. It works in the same way as an isotonic drink. D. It will prevent you getting diarrhea. 75. "it" in line 4, paragraph 4, refers to _____. A. the sun B. water C. the head D. your hat 76. According to the text, when might your feet suffer? A. when they cool down B. when they are wet C. if you are wearing tightly-fitting boots D. if you have to walk through water 77. According to the writer; it is better to wear loose fitting clothing because ____ A. it is less likely to create problems for your skin. B. it is very light. C. it keeps you cool. D. it lasts longer than tight-fitting clothing. 78. What does the writer mean by "extraneous" clothing in line 42? A. clothing which is too tight B. clothing which most people would consider unusual in hot weather C. clothing which is no longer needed to keep you warm D. clothing which is too heavy to wear 79. According to the writer, when are walkers particularly at risk from the effects of the sun? A. if they have suffered an injury B. if their sun cream is not strong enough C. when there is a strong wind D. when they are unaware of the heat

 - 80. Who has the text been written for? A. people who go walking in the mountains
 - B. people who go walking in hot weather
 - C. walkers who are unfit
 - D. people who only go walking in summer

- THE END -

1.	other three in ea		ilnea part prond	ounced differently fro	m the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. ro <u>se</u> A. d <u>aug</u> hter A. b <u>u</u> sy A. forb <u>i</u> dden	B. disea <u>se</u> B. l <u>au</u> nch B. b <u>u</u> s B. ar <u>i</u> d	C. impo <u>se</u> C. d <u>aw</u> n C. f <u>u</u> ssy C. ab <u>i</u> de	D. increa <u>se</u> D. l <u>aug</u> hter D. fl <u>u</u> sh D. h <u>i</u> dden	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different f	rom that of the othe	three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. commerce A. popularity A. appliance A. consequent	B. submerge B. personality B. applicant B. subsequent	C. admirable	D. immerse D. apprentice D. applicable D. delinquent	
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed ir	order
9.	We advertised the shown any interest (D)	(A)	ut only <u>the</u> hand (B)	Iful of people <u>have</u> (C)	
10.			_	in making speeches. C) (D)	
11.	The good thing a	bout this knife is (A)	s <u>such that</u> the b (B)	lade <u>can be</u> <u>replaced</u> . (C) (D)	
12.	Sue <u>just</u> can't <u>ste</u> (A)	op thinking abou (B)	t football! She is	obsessed by her loca (C)	ıl <u>team</u> ! (D)
	Heavy snow has (been cut off duri (B) (C) In spite of the ter (A)	A) ng the <u>past</u> two o) (D)	days.		
	decided to rise the (C)	ne rent <u>by forty d</u> (D)	lollars per month	l.	
15.	I wasn't used to	(A) (B)	nd <u>ended up</u> hob (C)	obling home, <u>with</u> (D)	
16.	. My sister <u>was tip</u> (A			ng the corridor. D)	

	completes the ser	ntence.		
17.	According to the r A. refer		n the budget will C. affect	all of us soon. D. experience
18.	"So, when is your "Well, this time to A. will be sitting C. will have been	morrow I fo	r it." B. will sit D. sit	
19.		en set up to help complete extinction B. breeds	_	of animals that are D. species
20.		people have sign		to put a to the D. cease
21.	•	that dentist	t's name was Tho C. recollection	mas Garreth. D. remembrance
22.	The board somebody climbed A. creaking	d up at night.	e would always C. roaring	wake us up whenever D. screeching
23.	better in the futur		hoping that this	ngs will change for the D. outlive
24.	"Where's Christin "I don't know; she A. has left	e?" e the office f B. had left	ifteen minutes ag C. left	o." D. had been leaving
25.		always wanted Pl school and at home B. guidance		od to his younger D. model
26.		eline show up at th r at 11 :00 she studying ady		
27.	Betty says she ca A. even so	nnot stand looking B. as far as		_ touching it. D. let alone
28.	Beyond all A. dispute	, it was Alice who B. conclusion	gave away our se C. fail	crets. D. contradiction
29.		captain, his spec should such a nee B. originate		ke an immediate action D. arise

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best

	him for the post. A. commitment	B. obedience	C. compliance	D. responsibility
31.		, professor H		vered a new method of
	A. reputation	B. credit	C. fame	D. name
32.	state governor.		-	ne assassination of the
	A. triggered	B. cropped	C. launched	D. prompted
33.	tedious task once	again.		to myself to the
	A. involve	B. absorb	C. apply	D. engross
34.	Seldom does she r she was too busy t A. assistance			, but on that occasion oblems. D. backing
35.	Did you know that A. has been living C. had been living	;	in Paris during h B. had lived D. lived	is final years?
36.	Before we set out some hot tea in a tal. A. distributed	thermos flask by t		
37.	Let's not buy any mentioned someth A. confidence	•	al passport.	in him since he D. respect
38.	•		-	ts will be a prize. D. awarded
39.	Our father's sudde A. cast	en illness has B. borne	doubt on our l C. passed	noliday trip to Egypt. D. dropped
40.	I need you to give A. put	100% effort out th B. let	nere – so don't C. sit	me down. D. have
41.	"You're looking mi "I on my the A. used to work C. would work		puter suddenly c B. was working D. have been wo	
42.			ow. You can alway C. don't have to	ys do it after dinner D. shouldn't
43.	I wasn't impressed standard.	l with the exhibiti	on – most of the p	painting were of a very
		B. small	C. narrow	D. little

A. attached	B. united	C. joined	D. combined
45. Don't at ; A. show	people – it's rude. B. point	C. indicate	D. aim
46. Jane really A. detested		her younger bro C. objected	ther. D. disliked
47. I wish you woul A. up with	d keep the B. out of	argument. You're C. to	e just making things worse. D. up
might get worse	•		ell him the truth or things
49. Jeff seemed to b A. unable			I told him. D. incapable
50. I decided that I A. up	couldn't put B. off	_ their thoughtle C. up with	ss behaviour any longer. D. through to
51. Don't forget to _ A. keep	in touch wh B. put	nile you're away. C. make	D. hold
52. However strict riots in the stre A. controls			te the risk of any further D. regulations
		-	for their product is so high. D. demand
54. Could you pleas A. put	se an eye o B. have	n the kids for a m C. keep	ninute? D. take
55. I had a long A. conversation		our yesterday. We C. explanation	
V. Read the text be space.	elow and decide	which answer (A	, B, C, or D) best fits each
	Т	OURISM	
Around 200 million people are employed in tourism worldwide, making it the largest industry in the modern global economy. It is estimated that three-quarters of a billion people (56) on holiday each year, and industry planners (57) this figure to double by 2020. Some of the biggest beneficiaries are less developed countries, (58) it is often their main source of income.			
(59), alone has resulted in the	reats (60)	the environmen	s mass movement of people at. People often forget the which (61) directly to

global warming. Dei	forestation has o	cleared (62)	_ in order to build hotels,
airports and roads	, and this has	destroyed wildli	ife. In some areas, water
shortages are now	common (63)	of the need	to fill swimming pools and
water (64) c	ourses for tour	ists. By pushing	up prices for goods and
services, tourism c	an also be (65)	to the	people who live in tourist
destinations.			
In response to th	ese concerns, so	ome travel operat	ors now offer environment-
friendly holidays. Ma	any of these aim	to reduce the neg	gative (66) of tourism
by promoting only h	otels that have (67) in equi	pment to recycle waste and
			ts are also being reminded
			e (69) countries they
			such as restaurants and
shops, which depend	d (70) tou	rism for their mai	n income.
•	, ,		
56. A. go	B. travel	C. move	D. leave
57. A. hope	B. believe	C. think	D. expect
58. A. where	B. whom	C. which	D. when
59. A. Therefore	B. Although	C. However	D. Furthermore
60. A. at	B. on	C. for	D. to
61. A. contribute		C. cause	D. act
62. A. space	B. earth	C. land	D. place
63. A. thanks			D. since
64. A. tennis	B. volleyball	C. riding	D. golf
65. A. harmful	B. destructive	C. offensive	D. dangerous
66. A. reasons	B. effects	C. objectives	D. achievements
67. A. installed	B. chosen	C. bought	D. invested
	B. to	C. for	D. at
69. A. whose		C. that	D. whom
70. A. from	B. on	C. of	D. to

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

TRAVEL NARROWS THE MIND

Is your journey really necessary? John Rentoul makes the case against travel and tourism.

I do not understand the modern fashion for long-distance travel a course. It was once an evolutionary advantage to it all; people moved around in the search for food and better living conditions. But now we do so without a purpose. We travel thousands of miles to get to the other side of the world, and then two weeks later we come back again. What for? To see the sights ... and make a mess of them? To get to know other cultures? You must be joking.

The instinct to explore has been exhausted. Humans have been everywhere, done everything They have climbed to the top of Everest so often the summit

resembles a rubbish dump. Driven by their genes to invent ever more absurd frontiers to cross, the sort of people who might once have trekked across the Rocky Mountains are now chartering jets so they can freefall parachute over Antarctica.

This restlessness and our ever increasing desire to travel long distances is disastrous for the environment. Air travel burns up unimaginable quantities of fuel and is the most energy-hungry thing that people can do. It is a scandal that aviation fuel for international flights is not taxed. If the governments of the world could agree to do something about it, they would have a permanent source of income – and put the brakes on the fastest-growing source of global warming gases.

As for the idea that travel broadens the mind, widens people's horizons and promotes international understanding, this is just nonsense. You can only really learn anything about foreign countries by living and working in them and I applaud those who do it. It is tourism I object to, and especially the desire to go to the remotest, wildest and often poorest places in the world and build four-star hotels in them. It does not do the local people much good: the hotels are all owned by foreign companies and only 30 per cent of the profits stay in the country. Instead, it encourages the demand for Coca-Cola and McDonalds and accelerates the **homogenization** of world culture. Go abroad and do exactly what you do at home.

But it is not just travel to remote places which is unwise. Even in the United Kingdom, there is no way I would travel long distances by car. As with air travel, statistics may tell us that motorways are not dangerous, but no one can tell me that it is safe for people to be hurtling along within feet of each other at more than 70 miles per hour. If you have to travel long distances, the only civilized way is by train.

Next summer, as you hold on to your seat nervously during take-off, and prepare yourself for a week or two of jet lag and sunburn, think of me, enjoying uninterrupted sleep on the overnight train to Glasgow.

- 71. What does the author say about the fashion for long-distance travel?
 - A. It enables us to understand other cultures.
 - B. It helps us to relax.
 - C. There is no longer any point to it.
 - D. It takes up a lot of time.
- 72. Why do people do things such as freefall parachuting in Antarctica, according to the author?
 - A. They feel the need for greater challenges.
 - B. They are trying to solve personal problems.
 - C. It is safer than climbing mountains.
 - D. They want to go trekking in isolated places.

- 73. Why, according to the author, should aviation fuel be taxed?
 - A. Other types of fuel are taxed.
 - B. It would enable governments to buy more fuel.
 - C. It would help governments stay in power.
 - D. It would ultimately help reduce pollution.
- 74. What does the author mean when he says that tourism accelerates the homogenization of world culture (line 30)?
 - A. Everyone is eating fast food.
 - B. People are rapidly becoming the same wherever you go.
 - C. People in remote places are becoming poorer
 - D. The pace or life is speeding up.
- 75. What does the author feel about road travel?
 - A. Distances are too long.
 - B. Motorways are safe.
 - C. Other countries are safer than the United Kingdom.
 - D. Driving can be dangerous.

IT'S ... ARCTIC MONKEYS!

IF YOU HAVEN'T HEARD OF THE BAND ARCTIC MONKEYS, YOU MUST LIVE ON A DIFFERENT PLANET! OR YOU'VE GOT BETTER THINGS TO DO WITH YOUR TIME THAN LISTEN TO ROCK AND POP. ARCTIC MONKEYS ARE ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BANDS OF THE LAST FEW YEARS. BUT HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THEM?

The band have been playing together since 2002, but they first became really successful in 2005. There are currently four boys in the band (Alex, Jamie, Matt and Nick) and two boys (Andy and Glyn) have left the band since it started. All the members grew up in Sheffield, in the North of England, and a lot of the songs are about life in Sheffield.

When the band were getting started, they used to give people free CDs of their songs at concerts. Fans would put these on the Internet, so other people could listen to them too. Because of this, some journalists have written that Arctic Monkeys became famous because of the website MySpace, but this isn't really true. Alex has said that when the band got its first record contract, he didn't know what MySpace was.

Arctic Monkeys have sold a very large number of CDs, and they've won lots of music awards and prizes too, including the 2006 Mercury Prize for Album of the Year. They were also nominated for the 2007 prize, but they didn't win. They've also broken some records. For example, their first album (Whatever People Say I Am, That's What I'm Not) became the fastest selling first album in British music history.

The band have been on lots of tours, giving concerts wherever they go. They have done a world tour, and smaller tours a Europe, North America and Asia. The boys have also done some interviews, but not many. They're quite shy, and

don't like giving interviews and talking about themselves. They have appeared on TV quite a lot to play their songs. They have a great sense of humour, so they sometimes wear silly clothes. Once, they wore clown costumes to perform a song. Their songs are often funny too. Because the words are clever and amusing, some people don't believe that Arctic Monkeys write their own songs. They think other people write the songs for them. However, there is no proof that this is true, and Alex says he has been writing songs since he was at school, so here at *PopMag*, we believe they write them themselves!

- 76. What happened in 2002?
 - A. Arctic Monkeys became very successful.
 - B. Andy and Glyn stopped playing in Arctic Monkeys.
 - C. The boys started the band Arctic Monkeys.
 - D. The boys met for the first time in Sheffield.
- 77. The article says it's NOT true that _____
 - A. fans were very happy to get free CDs at concerts.
 - B. people listened to Arctic Monkeys' songs on the internet.
 - C. Arctic Monkeys gave away free CDs at concerts.
 - D. the website MySpace made Arctic Monkeys popular.
- 78. The 2007 Mercury Prize for Album of the Year _____
 - A. had the same winner as the 2006 Mercury Prize.
 - B. is a music prize that Arctic Monkeys didn't win.
 - C. is the only prize that Arctic Monkeys have won.
 - D. is one of many prizes Arctic Monkeys have won.
- 79. From the article, it seems that the boys don't enjoy ____
 - A. travelling around the world.
 - B. playing their music to their fans.
 - C. doing interviews with journalists.
 - or doing micer riend with journame
 - D. making other people laugh.
- 80. What does the writer of this article believe?
 - A. that Arctic Monkeys write all their own songs
 - B. that Alex hasn't been writing songs since he was at school
 - C. that Arctic Monkeys' songs aren't funny and clever
 - D. that Arctic Monkeys don't write their own songs

- THE END -

I.	Find the word tother three in e		derlined p	art prono	unced differe	ently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. caught A. great A. hopeful A. pretty Find the word w	B. bought B. bean B. opposite B. send	C. b <u>ea</u> C. l <u>o</u> c C. d <u>e</u> r	al ntal	D. laughter D. reach D. postal D. petty	ne other three
	words in each q		paccom			
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. reluctance A. meteorite A. employee A. amount	B. attendanceB. ferociousB. refugeeB. themselve	C. ad C. cor	venture mmittee	D. utterance D. achievem D. absentee D. primarily	ent
III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.						
9.	The <u>leading</u> lady (A)	unfortunately	losing he		ring <u>the</u> dress C) (D)	s rehearsal.
10.	Last night my n	eighbours <u>wer</u> (A)		g <u>for</u> hours (B)	and I can't g (C)	et to sleep. (D)
11.	When you lived (A)	in London, <u>did</u>	you use (B)	to <u>travellin</u> (C)	g <u>by</u> bus? (D)	9
12.	Everyone <u>was</u> had (A)	aving <u>a</u> good ti (B)	me, altho	ugh <u>not ma</u> (C)		nced. D)
13.	Jill was <u>really</u> h	ungry <u>because</u> (B)		<u>'t eat</u> <u>all da</u> C) (D)	<u>ıy</u> .	
14.	I <u>was trying</u> to g (A)			<u>ll</u> day yeste D)	erday.	
15.	There was more (A)	<u>than</u> a month B)	before I r (C)	ealised wh	at <u>had happe</u> (D)	ened.
16.	There are <u>still</u> a (A)		<u>iich</u> need <u>l</u> 3)	being seen (C)	to before the	wedding.
IV.	From the four w		es (A, B, (C, or D), ch	oose the one	e that best
17.	"Did you hear the A. had been pool C. has poured	_	B. wa	es, it as pouring as poured	all night."	

18.	A. determined		m still financially _ C. dependable	D. reliant
	"Who took part in t " Mr. Wallace, Mrs. A. name			_ but a few." D. state
	of cocaine was disc	covered by the sni		firearms and a load D. involving
	Mr Thornton was of devastations his po A. reparation	et dogs made in th		hbours in for the ompensation
22.	Why do you always A. hands		when I have got r C. palms	
	"Can't we just orde "Don't be ridiculou A. haven't been co C. aren't coming	s! We all tl	nis way to eat fish	and chips."
	find out about my	skills.	first two or three C. inspection	weeks as they want to D. examination
	It was to Make injury got wo A. argumented	rse.		m the game in case his D. appealed
26.	The authorities preabsurd demands. A. yield		tough and won't C. abandon	to the hijackers' D. collapse
	"Mary has difficult "Well, I guess she A. didn't use C. doesn't get use	y fitting in." to this type		-
28.	Pasta in its variou A. common		diet in Italy. C. usual	D. obvious
29.	"I love your car." – A. had had C. have had	"This old thing?"	We it for fif B. have been have D. used to have	
30.	his wild ideas.		his family a lot of C. providing	trouble and worry with D. making
	If it hadn't been faulty project wou A. caught	ld have received o	ur acceptance.	ion to the mistake, the

32.	I was rather at a different origin.	in the beg	ginning because I	was the only person of
	A. displeasure	B. dislike	C. disinterest	D. disadvantage
33.	Are you still beari your singing? A. grudge	ing a agai	nst Peter becaus C. contempt	e of his criticism about D. scorn
34.	We took the most _	route while	travelling to Pari	s.
	A. forward	B. direct	C. regular	D. even
35.	children to look aft	ter.		nd who left her with four
	A. problem	B. worry	C. time	D. deal
36.	flight to Chicago.			that it was a half-price
	A. misconducted		C. misled	D. misinformed
37.	discrimination in t	heir countries.		tht from political
	A. hideaway	B. getaway	C. departure	D. refuge
38.	Frankie has alway of his exceptional s A. esteem	skill at handling t		his workmates because tasks. D. respect
39.	It was the we the island inhabitated A. preliminary	ants before the vo		t helped save the lives of D. hasty
40.	My grandfather bowas later turned in A. ground			d set up a ranch which . D. terrain
41.	In order to or A. hold	ur high standards B. maintain	we have to be very C. preserve	strict on quality control. D. carry on
42.	They are investigated next 50 years.	ing the glo	bal warming will	have on us over the
	A. effect	B. change	C. result	D. outcome
43.	I can't believe she playing a joke on h		d trick. Didn't she	e realize we were just
	A. off	B. through	C. for	D. over
44.	"I loved Christmas the tree tog		did I. Every Chri	stmas Eve all the family
	A. would have dec		B. would decora	te
	C. had been decor	rating	D. used to decor	rating

45.			C. besides	D, on top of	
46.			was given \$100 as a C. reward	D. bonus	
47.	Just think, A. in	two years' time, B. over		D. under	
48.	It's been a really A. over			_ another week like that. D. through	
49.	The Rolling Stone A. made		sure to millions of far C. given	ns for more than 40 years. D. put	
50.	She no no A. took			D. gave	
	A. time	B. ages		D. money	
52.	I thought he was A. actual		he's rather tall, C. particular	isn't he? D. fact	
53.	"It's hot in here." A. Do		the window?" C. Shall	D. Would	
54.			m going to go out." C. while	D. during	
55.	"What's wrong w door and storme A. got	d out of the build	don't know. He ling." C. was getting		
V.	Read the text bel	ow and decide w	hich answer (A, B, C,	or D) best fits each space.	
		HOW NO	т то сет а јов		
A large supermarket was looking for a (56) for a new store they were (57) to open. Out of over 90 people who had applied for the (58), they had chosen five and asked them to come for an interview. The first (59), Mr Riley, walked into the interview room. He was smartly (60), but it was clear that he was listening to a personal stereo. He sat down, (61) off his shoes and lit a cigarette. One of the interviewers said that they would (62) him not to smoke and Mr Riley (63) Just (64) that moment, a telephone rang. Mr Riley (65) into his pocket, took out his mobile phone and began a (66) with a friend of his. After a minute or two, the interviewers had had (67) and said they wanted to begin. "Certainly, go (68)," said Mr Riley. They asked him why he wanted the job. "I don't," he replied. "But I (69) like a day in London, and you've already paid my train (70) to come up here for the interview."					

56. A. boss	B. president	C. chief	D. manager
57. A. thinking	B. planning	C. willing	D. wanting
58. A. work	B. supermarket	C. manager	D. post
59. A. applicant	B. application	C. applied	D. applier
60. A. wearing	B. clothes	C. dressed	D. presentation
61. A. took	B. put	C. wore	D. taken
62. A. allow	B. better	C. rather	D. prefer
63. A. pardoned	B. sorry	C. excused	D. apologized
64. A. at	B. an	C. by	D. in
65. A. put	B. reached	C. went	D. moved
66. A. talk	B. speak	C. interview	D. conversation
67. A. enough	B. much	C. some	D. it
68. A. back	B. away	C. ahead	D. forward
69. A. needed	B. felt	C. was	D. wanted
70. A. cost	B. price	C. fare	D. bill

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

MAKING THE RIGHT IMPRESSION

The early days and weeks of a first job require a whole new set of skills from graduates, writes Meg Carter.

How do you make the best first impression on both your boss and future colleagues in the first days of your new job? Punctuality and presentation are certainly good areas to start with, given that **they** are the most common cause for complaint from employers of graduates. But beyond that it's a challenge that requires more attention than ever before.

According to recent surveys, one of the most important tasks for today's recruits is ensuring that you don't appear over-confident. Positions of responsibility held at university, such as heading the sports or social club, for example, do not qualify you to miss out the bottom rungs or the learning ladder that all must climb in the first few weeks of a new job.

"It's a difficult one because employers emphasize that you must be able to prove you have the skills they want through the outside interests you have had," says Scott Knox, head of a graduate recruitment consultancy. "Basically, though, you just have to be ready to roll up your sleeves from day one. But don't overdo it either – there is nothing worse than the recruit who tries to please all the time." He admits that it's not an easy thing to get right, suggesting that the best tactic is to take it one step at a time while you listen and learn.

Dean Taylor, 21, graduated this summer and began work in a sales promotion agency six weeks ago. He highlights another problem for the new recruit – being thrown in at the deep end. "I have been expected to make decisions and take responsibility for them from the moment I joined," he explains, pointing out just how difficult that can be after "being wrapped in cotton wool at university". Nevertheless, it suggests that an employer has faith in his new employee and it is undoubtedly the quickest way to learn.

Hannah Senior, 22, who joined the Tesco supermarket chain a year ago, points to the need to ask for regular feedback. Unlike Dean, her first months in

full-time employment have been highly-structured as she was taken on as part of Tesco's fast-track graduate trainee scheme.

"What can be difficult is not knowing if you're doing OK. You don't want to be seen to need constant praise, but you do need to know you're doing well and where you could do better," she says. "If they don't already exist, press for regular feedback sessions."

Another challenge is understanding the best way of interacting with a far broader cross-section of people than you are likely to have come across at university. "For the first ten months, I worked in-store as a manager in three different departments," Hannah says. This means she has had to work with a wide variety of Tesco staff at all levels – from cashiers and shelf stackers to company executives.

"From the outset I was treated as a manager and was involved in discussions about in-store decisions," she explains, which automatically set her apart from many of her shop-floor colleagues. "It's not easy, but if you show that you are genuinely interested and equally important, willing to get your hands dirty, people will accept you. No one in the store seemed to mind about my university background."

Jane Clarke, author of the book *Office Politics*, says, "It takes time to understand the different types of people you are working with. Listen and learn about how they work and what they expect of you. Then respond accordingly." If someone is meticulous in the way they work, they are likely to expect the same of you. If they work more quickly and are more goal-oriented, expect to have less time to prepare your work.

Above all, success in your first few weeks in a new job is a matter of common sense –observing the way things are done, showing willing and being friendly and honest about what you do and do not know. "You're bound to make mistakes and, when you do, say so quickly – it can only save embarrassment later on", advises Dean.

- 71. Who or what does "they" in line 3 refer to?
 - A. future colleagues
- B. punctuality and presentation

C. graduates

- D. the first days of your new job
- 72. What have recent surveys shown about graduates starting work?
 - A. All graduates have to go through the same learning process in a new job.
 - B. Graduates who have held positions of responsibility often get the best jobs.
 - C. University qualifications are not as important as outside interests.
 - D. Shy graduates tend to learn more quickly in a new job.
- 73. Scott Knox believes that graduate employees should _____
 - A. dress appropriately for the job.
 - B. arrive on time on the first day
 - C. make sure they do easy things well.
 - D. aim to make gradual progress.
- 74. One problem which Dean Taylor encountered was the fact that
 - A. he did not expect to be given so much responsibility.
 - B. his employer did not give him sufficient help or guidance.

- C. university did not prepare him for some aspects of his new job.
- D. he did not like having to make decisions.
- 75. In Hannah Senior's first months at Tesco
 - A. she was never told whether she was making good progress or not.
 - B. her training programme was carefully organized.
 - C. she received regular feedback from her seniors.
 - D. she felt she could have done things better.
- 76. What else do we learn from Hannah about her new job?
 - A. There were no other graduates working in the store.
 - B. She did not mix with people who had a lower position than herself.
 - C. She was expected to do some of the more unpleasant jobs.
 - D. People's attitude towards her was not influenced by her being a graduate.
- 77. Jane Clarke says that graduate employees should _____
 - A. work both quickly and carefully.
 - B. try to work with different types of people.
 - C. be flexible in their approach to work.
 - D. set themselves clear goals.

At a recent performance of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice", school children who had been given free tickets were accused of misbehaving. They chatted, laughed, threw rubbish, and walked in and out during the performance. Legitimate theatre-goers were outraged and some even demanded their money back. Yet a little reflection should remind us that this is the way audiences usually behaved during the original performances of Shakespeare's work. In fact, the playwright himself would probably be more comfortable with the unruly teenagers than with the more sedate audiences thought of as normal today.

- 78. In Shakespeare's own times _____.
 - A. audiences were often undisciplined
 - B. his plays were already recognised as great literature
 - C. children weren't allowed into the theatre halls
 - D. no one would consider creating a disturbance during a performance
- 79. The author believes that _____.
 - A. everyone should be exposed to great literature
 - B. it is a waste to give free tickets to school children
 - C. the school children should have been better prepared for their visit to the theatre
 - D. Shakespeare himself might have preferred the way the school children behaved
- 80. It is stated in the passage that _____.
 - A. the performance was too bad to attract children's attention
 - B. some of the audience asked for refunds because of children's attitude
 - C. children should be informed of Shakespeare's work before they go to see a play
 - D. Shakespeare's plays are not suitable for young audiences

I.	other three in o		erlined part prono	ounced differently fro	m tne
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. r <u>eig</u> n A. <u>ch</u> aracter A. sh <u>ow</u> er A. cr <u>ea</u> my	B. conc <u>ei</u> ve B. <u>ch</u> orus B. bel <u>ow</u> B. cr <u>ea</u> ture	C. rel <u>ea</u> se C. <u>ch</u> ronicle C. p <u>ow</u> der C. cr <u>ea</u> tive	D. bel <u>ie</u> ve D. <u>ch</u> airman D. br <u>ow</u> D. cr <u>ea</u> se	
II.	Find the word words in each		attern different f	rom that of the other	three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. incidence A. dinosaur A. dismiss A. delicious	B. comment B. dilemma B. destroy B. theory	C. decorate C. dialect C. distract C. convincing	D. endurance D. diamond D. distance D. emphatic	
III.	-	e underlined wo te to be correct.	ord or phrase tha	t must be changed in	order
9.	It wasn't <u>up to</u> (A)	1983 <u>that</u> Nigel o (B)	could afford <u>to tak</u> (C)	<u>e</u> holidays <u>abroad</u> . (D)	
10.	_	(A) (B)	lly in the past few to alter their eatir	(C)	
11.	I <u>was having</u> a (A)	bath <u>during</u> the (B)	(D) time, <u>so</u> I didn't h (C)	ear <u>the</u> doorbell. (D)	
12.	We bought <u>our</u> (A)	tickets <u>and</u> five (B)	minutes <u>after</u> the (C) (D)	train arrived.	
13.	Not until <u>did I</u> (A)	get home did I no	otice <u>that</u> I had <u>the</u> (B) (C	e <u>wrong</u> umbrella.) (D)	
14.	According to G(A)	randpa, people <u>u</u>	(B) get dressed	t formally <u>in his day</u> . (D)	
15.		alking <u>but</u> stopp A) (B)	ed <u>at the moment</u> (C)	Mr Smith <u>arrived</u> . (D)	
16.	The coach insis	its that the player	rs <u>do whatever</u> <u>it i</u> (A) (B) (C	s necessary to win the (D)	game.
IV.	From the four completes the		es (A, B, C, or D)), choose the one tha	it best
17.	I with m A. stay C. 'Il have bee		o to Mexico next yo B. staying D. 'll be stay		

18.		and the problem . B. as soon as	C. before	ned it to me. D. at once
19.	She said she was A. luring	disturbed by the B. launching		oody behind the trees. D. lurking
20.	Otherwise we'd l	nave to go to the	birthday trouble of launch C. harmonizes	ning two parties.
21.			on e I grew up in. C. reminiscent	D. identical
22.	definitely	may not do her at English litera B. accomplishe	ture.	D. excels
23.	It's apparent no imported goods. A. confidence	w that the dome B. assurance	estic customers h	D. credibility
24.	When I lived dow A. was going C. went	vntown I t	o the cinema alm B. have been go D. had been go	oing
25.	The expectation in the of the A. run		of these derelict C. term	buildings will be renovated D. time
26.	Any further deta subscribers. A. request		age course will b	D. wish
27.	•	sed for having	with his	research work in spite of
28.	The number of t		plane crash has C. scored	been at 53. D. estimated
2 9.			figure out how to C. However	o solve the puzzle. D. Despite
30.		They've spent m	made up their months this B. to debate D. have been de	issue,"
31.	Since the new m A. decrepit	nachinery was pu B. disuse	rchased in 2007 C. disfunctio	, the old type has fallen into n D. damage

32.	A. was recovering C. would recover		at the time. B. used to recove D. recovered	er
	"I haven't heard from "Yes, but he's think A. to trek B. to		_ in the French A	Alps soon." D. trek
	The fire that broke performance of <i>The</i> A. failure	•		t a severe to the h. D. drawback
35.	Will it make any A. displeasure	to them if we	e deliver their equ	
36.	She didn't know wh A. turning C. to turn	ho to for he	elp. B. to have turned D. having turned	
37.	short by a p	hone call from he	r husband.	partment when she was D. caught
38.	Don't forget to leave the new place.		ress in case we h	ave to send your mail to
39.	"How's Peter doing A. have to hear	?" – "I don't know	. I from hir	m for months."
40.	We have been run completely before v A. short	we get to another		careful not to use it up D. limit
41.		the volcano is _	, but the	seismologists suspect it
42.	Thanks for helping A. grateful		me for you in C. favour	
43.	"Where's Anne?" – A. be doing	"She's busy B. doing	_ the washing up C. having done	
44.	A. Keep	necklace – it's ve B. Make	ry valuable. C. Have	D. Take
45.	My father thinks to for popular music. A. term		d early seventies C. era	was the greatest D. stage
46.	. Don't live on the n	nain road unless y		against noise.

47.	Most of the birds _ A. devour	on small marks. B. prey		D. hunt
			_	
48.	We keep the anima A. captive	Is until the B. convicted		to go back into the wild. D. caught
49.	He claims fa A. to be denying C. to have denied		ich needn't neces B. to have been	•
50.	At the beginning o A. strolls	f the working day B. saunters		into the city centre. D. ambles
	1 1	B. fire	C. cigarette	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
52.	The hotel is situat A. course	ed next to an 18-l B. court	nole golf C. field	D. pitch
53.	These jeans don't A. suit		ore; they're too tig C. match	ht round the waist. D. go with
54.	We need somebody A. the main point B. the public the C. the public our D. to the public t	s of our project w main points of ou project in its mai	ith the public or project n points	·
55.	Although the teach don't think we sho A. to pretend seei C. to pretend to h	ould believe her. ng		
56.	She's waiting to fin A. opponent			e next match. D. rival
57.	Everybody was sta A. excited		g at her – she felt C. amused	so D. embarrassed
V.	Read the text belo		ch answer (A, B, C, OF THE DEEP	, or D) best fits each space.
The but mo is a sev not	e loch is a dark and the most visitors conster, Nessie. Those a type of marine contents million years whing more than a condend, it was a local moded, it was a local moded, it was a local moded.	d mysterious exported in the hope see who believe in dinosaur otherwise ago. More sceptic elever ploy to (61) ocal hotel owner was a septimental or and the second of the second in the	anse of water, 30 of (58) a the monster's exi se presumed to 1 al observers, how the tourist who made the fir	Loch Ness in Scotland. O metres deep in places, glimpse of the famous stence (59) that it have become (60) vever, regard the story as its. st modern (62) of bry, which was then (63)

	by the national and international press. A photograph of the monster,				
	taken the following year by Robert Wilson, a local doctor, created an overnight				
				e most convincing evidence	
avai	lable of the mon	ster's existence fo	or almost sixty ye	ars.	
Г	or Wilson had, h	iowever, taken (6	6) in an e	elaborate hoax. A fact only	
(67)	following	the deathbed con	nfession of one o	f the other people involved	
in 1	993. The photog	raph, which (68)	a serpent-	like head and neck rearing	
up f	from the waters	of the loch had b	een achieved us	ing a (79) disguised	
toy	submarine. For	the monster's mi	llions of fans, th	is was something of a (70)	
	, but little m	ore than that. O	nly time will (71)) whether the other	
pho	tographs that ex	ist are (72)	or not, but mean	nwhile Nessie continues to	
intri	igue people and	the tourists keep	coming.		
58	A talsing	B. gaining	C. catching	D. finding	
	U	0 0		•	
		B. pretend			
	_	B. extinct	-		
61.	A. attract	B. approach	C. announce	D. admit	
62.	A. meeting	B. viewing	C. seeking	D. sighting	
63.	A. picked up	B. swept on	C. given out	D. put through	
64.	A. recognition	B. impression	C. sensation	D. perception	
65.	A. persisted	B. remained	C. insisted	D. maintained	
66.	A. place	B. pains	C. pride	D. part	
67.	A. displayed	B. revealed	C. exhibited	D. unlocked	
68.	A. featured	B. illustrated	C. visualised	D. imagined	
69.	A. strongly	B. severely	C. heavily	D. powerfully	
70.	A. stopgap	B. downfall	C. drawback	D. setback	
71.	A. say	B. tell	C. admit	D. know	
72.	A. truthful	B. honest	C. genuine	D. sincere	

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MARY CELESTE

On 5 November 1872, an American vessel, the *Mary Celeste*, set out from New York with a cargo of industrial alcohol, bound for the Italian port of Genoa. A month after setting sail, Captain Benjamin Briggs and everyone else on board simply vanished, giving rise to the greatest maritime mystery of them all.

On 4 December, the *Mary Celeste* was sighted by Captain David Moorhouse of the *Dei Gratia*, about 600 miles west of the Azores. Puzzled by her erratic movements, Moorhouse sent a small boarding party headed by Oliver Deveau to investigate. The ship was deserted: Captain Briggs, his wife Sarah, their two-year-old daughter Sophia and the seven crew members, together with the sole lifeboat, had all disappeared.

What they left behind suggested they had abandoned ship in a great hurry. Only some navigation instruments and the ship's official documents were taken. Everything else remained on board. Below decks, Deveau and his team found

bedding and floors soaked with rainwater, suggesting the ship and her crew had experienced severe weather since leaving port. In the hold they found flooding to a depth of about a metre. Serious, but not enough to threaten the ship's survival, as Deveau and his team then proved by sailing her to Gibraltar, with high hopes of receiving substantial financial rewards.

On 13 December, the US Naval Court of Investigation opened the case of the *Mary Celeste* and the legend began to take shape. Chief Investigator Solly Flood focused on some strange finds made aboard the abandoned ship: an axe-mark on one of the rails; reddish-brown stains on the deck and on Briggs' sword.

These convinced Flood that the *Del Gratia* had not chanced upon the *Mary Celeste* at all, but that Captain Moorhouse must have taken the ship by force, believing it to carry a valuable cargo. Flood saw the axe-mark and the bloodstains as obvious signs of a fight. He suggested that Moorhouse and his crew, having failed to find anything truly valuable, decided to sail the *Mary Celeste* back to Gibraltar to at least get some salvage money. However, **this theory did not hold water**, as tests showed that the stains were not blood at all and there was no evidence of a fight.

Then the ill-informed US Treasury's Secretary William Richard blundered in with his own particular theory: the drunken crew, who had gone out of their minds after drinking from one of the barrels of industrial alcohol, murdered Briggs and his family. It was immediately clear to the inquiry team that **they** could not have done so. Industrial alcohol, usually called methanol, is used in solvents and lacquers and will not get you drunk. Instead, it makes you blind, then it kills you.

A far more sensible theory was presented by the leader of the original boarding party himself. Deveau suggested that the crew might have become alarmed by the amount of water the *Mary Celeste* took on during a storm, and decided to abandon ship only to drown in their life boat. Yet Briggs was a highly experienced sailor, who would have known the amount of water they'd taken on wasn't enough to threaten the ship.

After almost four months the investigation was closed, having found nothing suspicious enough to prevent Moorhouse and his crew from being awarded £1700 in salvage money, a small fraction of what they originally hoped they might get when they decided to sail the *Mary Celeste* to Gibraltar.

Since then there has been a flood of books and articles on the subject, all throwing hardly any light on the reasons for the crew's abandonment. One of the more plausible suggestions focuses on the dangerous nature of the ship's cargo. Methanol is poisonous, volatile and potentially explosive. Investigators found that one of the barrels of methanol had broken open, pointing to the possibility that the cargo was damaged during a storm and could have started to release fumes. Fearing an explosion, Briggs may have ordered immediate evacuation into the lifeboat, which then capsized during the storm.

But the puzzle of the *Mary Celeste* remains, as the ship was completely destroyed by fire in an insurance fraud 12 years after its crew disappeared, and not one piece of it was left for forensic analysis.

- 73. Why was Oliver Deveau sent to investigate the Mary Celeste?
 - A. It was sailing in an irregular way.
 - B. The lifeboat was missing.
 - C. There was nobody on the ship.
 - D. It was a long way from its destination.
- 74. Why did Deveau and his team take the Mary Celeste to Gibraltar?
 - A. to prove it could still be sailed
- B. to claim money for its recovery
- C. to find out what had happened
- D. to prevent further storm damage
- 75. Investigator Solly Flood believed that _____
 - A. the Mary Celeste was carrying a valuable cargo.
 - B. Captain Moorhouse was forced to take control of the Mary Celeste.
 - C. the Mary Celeste had set sail from Gibraltar.
 - D. Captain Moorhouse was responsible for the disappearance of the *Mary Celeste*'s occupants.
- 76. What is meant by "this theory did not hold water" in paragraph 5?
 - A. No one believed the theory.
 - B. The evidence had been falsified.
 - C. It was not a valid theory.
 - D. The theory took no account or the flooding.
- 77. What is the writer's opinion of William Richard's theory?
 - A. William Richard was clearly not feeling well.
 - B. It was not very sensible.
 - C. It was clearly expressed.
 - D. It was no worse than other theories.
- 78. Who or what does "they" in paragraph 6 refer to?
 - A. the crew of the Mary Celeste
 - B. Briggs and his family
 - C. the inquiry team
 - D. the barrels of industrial alcohol
- 79. What comment is made on recent theories regarding the Mary Celeste?
 - A. Only one of these theories is possible.
 - B. There is an increasing number of credible suggestions.
 - C. What has been written has done little to explain what happened.
 - D. Some theories suggest that the cargo exploded.
- 80. What is the purpose of this text?
 - A. to reveal what actually happened to the crew of the Mary Celeste.
 - B. to present a new theory as to what happened to the ship.
 - C. to encourage readers to work out for themselves what occurred.
 - D. to show the different theories which have been put forward to explain the mystery.

I.	other three in ea		lined part prono	ounced differently from the
1.	A. br <u>u</u> sh	B. fl <u>u</u> sh	C. p <u>u</u> sh	D. cr <u>u</u> sh
2.	A. <u>th</u> under	B. <u>th</u> reaten	C. <u>th</u> rough	D. <u>th</u> emselves
3.	A. tr <u>ea</u> son	B. pl <u>ea</u> sure	C. end <u>ea</u> vour	D. tr <u>ea</u> sure
4.	A. surface	B. pref <u>ace</u>	C. pal <u>ace</u>	D. repl <u>ace</u>
II.	Find the word w words in each q		ttern different f	rom that of the other three
5.	A. tropical	B. octopus	C. miraculous	D. badminton
6.	A. colonel	B. conference	C. document	D. Canadian
7.	A. advisable	B. reliable	C. admirable	D. desirable
8.	A. penalty	B. pendulum	C. petrol	D. pedestrian
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	: must be changed in order
9.	A number of peo (A)	ple <u>who</u> attended (B)	I the fair <u>exceede</u> (C)	d our <u>expectations</u> . (D)
10.	<u>If environmental</u>	groups have not	exerted pressure	e, <u>it is</u> almost
	(A)	(E	3)	(C)
	certain that pan	das <u>would now b</u> (D)	<u>e</u> extinct.	
11.	Getting to work	on time mean I h	ave to get up at (5.00.
	(A)	(B)	(C) (D)	
12.	No sooner <u>I had</u> (A)	reached the door	than I realised i (B) (C)	t was <u>locked</u> . (D)
13.	Peter couldn't u	nderstand what <u>l</u>	nad decided beca (A)	use <u>too many</u> (B)
	people were talk (C)	ing <u>at once</u> . (D)	,	
14.	Whatever <u>will ha</u>		ou here <u>in</u> a <u>week</u> (C) (D	
15.	By the time you (A)	will finish getting (B)	ready, we'll have (C)	e missed the train! (D)
16.	. A lot of homes <u>ir</u> (A		en <u>broken into</u> <u>b</u> (C) (I	

IV. From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17. "Ted is so inconsid A. is making	erate." – "What B. was making		, George?" D. makes
A. On the other had C. Whereas		won't go near the B. Nevertheless D. Even so	water.
19. It is often said that A. regret B.	t having rich pare handicap	nts is a ratho C. failure	er than a help. D. penalty
20. Your career A. perspectives			
21. "Tina is still lookin A. was she lookin C. had she looked	g	" – "How long B. is she looking D. has she been	<u> </u>
22. There were some v my expectations. A. met	ery strong candid B. made	ates for the job b C. gave	ut none of them
23. I really that A. hope	I didn't try to find B. wish		I wasted a lot of time. D. prefer
24. "I don't think he w the truth." A. to reveal	rill admit to his fa B. reveal	ult." — "I agree. It C. revealing	
25. You should make A. owed	sure that you get B. due	· ·	_
26. Please indicate ho	w useful you foun B. rank	d the course on a C. grade	D. scale
27. Many married won A. pursue	nen in the survey s B. conduct	aid they lacked tir C. proceed	ne to an interest. D. chase
28. I was scared A. tight	_ when I looked d B. stiff	own from the top C. hard	of the cliff. D solid
29. Drug-taking is a c	rime which societ B. acknowledge		D. condone
30. It should be safe t A. make	o climb as long as B. do	s you sensit C. take	ole precautions. D. put
31. The picture didn't A. flash	come out becaus B. light		y camera didn't work. D. illumination
32. It took him a long A. acceptance	time to come to _ B. terms	with the fac	et that he was homeless. D. agreement

33.	"Has Paul come to "Yes. He the A. had accepted C. accepted			
	I don't know why yesterday. A. should be C. should have be		hat now. You k B. must have be D. ought to be	now it finished
35.	No matter what Jo A. to see	said she couldn't B. see	make him C. to be seen	
36.	Sam took a longer A. avoid	route to pa		D. deny
37.	"Did you have a go "Not really. I A. won't be thinki C. don't think	_ I'll ever visit the		ng
38.	When writing, you A. mind		ear your prospecti C. brain	ve readers in D. head
39.	People who are no microphone. A. mutter	ot familiar with p	oublic speaking to C. murmur	end to into their D. mumble
40.				oublic quite like Pavarotti. D. obtained
	ready.			use the papers were not
	A. stopped	B. broken	C. turned	D. called
42.	Gerald just can't _ A. used to	working shi B. get used to		D. used to be
43.	I had to cut down. A. leisure			school exams. D. pleasure
44.	"So, whose fault w " fair, they w A. Being	were both partly t		D. To be
45.	openly offensive.			they something
	A. had said	B. will say	C. have said	D. would say
46.	Samuel his A. may have to see C. could have sold	11	imagine his wife's B. may have sold D. must have so	d

47.	The sales assistant other than serving		they spend more t	ime chatting to each	
	A. helpless	B. unhelpful	C. helping	D. helped	
48.	The Roman people the last millennium A. to have migrate D. migrating	n.	to Europe ar C. having migrat D. to be migratin		
49.		that, even the B. contrary	-	o, I ended up crying. D. sensible	
50.			t, but his h C. shaken	ands gave him away. D. trembling	
51.	Today, universitie animals, ba A. are accused - u C. have been accu	nned drugs such using	as amphetamines B. have accused	– to use	
52.	being given a large	parking fine.		it, and so I ended up D. realize	
53.	kilos in just 10 mc		n started a(n) C. mere	diet, he lost over 30 D. considerate	
54.	Did you read abou A. big	t the diet that's _ B. rich		D. full	
55.	score even one goa	ıl .		f, but they still couldn't	
	A. tremendous	B. rebellious	C. prosperous	D. previous	
V.	Read the text belo space.	ow and decide wh	nich answer (A, B,	C, or D) best fits each	
		LIGHT P	OLLUTION		
Some years ago, when I was working as an astronomer at the Greenwich Observatory in London I received a letter from an elderly lady living nearby who said: "When I was a girl we could see so many stars, but they're not there any more. Have they faded?" Walking down the hill on which the observatory stands, I (56) the truth of what she said. (57) me were all the lights of London and above me was the orange glow they (58) up into the night sky. But I could (59) see any stars.					
				tinues to increase at its	
	present (61) $_$, our grandchildren will only (62) $_$ the chance to see the stars if they visit an observatory (63) $_$ the one in Greenwich. Light				

pollution is almost (64) for granted in most cities, and it is fast spreading into rural areas too. (65) recent research, almost half of all Europeans and two-thirds of North Americans can no (66) see the Milky Way. And this type of pollution doesn't only (67) our view of the night sky. It also (68) money and causes environmental pollution. For example, a single light bulb, (69) all year, releases around a quarter of a tonne of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, (70) global warming even worse.				
56. A. regarded	B. reacted	C. remarked	D. realised	
_	B. Beneath	C. Aside	D. Between	
58. A. give	B. keep	C. send	D. fill	
59. A. clearly	B. surely	C. faintly	D. hardly	
60. A. outcome	B. effect	C. aspect	D. item	
61. A. case	B. rank	C. rate	D. grade	
62. A. carry	B. draw	C. catch	D. get	
63. A. like	B. similar	C. same	D. as	
64. A. brought	B. felt	C. taken	D. passed	
65. A. In addition to	B. Apart from	C. Instead of	D. According to	
66. A. better	B. further	C. longer	D. sooner	
67. A. delay	B. deny	C. defeat	D. destroy	
68. A. loses	B. spoils	C. wastes	D. forgets	
69. A. set off	B. left on	C. put in	D. joined up	
70. A. making	B. resulting	C. causing	D. letting	

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer -A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

RETHINK RUBBISH @ HOME

Come on, admit it. We've all got clothes in our wardrobe that we haven't worn for years and we know we'll never wear again. Taking your old clothes to the local charity shop or recycling bin is a great way of getting rid of a load of rubbish and creating extra space at the same time! And it's all for a good cause. Charities such as The Salvation Army, Oxfam, TRAID and Scope are big collectors of old clothes, either through charity shops and recycling banks or for sorting and selling on, often abroad.

Buying second-hand clothes is now definitely in vogue too, with dedicated followers of fashion such as Kylie and Geri Halliwell leading the way. Vintage boutiques offer ranges of designer classics, but can be a bit on the expensive side, so why not raid your local charity shop to pick up a real bargain? You can create your own distinct look and feel good about your recycling effort.

Hate junk mail? Around one million tonnes of junk mail and magazines get binned each year! But it's easy to cut down on the rubbish in your bin by registering with the Mailing Preference Service. Send them your details and they'll make sure that you don't receive piles of unwanted offers and advertisements through your letterbox.

A massive 60% of the contents of your dustbin can be recycled. So why not give your bin a break and drop off your paper, card, glass bottles, jars and cans at the recycling banks located at most supermarkets? By doing this you'll reduce your household waste by nearly one third!

Did you know that if you're really clever, there's £34 million worth of empty aluminium drink cans in the UK just waiting to be collected and recycled? The reason is that aluminium is really valuable and the sort that's made into the billions of drinks cans we see on our supermarket shelves can be recycled and used **time and time again** to make new drinks cans.

We produce over 26 million tonnes of household rubbish in the UK every year so there's plenty of scope for us to Rethink Rubbish in the home! By thinking about the types of goods we buy, how we use them and where we dispose of them, we can dramatically reduce the amount of rubbish our homes produce. Whilst we can't get rid of rubbish altogether, there are hundreds of ways in which we can cut down on what we throw away. So, whether we're recycling, finding new uses for "junk" or simply reducing what we create in the first place, with a little effort, we can all make our homes cleaner and greener!

71.	The write	er suggests	that getting	rid of	old	clothes	can
-----	-----------	-------------	--------------	--------	-----	---------	-----

- A. only be done through recycling bins.
- B. benefit you and other people.
- C. cause a problem with rubbish.
- D. save you time.

72. What does the writer say about buying clothes second-hand?

- A. It is expensive and you can end up being a fashion victim.
- B. All of today's top stars do it.
- C. It is a fashionable thing to do but ordinary people can't afford it.
- D. You save money, look different and it helps with recycling.

73. The Mailing Preference Service _____

- A. keeps you informed about environmental issues.
- B. helps you to reduce the amount or rubbish you throw away.
- C. provides your details to advertisers.
- D. collects paper from your home to be recycled.

74. Many of the things we throw in our dustbins _____

- A. can easily be recycled.
- B, can cause the bin to break.
- C. are made of recycled material.
- D. come from the local supermarket.

- 75. What does the figure of £34 million represent? A. the cost of recycling all the drinks cans in the UK. B. the annual cost of the aluminium used to make drinks cans. C. the amount spent on soft drinks each year in the UK. D. the amount spent by supermarkets on recycling schemes. 76. The phrase "time and time again" (paragraph 5) suggests that _____ A. a huge number of cans are made every year. B. time is running out for the environment. C. aluminium may be recycled more than once. D. the cans we use now will last forever. 77. What point does the writer make in the last paragraph? A. Nobody tries to reduce the amount of rubbish they produce. B. Our homes are too dirty because of all the rubbish. C. If we follow this advice, we will have no rubbish at all. D. There are many ways to reduce the amount of rubbish we produce. America is almost completely dependent on the automobile, and this has been a terrible mistake. Even in the 1950s, a large percentage of Americans used public transport. But the big car manufacturers wanted them to buy cars, and local governments cooperated with the manufacturers, with the result that countless excellent tramway and rail systems were destroyed. Today, the entire American lifestyle is dictated by the motor car. Homes are far from work, and shopping is far from everything. In between there is nothing but ugly stretches of concrete or asphalt roads for the motor car. 78. The author believes that today, A. the motor car is the most significant single factor in the American lifestyle. B. what is good for the big car manufacturers is good for the United States in general. C. almost everyone in the United States owns a car. D. tramway and rail systems are not enough to meet the needs of the increasing population. 79. The passage implies that in the united States, public transport _____ A. destroys the natural environment. B. is no longer very good. C. has never been considered comfortable.

 - D. has been used by more and more people since the 1950s.
 - 80. According to the passage, American landscape _
 - A. has been spoiled by the roads extending through it.
 - B. is made up of spectacular scenery.
 - C. has become more accessible with the widespread use of the car.
 - D. is too far for the people to get there without the automobile.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. m <u>u</u> sic A. <u>ch</u> oir A. plea <u>s</u> ure A. <u>e</u> ra	B. future B. chocolate B. measure B. eminent	C. cubic C. cholere C. ensure C. emblem	D. <u>pu</u> blic D. stoma <u>ch</u> D. lei <u>s</u> ure D. <u>e</u> merald
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	om that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8	A. exciting A. comment A. patent A. surrender	B. excellent B. common B. intent B. surround	C. extensive C. commence C. competent C. surpass	D. existence D. compass D. moment D. surface
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	Hardly had the to	rain left <u>the</u> statio (B)	on, <u>than</u> there wa (C)	as <u>an</u> explosion. (D)
10.	As I drove south (A) (B)	, I could see <u>that</u> (C)	the old road was	rebuilding. (D)
11.	I felt rather worr was <u>already</u> no s (C)	ied. It <u>was growir</u> (A) ign <u>of the</u> rescue (D)		lder, <u>and</u> there (B)
12.	You will <u>hear fro</u> (A) complaint.	m us <u>when</u> we ha (B)	ave finished <u>to de</u> (C)	
13.	In generally, this (A) income.	s year has been <u>ra</u> (B)	ather successful (C)	in <u>terms of</u> our (D)
14.	,	<u>m the</u> red car is _I A) cian in this town	(B)	f our house, is a (C) (D)
	Such devastating (A) Bolivia is a land (A) and so does Swir (D)	(B) locked country <u>w</u> (l	(C)	may never <u>recover</u> . (D) us <u>topography</u> , (C)

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

17.	Alison feels more sy A. had	_	anger than she _ C. was	D. would
	locked the door pro			ary because she hadn't C. blame
				l always carry out his D. thought
20.	The interviewer's w	arm smile soon p		Ü
21.	No how long A. way		ep trying to find a C. matter	an answer. D. mind
22.	"Will you wi "Possibly, but I'll le A. finish B. ha	t you know before		-
23.		w you're going to	J	elf with two babies.
24.	How do they earn 6	enough tof B. maintain		D. survive
25.	I can't believe Peter A. too	r was naive B. so	e as to trust her. C. as	D. enough
26.	Many people think A. work	that ironing is th B. labour		d D effort
27.	After all my compla A. yet	aints, she is B. still		one calls in peak time. D. already
28.	"George is in hospi A. makes		eard he go C. is making	
29.	My wife and I are jo A. outlay	ointly responsible B. onset		
30.	selling them again.			them up and then D. setting
31.	Don't worry about A. stay		on with what you'i C. carry	re doing. D. hurry
32.	After the builders l A. heavy		-	dust. D. thick

33.	I suggest you			D1
	A. draw	B. do	C. put	D. make
34.	The police have st	arted to train me	embers of the cor	nmunity in basic crime
	A. protection	B. prevention	C. participation	D. information
35.	"I'm getting my wo	rk permit next we	ek."	
	"It's about time. Yo	ou here for	two months by th	ien."
	A. are		B. will be	
	C. will have been		D. have been	
36.	To our surprise the	e burglar came ar	nd for what	he had done.
				D. regretted
37.	Sarah is honest an times.	d hard-workin g t	out she tends	a little stubborn at
	A. be	B. to have been	C. being	D. to be
38.	The old lady	on going to cour	t to give evidence.	•
	A. demanded	B. insisted	C. begged	D. urged
39.	If you continue to	lies, people	e will never believe	e anything you say.
	A. tell	B. say	C. make	D. give
40.	Japanese fo	od."		erent. It's the first time I
	A. have been eating C. am eating	ng	B. eat D. have eaten	
41	•	at he had an ann		ach
41.	Kate Tim th			D. recollected
				D. reconceted
42.	Police are trying to			D 4 11-
	A. trace	B. track	C. shadow	D stalk
43.	"She was great, wa her such a			call the last time I heard
	A. has been delive		B. to deliver	
	C. to be delivering		D. deliver	
44.	When you have sn	nall children, it's	much easier if you	a can work hours.
			C. variable	
45.	The atomic bombi	ngs of Hiroshima	and Nagasaki ar	e two of the most
	acts in recent hist	_		
			C. controversial	
46.	Neighbouring cou	ntries have shown	n their by s	ending both material aid
	and rescue teams	to the flood-stricl	ken areas.	
	A. goodwill	B. hospitality	C. content	D. share

				men were envious of her.
		B. arrogant		D. fundamental
	-	and Mexico are _ an emblem in the		ne only difference is that
A. ei	ntirely	B. identically	C. colourfully	D. basically
A. w		rnaments for no le	• •	
the d		onetary terms.	that it will take o	D. eliminate
don't	know if they	ling on the same	train so they	But, of course, we
	ould meet night meet		B. should proba D. may have me	
intere A. w	will see it is ested. hat matters hat really m	really	ult job – all B. that really m D. which will re	
53. With:	in hours folk	owing the crisis the	e price of oil	80 cents a barrel. D. rose
	thing of a su			nost empty hall so it was ents did in fact attend. D. many
V. Read space		ow and decide wi	hich answer (A, E	3, C, or D) best fits each
		NATURAL D	ESTRUCTION	
planet, ventor doing dathe ozon However animal ventor atmosphesis that, yes	we should not mage on a had be layer are, we must rather, quite ere. And onlarm which, smoke and some series and series are series and series are series and series and series and series and series and series and series are series and series and series and series a	ot forget that naturage scale. The greindeed made workermember that the naturally, (61)ly fifty years ago in hung over the Fold gases from industrials.	tre itself is a (56 enhouse (57) reby the (59) _ ere are certain off gases that in London, hund River Thames. With the stry, vehicles as	cause (55) to the) force, capable of and the (58) in society we live in. (60) of plant and t are very harmful to the reds of people died from hat is interesting here is nd fossil (63) were redient, though, was the
complete	ly natural fo	g, and who would	have thought the	at could be (64)

In the early days of the industrial revolution, poets, painters and philosophers described how the polluted (65) ______ skies made them think of the end of the world. Well, towards the end of the nineteenth century the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa nearly made it happen. Thousands of (66) _____ of dust and ash were thrown into the air and, for years afterwards, there were red sunsets caused by the light filtering through this natural pollution. Remembering scientists' pet theory about the dinosaurs (67) _____ out because of a huge volcanic eruption, we were lucky that humankind (68) _____ this time.

So next time you look out from your garden or balcony and see a beautiful red sunset, think of the possibilities. It could be the result of our activities poisoning the air we breathe, or it might just be (69) _____ turning on the radio to check there haven't been any major eruptions lately!

55. A. demolition	B. badness	C. negativity	D. destruction
56. A. heavy	B. muscular	C. powerful	D. natural
57. A. situation	B. effect	C. syndrome	D. phenomenon
58. A. hole	B. division	C. blank	D. weakness
59. A. natural	B. atmospheric	C. industrialised	D. commercialised
60. A. races	B. species	C. wildlife	D. brands
61. A. take	B. throw	C. give	D. run
62. A. smog	B. pollutant	C. sewerage	D. oxygen
63. A. flames	B. fuels	C. fires	D. fumes
64. A. poisoned	B. chemical	C. harmful	D. environmental
65. A. urban	B. rural	C. busy	D. global
66. A. inches	B. tons	C. miles	D. metres
67. A. killing	B. going	C. fading	D. dying
68. A. managed	B. protected	C. survived	D. saved
69. A. while	B. valuable	C. good	D. worth

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

MY HOLIDAYS

On New Year's Eve a few years ago, I decided to go skiing for the first time, with two friends. They are the complete opposite of me in that they're really brave and fearless – they've been skiing and diving all their lives, whereas I'm a bit of a coward. Surprisingly, however, I enjoyed it very much and the second time we went I felt much more confident and decided to move away from skiing on the nursery slopes. I was doing really well and skiing down quite a steep slope when I heard one of my friends say, "Wow, Josie, you're moving fast!" I thought "Yes, I am, aren't I – but how do I stop?" Suddenly all my confidence left me and I fell very badly. I didn't break anything but I twisted my knee. The rest of the holiday was spent sitting on top of the mountain, looking after everybody's bags and coats.

If I'm honest, I prefer going somewhere hot and sunny for a holiday. I love going to Thailand, for example, and staying in one of the beautiful resorts on the coast. The people are extremely friendly and in one hotel we stayed at we got to know the chef quite well and he would take us round the market with him. And one of the waiters took us to visit his uncle who owns a coconut farm. It's only in ways like this that you begin to get a feel for the country and its people, as these kinds of opportunities are not available for the average tourist.

I'm not a rough-it kind of person: I did enough of that when I was younger. The trouble with me is that I have a genuine problem with mosquitoes – they absolutely adore me! If I get bitten, the bites turn into mini-balloons all over my body. Once when we were travelling by jeep during the monsoon season, the rain was so heavy that we stopped in a village. A young Thai boy noticed this huge bite on my arm, which was going a funny colour, and looked as if it might be infected. He picked some leaves off a tree and made a mixture of them using some salt and a little alcohol and then rubbed the mixture into my arm. You could see the infection disappear: it was amazing, it was like letting the air out of a balloon.

Generally, after I've finished a run of performances in a play, I feel exhausted. Pleasantly exhausted, but not too weary to escape! All I want to do is find a hotel with a fantastic view, a beach, a good book and a mosquito net. My needs are very simple, really, and I just want the opportunity to refresh myself. Sometimes I might consider a holiday in a completely different environment, like visiting a friend in a country cottage or staying in a small bed and breakfast place and walking in the surrounding hills. It's good for my soul.

70. How did Josie feel about going away with her friends for the first time?

A. very surprised

B. rather afraid

C. not bothered

D. really terrified

71. What does "it" in line 5 refer to?

A. skiing

B. diving

C. New Year's Eve

D. being a coward

72. How was Josie's confidence destroyed?

A. She broke her leg.

B. Her friend embarrassed her.

C. She started to think.

D. Her friend criticised her.

73. What does "to get a feel for" in lines 32/33 mean?

A. to experience

B. to develop

C. to visit

D. to understand

74. What personal problem does Josie mention?

- A. She enjoys travelling by jeep.
- B. She hates mosquitoes.
- C. She prefers living rough.
- D. She dislikes very bad weather.

- 75. What effect did the mixture have on Josie's arm? A. It changed colour. B. It turned into a balloon. C. It became infectious. D. It became better. 76. How does Josie feel when a play finishes? A. completely worn out B. desperate to get away C. very tired but satisfied D. pleased that she's free 77. What does Josie mainly want from a holiday? A. the chance to her build up her energy B. the chance to visit somewhere fresh C. the possibility of relaxing on a beach D. the opportunity to stay with friends The official language of the Czech Republic is Czech, a highly complex western Slavic tongue. Any attempt from foreigners to speak Czech will be heartily appreciated, so do not be discouraged if people fail to understand you, as most will be accustomed to hearing foreigners stumble through their language. If you don't know any Czech, brush up on your German, since, among the older generation at least, it is still the most widely spoken second language. Russian, once the compulsory second language, has been practically wiped off the school curriculum, and the number of English speakers has been steadily increasing, especially among the younger generation. 78. It is clear from the passage that _____. A. as their own language is so difficult, Czechs prefer German B. more Czechs speak German than any other foreign language C. everyone in the Czech Republic speaks several languages D. Czechs learn English during childhood and German later 79. The author informs us that ... A. Czechs were once required to study Russian at school B. Czechs do not want to speak German as it reminds them of the German occupation
 - 80. This passage would most likely appear in _____.A. a grammar book of the Czech language

D. it is now illegal for Czechs to speak Russian

- A. a grammar book of the Czech languag
- B. a history book of the Czech Republic
- C. a book about English language teaching
- D. a travel guide for the Czech Republic

- THE END -

C. most Czech schools offer courses in the Russian language

1.	other three in		anneu part prom	bancea differentiy from	· LITE
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>ch</u> ronic A. sh <u>one</u> A. obse <u>ssion</u> A. divi <u>s</u> ible	B. <u>ch</u> emistry B. al <u>one</u> B. depre <u>ss</u> ion B. deci <u>s</u> ion	C. scheme C. flown C. procession C. disease	D. <u>ch</u> imney D. gr <u>oan</u> D. po <u>ss</u> ession D. de <u>s</u> ign	
II.	Find the word words in each of		attern different f	from that of the other t	hree
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. beneficial A. apparent A. document A. irrational	B. uranium B. machinery B. fountain B. irritable	C. discovery C. disappear C. resident C. irrelevant	D. emergency D. achievement D. maintain D. irreparable	
111	-	e to be correct.	ra or pnrase tna	t must be changed in o	rae
9.	Tina <u>paid</u> every (A) money <u>on the</u> lo (D)	one's lunch yeste		<u>st won</u> some C)	
10.	Were the police	having found ou (A) (B		een <u>in</u> trouble. (D)	
11.	My mother mad (A)	<u>le some</u> soup yes (B)		<u>uldn't</u> eat. (D)	
12.	At no time I wa (A) (B)	<u>s</u> aware <u>of</u> anythi (C)	ng <u>out of the</u> ord (D)	inary.	
13.		new parents <u>face</u> (A) (E) their own parents	3)	hildren <u>is</u> often (C)	
14.	Dad <u>discovered</u> (A) supposed <u>to do</u> (D)	I <u>went out</u> with I (B)	Nick last night, <u>í</u> c	o <u>r which</u> I wasn't (C)	
15.	. Some pop stars	s have <u>not</u> privacy (A)	(B) (C)	the price of fame. (D)	
16	. Karen <u>admitted</u> (A)	<u>l it</u> was strange s (B)	he <u>hasn't met</u> hir (C)	m <u>before</u> . (D)	

IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	"Wasn't sacking M "Not really; he A. will warn	•	nes in the past."	D. had warned
18.	After five years in A. disengaged		was finally C. withdrawn	 D. loosened
19.	than from t	iren are more like heir families. B. counterparts		d by pressure from their D. peers
20.	_	as been taken is	to encourage you	ung people to work with D. experiment
21.	He a sent innocent. A. served	-	s before it was o	discovered that he was D. had
22.	The thief's girlfrien	nd was with B. blamed	n helping him. C. threatened	D. charged
23.	"Where's Jonathan	n?" – "He to	the travel agent'	s."
	A. has been C. has gone		B. has been goir D. had gone	ng
24.	watch TV.			ad left before they could
	A. allowed	B. made		D. seen
25.	We are doing so w A. take		have to or C. pay	n new staff to help us. D. hire
26	Many women pref A. girl	er to keep their _ B. single		they get married. D. maiden
27	The storm was ter A. rain	rifying, with the _ B. snow	howling arou	and the house. D. thunder
28	I love living in the down, I think I'll r			ut when I finally
29	. He leaves work ea			
	A. put	B. pick	C. take	D. collect
30	. "John really oug heavily during the		weight." - "You'	re right; he very

B. had breathing D. was breathing

A. had been breathing
C. has been breathing

	My plans to travel save enough mone A. fallen			ough because I couldn't
			•	D. put
	While you're plann expecting. A. thought	ning, you must ta B. mind	ke into ho C. consideration	ow many people you are D. memory
33.		the passengers sa B. deck		njoying the sunshine. D. terrace
	"I heard Roy and A "Do you know wha A. started	t it this tim	ne?" B. has started	
	C. had been starti	ing	D. had started	
35.	He didn't want to _ A. show	any informa B. tell	ation about his pa C. reveal	ast. D. say
36.		after lunch, you'll b B. catch	oe able to work unt C. find	til much later in the day. D. sleep
37.	Noise doesn't really A. mind	y me becau B. bother	se I can just igno C. care	ore it. D. get
38.	That jumper looks A. away	so old and dirty. B. throw	When are you goi C. rid	ng to get of it? D. waste
39.	Here's my telepho	ne number. If yo	u have any prob	lems, just get in
	A. talk	B. touch	C. speak	D. tact
40.	"I wonder how Jeff "I haven't got a clu A. have spoken	e. It's been a long		
41.	I heard she was a lo A. occasion	wely woman. Unfor B. opportunities		ot the to meet her. D. possibilities
42.	She us how A. told		ry where the exh C. said	
43.	We certainly didn't o	_		rn to see the match D. over
44.	alone through the		_	n? I'd rather you D. don't walk
45	Do you really expe			
10.	A. to not object to		B. not to object	to be
	C. not to object to		D. not object to	

46.	From my children's better.	s point of view, or	ar new home was	clearly a change		
	A. to the	B. for the	C. on	D. on the		
47.	The way he behave A. forgiving	ed at the party is . B. unforgiving		n concerned D. unforgivable		
48.	If you had told me the opening of his	you liked modern	_	en you our invitations to		
	A. would have	B. would	C. had	D. have		
49.	She's got lov	vely thick shiny b	lack hair. C. same	D. Ø		
50.	to find a trainer.			gymnastics, you'll need		
	A. Providing	B. Unless	C. If	D. Supposing		
51.	and snuffling thro	ughout the second	d act.	erformance by coughing		
	A. enjoying	B. enjoyed	C. enjoyment			
52.	The waiter hovered A. intimately	l all the tin B. attentively				
53.	They're erecting a done by volunteers A. celebrate C. recall			the wonderful work		
54	The five Olympic r	ings are a	of the five contine	nts		
O 1.	A. symbol	B. sign	C. logo	D. emblem		
55.	I wouldn't say I kn A. intuitively			ner from time to time. D. imperceptibly		
V.	Read the text being space.	ow and decide wi	hich answer (A, E	B, C, or D) best fits each		
		UNIVERSAL V	WET WEEKEND			
The weather across much of the British Isles remained settled last week, with a good (56) of sunshine. On Saturday, the lunchtime temperature at Bridlington on the north-east (57) of England was 28.2°C, which compared favourably with Alicante in southern Spain at 29°C. The (58) of the world, however, was coping with some (59) conditions. A tropical storm, given the name Helen, hit Hong Kong on Saturday morning, though her presence had						
	been (60) in advance. From noon on Friday, the showers and (61) of rain became more and more frequent so that by midnight on Sunday, thirty-					

six ho	ours (62)	, there had bee	en 333 mm of ra	ainfall, not far off the (63)			
for the month of August, at 367 mm. Even on Sunday there was a (64)							
in Helen's tail. The town centre of Shanwei, near Hong Kong, was (65)							
	when 468 mr	n of rain fell in	the sixty hours	leading up to midday on			
Sunday, (66) twice the normal August rainfall. On the other (67) of							
the globe, tropical storm Gabrielle moved across the Gulf of Mexico and							
overnight rain (68) the usual rainfall for the (69) month. Although							
most of Europe enjoyed sun, the high temperatures were sufficient to set off							
some (70) showers. On Tuesday morning, a thunderstorm at Lyons in							
eastern France deposited 99 mm of rain in just six hours.							
56. A	. extent	B. quantity	C. proportion	D. deal			
		B. sands					
58. A	l. rest	B. remnant	C. residue	D. remains			
59. A	A. exaggerated	B. extravagant	C. excessive	D. extreme			
		B. found					
61. A	l. outbreaks	B. outbursts	C. outputs	D. outlets			
62. A	l. after	B. plus	C. later	D. more			
63. A	l. average	B. standard	C. medium	D. general			
64. A	A. prick	B. sting	C. stab	D. poke			
65. A	A. drowned	B. immersed	C. flooded	D. overflowed			
66. A	A. only	B. nearly	C. hardly	D. fairly			
67. A	A. section	B. part	C. face	D. side			
68. A	A. exceeded	B. overtook	C. passed	D. beat			
69. A	A. total	B. sole	C. whole	D. single			
70. A	A. huge	B. heavy	C. weighty	D. strong			

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

The weather forecast for the next century in England is not very good. Winters will have heavy rain leading to frequent flooding, gales will cause damage to trees and buildings and storms and high tides will threaten the coast. Summers will be drier with frequent droughts, particularly in the south and east of England, with many more days over 25°C, when cities become uncomfortably hot, having negative effects upon people's work performance. Events like Easter's floods in the Midlands, described in the official report as happening once in 100 years, will occur at least every 10 years, as will other extreme weather events.

71.	The	best	way	to	summarise	England's	weather	forecast	for	the	next	century
	wou	ld be	that									

- A. it may not be safe to live in a coastal town in England
- B. buildings and trees will be damaged by the weather
- C. there will be lots of floods, causing great damage to coastal regions
- D. both winters and summers will be more extreme

- 72. According to the forecast of England's weather, in winter _____.
 - A. trees are going to fall down and damage buildings
 - B. floods will be common, caused by heavy downpours
 - C. storms will only affect the regions on the coast
 - D. there are going to be water shortages in some places
- 73. It's mentioned in the passage that temperatures over 25°C _____.
 - A. create discomfort in England's cities and, thus, poor working conditions
 - B. are not actually a problem for countries in the southern hemisphere
 - C. are only bearable in England's' coastal towns
 - D. have never so far been recorded in England

WEATHER FORECASTING

Cyclones in India, hurricanes in the Caribbean - severe weather events make news headlines almost weekly. Yet even in Britain, which has comparatively few climate extremes, the country is still governed by the weather. If it's pouring with rain the British might stay indoors or go to the cinema; if it's fine they'll have a picnic.

Most people nervously study the weather forecast the evening before if they've got an important appointment the following day. Even if they have nothing planned, the weather often affects their mood. For individuals, the worst that can usually happen if the weather catches them on the hop is that they get wet. For business, the effects are far more serious. Airlines and shipping companies need to avoid severe weather and storm-force conditions. Power companies need to make sure they can supply the demand for electricity in cold weather; farmers plan their harvests around the forecast and food manufacturers increase their production of salads and other summer foods when fine weather is promised. So who or what do meteorologists - weather forecasters as they are more commonly known - rely on when it comes to producing a forecast? Ninety percent of the information comes from weather satellites, the first of which was launched into space nearly forty years ago and was a minor revolution in the science of forecasting. Up until then, forecasters had relied on human observers to provide details of developing weather systems. As a result, many parts of the world where there were few humans around, especially the oceans, were information free weather areas. Today, however, satellites can watch weather patterns developing everywhere. In the UK meteorologists have also relied on releasing four weather balloons a day tram eight fixed sites. These balloons measure wind, temperature and humidity as they rise upwards to a height of about 26,000 metres. Some commercial aircraft can also be fitted with a range of forecasting instruments although this system has certain disadvantages. For example, it can provide a great deal of information about the weather on popular routes, such as London to New York, but little about the weather on more out-of-the way routes. Instruments aboard ships can also supply basic weather information as well as important data on wave height. Generally, the range of these instruments is fairly limited but they can indicate which direction rain is coming from, how low the cloud is and give an idea of when the weather system will reach land. One forecaster who has made a name for himself is a man called Piers Corbyn, who bases his forecasts on watching the Sun. Most forecasters will offer forecasts for only days ahead, but Corbyn's forecasts are for 11 months. Although most meteorologists believe that there is no scientific basis for his work, Corbyn's forecasts are used by insurance companies who want to plan months in advance.

- 74. The weather system affects people's lives in Britain
 - a. because it is always raining. B. because it is so changeable.
 - C. despite being fairly moderate.
- D. despite being very seasonal.
- 75. What does the writer mean by the phrase "catches them on the hop" in lines 9–10?
 - A. People run for shelter.

- B. People are too busy to notice.
- C. People are far from home.
- D. People are unprepared.
- 76. Why does the writer list so many different businesses in paragraph 3?
 - A. to show the extent of the weather's influence
 - B. to give examples of ordinary people's lives
 - C. to describe the recent effects of the bad weather
 - D. to explain how people manage in bad weather
- 77. Why is the first weather satellite described as a "minor revolution" in line 20?
 - A. It watched the human observers.
- B. It forecast the weather in space.
- C. It provided extra forecasts.
- D. It replaced human observers.
- 78. Using airplanes to help forecast the weather is
 - A. very popular.

B. not ideal.

C. quite new.

D. not expensive.

79. What does "it" in line 54 refer to?

A. using balloons

B. using satellites

C. using ships

D. using aircraft

80. Corbyn's forecasts using the Sun are considered

A. useless and unscientific.

B. helpful but short-term.

C. useful by some people.

D. unhelpful in the long-term.

- THE END -

I.	 Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question. 								
1.	A. chopsticks	B. p <u>o</u> rk	C. moderate	D. possible					
2.	A. surgeon	B. agent	C. engage	D. engine					
3.	A. <u>i</u> diot	B. <u>i</u> deal	C. <u>i</u> dol	D. <u>i</u> dentical					
4.	A. retr <u>ea</u> t	B. pl <u>ea</u> d	C. thr <u>ea</u> d	D. def <u>ea</u> t					
II.	II. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three								
	words in each qu	uestion.							
5.	A. garment	B. cement	C. document	D. comment					
6.	A. discovery	B. intoxicate	C. economic	D. considerate					
7.	A. exile	B. substance	C. occupy	D. assembly					
8.	A. bookstore	B. between	C. theater	D. superman					
III	.Identify the one	underlined w	ord or phrase tha	t must be changed in order					
	for the sentence		-	,					
0	Have you been a	dwigod what to	do about the moo	auitage at the night?					
9.	nave you been a			quitoes at the night?					
		(A) (B)	(C)	(D)					
10	. It <u>is said</u> <u>that</u> Lo: (A) (B)	-	<u>be very dangerous</u> (C) (D)	city.					
11	. Dan <u>insisted</u> that (A)	he'd been wor	king <u>hardly</u> <u>all thro</u> (B) (C	ough the summer holidays. (D)					
12	. I tried <u>taking</u> tha (A)	ıt medicine yoı	u <u>gave</u> me <u>but</u> I co (B) (C)	uldn't swallow <u>it</u> . (D)					
13	. Because the stri (A) continue well int (D)	(B)	c controllers, delay	vs are <u>set to</u> (C)					
14. The guests could have had their lunch outside if it weren't so cold. (A) (B) (C) (D)									
 15. In recent decades, educated women have been marrying later, that means that they have fewer years in which to produce offspring. (A) (B) (C) (D) 16. The whole team was in high spirit because of their victory. 									
	(A)		(C) (I						

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

	"It's a pity she had she such exc		competition." - "	Yes, especially since	
	A. is making C. has been making	ng	B. made D. had been making		
18.	I asked him how m A. paid	uch he got B. earned	but he refused to C. money	o tell me. D. salary	
19.	Come on, hurry up A. ordered	and get `B. ready	Your bus leaves in C. fit	n five minutes. U prepare	
	His parents are wor at school.				
	A. problems	B. punishment	C. difficulty	D. trouble	
21.	His girlfriend left h A. over	im in March and B. by	he still hasn't got C. off	it. D. past	
22.	The ordered A. mugger		lane to fly to Vene C. blackmailer		
23.	"Who's going to col "I have aske	d my cousin."	-	•	
	A. ever	B. already	C. yet	D. still	
	Jewellery worth ovenight.	er £1 million was	from a hou	use in Wimbledon last	
	A. stolen	B. burgled	C. robbed	D. mugged	
25.	Because it was the with a warn		en in trouble with	n the police, he was let	
	A. down	B. out	C. off	D. away	
26.	Tomorrow we can e		nd to the r	ain in the region, but it	
	A. hard	B. heavy	C. strong	D. rough	
27.	Sea levels are expe	cted to consider. B. raise	lerably in the nex C. arise	t few decades. D. rise	
00					
28.	He put his own life A. risk	B. threat	C. hazard	D. danger	
29.	Heavier fines shou A. dump	ld be imposed on B. drop	those people who	D. waste	
30.	"Did you get to see "No. She for			nome."	
	A. would leave			D. left	

31.	A. give	you could m B. put	e up at your place C. live	e for the night. D. take
32	He was an i			
02.	A. put	B. treated	C. had	D. given
33.	You have very high A. pressure	blood, M B. infection		D. level
34.	"Helen moved to La to on the lef A. be used to driv C. get used to driv	ft." ing	- "Well, I suppos B. use to drive D. be used to dri	e she'll find it difficult
35.	He me to do	_		ecommended
36.	I wish you'd get A. away	of these old b	oooks – you never C. rid	read them any more. D. lost
37.	should not o			do so by the invigilator. D. Takers
38.	My mum's just kni A. high-heeled			D. ankle-length
39.	"How long have yo "By next month I _ A. will be working C. am going to wo	there for a g	year."	
40.	Most of the people actresses. A. public	in the wer	re friends or family C. viewers	y of the actors and D. audience
41.	By the time we	to the station	the train had alre	eady left.
	A. arrived	B. reached	C. got	D. found
42.	You have so A. mightn't		reet because he's C. shouldn't	in Formentera. D. mustn't
43.	until they reach th	ne terminal buildi	ng.	o refrain from smoking D. douse
	9	B. smother	C. put	
44.	I've lost my A. sign	B. symbol		D. logo
45.	. When I was at sch A. outlawed		tly to eat in C. sanctioned	
46	. I had a son			

47. There was a on board the Boulifeboat and set it adrift.	anty and the crew	put the captain in a
A. mutiny B. insurrection	C. rebellion	D. revolution
48. You look very red in the face A. Were you running C. Have you been running	B. Have you run	running
49. I don't regret to live in France A. have come C. had come	e, but I do miss Ne B. to have come D. having come	ew Zealand sometimes.
50. If we had a we could play a ga A. pack cards C. cards' pack	ame to pass the ti B. pack of cards D. card pack	me.
51. My neighbour really gets on machine on late at night.A. has always putC. has always been putting	ny nerves. She B. had always pu D. is always putt	ıt
52. You come out to the airport to A. needn't have B. needn't	o meet me, I could C. don't need	
53. I'm not sure I'd along wit education spending. A. get B. be	h what the Prim	ne Minister said about D. carry
54. I suppose she is a little absentbrilliant.A. brainedC. consciousness	from time to tir B. minded D. spirited	ne, but she's absolutely
55. I would be most if you word enclosed stamped addressed enveloped.	-	anuscript to me in the
A. gracious C. grateful	B. indebtedD. ingratiated	
V. Read the text below and decide wh space.	ich answer (A, B,	C, or D) best fits each
CRIME - REVER	SING THE TREN	D
Crime, as we are all aware, has been the last thirty years. But we are not done – and more can be done – to reversor The first step towards preventing crime is against property, not (58) professionals; nor is it carefully planned opportunity. They are often (60)	(56) agains se the trend. You one is understanding , and most crird. Property crimes	st crime Much is being can play a part in it. ing its (57) Most me is not carried out by s (59) on the easy

				- the (61) age for
	_			of being a victim of
		atly depending on [,]		
				nity is the (65) to
				e a sitting target for the
				ne in five drivers do not
			-	he doors and shutting all
		_	_	the burglar simply walks
	_			like these did not exist,
				ces are that many crimes
	ous crime.	itted, which would	i reiease more p	oolice time for (68)
		imany recnoncibility	, for (60)	with crime rests with the
	_	-		the (70) of life for
-				an help reverse the trend.
<i>J</i>				
56.	A. unprepared	B. hopeless	C. weak	D. powerless
57.	A. type	B. nature	C. reason	D. method
58.	A. the public	B. the victim	C. residents	D. citizens
59.	A. increase	B. happen	C. develop	D. thrive
60.	A. committed	B. started	C. performed	D. done
61.	A. top	B. major	C. maximum	D. peak
62.	A. percentage	B. risk	C. rate	D. seriousness
63.	A. adjusts	B. adapts	C. transforms	D. varies
64.	A. reliance	B. seizing	C. awareness	D. taking
65.	A. answer	B. key	C. way	D. method
66.	A. trouble	B. care	C. bother	D. ensure
67.	A. force	B. threat	C. tools	D. tricks
68.	A. removing	B. facing	C. dealing	D. tackling
69.	A. containing	B. destroying	C. coping	D. lighting
70.	A. quality	B. peacefulness	C. enjoyment	D. way

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Lisa Tyler was weary after a long, hard day at the pottery factory where she works. But as she approached her home in the English city of Stoke-on-Trent, her heart lightened: soon she would be having a nice cup of tea, putting her feet up and watching *Friends*, her favourite TV series. But first, she needed to change out of her work clothes and pick up her three-year-old son from his grandmother's house nearby.

As Lisa walked up her garden path, she noticed a light flashing on and off in an upstairs bedroom. A. shiver went down her back. What if it was a burglar?

Quietly, she crept round to the back of the house to see if there was any sign of a break-in. Sure enough, a window was open and someone's coat was hanging on the gatepost!

Well, 26-year-old Lisa didn't fancy coming face to face with a burglar, so she ran to a neighbour's house and rang the police. But as she sat waiting for the police to arrive, Lisa's curiosity got the better of her and she decided to go back and see what was going on. That's when she saw a leg coming out of the downstairs front window. It was a man climbing out. Lisa gasped in shock. The burglar was carrying her portable television!

At this point, Lisa saw red. She didn't have many possessions and she'd saved long and hard to buy that set. Besides, nobody was going to stop her watching Friends.

"Oh no you don't," she muttered under her breath, as the fury swelled inside her. Without even stopping to think, she tore across the garden and started shouting at the burglar. "Give me my TV - drop it now!" she screamed.

Ignoring her, the man fled across the garden. So Lisa threw herself at him and successfully rugby-tackled him to the ground. The burglar struggled to escape, but Lisa hung on like the best kind of guard dog despite being punched and kicked. As she looked up, she realised that she recognised the burglar's face. She was so surprised that she lost her grip and the burglar got away, leaving the TV behind in the garden.

By the time the police and her father arrived, Lisa was in tears. "I can't believe you were so foolish, Lisa," scolded her father. "You could have been killed."

"I know, but at least he didn't get my TV," she replied.

Lisa later remembered the name of the burglar, who had been in the same year as her at school. He was later caught and jailed for 15 months after admitting burglary and assault. In May last year, Lisa was given a Certificate of Appreciation by Staffordshire Police, for her "outstanding courage and public action". But in the future she intends to leave household security to a new member of her family, Chan, who is a real guard dog.

- 71. How was Lisa feeling as she walked home from work?
 - A. anxious

B. tired

C. depressed

- D. relieved
- 72. What first led Lisa to think there was a burglar in her house?
 - A. Something had been broken.
- B. Something had been left outside.
- C. Something was in the wrong place. D. Something was moving inside.
- 73. Why didn't Lisa wait in her neighbour's house until the police arrived?
 - A. She was worried about losing her television.
 - B. She noticed something from her neighbour's window.
 - C. She wanted to know what was happening.
 - D. She realised that the burglar was leaving.

74. What does "Lisa saw red" (line 18) meanA. She got impatient.C. She felt frightened.	n? B. She got angry. D. She felt brave.
75. What happened when Lisa shouted at the A. He tried to explain why he was ther B. He fell over as he ran towards her.C. He dropped the TV and attacked her D. He pretended not to have heard her	e. er.
76. What did Lisa's father do when he arrivA. He told her off.C. He praised her.	ved? B. Her comforted her. D. He argued with her.
77. How was the burglar caught?A. Lisa was able to describe him.C. Lisa realised she could identify him.	B. He was found at another burglary. D. He was already known to the police.
Around a quarter of all prescription dru to be based on chemicals obtained from only 1% of the world's 265,000 flowering plant cure. In the past few years, however, by genetic engineering and other realms of by rain forests and mountain ranges of the troughter, scientists hope to profit from the trace previously been looked down on as "primitive to be a second of the control of	by forty plant species. So far, fewer than s have been tested for their powers to reakthroughs in computer technology, iology have led to a "gold rush" to the spics, home to uncounted plant species. ditional knowledge of tribes, which had we" and "backward".
 78. From the figures in the passage, we lead A. there are only about 2,650 known so B. around 25 per cent of the world's poor C. plants that can be used as medicing D. about 265,000 of the world's flower 	species of plant in the world prescription drugs are plant-based les are worth more than gold
79. The passage tells us that tropical rain tropics A. are a rich source of plants B. own extremely rich gold mines C. need to be protected from those rue D. are home to 265,000 plant species	
 80. The aim of the scientists going to the rethe tropics is A. to extract huge amounts of gold with B. to find out about the traditional was C. to get information from the natives D. to become rich through the exploitate 	th the help of the natives ays of life of the tribes people about plants with medicinal value
— THE E	CND —

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prono	unced different	ly from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. sl <u>eigh</u> A. enough A. grow A. preface	B. h <u>eig</u> ht B. tough B. br <u>ow</u> B. replace	C. fr <u>eig</u> ht C. plough C. p <u>ow</u> er C. surf <u>a</u> ce	D. v <u>ei</u> n D. rou <u>gh</u> D. pr <u>ow</u> D. pal <u>a</u> ce	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different fr	om that of the	other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. equator A. accidental A. marine A. coherent	B. transistor B. particular B. machine B. permanent	C. ancestor C. outnumber C. saline C. vehement rd or phrase that	D. compressor D. analysis D. combine D. sentiment	
111.	for the sentence		ru or piliase ulat	mast be chang	jeu ili oruer
9.		_	ve <u>set a</u> deadline (A) (B)	of 1 June for cor (C)	mpleting (D)
10.	of the new moto Items of luggage (A) on the ferry.	· ·	<u>kceed</u> 50 kilogram (C)	s will not be <u>all</u> e	owed (D)
11.	The trains <u>in</u> Sw (A)	itzerland are <u>so</u> (B)	punctual you can	set your watch (C)	<u>by it</u> . (D)
12.	Mr Johnson was	pleased to find	out that his son v (A)	vas making	
	progresses in his (B)	s <u>studies</u> . Yes, h (C)	e was really glad t	o <u>hear that</u> . (D)	
13.		aken in the <u>stor</u> (A) (B	my waves <u>and</u> ma) (C)	ny people <u>got</u> si (D)	ck.
14.	<u>Another</u> two <u>mill</u>	(A)	reased <u>considerab</u> (B)	ly since last yea	r.
15.	In this hospital to (A) whole province. (C)		,	ments in the B)	

	and <u>take off</u> . (D)	(A) (B)		(C)			
IV.	From the four completes the		phrases (A,	B, C, or D)), choose t	ne one tha	t best
17.	"Did you stay u "Not really. I we A. had left	ent to bed	after Monica	a" C. leaving	D. has	s left	
18.	If you have stor A. wealthy	mach probl B. affl			food. D. lav		
19.	I'm sure that li A. swayed				ne to eat les D. inf		
20.	Before I pay for A. real		g, I need pro hentic C.		(n)Pic D. nat		сору.
21.	Plenty of evinvolvedA. in		ζ.	by by	prove that		been
22.	I must warn yo A. speak C. speak to m		В.	so rudel be spoken t being spoke	io .		
23.	The Prime Mininterviewer. A. shirk	nister man B. eva		any tri	cky questic D. du		by the
24.	The damp has A. swayed	his B. infl	health; he's uenced C.	got rheuma affected	atism. D. im	pressed	
25.	I was rather er A. well-off	nbarrassed B. ricl		n gave me su affluent	• •	gift. travagant	
26.	It was a very c	ontroversia B. ma		ertainly forced	people th D. all		
27	. Family relatior A. took on	nships later B. kep		eater signifi built up			
28	. He was very is A. round	olated and B. over		to turn to	when he D. on		elp.
29	. He chose to A. flunk	family B. fail		sake of his o surrender		crifice	
30	. Not, ch	-					

16. Heathrow is a very busy airport. You always see aeroplanes landing

31.	I am not against A. nevertheless C. in contrast		B. on the other har D. on the contrary	
32.	She's always so h A. accept		fficult not to he C. think	er for granted. D. see
33.	He's a very distin	guished writer in B. place	the of ancie C. field	nt history. D. section
34.	The of the A. plight		cities needs to be ac C. difficulty	
35.	Let's have a brea A. immediate		nough for the time _ C. instant	D. being
36.	The word "friends A. loosely		_ applied to a wide va C. lightly	ariety of relationships. D. sparingly
37.	"Why are the New "Because their he A. damaged C. had damaged	ouse in the	oan repayment mode e flood." B. was damaged D. was being dama	
38.	Some children ar A. tall		their parents to bed C. high	come achievers. D. large
39.	There should be A. gets drunk C. won't get dru		the neighbours as B. will get drunk D. got drunk	long as nobody
40.	It can be difficult A. extend	for parents to B. exert	control over ur C. extract	nruly children. D. extort
41.	I really had to A. rack	my brains to r B. stretch		ers to the quiz questions. D. reach
42.		sted up lir B. making	nks with local compa C. doing	anies. D. setting
43.	The first manned the whole world. A. breakdown C. breakout	l space flight was	a major scientificB. breakthroughD. break-up	and fascinated
44.	Parental influence A. reduce		as children get olde C. decline	er. D. sink
45.		filiated Jacobs S	est of the Personal A sussard Company. B. to have selected D. to be selecting	ssistant to the Director

1 0.	to my cor	-	couple of days, wo	ould you be kind enough
	A. play back	B. bring off	C. take care of	D. return to
47.	I have looked thr A. superficially		but I must admit, o C. carefully	only D. seriously
48.	It never h A. sprung	is mind that he w B. crossed	ould be found out. C. passed	D. reached
49.	The teacher read lesson.		ass to time u	antil the end of the
	A. make	B. mark	C. save	D. kill
50.	Your luggage loo A. bring C. will bring	ks heavy. Wait he	B. am bringing D. am going to	car to drive you home. bring
51.	Human thought A. methods		complex than those C. activities	of animals. D. techniques
52.			s not to be a C. winked	t. D. sneezed
53.	In an effort to interest rates. A. run out of C. watch out	the rate of ir	aflation many bank B. keep up with D. stand by	
54.		to your be	a, but when you me est friend. B. would talk D. talk	eet him you should
55.	working families	s.		in the majority of
	A. through	B. in	C. beyond	D. on
56.		the robbers ng	t month's Bardays' _ given a ten-year s B. were D. were not hav	sentence."
V.	Read the text bel	low and decide wh	ich answer (A, B, C,	or D) best fits each space.
		TI	HE NEWS	
fire bet	in a nearby co ween two armies that this ex	mmunity, a spec ten thousand mi perience has bee	ech by a president les away. It is impo n possible only wi	presents, whether it is a for an actual (57) ortant for students to (58) ithin the (59) fifty days or weeks before

newspapers could (6	(1) on inv	asions or great i	natural disasters. We live,
		_	52) instant news on
	-	* '	hey are (63) place
thousands of miles a		events just us t	ney are (ob) place
		as part of the	entertainment provided by
			readers providing detailed
			ive footage. News items are
		•	and features are included
		(67) they	are unimportant in terms
of world, or national		(50)	
			is done by the television
, ,	•		world leaders and experts.
			service to the public. They
, ,	•	•	portant for the companies,
which compete to sel	ll their commercia	al time slots for h	igher prices.
57. A. battle	B. defeat	C. attack	D. victory
58. A. grant	B. grip	C. grab	D. grasp
59. A. latest	B. recent	C. last	D. current
60. A. took	B. meant	C. passed	D. spent
61. A. describe	B. report	C. discover	D. review
62. A. achieve	B. realize	C. bring	D. obtain
63. A. having	B. holding	C. taking	D. making
64. A. regarded	B. considered	C. believed	D. thought
65. A. some	B. deal	C. load	D. number
66. A. strangely	B. oddly	C. shortly	D. rarely
67. A. even though	B. instead of	C. except for	D. in spite of
68. A. skill	B. effort	C. job	D. work
69. A. put	B. give	C. let	D. keep
70. A. easily	B. simply	C. scarcely	•
71. A. attract	B. appeal	C. attend	D. agree

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

HONEY - FOOD OR MEDICINE?

What do we know about honey? It's sweet and sticky, it tastes great on bread and in hot drinks, and it's a pleasant alternative to sugar. However, there's a lot more to honey than meets the eye and one day it may replace many of the items in our medicine cabinet.

Doctors throughout history have appreciated the medicinal properties of honey. In Ancient Egypt it was used to treat cuts and burns. The Ancient Romans used it to help people with sleeping disorders and the Ancient Greeks used it to cure skin diseases, ulcers and sores. More recently, German doctors mixed it with cod liver oil to treat battle wounds during WWI, and opera singers have been known to use it to boost their energy and soothe their throats.

Today, as homeopathic medicine is becoming more popular, honey has been rediscovered as a natural remedy and is being used successfully to treat many ailments such as anaemia, arthritis, colds and stomach ulcers. It is particularly effective in the treatment of burns and wounds. Honey aerosol sprays have even been used to treat chronic bronchitis.

The beauty industry has also recognised the natural benefits of honey and there are many cosmetic companies which use honey based products. These include creams, lotions, soaps and face masks which claim to help heal blemishes, reduce the appearance of scars, moisturise the skin, soften wrinkles and make skin look younger and healthier. There are also a number of honey based hair care products which claim to strengthen hair and make it softer, shinier and healthier.

Honey and products containing honey, have always been popular items in health food shops. It is sold in various forms as a remedy for sore throats, stomach ulcers and as a gentle, natural laxative.

What is it then that makes honey such an effective natural remedy? Well, after many years of research, biochemists still can't say for certain. They have, however, managed to identify some of the healing properties in honey. Firstly, honey contains low levels of hydrogen peroxide, a chemical which kills bacteria. Secondly, it creates a moist environment when spread onto a wound which speeds up the natural healing process. Scientists have also found that certain types of honey act as antibiotics. In fact, honey is actually more effective than some of our current antibiotics because it works on certain microbes and bacteria that have developed a resistance to current antibiotic treatment. However, researchers have also found some types of honey are more beneficial than others. For example, honey containing nectar from the Australian Jelly bush and the New Zealand Tea Tree plant have been found to possess more medicinal properties than any other varieties.

Medical researchers are still working on identifying the role that honey could play in traditional medical practice, but they all agree that we should not be using the honey in our kitchen cupboards to treat ourselves. This is because many commercial brands actually contain bacteria which could contaminate an open wound. They also agree, unfortunately, that simply eating honey has minimal health benefits.

72. Honey was used to treat battle	wounds by
A. The Ancient Romans.	B. The Ancient Greeks.
C. German doctors.	D. The Ancient Egyptians.
73. Honey is used today as a natur	ral remedy by
A. homeopaths.	B. the beauty industry.
C. biochemists.	D. medical researchers.
74. Honey based beauty products	
A. remove scars.	B. act as natural laxatives.
C. are used as cosmetics.	D. improve the hair and skin

 75. Researchers are not sure A. that honey has any medicinal properties. B. about all the healing properties of honey. C. about the levels of hydrogen peroxide. D. how effective honey is as an antibiotic. 	
 76. Nectar from the New Zealand Tea Tree plant A. is better than from the Australian Jelly bush. B. makes the best variety of honey. C. makes honey with more medicinal properties. D. is more beneficial. 	
77. Commercial brands of honey A. may contain bacteria. B. should be kept in our kitchen cupboar C. can be used to treat ourselves. D. often get contaminated.	ds.
In the year 1920, the United States attempted a bold experiment: making drinking of alcohol a crime. Many people, who felt that alcohol was the root of evil, thought that this would bring about a new and happier age. There would no more need for prisons, they felt, and slums would disappear. However, in end, new prisons had to be built for all the new criminals created by the relaw. "Prohibition", as the law was called, destroyed respect for the law and lean increase in organised crime, but it did not stop people from drinking. On contrary, drinking increased during the Prohibition period. In the end, the had to be reversed.	f all the the new d to the
 78. The author of the passage states that A. drinking alcohol was the main reason for the emergence of slum areas B. Prohibition could have stopped people from drinking alcohol, had it be applied effectively C. drinking alcohol is the cause of most crime and violence D. Prohibition only helped increase the consumption of alcoholic drinks 	
 79. It is clear from the passage that A. the number of Americans who obeyed the law was smaller than the who didn't B. the law had the opposite effect from what was intended C. Prohibition was the main cause of the existence of slums in the 1920s D. Americans in general like drinking alcohol 	
80. When the law was introduced, A. no one thought that it would eliminate organised crime groups B. the USA was the leading country in terms of the amount of alcohol consume C. there were people who believed that it would really work D. a noticeable decline was observed in the number of crimes committee	

I.	other three in ea		rlined part prond	ounced different	ly from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. h <u>a</u> sty A. spe <u>ci</u> al A. fr <u>o</u> st A. <u>i</u> dentity	B. n <u>a</u> sty B. pa <u>ti</u> ent B. m <u>o</u> st B. <u>i</u> deal	C. t <u>a</u> sty C. <u>sh</u> ock C. gh <u>o</u> st C. <u>i</u> diot	D. w <u>a</u> ste D. lec <u>tu</u> rer D. p <u>o</u> st D. idol	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	-	attern different f	rom that of the	other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. specificA. instructorA. memorialA. preferential	B. calculusB. intelligentB. monasteryB. intelligent	C. precedent C. influence C. medieval C. apprentice	D. confident D. inflation D. momentum D. potential	
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	t must be chang	jed in order
9.	The President of	ten contradicts <u>t</u>	nimself. He often (A)	says something	
	which doesn't ag (B)	ree <u>with</u> what he (C)	e <u>says</u> earlier. (D)		
10.	There <u>has been</u> a (A)	•	<u>in</u> production – a (B)	about 0.15%.	
	That's not many (C)	but something i	s better <u>than not</u> (D)	<u>hing</u> .	
11.	Shops often redu	ice <u>price</u> <u>so that</u> (A) (B)	to encourage cus	stomers <u>to buy</u> t (C)	heir <u>goods</u> . (D)
12.	She is an <u>efficier</u> (A)	<u>ıt</u> employee. She		o <u>re</u> work <u>as</u> othe B) (C)	er people <u>do</u> . (D)
13.	This text is compound () out what is the property (D'	A) point.	hensible <u>for</u> me. (B)	I <u>just can't</u> make (C)	e
14.	She is <u>so shy</u> . W	,	her <u>a</u> complimen (C)	nt, she <u>blushed</u> . (D)	
15.	. Our initial assur	mption <u>that</u> we v (A)	vould find no civi	lisation on that	island <u>were</u> (B)
	wrong. If we had	· ·	was a civilisation (C)	, we would <u>have</u>	been right. (D)

10,	ms commercial ac	(A)		(C)
	brought him a fort (D)	une.	` ,	, ,
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), (choose the one that best
17.	The report issued hazards of t A. resistance		•	raws attention to the t D. exposure
18.	Many of the critics poor quality. A. display	clearly regarded B. account	•	aintings on as of D. approval
19.	The report on the a	accident was four	nd to be a	• •
20.	"How's the new tow "Oh, there's still a A. to be done C. having done		ect going?" B. has been do D. have done	one
21.	Did you readA. a	news about the B. the	volcanic eruption C. some	n in the Pacific? D. Ø
22.	The police officer, be taken to the state. A. to catch. C. having caught.	ition.	was pushing him	i into a police vehicle to
23.	We just decided to A. spur	have the party of B. tip	n the of to C. heat	he moment. D. flash
24.	That actor seems _A. involved	_	as much money C. insisted	as he can. D. interested
25.	A. He jumped			
26.	If that door won't of A. resort	open, you'll have 'B. utilise	to to force C. employ	
27.	"Hi Nick. I break b "I know, but it is J A. for whom			
28.	film industry.	uster movies have	C. beam	of hope to the declining D. shaft

29.	He tried to take A. benefit			v. D. advantage
30.	I didn't get a A. blink			r film last night. D. piece
	"How did his speec "With all the noise A. have made			
32.	How many shares i A. possess	in that company o B. maintain		D. keep
33.	Everyone was shoc A. by	ked his vio		he news. D. of
34.	If you don't to A. obey	to the rules, yo B. conform		
35.	What's that tune year. A. thudding	ou're ? B. hissing	C. screeching	D. humming
36.	Advertising compar A. prone		very strict regula C. subject	
37.	Children often A. pester	their parents f B. encourage		
38.	If you leave the le tomorrow morning A. filing		ny desk, I will pu C. to have filed	t them away first thing
39.	Marketing manage	_	en are able to	advertisements.
40.	To be successful, its products.	a business must	make sure that	it has effective of
41.	A. promotion The new model sue A. void	B. publicity cceeded because in B. gap	it filled a ir	
42.	I had my doubts a that she hasA. taken up	_ to be a talented	executive.	now I'm pleased to say D. carried on
43.	"How was your dir "A great success! the dessert. There A. left	Our guests ate to was literally noth	ing"	e two main courses and D. has been left
44.	failing, the A. Despite			D. Far from

45.	"What was Bob yel "He warned			
			C. that I don't	D. that I not
46.	They congratulated	d us the bir	rth of our twin da	ughters
	A. to	B. for	C. on	D. by
47.	There are so many all.	names no	w that it is impos	sible to remember them
	A. brand	B. model	C. trademark	D. logo
48.	The choice ofA. packing	can make or bro B. wrapping	eak a new produc C. packaging	
49.	Putting it quite A. obviously	, she really ge B. apparently		D. frankly
50.	unbelievable.			the product on time was
r 1	A. to give	B. given C. h		D. giving
51.	I wouldn't risk A. leave	any later than B. you leave		re you. D. leaving
52.	The garden had be	come rather	<u> </u>	D. grown
53.	"He looks familiar. "He's the author A. which	" novel becam	_	D. whom
54.	"What are you read	ding?"		
	"A review of the fil	m was on t	elevision last nigh	nt."
	A. which it	B. where	C. which	D. that it
55.	"Is there any news "Well, he's reported. A. to have left	d the coun		D. to loove
v			_	or D) best fits each space.
••	reducing toxe pero-		Y IT WAS	or by best has each spacer
	Taday 41.0			
tec				kinds of scientific and was not always the (57)
the (59	In the early days of police officer's white of	istle was his (58) in the twentieth lucky enough to i	way of callicentury, things be (61) a j	the nineteenth century, ing for help if he got into (60) to improve. patrol car rather than a ns.

disc deve colle	overed. (63)elopments in criection could (65)	it soon prome investigation,	oved to be one , a (64) o	by their fingerprints was of the most significant of the national fingerprint puters were introduced in
	1970s.			
	-	, ,	-	ot the registration number
		•	_	tly to (67) who owned
it. t	he only way of	doing this out of	f office (68)	was to phone up Police
Hea	dquarters in Lon	don. They would	send an officer to	wake up the caretaker at
Cou	nty Hall, where	the records were	(69) The t	wo would then have to go
(70)	an enormo	ous card index sys	stem in the basen	nent. Today, police officers
can	identify the own	er of a vehicle in :	seconds, via the F	Police National Computer.
56.	A. charge	B. duty	C. fight	D. match
57.	A. instance	B. case	C. event	D. condition
58.	A. mere	B. whole	C. pure	D. main
59.	A. difficulty	B. anxiety	C. concern	D. complaint
60.	A. believed	B. belonged	C. became	D. began
61.	A. given	B. thought	C. thrown	D. caught
62.	A. profit	B. advantage	C. benefit	D. service
63.	A. Moreover	B. Whether	C. Despite	D. Although
64.	A. hunt	B. look	C. search	D. seek
65.	A. pass	B. stand	C. spend	D. take
66.	A. approached	B. faced	C. solved	D. posed
67.	A. ask after	B. check in	C. find out	D. come across
68.	A. hours	B. place	C. doors	D. date
69.	A. wrapped	B. stocked	C. looked after	D. kept
70.	A. across	B. through	C. about	D. round

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

Computers should never have received the significant status they now have. Fascinating and invaluable as they are, even the most developed have less brain power than a three-year-old. They do, however, score on single mindedness. The three year old uses her brain not only to think but also to do some certain tasks like seeing, hearing and running about, which need incredibly fast and sophisticated electro-mechanical interactions. But the computer just sits there and sends spacecraft to the moon or re-arranges the world banking system which is very much easier. That's why man's dream of robot maids is still a long way off.

- 71. The main point made by the passage is that the human brain ____.
 - A. is infinitely more complex and powerful than any computer
 - B. is much inferior to any known computer

- C. is not as complicated and mysterious as has usually been thought
- D. reaches its maximum efficiency at the age of three
- 72. It is explained in the passage that the efficiency of the computer _____.
 - A. depend on the speed with which the data are collected
 - B. will soon make it possible for man to be served by robots
 - C. can best be appreciated in the decision-making positions
 - D. is the result of its being concentrated on one task at a time
- 73. The author feels that computers _____.
 - A. have contributed immensely to the improvement of living standards
 - B. have been unnecessarily overrated
 - C. will be a major force behind all future progress
 - D. are capable of doing all the tasks the human brain performs even more efficiently

The term "artificial intelligence" was first used by Professor John McCarthy in 1956. However, the idea of creating "thinking machines" appears over and over again throughout history. In the 3rd century BC, a Chinese engineer called Mo Ti made mechanical birds, dragons and soldiers and much later, in 18th century Europe, the nobility were delighted by mechanical figures which moved by clockwork. It seemed that making machines that moved and looked like human beings was easy. The difficult part would be to create a machine that could think like a human being.

When computers appeared in the 1950s, many people thought that it would not be long before these impressive machines started talking, thinking for themselves and taking over the world. People predicted all kinds of things, from robot servants to computerized houses. None of it happened. Despite the billions of dollars and years of research given to developing artificial intelligence, computers are still unable to hold a normal conversation with a human being. In fact, although computers today can process information thousands of times faster than they could fifty years ago, they are only two or three times better at using human language than they were back then. In addition, the huge increase in computer use has proved that today's computers, with their windows, mice, icons and commands, do not operate in the same way as the human brain. If this were not true, there would be no need for the thousands of tech support staff employed by call centres.

The trouble is that, even though computers can turn speech into text, recognise objects by using cameras, search through endless amounts of data and even use robot mechanisms to move like human beings, they are unable to put all these abilities together and actually think and function like human beings. One of the reasons for this is that scientists still do not know much about how the human brain works, so it is impossible to program computers to copy the brain's processes.

As for language, there is not much hope of computers ever being able to chat with human beings. Human language is complex and does not follow clear enough rules for computers to understand. A machine may be able to work out the grammar of a sentence, but it still cannot understand its meaning. It looks like the science fiction fans who dream of robots which look and act just like us had better keep on dreaming.

74. According to the text, people have bA. since the third century BC.C. since the 1950s.	B. since the 18th century. D. since history began.
75. In the 18th century, mechanical in A. amused wealthy people.C. were difficult to make.	figures B. were operated by engines. D. could be used to tell the time.
76. People expected computers to beA. they were very expensive.B. they believed computers woulC. they wanted mechanical serveD. they were impressed by comp	d take over the world.
77. Fifty years ago, computers were _ A. thousand of times better at us B. two or three times slower at p C. thousand of times slower at p D. two or three times worse at u	sing human language. processing information. processing information.
78. We need tech support staff because A. computers and people do not B. so many people these days us C. today's computers have winder D. we have so many call centres	work in the same way. se computers. ows and mice.
79. Computers cannot think like hur A. we do not know enough abou B. scientists can't program them C. computers can't copy human D. computers do not have robot	t the human brain. t to do so. thought processes.
80. Computers can not use human land. A. they do not understand the gas B. human language does not hat C. they can not work out what so D. humans don't want to chat was	rammar. ve any rules. entences mean.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differer	ntly from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. dr <u>ow</u> n A. remov <u>ed</u> A. stret <u>ch</u> A. faint <u>ed</u>	B. gr <u>ow</u> n B. wash <u>ed</u> B. effi <u>ci</u> ent B. need <u>ed</u>	C. clown C. missed C. natural C. blasted	D. cr <u>ow</u> n D. hop <u>ed</u> D. ques <u>ti</u> on D. brush <u>ed</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each quant		ttern different fr	om that of the	e other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. distance A. descendant A. reconcile A. admirable	B. innocent B. ornamental B. recompense B. memorial	C. apparentC. environmentC. resentmentC. reliable	D. dominantD. deliveryD. recognizeD. desirable	
III	I.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be char	iged in order
9.	Please don't cut	<u>in</u> when <u>I'm spea</u> (A) (B)		_	<u>as</u> this. D)
10	. The diversity <u>of 1</u> (A forms of <u>intellige</u> (D)	7)	is <u>amazed</u> . <u>So</u> m (B) (C)	any different	
11	. I don't like <u>doing</u> (A) <u>each</u> time somet		ses <u>all the</u> time. I (B)	like variety –	
	(C)	(D)			
12	. I am going to con	mplain <u>with</u> <u>the</u> s (A) (B)	shop owner - they	sold <u>me</u> a <u>fau</u> (C) (I	
13	. The policeman fi excuse <u>which</u> I h (C)	ined me <u>for</u> speed (A) nadn't seen <u>the</u> sp (D)	_	as <u>not an</u> (B)	
14	. The expert's help	p <u>is</u> indispensable (A)	e – <u>without</u> him w (B)	ve <u>shall not</u> (C)	
	succeed to do it. (D)				
15	. People in <u>every r</u> (A) <u>communicates b</u> (C)	oart of the world in the world	(B)	easily	

16.	I didn't have my glas	sses <u>on, so</u> I coul (A) (B)	dn't make <u>out</u> the (C)	e <u>road's sign</u> . (D)
IV.	From the four word completes the sente		, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	"What do you think "Well, it wide crazy about it."			fthe Rose?" ll you the truth I'm not
	A. is	3. was	C. is being	D. has been
18.	During the hot sum: A. over		tled water went C. through	the roof. D. on
19.	The candle in A. twinkled I		en went out. C. flashed	D. sparkled
20.	There was a mighty A. crash	as the mi	rror fell to the floo C. thud	or. D. hiss
21.	It suddenly o A. dawned	n me that he wa: B. struck	s cheating. C. hit	D. seemed
22.	I'd rather you	_ say anything to B. won't	John about this C. didn't	conversation. D. hadn't
23.	Did you any :	New Year's resolı B. make	ations this year? C. do	D. get
24.	Although there is no behaviour.	o formal agreeme	nt, the company	has an code of
	A. unsaid	B. untold	C. unstated	D. unwritten
25.	Magazines promote A. well-rounded	the virtues of ea B. complete	ting a diet. C. balanced	D. fair
26.	The new technology A. shows	incredible B. delivers	e, high-fidelity so C. contains	und. D. makes
27.	The product has been A. care		vith great t C. attention	
28.	"What lie did Liz tell" "She claimedA. that she could w C. about writing	before she was	two." B. to writing D. that she write	÷
29	. Can you imagine A. live	in another on the control in another of the live	country? C. living	D. you live
30	. Living in Singapore			_

31.	Our team fin	rst in the local scl	nools' championsh	ip.
	A. came	B. did	C. made	D. had
32 .	He's made enough	money to take	retirement.	
	A. premature	B. early	C. advance	D. anticipated
33.	I'm a bit anxious _	going to Ho	ng Kong for Christ	mas.
	A. of	B. for	C. by	D. about
34.	Their children	lots of new friend	ds since they	to that town.
	A. have made — m	noved	B. were making -	- have moved
	C. made – are mo	ving	D. made — have 1	been moving
35.	The crime is	s rising in inner ci	ity areas.	
	A. ratio	B. rate	C. toll	D. rating
36.	He was called into	court to ev	idence against his	s friend.
	A. tell	B. describe	C. testify	D. give
37.	Among the proble	ms facing bridge	e engineers, the	most serious ones are
	those of and	l repair.		
	A. improvement		B. maintenance	
	C. determination		D. reassessment	
38.	The engines of the	plane let out a hi	ıge	
	A. roar	B. bang	C. crash	D. thud
39.	The boy kept his c	ollection of coins	in a tubular red	
	A. case	B. box	C. bag	D. container
40.	Statistics do not gi	ve a full of	the incidence of c	rime
	A. illustration		C. picture	
41			_	ssil fuels that the world
т1.	must use.	nas ieu to	a reduction of io	ssii iueis tiiat tiie world
	A. redundancy	B. consumption	C. efficiency	D. suitability
40	"Did you enjoy you	-	-	J
т2.	"Oh yes; I didn't lil	_		though "
	A. it to be		C. to have been	_
42	"II	_		8
43.	"How was your firs			ırselves and talk about
	our previous work		present of	irscives and talk about
	A. been asked to		C. being asked	D. asked
11				
44.	I whether the A. doubt	B. fear	C. mistrust	D. distrust
4 ~				
40.	greatest expansion			eenth century the
	A. put off	B. set off	C. brought about	
	Par on	500 511	510 abit about	up

46. Before I send this A. go through		, I'd be grateful if y n C. take over	ou could it for me. D. look up	
persuade people	to him serio	usly.	till found it difficult to	
A. relate	B. see	C. take	D. think	
48. The Youth leader A. spring	_	iration to many of t C. beginning	the boys he worked with. D. derivation	
49. All ground-floor v from entering.	vindows should hav	ve special locks _	to prevent burglars	
A. inserted	B. attached	C. implemented	D. fitted	
50. The boy had a hi crime.	story of thef	t but had never b	een accused of a serious	
A. petty	B. small	C. little	D. unimportant	
51. Old buildings sho A. endowment	_	as they are part of C. entitlement	our cultural D. heritage	
52. Even in today's to A. unfound	echnological world, B. unanswered		nain D. uncleared	
53. Traffic is always	had in the h	our at the end of	the day	
A. busy	B. crush	C. crowded	D. rush	
54. "So, how is Anne "She said that he	getting to the airper brother he			
A. would give		B. would have g	iven	
C. should give		D. could be give	n	
55. It was a wonderf	ul plan but sadly it	was never	. •	
A. discharged	B. implemented	C. performed	D. fulfilled	
56. They that shopping centre.		olished to make v	way for the new	
A. proposed	B. promised	C. hoped	D. tendered	
V. Read the text belo	ow and decide which	h answer (A, B, C, d	or D) best fits each space.	
INVENTIONS				
History is full of inventions that looked good at the time, but which nobody wanted to buy. New ideas may fail for one of (57) reasons. Firstly, there are those which do not (58) work very well when put to the test. Then, there are the ideas which are good in themselves, but which do not fulfil a real (59) In other words people can (60) without them, so do not buy them. A third group are those which (61) to be too expensive to manufacture. But none of these reasons (62) why, in the 1990s, no new				

technology was (63) in replacing the compact disc as the means of packaging recorded music. The 1990s was a period of rapid technological change, particularly in the area of electronic (64) ____ for the home. (65) ____ this time, a number of alternative technologies were invented that could have replaced the CD, but none of them (66) _____ on. The new ideas worked, were not (67) _____ to make and would have provided consumers with (68) _____ quality recordings. Despite all this, few people bought them. And this can only be explained by the (69) _____ that people who had invested in CD players and discs of their favourite music did not think the improvement in quality on (70) _____ was great enough to make it (71) _____ the effort and expense of changing. 57. A. both B. few C. several D. plenty 58. A. hopefully B. truthfully C. carefully D. actually C. wish 59. A. like B. need D. want 60. A. be B. make C. do D. have 61. A. turn B. prove C. fail D. end 62. A. explains C. describes D. understands B. accounts 63. A. profitable B. rewarded C. successful D. attempted B. machinery C. appliance D. equipment 64. A. supplies 65. A. During B. While C. Along D. Through 66. A. kept B. held C. caught D. took 67. A. cheaply B. costly C. dearly D. hardly 68. A. broader B. greater C. further D. higher 69. A. fact B. answer C. reason D. response 70. A. production B. demand C. offer D. available C. value 71. A. pay B. worth D. spend

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Getting a Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy degree, is the highest academic achievement in the United States. Normally, only professors with Ph.D. are hired by universities. However, the Ph.D. is a research degree, not a teaching degree. This means that many professors in American colleges and universities have no idea how to teach. Their lectures are often dull, and they do not know how to communicate with their students. The irony is that while the Ph.D. is vital to getting a university job, and that many people spend years to acquire that qualification for this aim, it does not prepare them for the job at all.

- 72. What is emphasized in the passage is that ______.
 - A. the Ph.D. is useful for any qualified teacher
 - B. the Ph.D. is the highest degree of the profession of teaching

- C. educational standards are low in American schools despite their hiring professors for teaching.
- D. professors teaching in the USA are not actually trained for the job
- 73. From what is stated in the passage. we can assume that most people study for a Ph.D. _____.
 - A. to become researchers at universities rather than teachers
 - B. so that they can be hired as teachers by universities
 - C. so as to acquire teaching skills
 - D. in order to be able to communicate with a wider range of people
- 74. It is implied in the passage that, considering the situation at American universities today _____.
 - A. a Ph.D. is useless for practical teaching purposes
 - B. it is not worth trying to get employed at a university
 - C. university teachers are no more knowledgeable than ordinary college teachers
 - D. getting a Ph.D. is not as difficult as it would look

Many great inventions are greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17,1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brother's interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for them to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane,

which cost less than one thousand dollars. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion- a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsated wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for twelve seconds, however, and it flew one hundred twenty feet.

By 1905 the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons or in hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

75. The idea of flying an aircraft v	·
A. boring	B. exciting
C. distasteful	D. needless
76. People thought that the Wrigh	nt brothers had
A. been negatively influenced	B. acted without thinking
C. been too cautious	D. acted in a negative way
77. The Wright's interest in flight	grew into a
A. financial empire	B. plan
C. foolish thought	
	ing airborne vehicles was the Wrights.
A. proven wrong by	
C. disliked by	D. opposed by
79. The old tables were and pressure on curved surfaces.	d replaced by the first reliable figures for air
A. canceled	B. destroyed
C. multiplied	D. discarded
80. The Wrights designed and but	ilt their own source of
A. force to going backward	B. force for turning around
C. turning	D. force for moving forward

- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prono	ounced differently fr	om the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. l <u>ay</u> s A. unl <u>ea</u> ded A. fo <u>l</u> k A. tr <u>a</u> ffic	B. p <u>ay</u> s B. l <u>ea</u> der B. mi <u>l</u> k B. l <u>a</u> ndscape	C. st <u>ay</u> s C. thread C. wa <u>l</u> k C. cr <u>a</u> ne	D. s <u>ay</u> s D. def <u>ea</u> t D. ha <u>l</u> f D. ex <u>a</u> mine	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different f	rom that of the othe	er three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. conquerable A. contraband A. colleague A. contemptible	B. contour B. bilingual	C. optimistic C. conceal C. support C. combatant	D. capability D. consul D. evaluate D. compliance	
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed i	n order
9.	So irrelevant issu (A)	ues are unworth	y <u>of mention</u> <u>dur</u> (B) (C) (D	ing this discussion.	
10.	The judge said th	ne man was guil	ty <u>of</u> committing (A)	the crime and sent (B) (C)	
	him to the prison (D)	<u>1</u> .	, ,	. ,	
11.	No traces of life (A)	<u>has yet</u> been fou (B) (C)	nd <u>on</u> Mars. (D)		
12.	There were many	y factors which o	contributed <u>to</u> you (A)	ur illness and	
	smoking was cer (B)	tainly one of it. (C) (D)	,		
13.	The police detair (A) border. They put (C)		when he was try	ing <u>crossing</u> the (B)	
14.	A circus is comin (A) opportunity to so (C) men swallow fire (D)	<u>ee</u> those magnifi)		<u>have</u> an (B) g with people and	
15.	My neighbours a	re <u>quite</u> well-off. <u>′</u> (A)	<u>They</u> can afford <u>tr</u> (B)	avelling abroad <u>every</u> (C) (D)	year.

16. Wealth is not impe	ortant <u>in</u> life. <u>Wha</u> (A) (B)		you are, <u>not</u> (C)		
how much <u>do you</u> (D					
IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.					
17. "Did they find out "Yes. Robert finall A. to spend C. to have spent					
18. "Wendover? Never I spent my A. when		wn before." — "We C. where	ell, actually it's the town D. which		
19. Commuting really A. gets			D. drags		
20. Safety regulations A. set	are usually B. laid	_ down by law. C. written	D. put		
21. The tower is a rea A. viewpoint	l – you car B. landmark		D. milestone		
22. In the height of the A. mass	season, tourists _ B. flock	all over the ru C. throng	uins taking photographs. D. swarm		
and far fewer of th		7.	than those of the past, D. looked into		
A. fed up 24. The facsimile A. is going to sen C. was being sen	when the secre		lunch.		
25. Animals to A. are helping C. should be help		d, rather than kep B. could be help D. ought to have	ping		
time of the accide	nt will count agair		e the speed limit at the D. Whenever		
B. can be predict C. will be predict	by hand in the twe icted — will be ma ted — will be made	enty-first century. aking	nat very few things in		

		was with compi		for his term paper. D. that
29.	believes that it A. starts — has	in the store	room. B. was starting	•
30.		k so upset?" after my flat B. me to look		D. to look
31.	After the floods th A. raise	ere were many scl B. rise	hemes to m C. produce	oney to help the homeless. D. cultivate
32.	"Which was the mome company secrets A, which	ent I realis	sed that my partn	ur career?" ner was giving away D. when
00		*		
<i>ა</i> ა.	_	· -	C. completely	y — they're country lovers. D. absolutely
34.	I suggest that we A. choose		neapest course of C. select	action. D. opt
35.	The photographs A. convey	s in the booklet _ B. display	an image of C. strike	f prosperity. D. send
36.	in later life."	down on fats o	otherwise she wo	uld develop heart problems
		that she cuts		D. her cut
37.	If too many spec	ies out, it B. go	will upset the eco C. pass	osystem. D. get
38.	The streets were A. narrowly	wide enoug B. barely		to pass each other. D. closely
39.	There has been a	a increase B. prominent		ycles in the city recently. D. marked
40.	snail's pace.		,	rith traffic along at a
	A. hobbling	B. limping	C. crawling	D. fumbling
41.	. If one company surely follow	. *		wironment, then others will
	A. on	B. through	C. up	D. suit

42.	Children always A. why		reasont C. which	hings are as they are. D. who	
43.	The Giant Panda A. border	has been on the B. verge		tion for many years. D. rim	
44.		ore diseases may l B. cleared		n programmes of vaccination. D. removed	
45.		ds to be urg B. monitored		e it will be too late. D. focused	
46.	Factory us A. remissions C. submissions	sed to be one of the	ne main causes B. admissions D. emissions	of pollution.	
47.	In remote commusets in. A. replenish		ctant to for C. redo	ood stocks before the winter D. return	
48.	-	olem with the le ger lives here."	tter?" — "The p	D. whom	
49.	Fishing in many A. decaying	parts of the world B. dying	_		
50.	I'm prepared to _ A. move along	with the ide B. take on		it'll work. D. go along	
51.	The job market of A. reducing			D. compressing	
52.	Greenpeace is an A. power	international B. pressure		for environmental causes. D. persuasion	
53.	were climbing lat	te in the year.	l about w C. perverse	veather conditions as they D. adverse	
54.	You can't just		e sand — you've g	got to face up to the problem. D. cover	
55.		uggest?" on an excur B. us to go		D. to going	
v.				3, C, or D) best fits each space	
			IGIN OF SPAS	•	
	Traditionally, spas were places which had a spring of mineral water, where people who were sick went to recover from an illness or (56) a disease.				

Spas	s were developed by	the (57) Ro	mans, who built	public bath houses over
				p to 6,000 bathers, and
				lens and libraries. An
extre	emely (59)en	trance fee ensured	the popularity of	the baths.
				ere used. People might
begi	n with a (61)	_ workout, before	going to the Wa	rm Room to relax, (62)
	a vigorous mass	sage in olive oil and	d then (63)	a good soak in a warm
bath	n. Next, they could	take a bath in the	e Hot Room, befor	re (64) down the
Cold	l Room. After that,	they might (65) _	for a swim, r	ead some poetry in the
libra	ıry, have a (66) _	to eat, or to	alk about urgent	matters of state in a
priv	ate talk room.			
Iı	n those days, the o	daily bath was a g	great social (67) _	Today, spas, or
"day	spas", as they are	sometimes (68)	, are rather	expensive. They are for
peop	ole with less time o	n their (69)	than the Roman	s, who don't (70)
payi	ng a lot of money	when they're feelin	ng under the wea	ther or need to unwind
fron	ı stressful jobs.			
56.	A. cure	B. improve	C. correct	D. support
57.	A. antique	B. dated	C. historical	D. ancient
	A. provide	B. accommodate	C. use	D. involve
59.	A. low	B. poor	C. little	D. short
60.	A. line	B. queue	C. order	D. route
61.	A. tired	B. solid	C. high	D. hard
62.	A. hold	B. have	C. admit	D. possess
63.	A. enjoy	B. like	C. love	d. satisfy
64.	A. heating	B. cooling	C. warming	D. chilling
65.	A. go	B. take	C. spend	D. use
66.	A. taste	B. piece	C. mouth	D. bite
67.	A. chance	B. circumstance	C. occasion	D. season
	A. called	B. cried	C. announced	D. stated
	A. feet	B. seat	C. hands	D. chest
70.	A. matter	B. mind	C. bother	D. care

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Readers of factual material should bear in mind this aspect: their authors, like authors of fiction, have beliefs and theories that affect the way they present their subject matter. For example, a British professor's account of the American Revolution would be different from the version written by a professor from the United States. Because of national loyalties, the two scholars might look at the events from different angles: the former as a colonial rebellion on a distant continent, and the second as a struggle for personal freedom. The two authors would write from different points of view and express certain opinions because they have different ways of looking at the subject.

- 71. The best statement to summarise the passage is that _____.
 - A. fact and fiction actually refer to the same thing
 - B. the American Revolution was a struggle for personal freedom
 - C. American scholars are more objective than British authors
 - D. even facts can be interpreted differently by different people
- 72. The writer believes that
 - A. authors also reflect their own ideas when presenting facts
 - B. scholars from the United States understand their history better than British scholars do
 - C. it is right to struggle for personal freedom
 - D. authors from different countries will always have cultural conflicts
- 73. It is implied in the passage that ______
 - A. some factual books are not really worth reading
 - B. some authors purposely try to deceive their readers
 - C. a reader of factual material should be aware of the author's background
 - D. there are always two ways of looking at facts

GENTLE GORILLAS, VIOLENT TIMES

Conservationists have put in years of hard work in central Africa in order to prevent gorillas from becoming completely extinct, but now only 600 mountain gorillas remain on just 285 square miles of land. Three hundred of them inhabit a small forested area on the slopes of the Virunga volcanoes, surrounded by villages. The other 300 live twenty miles north in Uganda's forest, which is now a protected area known as Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. This is the total world population of mountain gorillas living in the wild.

People tend to view gorillas as fierce, savage animals, so I approached them cautiously. The gorillas soon accepted my presence. If you look into a gorilla's eyes, you see gentleness and intelligence. Unlike the clownish chimpanzee, gorillas are calm and shy. They do play, but sometimes they seem almost embarrassed by their own high spirits. They spend their thirty to forty-year lives mostly in mountain forests, eating thistles and bamboo shoots and sitting thoughtfully. Their patience and gentleness is very attractive to human observers.

Yet the mountain gorillas have suffered greatly. Throughout the first quarter of this century, more than fifty gorillas were killed or captured in Virunga; then, in 1925, Carl Akeley of the American Natural History Museum encouraged Belgium to establish Africa's first national park. However, when civil war broke out in 1960, forcing the Belgian park staff to leave, hunters were free to hunt the gorillas. Many were captured so that their heads and hands could be sold to tourists as souvenirs.

By 1981 there were only 250 mountain gorillas left. A wildlife conservation society in New York began "gorilla tourism" and an educational programme for the Rwandans. This created greater awareness of gorillas and their endangered habitat. The conservation group trained gorillas so that they were comfortable

being observed at close quarters. Tourists paid large amounts to see them, and Rwanda made a profit; it became a model of conservation.

Recently, civil war has again threatened the existence of gorillas, and organisations are reinvesting in land protection and tourist schemes. For the first time ever, people and gorillas are dependent on each other for survival. The Rwandans need the money the gorillas attract and gorillas desperately need protection. Farmland has been taken by the state and the farmers removed from their land; despite this, there is a real love for the gorillas. I remember what Nshogoza, my guide, said: "When I was a boy, I heard that gorillas were men who were very bad and who went to live in the forest; but gorillas are better than us. They are peaceful. They have no tribes. When they fight they have a good reason. We fight for nothing." In a sense, Nshogoza is right.

They are peaceful. They have no tribes. We fight for nothing." In a sense, Nshog 74. According to the text, mountain gor A. have completely died out. C. now number only 300.	oza is right.			
75. The author was under the impressionA. were afraid of chimpanzees.C. were aggressive.	on that gorillas B. were fiercer than chimpanzees. D. could show no emotions.			
76. Carl AkeleyA. made Africa establish a zoo.C. helped to protect the gorillas.	B. captured gorillas in a national park D. built a zoo in Belgium.			
77. Between 1960 and 1981, A. there was a war between the hu B. many gorillas were killed. C. there was a war between Belgiu D. 250 gorillas disappeared.	<u> </u>			
 78. The wildlife conservation society in New York A. sold gorillas as souvenirs to tourists. B. arranged cheap holidays in Rwanda. C. trained gorillas to observe people. D. encouraged people to go and see the mountain gorillas. 				
79. What does "it" in line 6, paragraphA. the warC. the gorillas habitat	4, refer to? B. Rwanda D. money made			
80. Why do the Rwandans depend on the A. Because of economic reasons.B. Because gorillas are peaceful.C. Because people need to be safe.D. Because gorillas are threatened				

I.	Find the word to other three in e		rlined part prono	ounced differently f	rom the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. acc <u>ou</u> nt A. pass <u>ed</u> A. dr <u>ou</u> ght A. <u>th</u> in	B. s <u>ou</u> thern B. stopp <u>ed</u> B. b <u>oug</u> ht B. <u>th</u> row	C. s <u>ou</u> th C. talk <u>ed</u> C. f <u>oug</u> ht C. <u>th</u> ank	D. am <u>ou</u> nt D. dial <u>ed</u> D. <u>ou</u> ght D. <u>th</u> us	
II.	Find the word words in each q		ittern different f	rom that of the oth	er three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. eradicateA. ferociousA. continentA. conductor	B. continentalB. adventureB. coherentB. conference	C. popularityC. OrientC. permanentC. confidence	D. beneficial D. achievement D. sentiment D. context	
III	. Identify the on for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed	in order
9.	Unless you get y (A)	our son <u>doing</u> th (B)	e work, you will <u>l</u>	have to do it all by (C) (D)	yourself.
10	. When you look <u>i</u> <u>that</u> is a reflection (C)	n the mirror, you (A) on of the <u>true</u> ima (D)	(B)	ce in the glass,	
11	. What would you	have done five y (A)		<u>on</u> a <u>million</u> dollars C) (D)	<u>.</u> 5
12	. We slept <u>in tent</u> (A) cold.	s, <u>covering</u> with t (B)	olankets which w	ere <u>too</u> thin – we go (C)	t <u>pretty</u> (D)
13	. Is there <u>enough</u> (A) glasses full?		or <u>will</u> I bring ar (C)	nother bottle? Are <u>a</u>	11 the (D)
14	. This machine is to handle <u>it</u> . (D)	rather complicat (A)	ed. You need <u>a</u> n (B)	nonth <u>for learning</u> (C)	
15	(A)	t <u>on</u> the greenhood (B) cription <u>about</u> all (D)		he <u>most accurate</u> (C) s.	

16.	Saint Nicholas is said <u>to have been</u> a very generous man. Whenever he saw (A)			
	somebody hungry	or <u>in need,</u> he <u>bou</u> (B)	g <u>ht them</u> food or <u>v</u> (C)	<u>vhichever</u> they needed. (D)
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	"So, what do you t "It's definitely A. more controver C. far controversi	than his previo sial		
18.	If you keep the wo		ıld certainly C. heal	_ very quickly. D. recover
19.	India is the countr A. at which	y he spent B. on which		
20.	The building of the sponsors a green A. behind		vas schedu C. below	ale, which was worrying D. under
21.	It was his first morder to do well. A. end	arathon, and he	pushed his end	urance to the in D. margin
22.	He at the cl		n the college's bas C. leapt	
23.	The fire-fighter ord A. to everyone eva C. to be evacuate	acuating	uilding at once. B. everyone to ev D. evacuating	vacuate
24.	His footballing car A. up	eer really took B. on	once his team C. off	n won the cup. D. over
25.	When the storm _ or stay where he w A. broke		lecide whether to C. blew	push on to the summit D. reached
26.	The dream was so A. lively		onvinced it had re C. bright	eally happened. D. vivid
27.	I was the last one my performance. A. utterly		course — but I st C. completely	ill felt good about D. totally
28.	I didn't think that t A. pose	he game would B. give	any risk to the C. put	players, but I was wrong. D. make
29.	house."	the business con		padly they sell the

30.	Close your eyes a	and try to	yourself walking	along a beach at night.
	A. observe	B. watch	C. think	D. visualise
	injury.		_	without any kind of
	A. suffering	B. undergoing	C. feeling	D. finding
32.	She spoke in a A. weak	=	ce for fear of frigh C. light	ntening the child. D. soft
33.	Keep experimenti A. effect		colours until you a C. scheme	achieve the desired D. idea
34.	the strange even			a good explanation for D. over as
35			•	rise birthday party?" - "She
	exclaimed			ise on that party: one
	A. to be	B. that it was	C. being	D. to being
	He never plans ar A. whim	-	e but seems to ac C. opportunity	t on the whole time. D. impulse
37.	thinking.	_		er round to his of
			3	D. direction
38.	The cup is full to A. brim	the so be B. boundary	-	ı carry it. D. border
39.	She woke with a A. bang	sudden ar B. crash	nd realised that t C. nudge	he doorbell was ringing. D. jolt
40.	The career of the A. written		en very well C. documented	_ in the tabloid press. D. annotated
41.	The furniture in A. sparse	the room was ver B. expensive		
42.	This car is A. more modern C. the more mod	L	els in the showroo B. the most moo D. one of the mo	dern
43.			to their previous	levels, some governments
	have imposed fis A. save		C. regain	D. restore
44.		_	9	possible to live nowadays D. theme
	in part	D. Idel	J. arca	→ • (11(111))

45. There was the most fantastic A. display of fireworks C. firework's display	during the opening ceremony. B. display firework D. firework display		
46. By the time Cristina's youngest dauA. am retiringC. will have retired	ghter turns 21, I B. have retired D. have been retiring		
47. It's been a good year. I two bear are now in print A. 've written	B. 've been writing		
C. 'Il have written D. 'd written	J		
48. Patrick was quite well before	he won the lottery.		
A. out B. off	C. on D. up		
your application has been accepted			
A. On B. At	C. With D. By		
50. You really come and visit us A. must B. could	C. ought D. can		
51. As far as, family are more important than friends A. I concern B. I've concerned C. I'm concerning D. I'm concerned			
52. "Thank God we came across that policeman!" "Oh, yes! What done if you hadn't?" A. were you to have B. would you have C. had you D. will you have			
53. She admitted the anonymou	s letter.		
A. to sending C. to send	B. that she sends D. have sent		
54. I'll have spaghetti Bolognese. No, on A. opinion B. thoughts	second perhaps I'll have the lasagne. C. ideas D. impression		
55. They had a bit of a difference of each other any more.			
A. view B. perspective	C. idea D. opinion		
V. Read the text below and decide w space.	hich answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each		
AN ELEPI	HANT'S DIET		
What does an elephant eat on a typical day? Layang-Layang, an elephant at London Zoo, has a good (56) Her keeper describes what she ate yesterday. "Breakfast (57) of a kilo of dog biscuits mixed with 750g of dried horse food with extra vitamins, hay, bread, bananas, apples, oranges, potatoes, carrots and cabbage. Zoo food is always of a (58) standard!			

"During the morni	ng the daily (59)	of branch	nes is delivered. Layang-
Layang is particularly (60) of cherry and apple, so she was given four big			
(61) She chew	ed the twiggy bit	ts and (62)	the rest as toys. Lunch
was another kilo of de	og biscuits, more	bread, vegetable	s and fruit. Most of this
comes from local sup	ermarkets who g	give us stock that	t (63) they would
(64) After lun	ich she ate more	e branches. We	have to make sure she
doesn't (65) ou	t of these. Some	visitors to the zo	oo aren't very (66)
and feed Layang-Laya	ng unsuitable th	ings. If she (67) _	paper and plastic,
her stomach hurts.			
"Supper was anoth	er kilo of dog bi	scuits, 750g of d	ried horse food, 350g of
linseed oil (to (68)	healthy skin	and hair) and 50	0g of vitamin E. Layang-
Layang eats a lot but	she never puts (6	9) weight.	
"If she (70) l	ike a snack durin	g the night, Laya	ng-Layang has some hay
and more branches."			
56. A. hunger	B. greed	C. appetite	D. taste
57. A. consisted	B. contained	C. formed	D. included
58. A. delicious	B. great	C. rich	D. high
59. A. amount	B. supply	C. quantity	D. total
60. A. enthusiastic	B. interested	C. fond	D. keen
61. A. bundles	B. collections	C. packets	D. parcels
62. A. did	B. made	C. played	D. used
63. A. if only	B. otherwise	C. so as	D. unless
64. A. clear up	B. go off	C. throw away	D. turn up
65. A. run	B. do	C. get	D. back
66. A. sensational	B. senseless	C. sensitive	D. sensible
67. A. licks	B. swallows	C. sucks	D. spits
68. A. look after	B. continue	C. care for	D. maintain
69. A. away	B. on	C. through	D. up
70. A. feels	B. looks	C. seems	D. sounds

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Elephants are the largest land animals and one of the longest lived. These magnificent, strong and extremely intelligent creatures have no natural enemies apart from humans.

People have always valued elephants because of their size and strength. Asian elephants have been captured and trained to work for human beings for two thousand years. They have been used in battle from the 3rd century up until World War II. Because they are easily trained, they have been used to transport goods and to carry huge logs from the forests which were once their homes. Approximately twenty-five percent of the world's population of Asian elephants have been caught and trained to do various jobs, including carrying passengers and helping to capture more wild elephants.

Elephants are considered to be more intelligent than most animals, including domestic dogs and cats. This is shown by the way they can easily learn to do tricks and perform tasks, as well as by the playful behaviour of young elephants, who energetically play games of hide and seek, tug of war and tag.

Elephants also show interesting social behaviour. They live in close families which are headed by the oldest female. Families are made up of sisters, cousins, aunts and nieces and may stay together for life. However, if a herd becomes too large, some females may leave and start another herd. Elephant families communicate by trumpeting to one another. It is important to them to stay in touch with one another. If family members are separated even for a few hours, they greet each other by running, trumpeting, clicking tusks and rubbing each other's bodies with their heads when they meet again. Elephants are incredibly loyal, and will risk their lives for other family members. They celebrate the birth of new elephants and even cry tears when a family member dies.

Over the past 40 million years, more than 600 species of elephant have walked on the earth. Now, there are only two species left alive. In the year 1900, the elephant population was between five and ten million, but due to widespread hunting and destruction of their natural habitats over the last century, this number has been reduced to around 640,000. Sadly, it is uncertain whether or not the species will survive.

71. People have always captured elephants because
A. they can work for thousands of years.
B. they can help build houses.
C. they are easy to capture.
D. they can do lots of different jobs.
72. We know that elephants are intelligent because
A. they can be taught to do things.
B. they are cleverer than dogs and cats.
C. they are very energetic.
D. they play with young elephants.
73. Elephants communicate with their families because

C. they have strong relationships with their family members.

D. they are often in different herds.

B. they are often separated from each other.

A. they like to touch each other.

- 74. Which action do elephants NOT use to communicate?
 - A. trumpeting.
 - B. crying tears.
 - C. clicking tusks.
 - D. rubbing each others bodies with their tusks.

75. Elephants show their loyalty to family members byA. giving birth to new elephants.B. not letting family members die.C. rubbing each other's bodies.D. giving their lives for members of their family.
76. How many species of elephant have there been throughout history? A. two B. five thousand C. six hundred D. ten thousand
 77. Elephants may not survive because A. they feel so sad when other elephants die. B. there are only five or ten million elephants left. C. they are not very good hunters. D. their homes are being destroyed.
Tourism often has negative results for local communities. Tourists go to museums, buy souvenirs, enjoy the beaches and see the sights without interacting with the local people. For this reason, local people often see visitors only as a source of money. There is no interaction at all except over money, and so there is no mutual respect. When young people see visitors with plenty of cash they may grow unhappy with their traditional way of life. There may be environmental changes as homes and villages are often destroyed to make way for hotels. Although tourism brings in money, it leaves behind problems like discontented young people and environmental damage.
 78. According to the passage, A. local people regard tourists as a source of ready money. B. most tourists respect local customs and traditions. C. young local people are happy to show off their traditions. D. local people regard tourists with respect.
79. The author believes that A. tourism encourages cultural interaction between tourists and local people. B. many local communities need tourism to survive. C. tourism is harmful as well as helpful. D. money earned from tourism is more important than the environment.
80. One can conclude from the passage that A. making and selling souvenirs is a good way to keep up local traditions B. tourism is not, on balance, a good thing for local communities C. tourists generally go away with happy memories. D. tourism always leads to discontent.

of

I.	Find the word the other three in each		rlined part prono	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3 4.	A. <u>Ch</u> ristmas A. gas A. <u>s</u> un A. b <u>ea</u> d	B. <u>ch</u> aos B. giant B. <u>s</u> ort B. dr <u>ea</u> d	C. <u>ch</u> allenge C. <u>g</u> ain C. <u>s</u> uccess C. spr <u>ea</u> d	D. <u>ch</u> aracter D. goods D. <u>s</u> ure D. thr <u>ea</u> d
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different f	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. refusal A. conductor A. tragedy A. participate	B. substituteB. conferenceB. candidateB. dominant	C. magnetic C. context C. cathedral C. capital	D. unpleasant D. confidence D. catholic D. mutual
III	Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed in order
9.	The walks of life	(A)	_	-
	somebody and, a	fter some time, <u>tı</u>	urning out to be in (C)	n need of <u>his</u> help. (D)
10.	Let's <u>not</u> forget <u>t</u> (A)	o settle the bill b (B) (C)	pefore we <u>shall le</u> (D)	ave the restaurant.
11.	The little boy trip	ped <u>over</u> and <u>hitti</u> (A) (E	_	<u>e</u> edge of the table.
12.	Despite of the nu (A)	merous accusati	ons, the Minister	<u>maintains</u> that he (B)
	did not <u>know ab</u> (C)	out the corruption	on going on <u>amo</u> (D)	ng his employees.
13.	As teachers, we		-	(A)
		(B)	a good idea <u>to ju</u> (C)	
	coursebook, no	(D)		
14.	The condition of	((A) (<u>ith</u> a variety of B)
	reasons, <u>from</u> so (C)	cial to political <u>c</u>	ones. (D)	

13.	(A)	rances, our new b	oss is all casy-gol	(B)
	let us see what ha			
	(C)	(D)		
16.	The police are carr	(A)	((B)
	They are examining	ng <u>all the</u> details v (C)	vhich may prove <u>r</u>	elevantly. (D)
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	I don't think there A. crumb	's so much as a _ B. speck		nat rumour. D. pebble
18.	had certain parts		to publish his mo C. disallowed	emoirs, the government D. prohibited
19.	"Should I eat that? A. would have be C. had been	•	u, I wouldn't." B. would be D. were	
20.	Young children are A. liable	e often to il B. sensitive		neasles. D. apt
21.	revolutionary new	drug.		London to discuss a
	A. Elevated		C. Prestigious	•
22.	She was chosen as A. the best	s one of dre B. the better		ne world. D. a better
23.	The job is fine at to for the future ther A. hopes		_	there are no real D. prospects
24.	Thousands of refu hoping to find asy A. boundary	_	g at thebet C. brim	ween the two countries, D. rim
2 5.		ay very well but I B. value	_	me great job D. satisfaction
26.	He was mo			rement party. D. widely
27.	The government for a general electric A. therefore		promises to the w	orkforce, the call D. hence

28. It took the court of A. guilty	inquiry a long time B. blame		S for the accident D. reprehensible
I'm too tired to sta	y up and watch it	t."	started because
A. earlier	B. more earlier	C. the earliest	D. more early
30 you go on t	alking, he 'l l ask y B. If	ou to leave. C. When	D. Suppose
31. The incider company.	nce of redundancy	is to blame for tl	ne low morale within the
A. high	B. big	C. important	D. large
32. They sacked the h	ead of marketing B. deadly	because he was _ C. hopelessly	
33. To you the A. explain	truth, I'd really lil B. tell	ke to change my jo C. reveal	ob. D. say
34. Some people	_ stress very well B. direct	while others find C. handle	it difficult to manage. D. feel
35. John is the A. the oldest of C. oldest than	e five children.	B. the older of D. the oldest that	an
36. Tom really hasn't course.	got a abou	ut sales forecastin	ng - he'll have to go on a
A. hint	B. suggestion	C. clue	D. tip
37. She felt that trave			D. increased
38. We now take ease A. given		n totally for C. right	D. granted
39. It really wouldn't A. harm	do any to giv B. trouble	e her a second ch C. hurt	ance, would it? D. damage
40. If you want to be		language then i	t is important to have a
A. clasp	B. hold	C. grip	D. grasp
41. The computer has		rld C. irrevocably	D. irreparably
42. In my opinion, in	terfering with hur	nan genetic struct	ture is just asking for
A. disaster	B. trouble	C. difficulties	D. complications
43. Being passed ove			
A. blow	B. shock	C. knock	D. punch

44. "Why are you screaming?"			
"If you burn yourself, it, you A. would have hurt	know!" B. hurt		
C. have hurt	D. hurts		
45. No-one could any light at all of			
A. put B. turn	C. throw D. switch		
46. I'm rather for time, but I'll try to A. rushed B. pushed	c finish the report by the end of the week. C. pulled D. stretched		
47. Hundreds of workers have been A. sacked C. resigned	due to financial problems at the factory. B. retired D. made redundant		
48. Countries often become to pro A. acquaintances C. colleagues	omote trade and industry between them. B. allies D. accomplices		
49. The foreman came to the building si A. fees B. allowance	te to pay the workmen's C. salaries D. wages		
50. It wasn't the 1940s that UFO signature	ghtings began to appear in the newspapers.		
A. when B. since	C. until D. by the time		
51 was expected, the new manage financial situation. A. As B. That	ger failed to do much to change the firm's C. So D. Such		
52. It'll be hard for me to adapt to life in a small town, but I have other choice, for my parents have been appointed there as teachers.			
A. none B. some	C. any D. no		
53. The question as to it is morally acceptable to clone people has been debated for a long time.			
A. whether or not B. the fact that	C. which D. what		
54. "So, are you going to buy it or not?" "If it so expensive, I would."			
A. were B. weren't	C. hadn't been D. isn't		
as the greatest musician of the 20th			
A. do think	B. are really thinking		
C. really are thinking	D. think really		
V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.			
HOW TO COMPLAIN IN SHOPS			
(56) and strains of work, study	friends can be a source of relief from the or relationships. But when it comes to good and services, many of us find we		

don't have the nerve	and choose to (58) in siler	nce.
By the time we de	o (59) sun	nmon up the cour	age to make our (60),
we have generally a	lready allowed th	ne problem to get	to us, and we are angry. In
	=	-	e aggressive, gearing up for
battle and turning v	•	•	
_			about your problem and
=		=	ive and fair. (63) over
		•	claims will get you nowhere.
			rt by explaining the situation
_		•	. Most complaints prompt a
•	-	• .	ing reasonable yourself, you
· · ·	-		
(65) more cha			
	•		ened, by all means tell the
			derstand the situation from
			will do if your complaint is
•	•	•	nwise to (69) threats
unless you are in a	position to (70) _	them out.	
56. A. pressures	B. pains	C. stresses	D. struggles
57. A. faulty	B. inexpert	C. improper	D. scruffy
58. A. stick	B. suffer	C. stay	D. suppress
59. A. essentially	B. especially	C. exceptionally	• •
60. A. turn	B. mark	C. point	D. say
61. A. state	B. form	C. manner	D. mode
62. A. casually	B. happily	C. simply	D. easily
63. A. Being	B. Going	C. Getting	D. Feeling
64. A. regard	B. respect	C. revenge	D. response
65. A. stand	B. attract	C. spend	D. establish
66. A. fallout	B. turnout	C. outcome	D. output
67. A. revealing	B. exhibiting	C. displaying	D. demonstrating
68. A. mind	B. view	C. opinion	D. reason
69. A. carry	B. bear	C. do	D. make
70. A. fill	B. carry	C. do	D. work

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

On August 11, 1911, the *Mona Lisa*, Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, was stolen from the Louvre Museum in Paris. The thief, Vincenzo Peruggia, a Louvre employee, stored the painting in the false bottom of a trunk in his flat for two years and then tried to sell it to his native Italy for \$95,000. Italian officials promptly arrested him and returned the 300-year old masterpiece to France without a scratch. At his trial in Florence, Peruggia convinced the jury that his act was one of patriotism, that his sole motive was to return the famous painting

to the land of its creator. Because of this declaration, he received a relatively light sentence of 1 year and 15 days.

71. It's understood from the passage that the thief, Vincenzo Peruggia,
A. was an Italian living and working in France
B. stole the Mona Lisa at the wish of the Italian authorities
C. had stolen many other priceless works of art
D. was a master criminal wanted in many countries
72. After its two-year stay in Peruggia's flat, the Mona Lisa
A. had a few scratches on its surface
B. was found by the French police
C. was completely undamaged
D. was sold to an Italian museum
73. Peruggia's trial resulted in a somewhat easy punishment because A. his crime was considered a minor one

Towards the end of World War II, the United Stares decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan to force Japan to surrender as quickly as possible. The first atomic bomb was completed and tested in New Mexico on July 16th 1945, and

B. the jurors were moved by his love of Italy

C. the painting was safely returned to the Louvre Museum
D. the jury believed that the *Mona Lisa* actually belonged to Italy

atomic bomb was completed and tested in New Mexico on July 16th 1945, and on July 25th the order to drop the atomic bomb was issued by the U.S. President at that time, Harry S. Truman. On August 6th 1945 history was changed forever when the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. For the first time, an atomic bomb had been fired on a military target. Three day's later, a second bomb was released on Nagasaki.

On August 6th 1945, at 8:15 A.M., Japanese time, the Enola Gay, a B.29 heavy bomber jet, dropped "Little Boy" on Hiroshima. "Little Boy", the nickname given to this atomic bomb, exploded one minute after it was released at an altitude of 2000 feet above ground level. The bomb exploded with a blinding flash in the sky and produced a ferocious heat wave and blast that caused indiscriminate destruction. The bomb generated a strong wind that caused the most serious damage to the city and people. 66,000 people were killed and 69,000 injured. It is estimated that more than 140,000 people died due to the bomb by the end of the year, Hiroshima was selected as the primary target for the atomic bomb because of the existence of a concentration of military installations, troops, and factories in the city. Its size and topography also made it an ideal place for testing the atomic bomb's destructive capabilities.

Three days later, on August 9th, at exactly 11:02 AM, a second bomb, nicknamed "Fat Man", was dropped in the industrial section of the city of Nagasaki. "Fat Man" killed 39,000 people and injured 25,000 more.

Even though there were more casualties in Hiroshima, "Fat Man" proved to be more powerful, because the destruction radius was greater in Nagasaki (14,000 feet) than in Hiroshima (12,000 feet).

The injuries inflicted on the people resulting from the atomic explosions were: bums from flash radiation of heat and from fires ignited by the explosion, direct physical effects of the blast pressure, mechanical injuries from flying debris or the collapse of buildings, and radiation effects. Most of the casualties resulted from mechanical injuries.

In the years since the bombings, some people have said that dropping the atomic bombs ended World War Two, while others have said that it was an unnecessary attack and a horrific act that should never be repeated. Every year on August 6th in Hiroshima, people float lanterns filled with prayers and messages of peace in remembrance of the tens of thousands who died in those terrible events.

74. An atomic bomb was first used as an act of war in			
A. Hiroshima.	B. New Mexico.		
C. Nagasaki.	D. The United States.		
75. The decree to drop the atomic borA. August 6th 1945.C. July 25th 1945.	nb was decided on B. July 16th 1945. D. August 9th 1945.		
76. "Little Boy" DID NOT generate			
A. a sudden flash of light.	B. a blast of hot air.		
C. extensive damage to Hiroshim	na. D. 69,000 deaths.		
77. Hiroshima was chosen to be bombed becauseA. it was easy to concentrate on.B. many military bases were located there.C. it was easy to destroy.D. it was the largest city in Japan.			
78. "Fat Man" A. caused a greater number of deaths than "Little Boy". B. was less powerful than "Little Boy". C. damaged a larger area than "Little Boy". D. was the first atomic bomb ever used in warfare.			
79. Most of the Hiroshima inhabitant	s suffered		
A. burns.	B. deep wounded cuts.		
C. radiation poisoning.	D. injuries caused by machinery.		
80. Which of the following is NOT a point of view mentioned in the text?A. The bombings did not need to happen.B. The war ended thanks to the bombings.C. Such bombings should never happen again.D. We should all remember those who died.			
– 1	THE END —		

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prono	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3.	A. thr <u>ea</u> d A. believe <u>s</u> A. want <u>s</u>	B. b <u>ead</u> B. pencil <u>s</u> B. look <u>s</u>	C. br <u>ea</u> d C. table <u>s</u> C. say <u>s</u>	D. dr <u>ea</u> d D. content <u>s</u> D. laugh <u>s</u>
4.	A. consider <u>ate</u>	B. narrate	C. priv <u>ate</u>	D. pir <u>ate</u>
11.	words in each qu	<u>-</u>	attern different i	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. determine A. gradually A. contractor A. intellect Identify the one	B. encounter B. perversity B. phonetic B. insecticide	C. consonant C. suddenly C. character C. incident	D. disaster D. insight D. Pacific D. innovate t must be changed in order
	for the sentence		id of philase tha	t must be changed in order
9.	In a country <u>as</u> I (A) distributing drug		(B) ad to receive seve	(C)
10.	The thief broke <u>i</u>	nto <u>the</u> shop <u>and</u> (A) (B)		thy of \$2000. (D)
11.	She was a nice g	irl. We <u>have tak</u> (A)	en <u>to</u> her <u>the first</u> (B) (C)	t day we met <u>her</u> . (D)
12.	The owner of the	household was	reluctant of allow	-
	to put up a tent within his premises because he was afraid that (B)			
	they could cause	e <u>a fire</u> or someth (C)	ning <u>like that</u> . (D)	
13.	Dollars, pounds,	franks and other	er <u>hard</u> currencie (A)	es <u>are</u> (B)
	exchangeable ov (C)	er all the world. (D)	, ,	
14.	To my opinion, t (A)	heir accusations	s of the Minister a	are completely
	groundless. They (B)	y <u>have</u> made <u>it a</u> (C) (D		

	(A)			(B)
	When the aeroplan	e <u>took off,</u> she sta (C)	arted <u>weeping</u> . (D)	
16.	She took <u>a</u> handke (A) her cheeks.	rchief <u>out of</u> her p (B)	oocket and <u>wiping</u> (C)	the tears <u>from</u> (D)
IV.	From the four working completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	ouse the one that best
17.	Mary was ill. She's A. temperature			D. weather
18.	David was unhapp A. people		problems. C. personal	D. turning
19.	All things, to A. noted B. co	-		D. considered
20.	The trekkers were A. determined	on reaching. B. bent	g the village by th C. persevering	
21.	He tried to persua no A. good	de his wife to go B. result	to the Antarctic C. benefit	for their holiday, but to D. avail
22.	The decor is out of A. style			building. D. match
23.	The controversy hare seen as a threat A. spurred			D. fuelled
24.	The courier was al		al with any proble	ems that might arise. D. in hand
25.	resort.			appearance of a holiday
26.	•			D. wrong he best interests of the
	environment. A. match	B. unite	C. reconcile	D. connect
27	. He's not exactly ric A. get through			noney to D. get up
28	. It seems to be the A. dog's	big tour operator B. snake's	s that take the C. tiger's	share of the profits. D. lion's

15. She accompanied with her boyfriend to the airport to see him off.

29.	A. If you didn't C. If you don't	m m class, you we	B. Unless you do D. Unless you w	
30.	The proliferation of A. bulk	f air travel has en B. group	couraged the grov C. party	wth of tourism. D. mass
31.	The area has a grea A. potential	at deal of for B. possibility		tourist resort. D. capability
32.	apart from acting.		-	ow to do something else
	A. an	B. some	C. Ø	D. the
33.	Nigel's fantastic in A. level		calm andh C. hard	eaded. D.1ight
34.	I have a lot of resp	ect the pri	ncipal of our colle	ge.
	A. to		C. for	D. by
35.	The behaviour of ptimes.	oriests of this reli	gious order is exp	pected to be at all
	A. extraordinary	B. exceptional	C. excessive	D. exemplary
36.	I have verycould be a disaster	-	the plan — it mig	ght possibly work, or it
	A. certain	B. mixed	C. doubtful	D. troubled
37.	After losing my job	o, I was on the	of a nervous l	oreakdown.
	A. verge	B. brim		D. border
38.			not just to be goo C. driven	od, but to be the best D. forced
39.	His for the t		at fifty and buy a C. view	house next to the sea. D. outlook
40.	You'll never succeed. A. lack	ed if you co B. fail	onfidence and beli C. want	ef in yourself. D. miss
41.	His behaviour was A. criticism		. C. reproach	D. fault
42.	"Why do you have "Well, if I didn't liv A. wouldn't have C. wouldn't have	e so far away, I _		
43.	the game.	for football, B. proficiency	with exceptional C. faculty	ability in all aspects of D. gift

	ask him, do you t A. were we	think he would a	_	D. had we been
45.	To be a top athlet A. ability	-	ep yourself in goo C. appearance	od all the time. D. shape
46.	altogether.			this city ceases to move D. query
	•		-	1 0
47.	The Olympic gam A. about to C. due to	es are sta	rt tomorrow more B. on the point of D. bound to	ning at 8.30 a.m. our time. of
48.	in Atlanta.	-		s many medals as they did
	A. will be winning C. are winning	ıg	B. will win D. will have won	ı
49.	She won a gold n		·-	a silver in the medley and
	A. in top	B. on top	C. at top	D. to top
50.			can trust her to do	o what she says she'll do. D. word
51.	I would never hadoing so well.	ave expected	the exam if	she hadn't told me I was
	A. passed	B. to pass	C. pass	D. passing
52.	After the h A. chairperson		eting to order, we C. conductor	e got down to business. D. leader
53.	She asked the st A. half-circle	udents to sit in a B. semicircle		D. mini-circle
54.	There has been a wearing a helmet			number of fatalities since
	A. of	B. to	C. in	D. from
55.	They decided to l		ears after they ha C. meeting	d finished school, D. assembly
V.	Read the text be space.	elow and decide	which answer (A	A, B, C, or D) best fits each
	_	_		56) disasters. They in a great (59) of
				litionally, they may cause
			-	s which, in (60), are

(61) of destr	oying coastal cit	ties. However, tl	ne (62) majority of
fatalities and serious			
			nds, so usually there is no
time to (65)1	the mortal (66) _	once the s	haking starts. The savage
			x chain (68) in the
building's structure	when it is shall	ken, lifted, push	ed or pulled. A building's
height, its shape and	d construction m	aterials are the r	nost significant (69)
deciding about the s	urvival or collaps	se of the structure	and, consequently, about
the life or death of its	s (70)		
56. A. nature	B. naturalistic	C. native	D. natural
57. A. hit	B. tall	C. strike	D. attack
58. A. result	B. effect	C. lead	D. cause
59. A. fatality	B. loss	C. harm	D. waste
60. A. honesty	B. certainty	C. fact	D. truth
61. A. potential	B. conceivable	C. capable	D. possible
62. A. vast	B. broad	C. full	D. wide
63. A. bring	B. come	C. lay	D. make
64. A. demolish	B. jumble	C. destroy	D. collapse
65. A. abstain	B. evade	C. avert	D. restrain
66. A. upshot	B. upturn	C. upkeep	D. uptake
67. A. up	B. on	C. out	D. off
68. A. activity	B. reaction	C. progress	D. motion
69. A. factors	B. phenomena	C. points	D. ingredients
70. A. settlers	B. citizens	C. inhabitants	D. burghers
			ed sentences. Then choose
the answer – A,			
_		_	king and lung cancer in the
_		_	more evidence and more
_		-	cco is truly a "killer weed",
,			drugs combined, including
_			ommon disease, almost all atted to be related to about
		_	eaths resulting from heart
disease, and 80-90%			
•			-
71. The passage stat		1	
A. there has alw	vays been abunda	ant evidence that	smoking causes cancer

B. it took a long time for people to believe that smoking was dangerous C. lung cancer was not very common among smokers until 1950s

D. almost all smokers develop lung cancer

colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are

72. Tobacco .

- A. was known to cause lung cancer even before the 1950s
- B. has become more dangerous every decade since the 1950s
- C. is related to most cases of heart disease
- D. causes more illness than all other drugs
- 73. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
 - A. smoking is more dangerous than it was once thought to be
 - B. all the dangers of smoking have been known since the 1950s
 - C. tobacco becomes deadly when it is combined with alcohol
 - D. smoking was less dangerous in the 1950s

The village of Vestmannaeyjar, in the far northern country of Iceland, is as bright and clean and up-to-date as any American or Canadian suburb. It is located on the island of Heimaey, just off the mainland. One January night in 1973, however, householders were shocked from their sleep. In some backyards red-hot liquid was spurting from the ground. Flaming "skyrockets" shot up and over the houses. The island's volcano, Helgafell, silent for seven thousand years, was violently erupting!

Luckily, the island's fishing fleet was in port, and within twenty-four hours almost everyone was ferried to the mainland. But then the agony of the island began in earnest. As in a nightmare, fountains of burning lava spurted three hundred feet high. Black, baseball-size cinders rained down. An evil-smelling, eye-burning, throat-searing cloud of smoke and gas erupted into the air, and a river of lava flowed down the mountain. The constant shriek of escaping steam was punctuated by ear-splitting explosions.

As time went on, the once pleasant village of Vestmannaeyjar took on a weird aspect. Its street lamps still burning against the long Arctic night, the town lay under a thick blanket of cinders. All that could be seen above the ten-foot black drifts were the tips of street signs. Some houses had collapsed under the weight of cinders; others had burst into flames as the heat ignited their oil storage tanks. Lighting the whole lurid scene, fire continued to shoot from the mouth of the looming volcano.

The eruption continued for six months. Scientists and reporters arrived from around the world to observe the awesome natural event. But the town did not die that easily. In July, when the eruption ceased, the people of Heimaey Island returned to assess the chances of rebuilding their homes and lives. They found tons of ash covering the ground. The Icelanders are a tough people, however, accustomed to the strange and violent nature of their Arctic land. They dug out their homes. They even used the cinders to build new roads and airport runways. Now the new homes of Heimaey are warmed from water pipes heated by molten lava.

74. The village is located on the islan	d of
A. Vestmannaeyjar	B. Heimaey
C. Hebrides	D. Helgafell
75. The color of the hot liquid was	·
A. orange	B. black
C. red	D. yellow
76. This liquid was coming from the	
A. mountains	B. ground
C. sea	D. ocean
77. The island's volcano had been in	active for
A. seven thousand years	B. seventy decades
C. seven thousand months	D. seven hundred years
78. Black cinders fell that were the s	ize of
A. hail-stones	B. pebbles
C. golf balls	D. baseballs
79. Despite the eruption	
A. buses kept running	B. the radio kept broadcasting
C. street lamps kept burning	D. the police kept working
80. This volcanic eruption lasted for	six
A. weeks	B. hours
C. days	D. months
	THE END —

1. A. sew B. few C. renew D. review 2. A. hear B. rehearse C. mere D. deer 3. A. massage B. beverage C. manage D. coverage 4. A. naked B. crowded C. wanted D. stopped 5. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other towords in each question. 5. A. citizen B. civilian C. citadel D. circular 6. A. estimate B. activate C. migrate D. inflate 7. A. reference B. inference C. inferior D. redundancy 8. A. teenager B. rehearsal C. orchestra D. pastime 6. A. teenager B. rehearsal C. orchestra D. pastime 6. Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 6. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 6. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 6. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 7. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 7. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 7. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 8. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 8. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the for the sentence to be correct. 9. I managed to talk to Carol just while she was leaving. 9. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the form the sentence to be correct. 9. I managed to talk to Carol just while she was leaving. 9. Image: Till Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in the form the form the or phrase that must be changed in the form the	1.	other three in ea		rnned part pron	ounced differently if	om me
words in each question. 5. A. citizen B. civilian C. citadel D. circular 6. A. estimate B. activate C. migrate D. inflate 7. A. reference B. inference C. inferior D. redundancy 8. A. teenager B. rehearsal C. orchestra D. pastime III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in for the sentence to be correct. 9. I managed to talk to Carol just while she was leaving. (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. The British Government entrusted that dangerous task to James (A) Bond, because only he was capable to find the missing spacecraft. (B) (C) (D) 11. The Mayor is absent from work because he is receiving medicinal (A) (B) (C) treatment in the local hospital. (D) 12. The Englishman was desperate to obtain another passport because (A) (B) he had lost one he had and he urgently needed to go back to England. (C) (D) 13. His devotion and commitment to his work are exceptional. A few (A) (B) employees seem to care for the business as much as he does. (C) (D) 14. There were some advantages and disadvantages of living in the (A) country but, all in all, they were an interesting experience.	2. 3.	A. h <u>ear</u> A. mass <u>age</u>	B. reh <u>ear</u> se B. bever <u>age</u>	C. m <u>ere</u> C. man <u>age</u>	D. d <u>eer</u> D. cover <u>age</u>	
6. A. estimate B. activate C. migrate D. inflate 7. A. reference B. inference C. inferior D. redundancy 8. A. teenager B. rehearsal C. orchestra D. pastime III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in of the sentence to be correct. 9. I managed to talk to Carol just while she was leaving. (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. The British Government entrusted that dangerous task to James (A) Bond, because only he was capable to find the missing spacecraft. (B) (C) (D) 11. The Mayor is absent from work because he is receiving medicinal (A) (B) (C) treatment in the local hospital. (D) 12. The Englishman was desperate to obtain another passport because (A) (B) he had lost one he had and he urgently needed to go back to England. (C) (D) 13. His devotion and commitment to his work are exceptional. A few (A) (B) employees seem to care for the business as much as he does. (C) (D) 14. There were some advantages and disadvantages of living in the (A) country but, all in all, they were an interesting experience.	II.			attern different	from that of the other	er three
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(C) (D) 14. There were some advantages and disadvantages of living in the (A) country but, all in all, they were an interesting experience.	13	. His devotion and	l commitment to			
(A) country <u>but</u> , all <u>in</u> all, <u>they were</u> an interesting experience.			(C)	(I	D)	
	14				(A)	
				an interesting e	experience.	

15.	The newspapers as	re beginning to wr (A)	rite <u>that</u> the indec (B)	ently high salaries of the
	Mayor and his em		<u>luce</u> because it <u>d</u> C)	emoralises society. (D)
16.	Get in touch with (A) number and addre	(B)	d my help. You've	got my phone
IV.	From the four wo		4, B, C, or D), ch	noose the one that best
17.	If he as hore A. would be C. would have be		e, he wouldn't hav B. were D. have been	ve done that.
18.	of letter-writing.	oularity of the tele B. negative		rather to the art
19.		_		suspense in the film. D. build
20.	The feature film w A. derived		V series. C. made up	D. acquired
21.	The book was so _ A. grasping	that he stay B. grabbing		n. to finish it. D. gripping
22.	The school playing the cricket match. A. bounds		while equip	pment is being set up for D. border
23.	The film wasA. not	_ near as good as	the novel.	D. nowhere
24.	"What would you complain to the m A. I to had been	anager."	- "Were tre C. I have been	
25.	It may be difficult A. coexist	for three generati B. conform		ne household. D. coalesce
26.		d from gazing at t B. twinkling		f her computer all day. D. sparkling
27.	having to rush ba		their meal an	d enjoy it instead of D. linger
28.	. I'd much prefer to A. sooner	read the book B. better		film. D. more

29.	My mother used to	me to the	zoo when I was a	child.
			C. show	D. take
30.	They exchanged let A. genuinely			met in person. D. truly
31.		_ pressure to get B. large		y the end of the day. D. important
32.	What would you do A. have been		1? would be D. wo	uld have been
33.	The main of A. function		r is to help stude: C. situation	
34.	The new shop has A. several		of videos which c C. every	ater for tastes. D. all
35.	The new scheme part A. ways B. op			
36.	The increase in important research A. allow	1.	the docto	ors to continue their
37.	Violent crime is be A. completely	_	nmon in modern	cities.
38.	Many people believ A. cruel	ve that bullfightin B. severe	-	
39.	What would you b A. had you C. you had	ouy, provided	the money? B. have you D. you would ha	
40.				uting the nearby river. D. hurt
41.	She was wearing a A. necklace of dia C. diamonds' neck	monds		klace
42.	Sue spent weeks in A. injured		eing seriously C. ruined	
43.	When she lost her t	emper, she B. clipped	the vase her ex-h C. smashed	usband had brought her. D. broke off
44.	I the notice- A. peered at			
45.	The forensic exper A. scanned			

	A. deserters	B. suppliers	C. conclusions	D. survivors
47.	When she saw me A. grasped	nearly drop the p B. gasped	oriceless vase she C. grumbled	in horror. D. grunted
48.	Where do you keep A. the	B. some	nd forks? C. a	D. Ø
49.	The tickets for the A. so	play weren't near B. than	rly as expensive _ C. that	we thought. D. as
50.	My parents would A. join	n't let me a B. to join	a rock band until C. joining	I was fifteen. D. to joining
51.	I wish I tim A. could have	e to see more exh B. have	ibitions. C. would have	D. had
52.	he's very ta			ke a living from his art. D. In spite of
53.	She's good	pianist. I'm surp B. such	orised she doesn't C. such a	play professionally. D. a so
54.	Is that the artist _ A. whose	paintings w B. who's	ere so controversi C. who	ial? D. that
55.	You need to take v	vitamins to stop y B. out	ourself getting ru C. down	n D. through
V.	Read the text bel space.	ow and decide w	hich answer (A, I	B, C, or D) best fits each
	•	TOMATOES – TH	IE PREFECT FRU	JIT
mo eat fru ing tha	untains of moderning tomatoes since in the rest of it (59) an in redient in many ty t (61) would	-day Peru, the lost prehistoric (56) the world (58)nportant role in types of fast food, be rather ordinar.	cal inhabitants h, but the form recently. Th he cooking of ma (60) both ta y.	es. High in the Andes ave been cultivating and od has only become (57) ese days, the bright red ny cultures and is a key aste and colour to dishes
wh the as gro	ich are poisonous prefore, tomatoes we table decorations own in Italy in 15 er. The first recipe	s. When they we rere viewed with (65) than 55, although it very for tomato keto	ere first (63) 64) and pe as food. In Euro wasn't (66) thup dates from	lants, many members of into North America, cople tended to use them pe, the tomato was first with pasta until much 1727 and in the 1800s, and soups. These days, as

well as tasting good, tomatoes are (68) to contain substances which are good for our heath. Nutritionists (69) out, however, that many processed tomato products also contain additives such as salt and sugar which can (70)				
the beneficial	effects of the fru	it.		
56. A. ages	B. times	C. periods	D. dates	
57. A. general	B. favourite	C. preferred	D. popular	
58. A. effectively	B. apparently	C. relatively	D. eventually	
59. A. plays	B. meets	C. does	D. forms	
60. A. mixing	B. putting	C. providing	D. giving	
61. A. nonetheless	B. Instead	C. otherwise	D. meanwhile	
62. A. admits	B. possesses	C. fits	D. belongs	
63. A. imported	B. arrived	C. appeared	D. presented	
64. A. doubt	B. threat	C. danger	D. suspicion	
65. A. except	B. better	C. rather	D. apart	
66. A. combined	B. joined	C. added	D. accompanied	
67. A. greatly	B. widely	C. wholly	D. broadly	
68. A. aware	B. realised	C. accepted	D. known	
69. A. point	B. prove	C. mark	D. show	
70. A. refuse	B. shorten	C. reduce	D. lower	

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

The Hindenburg was the last in a series of airships designed to carry passengers and cargo over long distances. It could carry fifty passengers in twenty-five luxury cabins with all the comforts of a first class hotel. Cruising at 125 km per hour, it could cross the Atlantic in half the time of the great luxury ocean liners, which it had been built to compete with. But in 1937, the Hindenburg came to an unfortunate end in New Jersey just as it was about to land. In spite of extensive safety precautions, the highly flammable hydrogen with which it was filled burst into flames. Remarkably though, sixty-two of the ninety-seven people on board were able to escape.

71. It is clear from the passage that _____.

- A. the Hindenburg was one of the most successful airships of all times
- B. the Hindenburg had a component containing hydrogen
- C. in speed and size, the Hindenburg was much like a luxury ocean liner
- D. the Hindenburg exploded as it was taking off from New Jersey

72. The passage tells us that _____

- A. only the very rich could afford to travel on airships like the Hindenburg
- B. the number of passengers an airship could carry was almost half that of a luxury ocean liner

- C. the luxury ocean liners could cross the Atlantic twice the time that an airship could
- D. an ocean liner was slower, but much more luxurious than an airship
- 73. It is stated in the passage that _____.
 - A. the Hindenburg was one of the first great airships
 - B. after the Hindenburg disaster, there were no more airships of the same type
 - C. there were sixty-two people on board at the time of the disaster
 - D. the great airships had a passenger capacity of from twenty-five to fifty passengers

Love them or hate them, online shops are here to stay, and more and more are appearing on the world wide web every day. Shopping online should be quick, easy and, above all, safe, but many people still feel uncomfortable about doing business on the net. By following the advice below, you can ensure that your shopping trip in cyberspace is a successful one.

Before you purchase an item online, make sure that the website you are buying from is secure. Many websites use special technology to encrypt the credit card information that customers send over the Internet. If a site does not tell you that they are using this technology, you could also look for an icon of a locked padlock or an unbroken key at the bottom of your screen, an icon of a lock on your status bar.

Many websites ask you to choose a password for future orders. Make sure you use a different password to the one you use to log on to your computer or network. Never use your address, date of birth, phone number or other recognizable words as your password. Instead, pick at least five letters, numbers and punctuation marks. One idea is to use the first letter of each word in a song title and throw in some numbers and punctuation marks. For example, "wyslmt&C." comes from "Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow". Don't write your password down, as somebody might see it and be able to use it. If you can't remember your password and have to write it down, try reversing the order of the characters, or change the order of the letters and numbers so that anyone who finds it still won't know your true password.

Never e-mail anyone your password and credit card details. Only give them in a secure connection on a website. You should make sure that you are not making your personal information accessible to thieves as this will allow them to impersonate you. "Theft of identity" which involves someone accessing your bank account, getting credits or loans in your name, or using your credit card details to purchase products, is a growing problem these days. If you don't like the idea of giving your credit card details over the Internet, most online stores allow you to order online and pay over the phone. However, you should be sure to make a note of the company's phone number, the date and time of your call and the name of the person you spoke to.

These tips should ensure that you will have a safe and easy shopping experience. However, as in all areas of life, it is important to have faith in your instincts. If you don't feel comfortable buying an item over the Internet, or if you do not trust a website one hundred percent, then you may well be right. Happy shopping!

74. Some people do not like to shop	online because
A. there are too many online st	ores.
B. it is not safe.	
C. it is not easy.	
D. they hate online stores.	
75. A website may not be secure if	
A. there is a picture of a key or	your screen.
B. the website does not tell you	it is secure.
C. it uses technology to concea	l credit card details.
D. there is a picture of a padlo	ck on your screen.
76. A password is not safe if	
A. it contains more than five le	tters.
B. people can not recognize the	e words.
C. it contains punctuation man	ks.
D. it is the same as other pass	words you use.
77. If you have to write your passw	ord down, you should
A. not let anyone see it.	B. write it backwards.
C. remember it.	D. write down different letters and numbers.
78. You should not give information	about your credit card
A. in an e-mail	B. in a note.
C. on a secure website.	D. over the phone.
79. "Theft of identity" is when	
A. someone steals your credit	card.
B. someone disguises themselves	ves as you.
c, someone applies for a loan f	or you.
D. someone uses your details	to get money or products.
80. Don't buy a product online if _	
A. you feel comfortable buying	it.
B. you do not trust your instir	acts.
C. you do not trust the compa	ny.
D. the website does not have a	ıll of the items you want.
_	THE END —

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently fr	om the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. br <u>oug</u> ht A. fell <u>ow</u> A. b <u>u</u> sh A. m <u>a</u> n	B. s <u>oug</u> ht B. foll <u>ow</u> B. fl <u>u</u> sh B. b <u>a</u> d	C. dr <u>oug</u> ht C. holl <u>ow</u> C. br <u>u</u> sh C. th <u>a</u> nks	D. fought D. allow D. crush D. many	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fi	om that of the othe	r three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. minority A. ignite A. accomplish A. entertain	B. monumentB. iglooB. demolishB. librarian	C. Europe C. ignorant C. abolish C. historical	D. province D. ignore D. acronym D. experiment	
III	Identify the one. for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed i	n order
9.	You <u>can't hope</u> ye (A) minutes you con	(B)		(C)	
10.		<u>in</u> our firm as <u>w</u> (A)	r <u>ell as</u> she stops <u>r</u> (B)	neglecting her duties (C) (D)	· .
11.	When you transle how $\underline{\text{many}}$ the average (C)	(A)		(B)	
12.	Even being consi (A) is an honor not t	(B)		visory committee	
13.	Little Columbus (A) (B) voyage would cha	(C)		1	
14.	It is a widespread (A) (B) healthier. Most p	(C)	f you lose weight	you <u>will be</u> (D)	
15.	Halley's Comet a	(A)	(B) '	(C)	
			(12)		

16.	Cellular telephones		nvenient that a A)	business
	person can and oft telephone calls.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	able office time]	by efficiently <u>making</u> C) (D)
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), c	hoose the one that best
17.	If only I then A. could know C. had known	n what I know nov	w! B. knew D. was known	
18.	Floods have compl A. injured			D. ruined
19.	The original design consultation with the A. conceived			ts working in close D. originated
20.	"It's time you "You're right."			
	A. are	B. have been	C. had been	D. were
21.	Children should ke A. bank	eep away from the B. brim	c river in a	case they fall in. D. border
22.	Some animals can A. designed	not adapt to living B. manufactured		nvironment. D. false
23.	Many business exe A. have	ecutives str B. experience		k. D. bear
24.	There must be a _ A. further	way to spen B. rather	d your time! C. more	D. better
25.	Our food contains A. standard	only ingred B. natural	dients. C. typical	D. daily
26	"You'd that of A. better have C. rather have		-	
27	Opponents of cen regulated. A. pick	sorship ou B. show	t that television C. point	programmes are already D. speak
28	A. pick "That trip was a n A. went		, I wish we	•
0.0		_	_	3
29	. The old road is mu			some magnificent

30.	It's a kind o	f music; nothing l	ike it has been h	eard before.
	A. single	B. particular	C. unique	D. only
31.	After four attempts A. succeeded		ssing his exam. C. resulted	D. achieved
32.	You have 30 minut A. attempt	tes to complete th B. task	e C. effort	D. labour
33.	It's a lovely old tow A. curling	n with many nam B. wavin g	row, street C. rolling	
34.	disappeared aroun	d the corner.		a of him as he
	A. look	_	C. glimpse	D. catch
35.	There is a spectact A. perspective			of the hill. D. view
36.	interesting museum	ms.		great shops and many
	A. In addition to	B. More than	C. As well	D. Apart
37.	At tide, the A. complete			r walls. D. high
38.	Passengers are asl terminal building.			l they are well inside the
	A. to	B. from	C. for	D. at
39.	In spring, unlike A excellent time to vi		still has many ro	ooms to so it's an
	A. let	B. paid	C. charged	D. borrowed
40.	This small seaside few people who live A. even	e here permanent		rinter, there are a
41			_	-
	The architect's wor A. fee	B. ticket	C. fare	D. subscription
42.	"You missed an ex "Yes, it's a pity I	on time."		D. haven't have
	A. am not		C. wasn't	
43.	A. by	good that hundred B. along		the place all year D. round
44.		make their way B. sightseers		ver in Paris every year. D. onlookers
45.	Visitors can see n a small charge at t		relics in the mu	seum payment of
	A. in	B. over	C. on	D. from

46. My brother is always me about my hooked nose.					
A. teasing B. pestering C. harassing D. getting on at					
47. Don't take any notice of Justine. She never carries her threats. A. through B. off C. out D. over					
 48. He wanted to travel and got a job as a with one of the major airlines. A. flight attendant B. flight assistant C. flying waiter D. flying aide 					
49. The border guards have been accused of refugees.A. pestering B. getting on at C. harassing D. teasing					
50. If only I the bill; we wouldn't have been cut off. A. paid B. have paid C. had been paid D. had paid					
51. Receiving the anonymous phone calls led directly her breakdown in my opinion. A. up B. to C. towards D. in					
52. My young nieces kept me to buy them sweets. A. teasing B. getting on at C. pestering D. harassing					
53. I a plate when I was washing up, but it can still be used. A. chipped B. smashed C. snapped D. shattered					
54. The windscreen into a thousand pieces when the car hit a lamp-post. A. smashed B. cracked C. snapped D. shattered					
55. She jammed her finger in the A. car door B. car's door C. cars' door D. door car					
V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.					
SECRETARIES					
What's in a name? In the case of the secretary, it can be something rather surprising. The dictionary calls a secretary "anyone who handles correspondence, keeps records and does clerical work for others". But while this particular job (1) looks a bit (2), the word's original meaning is a hundred times more exotic and perhaps more (3) The word itself has been with us since the 14th century and comes from the mediaeval Latin word secretarius meaning "something hidden". Secretaries started out as those members of staff with knowledge hidden from others, the silent ones mysteriously (4) the secret machinery of organisations. A few years ago "something hidden" probably meant (5) out of sight, tucked away with all the other secretaries and typists. A good secretary was an unremarkable one, efficiently (6) orders, and then returning mouse-like to his or her station behind the typewriter, but, with the (7) of new technology, the job (8) upgraded itself and the role has changed to one closer to the original meaning. The skills required are more (9) and more technical. Companies are (10) that secretarial staff should already be (11) trained in, or at least familiar with, a (12) of word processing packages. In addition to this they need the management skills to take on some					

administration, some personnel work and some research. The professionals in the (13) _____ business see all these developments as (14) ____ the jobs which secretaries are being asked to do.

It may also encourage a dramatic (15) _____ in office practice. In the past it was usual to regard the secretary as almost dehumanised, to be seen and not heard.

56. A. explanation	B. detail	C. definition	D. characteristic
57. A. elderly	B. outdated	C. aged	D. unfashionable
58. A. characteristic	B. related	C. likely	D. appropriate
59. A. pushing	B. operating	C. vibrating	D. effecting
60. A. held	B. covered	C. packed	D. kept
61. A. satisfying	B. minding	C. completing	D. obeying
62. A. approach	B. advent	C. entrance	D. opening
63. A. effectively	B. validly	C. correctly	D. truly
64. A. thorough	B. severe	C. demanding	D. critical
65. A. insisting	B. ordering	C. claiming	D. pressing
66. A. considerably	B. vastly	C. highly	D. supremely
67. A. group	B. collection	C. cluster	D. range
68. A. appointment	B. recruitment	C. hiring	D. engagement
69. A. advancing	B. intensifying	C. improving	D. heightening
70. A. change	B. turn	C. switch	D. swing

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

SMILE PLEASE

While you are reading this I would like you to smile. And why am I asking you to force a smile while you are in the office or on the train, or while pouring out your cornflakes? Because I would like you to understand what it is like to be a receptionist. I would like you to have some idea of how it feels to smile continually for most of the day.

But beneath this happy exterior, the life of the receptionist is supposedly a miserable affair. It is like a famous actress hiding her tragedy behind a glittering showbiz persona. For receptionists are bored, isolated and, to be honest, want a little respect. Or so says a survey conducted by recruitment consultants Maine-Tucker. A third of surveyed receptionists complained that they were bored with their job. One hesitates to point out that being bored in your job is rather par for the course. It is like going to school and hating the double maths lessons even if you are the maths teacher. That said, of course, the receptionist has the responsibility of not looking bored at all. All yawns must be hidden. The receptionist simply does not have the luxury of being able to put her head in her hands, and swear loudly in the middle of the afternoon.

One fifth claimed that they felt cut off from the rest of the company, especially those working in larger organizations. All they get is a touch of the hat and a brief hello as the rest of the company walks past first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. There is no chatting about last night's excitement.

The receptionist is often viewed as the face of a company. She or he is more than likely the first person visitors will meet when they enter the building. Therefore the receptionist has to look smartly turned out. There can't be any spilled food on your blouse or spinach stuck between your teeth. Some large firms even give their receptionists a clothing allowance to ensure that they always look presentable. Most importantly, the receptionist has to appear approachable. It is the absolute opposite of the snobbish reception you get in designer clothing stores. This is where the smiling comes in. A genuine openlipped smile suggests warmth and openness.

But being a receptionist is not merely about answering telephones and calling up to the fourth floor to say "Mr Jones, Mr Garfunkel is in reception." It is often about dealing with customers or clients who are upset, or annoyed, or downright livid. The receptionist might have to listen to a visitor's dissatisfaction with the company as a whole, or about having to wait to speak to somebody in the firm, or even that he missed his train to work this morning and had to pay for a cab. Some customers may be violent or threatening. Indeed the Maine-Tucker report found that 28% of those surveyed wanted to be treated with more respect by both staff and visitors.

At a time when the role of secretary is viewed as increasingly important, where a business can not work without someone who understands the technology and all the detail of running the office, receptionists are feeling particularly overlooked.

The potential for promotion from a secretarial position is ever more likely. But for a receptionist to go quickly up the career ladder is a much more difficult task. It is in smaller companies, especially in start-ups, that receptionists feel their role is more valued. In such organizations everyone, whatever their job, gets to contribute to a project. In this way, receptionists may get the chance to show that they have skills beyond the front desk, and are eligible for promotion. Now that is a reason for smiling.

- 71. Where is the article taken from?
 - A. a business survey
- B. a daily newspaper
- C. a fashion magazine
- D. a career guidance leaflet
- 72. According to the survey which is not true of receptionists?
 - A. They sometimes feel tired.
- B. They sometimes feel isolated.
- C. They sometimes feel bored.
- D. They sometimes feel undervalued.
- 73. The writer suggests that ___
 - A. receptionists always look bored.
 - B. only maths is a boring subject.
 - C. being a receptionist is very boring.
 - D. all jobs are sometimes boring.
- 74. Some receptionists are given a clothing allowance because _____
 - A. they need to tip their hat to the staff.
 - B. they buy clothes in designer stores.
 - C. they need to make a good first impression.
 - D. it's easy to spill food on their clothes.

75. The phrase "downright livid" means A. lively. B. extremely violent. C. they feel they are right. D. very angry.
76. The writer says that secretaries A. know a little about technology. B. have better career prospects than receptionists. C. often look down on receptionists. D. have similar problems to receptionists.
77. Receptionists are happier in smaller companies because A. they are more involved in decision making. B. they have more opportunities to smile. C. they don't have to sit at the front desk. D. they get the chance to start up new projects.
One of the strangest sea stories is that of the sailing ship Mary Celeste. On November 5th 1872, she left New York bound for Genoa with a cargo of industrial alcohol and eleven people on board. A month later, she was seen by another ship, but the captain noticed that the Mary Celeste was sailing strangely, and decided to investigate. He found the ship to be completely deserted. The sails were set and in good condition, there was plenty of food and water, all the crew's personal possessions were on board, and there was food and drink on the cabin table. No one has ever been able to explain what happened, though there have been explanations varying from a mutiny among the crew to aliens in a spaceship taking everyone away.
78. The reason why there was no one on board the Mary Celeste A. was discovered by the captain of another ship B. is that aliens took the captain and crew away in a spaceship C. has never been found D. was the mutiny among the crew
79. The Mary Celeste was sailing strangely because A. the ship was too heavy because of the crew's personal possessions B. her cargo of industrial alcohol was above her capacity C. the sails were not set properly D. there was no one on board to sail the ship
80. It is clear from the passage that A. there was a mutiny among the crew B. the people on board the Mary Celeste disappeared inexplicably C. the Mary Celeste was not well equipped for a long voyage D. the Mary Celeste was one of the finest sailing vessels of her day

1.	other three in ea	ich question.	meu part prono	uncea amere	ildy ironi die	
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. b <u>ea</u> t A. rug <u>ged</u> A. <u>a</u> dventure A. c <u>a</u> ble	B. h <u>ea</u> t B. nak <u>ed</u> B. <u>a</u> dverb B. st <u>a</u> tion	C. rep <u>eat</u> C. knock <u>ed</u> C. <u>a</u> dvent C. tr <u>a</u> nsfer	D. thr <u>ea</u> t D. crook <u>ed</u> D. <u>a</u> dvocate D. rel <u>a</u> te		
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fi	om that of th	e other three	
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. decide A. portable A. neglect A. innovate	B. almostB. temperatureB. appointmentB. insecticide		D. complete D. computer D. remembe D. intimate		
Ш	. Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be cha	nged in ordei	
9.	I <u>didn't think</u> tha (A) obviously <u>is</u> . (D)	-	nad any real valu (B)	ie, but <u>it</u> (C)		
10	So was the force (A) (B)			oted. O)		
11	. Scarcely <u>had I</u> er (A)	_		ing. D)		
12.	. A lot of meetings (A)	have been <u>held,</u> b (B)	ut nothing has <u>b</u>		<u>et</u> . D)	
13	13. At the moment that the plane touched down safely, the passengers (A) expressed their gratitude for having survived the terrifying flight (B) (C) by applaud the pilot and crew.					
14	(D) . Dad asked Ange	la <u>that</u> if she <u>'d be</u> (A) (B)	needing <u>the</u> car (C)	that day. (D)		
15	. <u>Because</u> Finland (A) not at all <u>like</u> tha (D)	l is part of Scand at of the other Sc	(B)	(C)		
16	. When first stepp	<u>ed</u> on the moon,	Neil Armstrong s	spoke to the		

(A) (B)
entire world by television satellite and said that the event was a
(C) (D)
great leap forward for humankind.

IV. From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

_				
"It's a j A. hav			•	
	•	rt, at night B. exactly		
19. Most p A. any	_	experienced a disa B. a	strous holiday at C. one	time or another. D. the
		s were to for B. blame		ıld not sleep last night. D. accuse
		holidays on the B. coast		
the Wa	r Office.			ment in the archives of
A. not		B. to nough time to find	C. along ish the exercises. B. not having D. to not have	D. tillough
"Well,	I'd rather yo	ell Mary about you u anyone e B. not to tell	lse about it."	D. haven't told
	er these who	l always be aware en planning lessor B. questions	ıs.	his or her students and D. needs
	all the gues			older music in order to D. provide
	all day while	the wante		ne wanted to lie on the les and museums. D. other
	deness brou her for mon		urface all the ang	er she had kept hidden D. off

	music when I'm try			neignbours loud
	A. haven't played C. won't play		B. hadn't played D. wouldn't play	
30.			ke the shye C. even	est of people feel at ease. D. rather
31.	Everyone in our ho A. proper	use has their B. own		nterests. D. only
32.	He does not like ta A. on		when he is C. in	_ holiday. D. for
	After an increase needed a new A. mixture		r, the Headteac	her decided the school D. pack
34.	What to watch on t			•
3 5.	The weather is so t A. allowed	oad you could be B. defended	for thinkin C. permitted	g that it was winter. D. forgiven
36.	he passed his		ery disappointed v C. However	with his grade. D. Despite
37.	It would you A. offer	a good to get away B. give		D. do
	He said that getti happened to be in A. season		the right	l luck, because he just D. month
39.	The TV stations A. compete	_	st number of view	
40.	He has his	studies and I dou B. neglected	bt that he will pa	
41.	He's a bit inclined losing the match	d to lose his	and shout at	people if our team are
	A. mind	B. temper		D. balance
42.	The new video sho A. among		ge of titles to choo C. from	D. out
43.	A. lot of people en	njoyed the new S	Star Wars film be	cause of its spectacular
	A. special	B. technical	C. unusual	D. thrilling
	The basketball tea			

	A. look	B. make	C. tidy	D. stay		
46.	The transport strathe city.			c chaos in the centre of		
	A. to	B. for	C. in	D. on		
47.	7. The family of six lived in a small and furnished apartment-they had only one table, three chairs, and three beds between them. A. ornately B. sparsely C. reasonably D. lavishly					
48.	If you don'tsemester.	more time to you	ır studies, you ar	e bound to do badly this		
	A. devote	B. possess	C. deliver	D. donate		
49.	of his or he	r condition.	_	atient, they can halt the		
	A. improvement	B. sickness	C. addition	D. deterioration		
50.	The Earth rotates	on its axis as it	around the	Sun.		
	A. crashes	B. roams	C. revolves	D. contracts		
51.	One of the bigger		problems today	is what to do with the		
	A. waste	B. decay	C. erosion	D. decline		
52.	52. It's a tremendous task so I'm rather pessimistic about Roger's chances. Even if he how to begin.					
	A. shows	B. has shown	C. were shown	D. showed		
53.	53. Let's start by agreeing to one thing: the police should keep away from the place as long as the fans trouble.					
A. won't make B. won't be making C. wouldn't make D. don't make				ing		
54.	54. All the guests seemed to have enjoyed the party, although Ann some more attractive records.					
	A. could choose		B. was able to choose			
	C. could have che	osen	D. should choos	e		
55.	55. We live very far from the station, so she a taxi because she got here just ten minutes after the arrival of the train.					
	A. must have tak		B. had to take			
	C. would certainl		D. had to have t	aken		
V.	. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.					
	ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR LIFE					
From next year, every student in their final year at our school will study for a compulsory Diploma of Practical Achievement. This will be in addition to the (56)						
examinations. Up to now, the course has been optional, but from now on						

45. I'm sorry I broke your mug; I'll buy you a new one to ____ up for it.

ever	y student must (57) it.				
T	The aim is to (58) students with "life skills", which the Diploma divides into					
eigh	t categories. Thes	e cover a range of	things (59)	_ to life beyond school, from		
send	ling an e-mail to	(60) prese	ntations to an au	adience. Under the heading		
"sur	vival", (61),	students can lear	n car maintenand	ce, first aid and cooking. We		
have	discovered that	many students c	annot do simple	things such as (62) a		
pun	cture or boil an e	gg. At the other (6	53) , the Di	ploma includes such things		
				meone has a heart attack. It		
		oloma in Common				
C	n the course, st	udents will not b	oe taught in the	traditional (65), but		
rath	er will be guided	l and encouraged	l to do things for	themselves. This is above		
all a	(66) "hand	l-on" course. To a	a greater or lesse	r (67), good schools		
	•	•		inately, students have not		
				are not directly related to		
-	_	_	-	l change now that we have		
a pr	oper course that	will (70) to	o a recognised di	ploma.		
56.	A. everyday	B. normal	C. set	D. typical		
	A. pick	B. make	C. adopt	D. take		
	A. equip	B. give	C. offer	D. donate		
59.	A. concerned	B. associated	C. linked	D. relevant		
60.	A. having	B. giving	C. speaking	D. expressing		
61.	A. as a result	B. therefore	C. otherwise	D. for example		
62.	A. mend	B. maintain	C. do up	D. service		
63.	A. limit	B. end	C. extreme	D. point		
64.	A. handle	B. cope	C. guide	D. direct		
	A. means	B. approach	C. route	D. way		
	A. practical	B. technical	C. practising	D. theoretical		
	A. amount	B. method	C. extent	D. depth		
	A. grow	B. develop	C. make	D. do		
	A. proved	B. given	- · 1 - · · · · ·	D. shown		
70.	A. move	B. lead	C. take	D. result		

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

Vitamin C occurs most abundantly in oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and raw tomatoes and cabbage. Several other fruits and vegetables, including potatoes, contain lesser amounts. It is, however, easily destroyed by cooking. Vitamin C is necessary for the development of bones, teeth, blood vessels, and other tissues, and plays a part in the functioning of most of the cells in the body. Deficiency shows itself in painful haemorrhages around the bones and in swollen, bleeding gums, a condition called scurvy. For a long time, in the days when a sailor's diet consisted of salted and dried food and ship's biscuits, scurvy was the curse of sailors on long voyages.

- 71. It is obvious from the passage that vitamin C _____. A. is an essential part of a healthy diet B. is present is both raw and well-cooked vegetables C. is less important for adults than it is for children D. was once more important than it is now 72. The passage implies that scurvy among sailors was caused by _____. A. having to work under difficult conditions B. cooking food for too long C. a lack of fresh fruit and vegetables D. the fact that their journeys were too long 73. The best way to ensure having enough vitamin C in one's diet is to ... A, thoroughly cook all food to destroy harmful bacteria

 - B. try to avoid diseases affecting bones and teeth
 - C. make sure that it includes lightly cooked meat
 - D. eat plenty of salads and citrus fruits

Vincent van Gogh was born in Groot Zundert, in The Netherlands on March 30,1853, to parents Theodorus van Gogh, a preacher, and Ana Cornelia Carbentus. In 1869 at the age of 16, Van Gogh began a career, not as a painter, but as an art dealer with the firm Goupil&Cie. He spent 7 years at Goupil&Cie where daily contacts with works of art kindled his appreciation of paintings and drawings. Gradually Vincent lost interest in his work and decided to try his hand teaching at a Catholic School for boys. His growing interest in religion and his desire to help the poor eventually drove him to become a clergyman. In 1878, he became a lay preacher in one of the most impoverished regions in Western Europe: the coal-mining district of The Borinage in Belgium. Vincent sympathized with the poverty-stricken miners and gave away most of his food and clothing to ease their burdened lives. His extreme commitment to the miners drew disfavor from the church, which dismissed him of his post. Vincent, however, decided to remain with the miners and began to paint them and their families, chronicling their harsh conditions.

Soon after, thanks to his brother's financial help, Vincent decided to go to Brussels in 1880 to begin studies in art. During the next 10 years, Vincent painted around 872 paintings. In 1882, Vincent began living with Clasina Maria Hoornik, also known as Sien, and her children, in The Hague. Their volatile personalities and the strain of living in complete poverty created a stormy relationship. Vincent was devoted to Sien and her children, but art always came first. As his drawing and painting skills advanced, his relationship with Sien deteriorated and they parted ways in September 1883.

In 1886, Vincent moved in with his brother Theo in Paris where he met Paul Gauguin and various other artists, who had a tremendous impact on his ongoing evolution as an artist. Never truly happy in large cities, Vincent decided to move to Arles Provence in the south of France, where he rented a studio and invited Paul Gauguin to live with him. In December 1888, Vincent experienced a psychotic episode in which he cut off a piece of his left ear. After this episode, he was in and out of asylums for the next year. It was thought that Van Gogh was actually epileptic and that is why people thought he had fits of insanity throughout his life. He painted one of his best-known paintings, *Starry Night*, during one of his stays in the asylum. In mid-1890, Vincent left the asylum and spent the last few months of his life in Auvers, France. On July 27, 1890, Vincent Van Gogh shot himself in the chest. Two days later he died with his younger brother, Theo by his side. He left behind a wonderful array of paintings that make him one of the most influential painters of our time.

 Van Gogh decided to become a cle A. his love of art. 	rgyman due to
B. his developing enthusiasm in G	Christianity.
C. the Goupil&Cie art dealer firm	
D. his teachings at the Catholic S	School for boys.
75. Vincent's extreme commitment to A. the church discharging him of B. his painting the miners and th C. his sympathizing with the min D. the church giving food and clo	his duty. eir families. ers.
76. Vincent and Clasina's relationshipA. her children.B. their tame personalities.C. the stress of living in poor conD. his devotion to art.	
77. Vincent moved to Paris A. in order to evolve as an artist. C. to meet other artists.	B. to live with Paul Gauguin. D. to live with his brother.
78. Vincent went to Arles becauseA. he did not get along with his bB. he disliked big cities.C. he wanted to live in a bigger of D. he wanted to live in Gauguin's	rother, Theo.
79. Vincent first went into an asylumA. he painted Starry Night.C. he cut off part of his ear.	
80. Van Gogh was believed to be A. epileptic. C. insane.	B. a loner. D. an inadequate painter.
- T	HE END –

1.	other three in ea		iinea part prono	unced differently from	tne
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. intimate A. other A. stomach A. believes	B. physics B. monkey B. kitchen B. parents	C. history C. opium C. catch C. things	D. rec <u>ei</u> ve D. <u>o</u> nion D. arm <u>ch</u> air D. girl <u>s</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	_	ttern different fr	om that of the other th	ıree
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. companion A. biology A. futile A. applicant	B. scientificB. concertB. appliance	C. geography C. collector C. delicate	D. competence D. activity D. comics D. relevant	rder
***	for the sentence		a or pinase that	inast be enanged in or	uci
	Having begun hi (A) became a renown prestigious awar Just when the ci	(B) ned film director ds for his works.) and writer, <u>and y</u>	<u>vinning</u> several (C)	
		ee years earlier, <u>c</u>	ame along anoth (D)	er hurricane	
	that created furt	.			
11.	Craftsmen are po	eople <u>who</u> provide (B)	e <u>services</u> in retu (C)	rn <u>of</u> money. (D)	
12.	The police <u>are</u> tr (A) some questions.	(B)	ns to be familiar	rder to ask him <u>to</u> his whereabouts. D)	
13.				e <u>to get</u> his friends <u>pain</u> (A) (B)	<u>t</u>
	the fence by pret (C) was a special pri		chore <u>to be done</u> (D)		

14.	The flight from Ch	icago never <u>gets</u> (A		time, and <u>r</u> (B)	neither ((C)	does
	the flight from Atla	inta too. (D)	,	. ,	` ,	
15.	Only Catherine and (A)			the <u>final</u> exa (C) (D)	aminati	on.
16.	Prices of fuel have	gone up as a re	sult o		<u>ctor,</u> su (A)	ch as the
	increase of prices of Middle East.	<u>on</u> foreign mark B)	ets or	<u>diminished</u> (C)	produc	etion in <u>the</u> (D)
IV.	From the four wor completes the sen		А, В, С	C, or D), cho	ose the	e one that best
17.	I was very surprise A. to that what C. to what	ed that nobody	В. а	d he wagainst that for what		ng to do.
18.	Stress can often A. turn	a small pro B. move		into a crisi bring		. push
19.	Both gangsters we A. to be arrested C. of being arrest		В.	as no dange of arresting to have bee		
20.	The letter was now A. dropped	rillegible, as he B. fallen		it into a decreased	-	
21.	Dogs must A. be kept	on a leash at al B. be keeping			D	. have kept
22.	After you'veshopping for me?	your brother a	t the s	wimming p	ool, cou	ld you do some
	A. given up	B. handed in	C.	dropped off	, D	. passed out
23.	As a result of the s	storm, many fal B. lines	_	wer wires	_	oorted.), strings
24.	"It's a pity Sarah i A. would have fin C. would finish		В.	"Yes, if onl finishes had finishe	-	university."
25.	. We could not affor A. in spite	d a holiday B. no matter	you C.	ı got anotho even if	er part- E	time job.). regardless of
26.	The old lady A. seized	_ her bag for fea B. clutched		might lose : grasped), grabbed
27	. The hotel makes a A. plentiful	B. broad		that guests considerabl		heir stay.), lasting

28.	She believes that c A. modern	ruelty to animals B. new	has no place in the C. present	e world. D. current
29.	Companies have no A. behind	ot been to B. slow		ered by the Internet. D. overdue
30.	I wish I thei A. would accept C. accepted	r help when it wa	ns offered. B. have accepted D. had accepted	
31.	I have decided to _ A. take up	your offer o		s. D. pass by
32.	The scheme is A. partly C. roughly		le are already gettin B. relatively D. approximately	ng used to it.
33.	The manager was increasing A. ever since then C. up until now		B. from then on D. all the time	see that sales were
34.	Talking to him is _ A. like	talking to a B. same	brick wall! C. as	D. both
35.	Suppose she be furious! A. has heard	_	s story circulating a C. had heard	round the office; she'd D. were heard
36.	I don't want to A. pass		ode of that program C. lose	me. D. miss
37.	Much of her talent fears and problems A. stands			understand common D. belongs
38.	This season ticket _A. allows		all of the gym's facili C. helps	ties at no further cost. D. affords
39.	I like listening to the A. cleaning		the housework C. making	
40.	He took the job as A. grasping	=	useful experience. C. gaining	D. raising
41.	"Susan looks read "It looks as if Peter A. has forgotten C. has been forge	her birth	day again!" B. had forgotten D. had been forge	tting
42.	. Nowadays you can A. planet	access the Inter B. world	net wherever you ar C. earth	re in the D. globe

43.	If you visit Amsterd A. safe	lam, you are B. confident		ing their bicycles. D. sure
44.	thousand years.			y dating back several
	A. ancient	B. antique	C. old	D. past
45.	He wants to change A. into	his mobile phone B. by	C. for	ith Internet access. D. over
46.	As times have A. changed			of women in society. D. differed
47.	"Why are you glari "You treat me as if A. have been	I your slav	ve." C. were	D. had been
48.			_ fresh products car C. nevertheless	n be quite expensive. D. despite
49.	No matter how always be w A. attached	rith the one that n		the future, he will D. associated
50.	Certain illnesses parents — while of A. hereditary	hers come from a	variety of sources.	get them from your D. compulsory
51.	cruelly, but should	l be dealt with as		
52.	It's time you		re. C. thought	D. think
53.	rise they had been	offered.		e-fighters with the pay
	A. deceit	B. suggestion	C. disloyalty	D. discontent
54.		ime, and we could	this minor defeat d win our next mat C. accelerated	
55.	"I can't think of a g "You be hor A. had better C. would have be	good excuse for be nest and tell the t	eing late." ruth." B. would better	
56.	The injury to her many matches las A. overtake	t season.	ootball player to _ C. deter	surgery and miss D. operate

- 57. "I always admire your lawn, Mr Preston. I guess you must cut the grass almost every day." "Well, I'm often away for a week or longer, but of course, I must _____."
 A. have been cutting it regularly
 B. have cut it regularly
 - C. have it cut regularly D. have regularly cut it

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

AN ANCIENT CURSE EXPLAINED

The archaeologist Howard Carter died in Egypt only five monuncovering the tomb of King Tutankhamen in the Upper Valley of Twenty-five others involved in the project also died within a year excavation of the tomb. Newspapers at the time (58) the deat "Mummy's Curse" after a journalist (59) to have found a hid inscription at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Description at the entrance of the first clinical proof of the (61) for the deaths have long speculated that they (62) victim to some sort of backnown Dr. Nicola Di Paolo, a kidney disease expert and (63) archaes a constance of the first clinical proof of the (64) growth of a (65) microscopic fungus. "In tombs which have been closed for centuries damp may penetrate minute cracks in the walls, (66) the poisonous moulds," Di Paulo said recently. He speculated that an expension at the had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mentered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a first closed for centuries without using a first closed for centuries without using a first closed for centuries. 1. **Additional Color **Add	of the Nile. year of the eaths to the hieroglyphic n Doyle, (60) dvanced the ths. Doctors pacteria, but rchaeologist.
degeneration of the kidneys and liver. 58. A. blamed B. associated C. implicated D. attributed 59. A. said B. claimed C. held D. insisted 60. A. discoverer B. designer C. creator D. mastermind 61. A. guilty B. responsible C. culpable D. reprehensible 62. A. fell B. felt C. became D. came 63. A. beginner B. apprentice C. amateur D. unprofessional	e growth of explorer who mask must researchers s tomb could tht to be (70)
65. A. rather B. rarely C. highly D. absolutely 66. A. letting B. leaving C. admitting D. permitting 67. A. Likely B. Similarly C. Exactly D. Identically 68. A. matters B. goods C. objects D. commodities 69. A. quantities B. measures C. masses D. numbers 70. A innocent B. inoffensive C. pardoned D. harmless	ole

71. A. long-term B. long-range C. long-standing D. long-distance

72. A. perilous B. grave C. severe D. dangerous

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

In Japan, there is a custom called *miai*. It is a meeting between a man and a woman on the understanding that they may choose to marry one another. This meeting is arranged by a "go-between", usually an older person who knows both partners. For example, a teacher may try to match a former student with a relative. First of all, photographs and family backgrounds are exchanged. After that, if they agree, the couple meet either at the go-between's house or at a restaurant. The go-between introduces them, then leaves them to talk by themselves. They might go to a movie or a coffee shop. Later they report to the go-between on whether they want to meet again. Ideally, they will agree to marry after several meetings.

73.	According	to the	passage.	miai is a	custom	which	

- A. is arranged for the young by total strangers
- B. sometimes leads the people involved to marriage
- C. helps keep the divorce rate in Japan quite low
- D. gives parents a total control over their children's marriage
- 74. If, after the first meeting, the couple decide to meet again, _____.
 - A. this is a sure sign that they will get married
 - B. it is the custom to have the second meeting at the go-between's house
 - C. they will no longer need the assistance of another person
 - D. the next thing they'll do is to contact their go-between for a second meeting
- 75. We understand from the passage that a "go-between" _____.
 - A. is a professional who earns his or her living by introducing people
 - B. is a former teacher of either of the partners but who knows the other as well
 - C. is a photographer who usually takes photographs of young people
 - D. is often an older friend or acquaintance, who introduces two young people

ALMOST HUMAN?

Scientists are racing to build the world's first thinking robot. This is not science fiction: some say they will have made it by the year 2020. Carol Packer reports.

Machines that walk, speak and feel are no longer science fiction. *Kismet* is the name of an android which scientists have built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). *Kismet* is different from the traditional robot because it can show human emotions. Its eyes, ears and lips move to show when it feels happy,

sad or bored. Kismet is one of the first of a new generation of androids – robots that look like human beings – which can imitate human feelings. Cog, another android invented by the MIT, imitates the actions of a mother. However, scientists admit that so far Cog has the mental ability of a two-year-old.

The optimists say that by the year 2020 we will have created humanoids with brains similar those of an adult human being. These robots will be designed to look like people to make them more attractive and easier to sell to the public. What kind of jobs will they do? In the future, robots like *Robonaut*, a humanoid invented by NASA, will be doing dangerous jobs, like repairing space stations. They will also be doing more and more of the household work for us. In Japan, on the other hand, where humanoid robots are appearing faster than in America, the Japanese are designing androids that will entertain us by dancing and playing the piano.

Some people worry about what the future holds: will we have created another Frankenstein's monster? What's more worrying is whether people themselves are becoming increasingly like robots. Experts predict that more and more people will be wearing micro-computers, connected to the Internet, in the future. People will have micro-chips in various parts of their body, which will connect them to a wide variety of gadgets. Perhaps, we should not exaggerate the importance of technology, but one wonders whether, in years to come, we will still be falling in love, and whether we will still feel pain. Who knows?

Kismet is different from other robots	because
A. thinks for itself.	B. it seems to have feelings.
B. it is not like science fiction.	D. it can walk and speak.
77. What makes <i>Cog</i> special?	
A. It does things a mother does.	B. It behaves like a child.
C. It looks like a mother.	D. It has a human brain.
78. In 2020 years' time robots	
A. will behave like animals.	B. will be able to express ideas.
C. will look exactly like humans.	D. will think like humans.
79. In the future robots will	
A. entertain people.	B. explore space.
C. move much faster.	D. do all of the housework.
80. What is the writer's attitude to robot	ts in the future?
A. She welcomes the new invention	s.
B. She is worried that they may ma	ike us less human
C. She believes we may create a mo	onster.
D. She thinks people will need to u	se them more.

	other three in ea	ch question.		-		
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. rou <u>gh</u> A. l <u>ai</u> d A. make <u>s</u> A. miss <u>ed</u>	B. tough B. said B. streets B. removed	C. enough C. paid C. books C. stopped	D. plough D. stayed D. phones D. watched		
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	-	ttern different fr	om that of the other three		
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. terrestrial A. irrelevant A. conquer A. appliance	B. tertiary B. irritable B. complex B. admiral	C. household	D. temperature D. irrational D. complicated D. applicable must be changed in order		
	for the sentence		a or principo and			
	I am <u>old enough</u> (A) Toy manufacture	(B) (C)	(D) mely careful <u>to n</u>	hild. <u>naking</u> their products (A)		
	safe in order to protect the children who use them from being injured. (B) (C) (D)					
11.	11. In plants, roots serve to absorb and conduct water and dissolved (A) (B) (C) minerals, to anchor the plant, and to storing food. (D)					
12.	12. When Luis <u>was growing up</u> in Brazil, his family <u>would have</u> lots of (A) (B) (C) animals, but they <u>don't</u> anymore. (D)					
13.	We have dinner (A) to come along. (D)	tonight with the		<u>ike to invite</u> you B) (C)		
14.	Japan <u>has</u> <u>long</u> (A) (B)	being <u>considered</u> (C) (D)	an economic sup	perpower.		

I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the

15.	Mark thought his (A)	year in Spain <u>will</u> Œ	<u>be</u> easy and carefr	ee, but it
	turned out quite d	`	·	
16.	(A)	e to afford plain tic (B) the time December	
	(C)			(D)
IV.	From the four wo completes the ser		A, B, C, or D), cho	ose the one that best
17.	The sinking of the A. greater	oil tanker resulted B. main	in a environ	mental disaster. D. major
18.	The theatreA. watchers		eered at the end of C. audience	the play. D. crowd
19.	Some environmentheir hybrid cars _A. more			the Oscar ceremony in D. rather than
20.	I'd rather you A. confirmed C. had confirmed		ting by the end of r B. have confirmed D. confirm	
21.	Look at the words A. above		er the following que C. upper	estions. D. higher
22.	I'm not too A. fond		c. C. keen	D. pleased
23.	London's famous l A. look	black taxis are a c B. sight	common in t C. view	he streets of the city. D. appearance
24.	charges.			are no hidden or extra
~ =	A. confirmed		C. approved	J
25.	you a big bonus, y A. has been offeri	ou would too."	B. would offer	opose your boss
06	C. had offered	A :1:00	D. had been offer	
20.	A. so	B. even	_ no two fingerprin C. just	D. such as
27.	His rude behaviou A. convenient		our school. C. comfortable	D. receptive
28.	He managed to fit ! A. easily	his bags in quite _ B. plainly		here was limited space. D. simply

29.	A. sticks	ner principles, sh B. stuck	e wouldn't have bee C. had stuck	n led astray. D. have stuck
30.	-	e area are B. suggested	not to drink the tap	o water. D. advised
31.	You need quite a lo A. fry	ot of oil to o B. grill	chips. C. bake	D. roast
	The River Elbe _ before reaching the A. sinks		astern Germany ar C. blows	nd through Hamburg D. flows
	Miguel de Cervan	tes, the author of	of Don Quixote, wa	s once captured as a Roman Catholic group
		nt amounts, our l	or good health, and	l so, without a supply D. vital
	No matter what h younger sister. A. stubbornly C. namely	er mother offered	B. considerately D. relatively	refused to babysit her
36.	Wow! That new ou A. match	tfit really yo B. go with	ou, Veronica, you lo C. suits	ok fantastic! D. concerns
37.	he had a lot of bill	s, he decided agai		was half price, but, as D. ambition
38.	•	vill be making a s	top for refreshmen	ts soon, as I can't wait D. bend
39.			reactions than man or chronic headache C. exact	ny other painkillers, it e. D. adverse
40.	What I actually ea		_ to all my needs. C. association	D. connection
41.		apparently, it's	a(n) expres	n't know what he was ssion used in British D. colloquial

	gossip and discuss		nt's TV programmes	as they work. D. consumption
43.	I'm getting so A. long-acting C. free-handed	_ that I can't even	remember what I can B. absent-minded D. pig-headed	ne into this room for.
		dressed in	anager when he sav jeans and a T-shirt. C. traditionally D.	
	labour, paying fru for them.	it pickers low wa	ages and providing	cheap Mexican poor accommodation
	A. extend	B. exploit	C. suspect	D. ridicule
	for their and	for helping to ma	ke the event a succe	
	A. compulsion	B. curiosity	C. diversion	D. generosity
	All Sukie's attemptomeback in even A. futile	greater numbers.	in her house seem . C. corrupt	D. distracted
	The stages in this being the easiest a A. periodically C. progressively			icult, with stage one
49.	The health and sa with health A. associate	and safety regula	_	down until it could D. contrast
50		1 5		
50.	competitor, she did	d exactly that.	c. assistance	the business to a D. assurance
		0.0		
		her snow-white h	nair pulled back tigh	still remember her so atly in a bun and the
	A. vividly	B. vaguely	C. scarcely	D. timidly
52.		-	crowded on Friday : g home for the holid	night because it was ays.
		B. crushed	C. packed	D. regulated
53.	Various types of swans and pink-ba	_		h, and, occasionally,
	A. sighted	B. touched	C. relieved	D. estimated

. obsession leave them in discomfort
. convenient
meeting, and we will let
o. progressed
, C, or D) best fits each
(57) that brand) to be able to buy to get people to buy, v that they have become y one out of 60 would of the (63) fashion. t are willing to spend the t two non-designer items) that on the (67) at 35 per cent said they non-label (68) of pice in what we buy than that is (70) fashion, art by wearing identically
D. wish D. expect D. affair D. exercised D. recent D. permit D. latest D. displayed D. cost

66. A. argue	B. discuss	C. debate	D. quarrel
67. A. sum	B. main	C. general	D. whole
68. A. item	B. object	C. thing	D. matter
69. A. factual	B. authentic	C. real	D. pure
70. A. on	B. in	C. by	D. at
71. A. see	B. watch	C. look	D. show

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A. D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling in the harbor with coagulated lava. Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulphuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects a specimen animal, scientist have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate. In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided us with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of cities and cultures.

72. Herculaneum and its harbo	or were buried under lava.
A. solid	B. liquid
C. flowing	D. gas
73. The poisonous gases were r	not in the air.
A. visible	B. able to float
C. able to evaporate	D. able to condense
74. Scientists analyzed data zoologist a specimen	about Vesuvius in the same way that a
A. describes in detail	B. chart
C. photographs	D. studies by cutting apart
75 have concluded that the A. Scientist who study atm B. Scientist who study oce C. Scientist who study ash D. Scientist who study and	ans n
76. Scientist have usedskeletons of victims.	_ water to wash away volcanic ash from the
A. bottled	B. fountain
C. purified	D. sea

TO HACK OR NOT TO HACK

White hats, gray hats, black hats, and script kiddies. "What on earth are those?" you may ask. Well, they are the names given to different types of computer hackers in hacker subculture. Basically, a white hat hacker is one who uses his or her skills for ethical ends, while a black hat - also known as a cracker - is just the opposite. Gray hats, on the other hand, lie somewhere in between: they usually do not have malicious intentions, but may occasionally commit crimes during their computing exploits. As for script kiddies, they're usually young and inexperienced, lacking the ability to write sophisticated hacking programs of their own; instead, they use others' programs to attack computer systems and deface websites, their objective usually being to impress their friends or some such frivolous thing. As can be seen from just this cursory glance, the hacker subculture is quite a rich one. Besides just differently coloured hats, it has produced novel forms of political thought and art. Politically, most hackers – whatever hat they may be –lean to the left. They are generally in support of very broad freedom of information and speech as pertaining to computing, and thus also tend to have a strong opposition to copyright laws. Some even write programs and perform other activities to support these views, which is known as "hacktivism". In terms of art, hackers' most notable creation has undoubtedly been ASCII art. This uses standard ASCII characters - such as (. @, and > - to create pictures. Another product of hacker subculture has been leetspeak, a kind of Internet slang that uses various letters, numbers, and symbols to respell words, usually in a shorthand way. The word "banned", for instance, is often rendered as "b&". However, even though hackers created leetspeak, it has since passed out of the subculture into common use, and is now little used by the hackers themselves, who now stress the use of "proper" grammar and spelling.

77. As can be understood from the passage, black hat hackers
A. prefer to be called crackers
B. do not pursue ethical goals
C. do not have as much experience as white hat hackers
D. do not have malicious intentions
78. We understand from the passage that white hat hackers
A. are the most numerous of the different hacker types
B. occasionally turn into gray hat hackers
C. were the first to do ASCII art
D. are able to write sophisticated hacking programs
79. It is clear from the passage that the majority of hackers have
A. a collection of differently coloured hats
B. engaged in "hacktivism"
C. fairly liberal political views
D. friends who are easy to impress
80. As is stated in the passage, leetspeak
A. is now rarely seen in hacker subculture
B. has no grammar of its own
C. is more common among people who are less educated
D. was inspired by ASCII art
- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in each		lined part prono	unced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. cavity A. modern A. southern A. around	B. slave B. onion B. south B. south	C. beh <u>a</u> ve C. <u>o</u> range C. sc <u>ou</u> t C. th <u>ou</u> sand	D. sh <u>a</u> ve D. sh <u>o</u> pping D. dr <u>oug</u> ht D. s <u>ou</u> venir
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	om that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. competent A. bookstore A. sensible A. spectacular .Identify the one	B. computer B. between B. continue B. variety underlined wor	C. compliance C. doctorate C. example C. contribute d or phrase that	D. commuter D. superman D. contestant D. interference must be changed in order
	for the sentence			
9.	or she <u>could</u> hav (D)		(A) (B) (C)
10.	Travelers are usu (A) those areas when (C)		(B)	
	(C) . Mary, we <u>have</u> <u>b</u> e	A) of the pure <u>scien</u> (D <u>een gotten under</u>	ices.	(B)
13.	Your clothes <u>mu</u> (A could have happ) (B) (C) (aling at the Laun D)	dromat. What else
14	One glass of an one (A) (B) than two average some young child (D)	e cups of coffee, i	nk, <u>which contair</u> (C) is sufficient to ca	

15.	We expect the job (to <u>being done</u> <u>by</u> a A) (B) (C) (D)	reliable local firm	•
16.	According to the laddon't have to smok (C) (D)	(A) (B)		
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), cho	ose the one that best
17.	He couldn't have b A. thoughts	een in his right _ B. brains	saying that he	e can fly. D. minds
18.	This wonderful spo A. caters		for almost all disci C. supplies	plines. D. devises
19.	She's such a snob A. as if she has be C. like she were		the Queen. B. as if she were D. like she was	
20	Since the fire was from the co	caused by a faulty mpany which had B. discount	installed it.	ere able to receive ompensation
21	An electric kettle is seconds. A. immense	s a very ap	pliance — it boils w C. orderly	ater in just a few D. available
22	-		ones which are alr	l a few times, but some eady washed-out and
	A. reverse	B. decrease	C. fade	D. shrink
23	. Anthropologists ha A. breed		udying the social s C. caste	ystem of this D. sect
24	Since the police co enough evidence to A. interference		C. confession	D. principle
25			Charles Reade, whickens, of the social B. improvement D. initiative	no was a(n) of all evils of the time.
26	. The explorers four A. light	nd themselves lost B. obese	in a deep, f	orest. D. dense
27	. Some people are s even the slightest A. neutrally	criticism of it.	their country that C. voluntarily	they will not listen to D. closely

28. She achieved what help at all.	at she did t	hrough her own ef	forts, since she got no
A. entirely	B. barely	C. mostly	D. roughly
	ean settlers: there		name, were virtually habitants from purely
A. revolutionized		B. frustrated	
C. exterminated		D. categorized	
time.	few friends but m	any who the	y only see from time to
A. allies C. associates		B. accomplicesD. acquaintances	
	e to be used	_	presentation slides, as
	ou put them into t	he laser printer or C. barely	photocopier.
	t the reason I did:	n't get the promoti	ion was because I was
	_	C. governed	D. discriminated
	n's wife had ma had been ignored i	de many complai	e was public nts about his violent D. treachery
9	•	c. order	B. treachery
34. "Have I done som "I wish you A. have been		're always offendin B. were	g people."
C. were being		D. had been bein	g
35. This new Honda 28 kilometres.	Insight is very	— it only uses	one litre of petrol to go
A. extravagant	B. financial	C. efficient	D. expensive
for an hour, but	I got in and out in	just five minutes.	expected to have to wait
A. frequently	B. abruptly	C. perfectly	D. surprisingly
	on a bus, he wa		tand the alphabet, so
A. fare B.	déstination	C. arrival	D. environment
	sure about her fut her for information		ed to her school
	B. predict		inquire

	over the world.	fortune to if	n a meeting of fam	ous scientists from all
	A. contemplate	B. reveal	C. retard	D. participate
		t it's highly unlikel		our lifetime — it would D. apparent
41.	I'd rather you A. hadn't made C. didn't make	a noise last nig	ght; I couldn't get to B. wouldn't make D. haven't made	o sleep.
42.	The coin we four one like it is kno A. current	wn to exist.	ogical site seems to C. unique	be – no other D. common
43.	nobody was			dent, but fortunately, D. seriously
44.		a device thater too hot or too co B. regulates		hus keeping the room D. hinders
45.		nore people, then w B. were known		ng so lonely. D. knew
46.		c of the sun's	s heat into electrici	should be supporting ty. D. manufacture
47.	_	nce the invitation sa	aid to dress smartly	think they're for y. D. comfortable
48.	We would be rea	lly happy if you B. paid	us a visit some C. owed	time at the weekend. D. put
49.	matter how small	1.	_ 	nother thing into it, no
	A. luggage	B. density	C. capacity	D. stuff
50.	beaten by the mo	ob.		foreigners were
	A. humanely	B. brutally	C. universally	D. considerately
51.	It was obvious fr father with the c		on his face that he	was helping his
	A. hastily	B. eventually	C. ordinarily	D. reluctantly

	nguage used in th	f engineering, Ma ne car engine ma C. inadequat		у
53. It's high time yo A. to be cleaned C. had cleaned		ony. It's covered in B. cleaned D. to have cl		
54. With the deadlir working to get e	verything done.	s approaching, ac C. stylishly	countants have been D. intentionally	
55. The in In. A. breed	dia resembles the B. tribe	e class system st C. sect	ructure in Britain. D. caste	
V. Read the text be space.	elow and decide	which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each	1
	FUI	R CLOTHES		
that it could be prod In many countri the farming of anim kill animals purely and (62) to c	duced. es, animal rights hals for their fur for fashion. They onvince some no y can do (63)	s campaigners ha , claiming that it v have also (61) _ t to use fur for th	ls which have (58)s ave (59) for a ban of is (60) to breed ar pressure on designe heir clothes. They argue the cial alternatives are equal	on nd rs at
allowed to (64) they point out that ban it would (66) Some people, the it is the animals (6 stop fur farming, in	up their own many people ear thousands to make the made from the many people ear the ternational trade thes made from	n minds about we real fashion victor their (65) a for real fashion victor their (69) fur. So as (70)	choice and people should be that they wear. In addition from the fur trade and bloyed. It tune for the latest trend, be ims. Even if some countricular governments from banning as there is a demand for the latest trend.	n, to ut es
56. A. glimpse57. A. thought58. A. injured59. A. demanded60. A. severe61. A. put	B. examine B. concern B. wounded B. called B. violent B. turned	C. gaze C. regard C. hurt C. intended C. cruel C. given	D. peer D. memory D. suffered D. requested D. strong D. done	

62.	A. arrived	B. succeeded	C. managed	D. got
63.	A. away	B. without	C. off	D. up
64.	A. decide	B. form	C. make	D. give
65.	A. living	B. job	C. work	D. life
66.	A. mean	B. make	C. result	D. cause
67.	A. buy	B. pay	C. spend	D. invest
68.	A. that	B. what	C. they	D. some
69.	A. stay	B. avoid	C. hold	D. prevent
70.	A. soon	B. well	C. long	D. much

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

Sir Isaac Newton was drinking tea under the apple trees in his garden one summer afternoon in 1665 when an apple fell from an overhanging branch, hit him on the head and immediately provided the inspiration for his law of gravitation. According to the story that is how it happened, anyway. It may indeed be true, but no one knows for certain. Even the famed British astronomer Sir Harold Spencer Jones, who stated in 1944 that the story was probably true, later changed his mind, noting that "one cannot be sure either way." The story of Newton's Apple first appears in Voltaire's Elements de la Philosophic de Newton, published in 1738, long after the great Englishman had died and 73 years from the time the disputed apple fell.

71.	The legend	that's bei	ng questioned	l in the passage	
-----	------------	------------	---------------	------------------	--

- A. has been shown to be complete nonsense
- B. refers to how Newton was prompted to investigate gravitation
- C. was first created by Sir Harold Spencer Jones
- D. is a complete fiction invented by the French author Voltaire

72. According to the passage, Sir Harold Spencer Jones ______

- A. has a reputation for knowing everything about Newton
- B. should not be taken too seriously as he is known to be indecisive
- C. feels that nothing, including the story about Newton, can be known for certain
- D. firmly denies that the incident with Newton and the apple ever happened

73. We can conclude from the passage that _____.

- A. Voltaire knew more about Newton's life than anyone today possibly can
- B. Newton deliberately spread the apple story to make his discovery striking
- C. Newton asked Voltaire to tell people about his incident with the apple
- D. it's doubtful whether the popular myth about Newton's Apple is true

Perhaps one of the most popular, and delicious, foods available to us today is chocolate. We eat chocolate in sweets, cakes and desserts and even drink it, but few of us ever consider the origins of this tasty treat.

Cocoa is believed to have originated in the Amazon over 4,000 years ago. In the sixth century AD, the Mayan culture in South America used chocolate, which they made from cocoa beans. In fact, the Mayans cultivated the first ever cocoa plantations. Cocoa plants symbolized life and fertility to the Mayans and were extremely important to them. They carved pictures of cocoa plants into the stones of their palaces and temples, and the cocoa plant was also a part of their religious rituals. In their literature, the Mayan people referred to chocolate as the food of the gods.

By 1200 AD, the Aztecs were also of the belief that the cocoa tree was a godly plant. They thought that their god, Quetzalcoatl, had brought a stolen cocoa tree to earth from paradise. Both the Mayan and the Aztec people used cocoa to make a thick, cold, bitter drink which they believed to be extremely healthy. The Aztecs did not have sugar, so they used spices, hot chili peppers and corn meal to add flavour to their chocolate.

In 1492, when Columbus first travelled to America, he became the first European to see cocoa beans used as money and as the ingredient for a special drink. However, Columbus returned with so many wonderful gifts for the King and Queen of Spain that they ignored the few unimpressive looking cocoa beans he brought them. It was not until 1528, when another Spanish explorer, Hernando Contez, brought back cocoa beans from Mexico and showed people how to make chocolate, that the drink became popular in Spain. The Spaniards mixed the beans with sugar, vanilla, spices and cinnamon with deliciously sweet results.

For almost a century, Spain managed to keep chocolate a secret from the rest of Europe, but in 1643, Spanish princess Maria Theresa became engaged to Louis XIV of France and gave him a gift of chocolate. Soon the chocolate craze swept through Paris, the rest of France, and eventually took hold in England.

The first solid chocolate was developed in 1830 by a British chocolate maker J. S. Fry and Sons, and in 1875, Daniel Peter from Switzerland produced the first milk chocolate. Today, millions of bars of chocolate are consumed every day all over the world, but there is still a sense of luxury about eating it.

- 74. The Mayans were the first people to _____
 - A. build temples and palaces.
 - B. farm cocoa trees.
 - C. produce literature.
 - D. have religious rituals.
- 75. The Aztecs believed that _____
 - A. their god stole a cocoa tree from heaven.
 - B. chocolate was the food of the gods.
 - C. cocoa plants were a sign of fertility.
 - D. drinking chocolate was not healthy.

76.	The Aztecs made a bitter chocolate drink because A. they thought it was more healthy. B. they wanted the same drink as the Mayan people. C. they preferred the flavour of chili. D. there was no sugar.
77.	The first European to see how the chocolate drink was made was A. Hernando Cortez. B. The King of Spain. C. Christopher Columbus. D. Princess Maria Theresa.
78.1	At took some time for chocolate to become popular in Spain becauseA. people didn't know what to do with cocoa beans. B. the king and queen had too many gifts. C. cocoa beans did not look very special. D. cocoa beans from Mexico were better than beans from America.
	The Spanish did not share the secret of chocolate with other European countries A. because they knew it would make people crazy. B. because it was so delicious. C. because they only had a few cocoa beans. D. for nearly one hundred years.
80.	J. S. Fry and Sons made the first A. chocolate drink. B. solid chocolate. C. milk chocolate. D. sweet chocolate.

- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in each		rlined part prono	ounced differently from the		
1.	A. n <u>er</u> vous	B. worry	C. b <u>ir</u> thday	D. th <u>ir</u> d		
2.	A. br <u>u</u> sh	B. rush	C. push	D. crush		
3.	A. rec <u>i</u> pe	B. sl <u>i</u> ce	C. str <u>i</u> pe	D. br <u>i</u> be		
4.	A. character	B. <u>ch</u> emistry	C. s <u>ch</u> olar	D. <u>ch</u> apter		
II.	Find the word w	-	ittern different f	rom that of the other three		
5.	A. economics	B. material	C. delicious	D. unpopular		
6.	A. pastime	B. teenager	C. orchestra	D. rehearse		
7.	A. inference	B. reference	C. inferior	D. redundancy		
8.	A. calculator	B. intelligent	C. impossible	D. American		
TTT	Identify the one	•	-	t must be changed in order		
	for the sentence		a or pinase that	. must be changed in order		
9.	Much of a perso	n's character, psy	ychologists believ	ve, is formed		
	by the environm	ental <u>influences</u>	of the <u>five first ye</u>	ears of life.		
		(B)	(C)	(D)		
10. Even though most drivers <u>speed</u> , they <u>are supposed to</u> . (A) (B) (C) (D)						
11	11. When the motorist was stopped by the police for speeding, he realized that he <u>must have been paying</u> more attention to the speed limit. (A) (B) (C) (D)					
12. Although some desert plants <u>can survive</u> without water, most (A) (B)						
plants and all animals <u>should</u> <u>have</u> food in order to live. (C) (D)						
13	. If you <u>do</u> not wa		take away your	radio, then you		
	(A)	(B)	(C)			
	had better <u>put a</u> (I					
14	. In my view, eith	er maior candida	te for mayor are	likely to do		
	(A)		(B)			
	a good job while in office.					
	(C) (D)					

15.	5. <u>The disaster</u> that resulted from <u>an unauthorized experiment</u> in (A) (B)				
	(A) nuclear power plan	<u>t</u> in Chernobyl, U	` '	he worst catastrophes	
	(C)			(D)	
	of the twentieth ce	entury.			
16.	Many people think	that eating starc	hes <u>is</u> all right beca (B)	tuse they believe	
	that starches do n	<u>ot</u> contain large a	amounts of fat. How	vever, <u>it does</u> . (D)	
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), cho	ose the one that best	
17.	She is under the _ A. illusion		ncé is a multi-millio C. delusion	onaire. D. hallucination	
18.		as the entire prop	1,000,000 in dama perty is only worth a C. achievement		
19.	will cost you a lot of	money if you wan	t to have it removed.	D. decisive	
20.	sorry for what she	had done.	apologized because C. constantly	b. gorgeously	
21.	Although Jeff was him responsible fo A. led			lem, everybody	
22.			•	so that I can make	
	A. recipe	B. description	C. preparation	D. formula	
23.	So far, a variety of the A. are being put C. were putting	cheories for	ward regarding the s B. might be put D. have been put	source of this sound.	
24.	I was due to A. resigned C. sacked	o a personality cla	sh with my boss. B. retired D. made redundar	nt	
25.	The student's rude A. report		ught a sharp C. repeat	from his teacher. D. retort	
26.	more tickets availa	ıble.	uld be so popular,	we would have made	

27.				evastate the coastline.
		•	C. drips	D. losses
28.	"My washing mach "If I were you,	_ a new one."		
	A. I'd bought	B. I bought	C. I'd buy	D. I'll buy
29.	better since they jo	ined the club.		es have become much
	A. social	B. keen	C. shape	D. activity
30.	If only theyA. didn't buy C. wouldn't buy	their tickets; I've ;	got two spare ones. B. haven't bought D. hadn't bought	
31.	My puppy was very A. breed	expensive becau B. caste	se he's a special C. tribe	D. sect
32.	If John the to A. would catch			ve been late for work. D. should catch
33.	Suppose the stock A. has crashed		w much money wo C. had crashed	
34.	Sally would prefer A. to starting C. rather than sta		dies to look B. rather than sta D. than to start	
35.	The of the fasavings. A. catastrophe			people losing their life- D. cause
	Crows and vulture A. amphibians	s are living	g on carrion.	D. scavengers
		g a journalist, I		the Andes, I would find
38.	The boss was in a A. bad	mood so he B. glad		the day off. D. good
39.	The greenhouseA. effect		the global climate f C. impact	
40.	upper-class	.•	onal erudition is a	an effect of her strict D. uphold
41.	Computers have ta	ken away much of		in boring office work.

42. I asked for a bigge A. suit	r size because the B. fit	jacket didn't C. match	_ me. D. go with
43. She through	h the keyhole to se B. peered		were wrapping. D. gazed
classes.			rammar and listening
A. contains	B. comprises	C. consists	D. concludes
45. The rock band hav A. spectators		eir can write C. fans	to for information. D. mob
46. When he didn't bo A. wounded		er party, he really _ C. spoiled	her feelings. D. hurt
47. The teams ran ont		ne start of the footb C. rink	all championships. D. pitch
48. In recent years, because of damag A. will increase C. increase		· ·	ourn worldwide
49. With 35,000 peop the most po A. solidly	pulated country i		D. densely
resources, in a alternatives.	ddition to enco		the of energy e of other, cleaner D. relation
51. It's a chance of a li A. make	fetime for me to se B. do	e Tokyo, so I'll try to C. fulfil	D. catch
52. I found the noise the workers havin A. relaxing	g to work in that	=	arable, and felt pity for D. deafening
53. The chances of su A. steadily C. spontaneously	rviving cancer hav	1 0	S
54. She always barga on the price.	ins hard, and nev	ver to get at	least a 10% reduction
A. succeeds	B. fails	C. manages	D. attains
55. We know that eat chips, yet o			nier for us than eating
	B. very - most		D. so - some

V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

THE HOME OF THE FUTURE

In the future, peo	ple could live in	"smart homes" tha	at will tell them when to
wake up or remind	them to (56)	the front doc	or. These homes will be
equipped with electr	onic sensors con	nected to a compu	ater that will (57)
people to take their	medicine or (58	3) off the o	ven. This computerised
system, with about	thirty sensors wil	l be (59) to	talk and negotiate with
the tenant. It will als	so have the abilit	y to (60) ou	t if it is doing something
that might be harmfo	al. The (61)	of the "smart hon	ne" is to allow the elderly
to live independently	in their own hon	nes for as (62)	as possible, instead of
moving into nursing	g homes. The n	umber of people	living into their 80s is
expected to increase	dramatically in	the (63) fe	w decades. As a result,
there will probably b	oe a (64) d	emand for these h	omes, which will enable
the elderly to (65)	their in	dependence and	privacy. In addition to
reminding them abo	ut things they m	ay have forgotten	to do, the system would
contact a volunteer	in (66) o	of illness or dange	er. At the (67) a
bioengineer at Brun	el University nea	r London is worki	ng with several housing
•	-		n order to make this (68)
home a reality	. Although he is	planning to (69) $_$	up new homes and
apartments with the	system, he says	that it would also	be (70) to change
existing homes, too.			
	- ·		- · ·
56. A. fasten	B. seal	C. lock	D. bolt
57. A. remind	B. request	C. remember	D. make
58. A. shut	B. close	C. turn	D. cut
59. A. potential	B. capable	C. probable	D. able
60. A. think	B. work	C. sort	D. try
61. A. plan	B. wish	C. aim	D. target
62. A. long	B. far	C. soon	D. much
63. A. further	B. later	C. near	D. next
64. A. grand	B. great	C. tall	D. wide
65. A. win	B. assert	C. claim	D. keep
66. A. time	B. need	C. case	D. fact
67. A. moment	B. present	C. time	D. instant
68. A. imaginary	B. unreal	C. wishful	D. dream
69. A. Set	B. put	C. make	D. build
70 A likely	R suitable	C possible	D honeful

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

CITIZENS 2050

Can you imagine what our lives will be like in the year 2050? Perhaps, you will be flying off for a holiday on the moon, or maybe you will be taking your dog for a walk in virtual reality. We recently carried out a survey of 1,000 people from different countries to find out what they think life will be like in the future. The results clearly demonstrate both our hopes and fears.

The survey suggests that friendship – one of the most important human relationships – will have changed dramatically. People will make friends through the Internet. What is more, a large number of people will even come across their future husbands or wives in this way! Computers will have become absolutely essential by 2050. Even now, some people describe them as their best friend! Others, however, say that we will become much more isolated from each other because we will have little real human contact.

Education will have changed a lot too. As more and more children will be using computers in schools, certain abilities, such as mental arithmetic, won't be necessary since there will be computer programs for most calculations. Even writing by hand will have become a thing of the past.

According to the survey, home life will be better. Most people believe that by 2050 robots will be doing the housework and we will be eating ready-made food. A lot of people think that we might only cook for fun in the future.

Space exploration will become increasingly popular. Fifty per cent of the people we talked to believe that man will regularly visit Mars. They also believe that travel on our own planet will probably change. Almost everyone thinks that there will be no cars in the city centres. Some even think that environmentally-friendly electric or solar-powered cars will have replaced the cars we use nowadays.

Pollution is something that seems to worry many people. Some fear that it will continue to get worse, and that our planet will become impossible to live on. Others even foresee that one day we'll have to pay for clean air just like we do now for clean water.

On the other hand, people seem to be quite optimistic about the benefits of genetic engineering, as they think scientists will use it to cure diseases like cancer and AIDS. If scientists manage to find a cure for these, we'll have a much healthier society.

Some people worry about the future, while others are full of hope and enthusiasm. No matter how dark or bright it may seem, it is up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

71.	Many	people	believe	that	in.2050	
-----	------	--------	---------	------	---------	--

- A. we will find partners through computers.
- B. we will never leave our homes.

- C. we will not have any friends.
- D. we will not pay for computers.
- 72. The article suggests that in 2050 _____
 - A. students will write with typewriters.
 - B. fifty per cent of people will have travelled to Mars.
 - C. everyone will learn to cook.
 - D. lessons will be very different.
- 73. As far as cars are concerned, some people believe that _____
 - A we will not have any.
 - B. they won't run on petrol.
 - C. they will be even more harmful to the environment.
 - D. people won't be able to afford them.
- 74. Some people believe that pollution will have _____
 - A. become an even bigger problem.
 - B. killed everyone on the planet.
 - C. disappeared.
 - D. made our planet a better place to live.
- 75. Many people think that by 2050 ____
 - A. scientists will have replaced doctors.
 - B. people will have stopped dying.
 - C. there will be a cure for cancer and AIDS.
 - D. people won't get diseases.

Dick and Len were small boys. They were neighbours and went to the same school, and they liked rolling in mud for fun, throwing stones at bottles and doing all the other things that naughty little boys enjoy. One Saturday, when there was no school, Dick and Len did not know what to do. The weather was dull and miserable, and their mothers did not like them going down to the stream to play in the mud in such weather, because then they often caught cold. They were tired of television, and they had no money to go and play games in the amusement arcade in the town, where they usually went in wet weather. "What can we do?" Dick said to his mother impatiently, "I've run out of ideas." "Why don't you do something useful for a change; something that will be good for you? Why don't you go to the gallery of modern art that has just been opened in the town?" The boys groaned. Art didn't interest either of them. "The gallery of modern art?" they said. "What can we do there?" "Well," answered Dick's mother, "you can see pictures and sculptures, and educate yourselves a bit. You certainly both need it! And you'll find yourselves enjoying it after a time!" The boys laughed, but Dick's mother said, "I'll tell you what: if you go there for an hour and then come back, and give me an interesting description of what you saw, I'll give you a pound each." "OK," the boys said happily, "we'll do it!" They got on their bicycles and set off through the rain to the gallery of modern art. They didn't waste time looking for it, because it was nearly opposite their school, although they had never been to it yet.

There were very few visitors doing the tour of the gallery that morning, and soon the two boys found themselves standing alone in a room of modern sculpture. They looked with great puzzlement at the quantities of twisted copper pipes, heaps of broken bricks and other strange objects that lay all around them, and then Len said, "Let's get out of this crazy place quickly, Dick. We don't want people accusing us of wrecking it!"

76. They did not play games in the amusement arcade that Saturday
A. because their mother made them go to the museum.
B. because the weather was wet.
C. because they were tired.
D. because their pocket money was finished.
77. Dick's mother persuaded the boys to go to the gallery
A. by showing them pictures and sculptures from the museum.

78. They found the gallery easily _____

B. by offering them reward.

D. by telling them a joke.

A. because it was not far from their house.

C. by giving them an interesting description.

- B. because they wanted the money badly.
- C. because they knew where it was.
- D. because they had been into it before.
- 79. What puzzled them in the gallery?
 - A. The disorder in the sculpture hall.
 - B. The quality of twisted copper pipes.
 - C. The number of visitors.
 - D. It looked like a construction site.
- 80. What was Len afraid of?
 - A. Mixed up objects which lay around them.
 - B. That people would think they had done some damage.
 - C. That people would accuse them of coming to the museum.
 - D. That people would think they were crazy.

- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the	
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. d <u>o</u> me A. f <u>a</u> mous A. st <u>o</u> ve A. st <u>ea</u> m	B. tomb B. favorite B. lose B. beef	C. home C. favour C. improve C. sneeze	D. c <u>o</u> mb D. f <u>a</u> miliar D. m <u>o</u> ve D. st <u>ea</u> lth	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	om that of the other three	
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. Canadian A. estimate A. mechanic A. detriment Identify the one	B. camera B. inflate B. memorial B. resentment c underlined wor	C. lifestyle C. migrate C. machine C. assignment	D. document D. activate D. mechanism D. detachment must be changed in order	
	for the sentence	to be correct.	-	_	
9.	The letter still ha	<u>adn't</u> arrived <u>at</u> th (B)	ne end <u>of the</u> wee. (D)	K.	
10.	Peter offered me	another drink bu (A) (B		e had enough. C) (D)	
11.	The police are sti	ill mystified by th (A)	ne lack of clues re	garding the	
	kidnapping, which to the victims.	ch <u>must have con</u> (B)	nmitted by a pers (C)	son who <u>was known</u> (D)	
12.	12. In spite of the fact that doctors have recommended strongly that adults (A) (B) refrained from smoking when they are near children, such warnings (C) (D) have been largely ignored.				
13	13. Many people who buy lottery tickets every week believe that if only (A) (B) they have a lot of money, their lives would be perfect. (C) (D)				
14	There are so much (A) (B) of it. I just can't			uch a diversity (C) (D)	
15	5. It has long been suspected that consuming large quantities of fish (A) (B) raises the level of intelligence, but this theory has never proved. (C) (D)				

	(A)	(B)	- 2	•
	time did people s	(C) (D)	δι	
IV.	From the four w	<u>-</u>	(A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
17.	main station that	hardly anyone o	an get on at othe	packed with people at the er stations. D. technically
18.	-		re will be a consid C. halt	derable in inflation. D. default
19.	We couldn't figur the tour.			d changed her mind about
	A. up		C. down	D. through
20.	Do you have to _ A. suck	into your a	pple so noisily? C. lap	D. crunch
21.	When he crashed A. aerial	his car into the B. boot		the front D. bumper
22.	The cut was very A. sewed	=	t to the hospital t C. stitched	
23.	The teacher refus A. in	sed to put w B. up	ith his bad behav C. off	riour any longer. D. for
24.	He me of a		C. mugged	D. raped
25.	I don't know him A. mate			D. acquaintance
26.	"Are we going to A. partly		nt?" – "Not today, C. rather	I'm tired." D. reasonably
27.	A solid brick wall A. frosted		C. translucent	D. transparent
28.	Electric fires give A. off	less heat B. in	than coal fires. C. up	D. away
29.	The builder's hou A. salary		ery low because h C. income	ne was inexperienced. D. profit
30.			ands when being C. habit	introduced to somebody. D. custom
31.	The air-hostesses strap to fit.	told the passeng	ers to fasten the	ir seatbelts and the
	A. adjust	B. adapt	C. adopt	D. acquire

16. The party <u>lasted until</u> the early hours of the morning, but what

32.	He's involved A. at		research projects C. in	D. to
33.	The army suffere A. victims	d very heavy B. losses		ry was imposing. D. harms
34.		rown will change B. conceited		He's very! D. snobbish
35.	We can't go on he	oliday this year –	our are t	oo low.
	A. fees	B. costs	C. fines	D. funds
36.		t many de B. temples		, Goddess of the Hunt. D. monuments
37.	There are several	types of insects	which live in	
,	A. colonies			D. communities
38.	Teachers have be	en told to	good behaviour	in their classes.
	A. prize		C. reward	
39.	After he'd finish away.	ed digging over	the vegetable pa	atch, the gardener put his
	A. trowel	B. hosepipe	C. saw	D. spade
40.	Because of his trunning.	oad cold, Stuart	often had to	loudly to stop his nose
	A. sniff	B. pant	C. wheeze	D. cough
41.	The council decibitten by one.	ided to round up	all the d	logs after a young boy was
	A. stranded	B. lost	C. stray	D. missing
42.	When the Titanic	started sinking h	er passengers we	restricken.
	A. panic	B. horror	C. fear	D. apprehension
43.	After so many ye be the happiest r A. will have retu C. returned	nan ever the day		nyself a New Yorker and I'll
44.	There was no pmainland before A. should have a C. were to airlift	sunset. airlifted	e villagers who B. were to be air D. would be air	
45.	Since the kidnapy A. reluctantly C. constantly	pers refused to su	rrender, th B. adequately D. voluntarily	e police decided to attack.
	Programming a r	=	opening a	drawer or turning on a tap

	C. such simple ac		D. such a simple	
	Tom Grey, who do blame on him. A. hadn't been ab C. can't have sent	le to send	B. wouldn't be ab	ax. We cannot put the
	Some people never the outside world a A. tedious			are more about D. curious
	Newborn animals ever being taught. A. reluctantly		ings they need to C. persuasively	do to survive, without D. compulsively
50.	We were disappoint too ill to A. fulfil	ted when we wen		Found that the star was D. perform
51.	Our previous mans to know how to us A. sensitive	e a computer.	, but the new	one doesn't even seem D. punctual
	mountains — it's u	p to you.	weekend, or,	, we could go to the D. voluntarily
53.	We have to check our flight, or they: A. landing	may not let us bo		the scheduled of D. attendance
54.	The film was extre A. canal		_	D. broadcast
55.	The inspector dem of the murder. A. exactly	anded to know B. scarcely		ppened on the evening D. widely
٧.	Read the text below	v and decide which	n answer (A, B, C, oi	D) best fits each space.
ove regi (58) mir eno Cor illit	rpopulation and it ions where the birt ions where the birt in India, aute, yet the mos rmous number on munities afflicted eracy, life in appal	s drastic effects h (57) is e there is (59) t shocking (60) f the victims of with acute dest ling conditions ar	in the countries xtremely high, pow of thirty five in are those f famine in certatitution are additiond infectious disease.	attention is severe of the Third World. In terty and starvation are afants being born every which (61) the ain African territories. onally (62) with the ses (63) the (64) toblems to be solved or

afflu suffe imm brigl	ent societies ar ering of the ir igrants will (6 hter future. It	round the world. Impoverished und 7) in floor's the most (69)	Unless measures lerdeveloped na ding the richer) task f	tumerable worries upon the sare taken to (66) the tions, desperate crowds of states in (68) of a or the international giants
now	adays to neip ti	ne poor populatio	ns get out of the	poverty (70)
56.	A. insists	B. wishes	C. asks	D. requires
57.	A. amount	B. quota	C. rate	D. number
58.	A. rife	B. profuse	C. generous	D. predominant
59.	A. a ratio	B. an average	C. a measure	D. a proportion
60.	A. scores	B. digits	C. figures	D. totals
61.	A. appear	B. refer	C. comprise	D. indicate
62.	A. conflicted	B. confronted	C. encountered	D. inconvenienced
63.	A. decimating	B. enumerating	C. discounting	D. outnumbering
64.	A. ingenious	B. insidious	C. ingenuous	D. indigenous
65.	A. that	B. so	C. else	D. it
66.	A. discard	B. vanish	C. evaporate	D. ease
67.	A. linger	B. persist	C. maintain	D. remain
68.	A. search	B. chase	C. lookout	D. survey
69.	A. confronting	B. rousing	C. challenging	D. plaguing
70.	A. lure	B. trap	C. snare	D. pitfall

VI. Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer -A, B, C, or D - that you think fits best.

The solar system is the name for the Sun, and the planets with their own satellite moons, which revolve around it. It also includes the asteroids, which constitute belt of several thousand minor planets or planetoids, and various comets and meteorites. Nicolas Copernicus was the first to suggest the basic arrangement of the solar system, in contradiction to the previously held belief elieve tically

that the Earth was the centre of the universe. Most astronomers now b
that if our sun can support a system of planets, then it is mathemat
probable that many other suns or stars also have planets.
71. As the passage suggests, our solar system
A. consists of much more than a star and a few planets
B. is unique in the universe in terms of the celestial objects it includes
C. is in great danger because of the large number of meteorites
D. does not include a planet other than the Earth which harbours life
72. According to the passage, before Copernicus.

A. many other scientists claimed the Earth and planets circled the Sun B. nobody had ever really considered the nature of our solar system

- C. people used to believe that the Earth was in the middle of the universe
- D. much of what is known today about the universe was common knowledge .

73. The belief held by many astronomers today is that our sun and its planets

- A. are probably not the only such system in the universe
- B. are definitely unique in the entirety of all creation
- C. are in relation to each other according to mathematical principles
- D. cause doubts as to the validity of Copernicus' theory

British doctors are demanding that smoking be banned in public places in Britain, following the example set by Ireland and many U.S.cities. They argue that most public places are "somebody's workplace" and that employers have the duty to protect employees from harm.

The British Medical Association strongly believes that a public ban on smoking will dramatically reduce levels of heart disease, lung cancer, bronchitis, pneumonia and asthma, which are all related to passive smoking. Passive smoking kills an estimated 1000 adults in Britain every year and also causes various illnesses in children, including asthma, lung infections and ear diseases. The presidents of Britain's Royal Colleges of medicine believe that it is time to make public places smoke free and claim that most members of the public find cigarette smoke unpleasant and annoying. They believe that most smokers and non-smokers would rather see smoking banned from public places.

British Public Health Minister Melanie Johnson, rejects the idea of a public ban by arguing that since progress is being made on a voluntary basis, a universal ban could not be justified, especially not before receiving the universal approval of the public. She also states that many problems will surface if we have to implement a ban with enforcement. She believes that a lot more could be done to reduce smoking via education and public persuasion.

Professor Carol Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, predicts that a public ban will encourage 300,000 people to quit smoking and will save 150,000 lives in the long term. Professor Black also stressed that the current self-regulation system is not producing results, and that progress is moving slowly in the hospitality industry, especially in clubs, pubs, and restaurants.

The government, however, still has no intention of setting specific deadlines by which the hospitality industry must comply.

The government prefers using less severe techniques to decrease the number of smokers. The latest being an additional 138 million pound grant to help smokers quit over the next three years, the introduction of warning labels on cigarette packs, and the banning of tobacco advertising.

The British government's main concern is not to alienate the public, half of whom still want pubs to allow smoking, according to a poll conducted for the Department of Health.

Singapore, Thailand, and parts of A Norway and the Irish Republic will soor	ustralia have already installed the bans and follow suit in 2004.
74. Smoking is already banned in putA. in all U.S. cities.C. at work.	blic places B. in Britain. D. in Ireland.
75. British doctors are urging a public A. active smoking kills 1000 peop B. smoking is the leading cause C. employees have the right to we D. the British public is demandir	ole a year in Britain. of death in Britain. ork in a healthy environment.
76. A public ban on smoking will A. cause ear infections in childre B. result in fewer cases of lung of C. increase the smoking-related of D. increase the number of asthm	n. ancer. death toll in Britain.
77. According to the text, the ban on A. the British Public Health Mini B. non-smokers.C. smokers.D. the presidents of Britain's Roy	
B. the British public universally	ersuade the public to stop smoking. disapproves of it. we smoking is that harmful to public health.
79. Professor Black believes that the A. urge smokers to quit.B. save 300,000 lives in the long C. not have any effect.D. will slow down the hospitality	
80. The government's anti-smoking mA. the public ban on smoking.B. the use of warnings on cigaret	

- THE END -

C. setting a deadline for the regulation of smoking.

D. paying people to stop smoking.

ANSWER KEY

0	19.000	0	• 0 0	0	0	000	00	000	00	000		0	000	0	000	0	• 0 0	00	000	ABCD
00	39. 0 0 0 •	• 0 0	000	000	000	• 0 0	000	0	• 0 0	000	••	• 0 0	00	0	0	000	000	00	• 0 0	ABCD
	59. 〇																			>
	• 0 0	0	○●	•	0	•	0	○●	0	0	0	•	○ •	0	○ •	0	0	•	0	B C D

- 10. $A \Rightarrow me \text{ to go}$ $A \Rightarrow enter/entering$
- 11. 12. $C \Rightarrow which$
- $D \Rightarrow to talk$

- 13. 14. C ⇒ saw
 D ⇒ should have helped
 B ⇒ their uncle's
- 15,
- $B \Rightarrow spending$

Α	вс	D	A E	С	D	A	вс	D	ABCD
1. O	00	•	21. ● (0 (0	41 . O	00	•	61. 0 0 0 •
2. O	• (0 (22. 0 (•	Ο	42 . O	0 0	0	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. ●	0 0	0	23. 🔾	0	Ο	43. 🔾	• 0	0	63. ○ ○ ○ ●
4 . O	• (0 0	24 . O (0		44.	00	0	64. ○ ○ ● ○
5 . ●	0 (0 (25 . O (•	0	45. 🔾	• 0	0	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6 . O	• (0	26. ● 🤇	0 (0	46 . O	00	lacktriangle	66. ● ○ ○ ○
7. O	0	0	27. ○ ●	0	0	47 . ●	00	0	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8.	0 0	0	28. ● ○	0 (0	48. 🔾	\circ	0	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. O	0 (•	29. 0 (•	0	49 . O	• 0	0	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10 . O	0 (•	30. 🔾 🤇	0 (50. 🔾	00	•	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11 . O	0	0	31. 🗨 🤇	0	0	51.	00	0	71. ○ ○ ● ○
12 . O	0 (•	32 . O (0		52. 🔾	\circ	0	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. 🔾	0	0	33 . O (•	0	53. ●	00	Ο	73. ○ ● ○ ○
14. 🔾	• (0	34 . O (0 (54. 🔾	00	•	74. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🚳
15 . O	0	0	35. ● ○	0	0	55. 🔾	\circ	Ο	75. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾
16 . O	\circ		36 . O (•	0	56. ●	00	0	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. 🗨	0 (0	37. ● ○	0 (0	57. O	• 0	0	77. ○ ● ○ ○
18. 🔾	• (0	38. 🔾 🕻	0	0	58. 🔾	00	lacktriangle	78. ○ ○ ○ ●
19. 🔾	0 (•	39. 🔾 🤇	0		59.	00	0	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. •	0 0	0	40. ○ ●	0	0	60 . O	0	0	80. ● ○ ○ ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow started$
- 10. D ⇒ the hospital
- 11. $C \Rightarrow were used$
- 12. $D \Rightarrow doesn't it$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow like$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow while$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow to travel$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow to stay$

	•		
ABCD	A B C D	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ● ○ ○	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ● ○ ○ ○	61. • 0 0 0
2. ○ ○ ● ○	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. ○ ○ ● ○
3. • 0 0 0	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63: ○ ● ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. ○ • ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ● ○
 5. ● ○ ○ ○ 	25. ● ○ ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	. 65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ● ○ ○	26. ○ ○ ○ ●	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. • 0 0 0 -	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. ○ ○ ● ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ● ○ ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. ○ ○ ○ ●	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. ○ ○ .○ ●
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ● ○ ○	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. ○ ○ ○ ●	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ● ○ ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ● ○ ○ ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ○ ○ ● ○	55. ○ ○ ○ ●	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ○ ● ○ ○	36. ○ ○ ○ ●	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ● ○ ○ ○	77. ○ ○ ● ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ● ○ ○ ○	58. ○ ○ ○ ●	78. ● ○ ○ ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ○ ○ ○ ●
20. ○ ○ ○ ●	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow doesn't he$ 10. $C \Rightarrow your friend lived$ 11. $B \Rightarrow to work$
- 12. $D \Rightarrow returned$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow of understanding$ 14. $A \Rightarrow Having had our$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow the one who$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow what$

	Δ	В	C	n		Α	D	_	n		Α.	В	_	D		Α	D	^	D
	^	ט	U	ט		M	D	C	ט		^	Ь	C	ט		А	D	C	ט
1.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	21.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	4	1. O	0		0	61.	. О	0		0
2.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	22.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	4	2. 0	•	0	0	62		0	0	0
3.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	23.	0	Ο	0		4	3. •	0	0	0	63	. 0	0	0	•
4.	0	0	0		24.	0	0	•	0	4	4. O	•	0	0	64.	. 0	•	0	0
5.	•	0	0	0	25.	0	0	0		4	5. 0	0	•	0	65.	. 0	0	0	•
6.	0	0	0	•	26.	Ο	0	•	0	4	3. O	0	0	•	66	. 0	0	•	0
7.	0	•	0	0	27.	0	lacktrian	0	0	4	7. O	0	0	•	67.		0	0	0
8.	0	0	•	0	28.	0	0	•	0	4	3 . O	•	0	0	68	. 0	0	0	•
9.	0	•	0	0	29.	•	0	0	0	4	9. O	0	0	•	.69	. 0	•	Ó	0
10.	0	0	0	•	30.	0	0	0	•	5	D. O	0	•	0	70	Ö.	0	•	Ō
<i>1</i> 11.	0	0	•	0	31.	•	0	0	0	5	1. •	0	0	Ō	71		Ō	Ō	Ō
12.	•	0	0	0	32.	0	•	0	0	5	2. O	0	0		72	. 0	Ō	Ō	
13.	0	0	•	0	33.	0	0	•	O	5	3. •	Ó	0	0	73	. 0	•	Ô	O
14.	0	0	0		34.	0	•	0	Ō	5	4. O		0	Ō		•		-	_
15.	0	0	0		35.	•	0	0	Ö	5	5.	Ō	Ō	Ō	75	. O	Õ	•	Ō
16.	0	•	0	0	36.	0	0	0	•	5	3. O	Ō	•	Ō	76	. Õ	Ō	Ō	•
17.	•	0	0	Ö	37.	O	•	Ō	Ō	_	7. •	_		_		. O	_	_	_
18.	0	•	0	0	38.	0	0	Ô		5	B. O	Ō	•	Ō	78	. 0	Ō	•	Õ
19.				_		•	_	_	_	_	9. O	_	_				_	_	_
20.	0.	Ō	•	Ó		Ō	-	_	_	_). O	_	_	_		Ō	_	_	_

- 9. $B \Rightarrow to play$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow do they$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow to have met$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow to take$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow thirty\text{-storey}$ 14. $D \Rightarrow so have we$
- 15. $D \Rightarrow another$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow have I$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. ○ ○ ○ ●	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ○ ○ ○ ●
2. ○ ○ ● ○	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. • 0 0 0	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ○ ●
5. • O O O	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. ○ ○ ● ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. 0 0 • 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ○ ●	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. 0 • 0 0	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. ○ ● ○ ○	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ○ ● ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ○ ●	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11.000	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ● ○ ○	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12 . ○ • ○ ○	32. ○ ○ ● ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. ○ ○ ○ ●	33. ○ ● ○ ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ● ○ ○ ○
14. • .0 0 0	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ○ ● ○	74. ○ ○ ○ ●
15. ○ ○ ○ ●	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ● ○
16. ○ ● ○ ○	36. ○ ● ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ○ ○ ● ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ● ○	77. ○ ○ ● ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ● ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ○ ○ ●
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ○ ○ ● ○	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $B \Rightarrow have written$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow damaging$
- 11. D ⇒ checking
- 12. $B \Rightarrow rich enough$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow in completing$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow None \ of$
- 15. $D \Rightarrow information$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow yours$

	Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A E	3 C	D
1.	0	0	•	0	21.	•	0	0	0	41.	0	•	0	0	61.	0 () (•
2.	•	0	0	0	22.	0	0	•	0	42.	•	0	0	0	62.	0		0
3.	Ο	0	0	9	23.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle	43.	0	Ο	lacktrian	0	63.	0 (0
4.	0		0	0	24.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	44.	Ο	lacktriangle	\circ	0	64.	0 (0
5.	0	0	•	0	25.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	45.	Ο	0	Ο	lacktriangle	65.	0 () (•
			0		26.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	46.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	0	66.	0		0
	_	_	0	_	27.	О	lacktriangle	Ο	0	47.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	0	67.	• () (0
			0	_	28.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	48.	0	\circ	Ο		68.	0 (0
9.				_	29.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	49.	0	0	lacktriangle	\circ	69.	• () C	0
10.		-	_	_	30.	•	О	0	Ο	50.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	0	70.	0		0
11.		_	_	-	31.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	Ο	51.	Ο	Ο	Ο	•	71.	0 (•	0
12.					32.	0	•	Ο	Ο	52 .	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	0	72.	• () (0
13.		0	0	0	33.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	53.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	0	73.	0 () (•
14.	•	0	0	0	34.	0	0	Ο	lacktriangle	54.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	74.	0		0
15.	0	0	0		35.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	5 5.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	75.	• () (0
16.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	36.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	Ο	56.	0	Ο	0	•	76.	0 () C	•
17.	0	0		0	37.	0	Ο	0	•	57.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	77.	0		0
18.	_	_	_		38.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	58.	Ο	0	Ο		78.	0 (0
19.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	39.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	59.	•	0	0	0	79.	0 () C	•
20.	0	О	0	•	40.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	60.	0	0	•	0	80.	0 (0

- 9. $C \Rightarrow about playing$ 10. $A \Rightarrow insure$
- 11. $D \Rightarrow beat him$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow so that/in order that$
- 13. $A \Rightarrow more \ and \ more$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow whose$
- 15. $D \Rightarrow more\ boringly$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow to do it$

ABCD	ABC	D A	BCD	ABCD
1. O O • C	21. ● ○ ○	0 41. 0	• 0 0	61. 0 • 0 0
2. 000	22. ○ ○ ●	42. 0	\bullet \circ \circ	62. ○ ○ ● ○
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. ○ ● ○	43 . O	$\circ \circ \bullet$	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4 . ○ ○ ● ○	24.000	● 44. ○	\bullet 0 0	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5. 000	25. ○ ● ○	9 0 45. 0	$\circ \circ \bullet$	65. ○ ○ ○ ●
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ● ○	9 ○ 46. ●	000	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7 . ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ○ ●	0 47. 0	$\circ \bullet \circ$	67. ● ○ ○ ○
8. ○ ○ ● C	28. ○ ○ ●	● ○ 48. ●	000	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9. • O O C	29. 0 0 0	9. ○	$\circ \bullet \circ$	69. ○ ● ○ ○
10. ● ○ ○ ○		50. ○	$\circ \circ \bullet$	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ● ○ ○ ○	31. ● ○ ○) O 51. O	\bullet 0 0	71. 0 0 0 •
12. ○ ● ○ ○	32. ○ ● ○) O 52 . O	$\circ \circ \bullet$	72. ● ○ ○ ○
113. ● 10 0 0	33. 🔾 🔾 🔾	53. ●	000	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ○ ● ○ ○	34. ○ ○ ●	54 . O	$\circ \bullet \circ$	74. ● ○ ○ ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. 0 0 0	● 55. ○	$\circ \circ \bullet$	75. ○ ○ ● ○
16. ● ○ ○ ○	36. ○ ● ○	○ 56. ●	000	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ○ ○ ● ○	37. 0 0 0	57. ○	\bullet \circ \circ	77. ● ○ ○ ○
18. 0 0 0 •	38. ● ○ ○	58. 0	\circ	78. ○ ○ ● ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ● ○ ○	59. 〇	\bullet \circ \circ	79. ○ ○ ○ ●
20. 0 0 0	40. ○ ○ ●	60. 0	$\circ \bullet \circ$	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $A \Rightarrow you to give$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow to enter$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow what$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow did\ I\ meet$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow can$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow leaves$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow have visited$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow must$

	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1.	0	0	•	0	21.	0	0	•	0	41.	O	•	0	0	61.	0	0	0	•
2.	0	•	0	0	22.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	42.	0	0	•	0	62.	0	•	Ō	Ō
3.	•	0	0	0	23.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	Ο	43.	•	0	0	0	63.	•	0	0	0
4.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	24.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	.44.	0	Ο	0	•	64.	0	0	•	0
5.	0		0	0	25.	0	Ο	Ο		45.	0	lacktriangle	О	0	65.	0	•	0	0
6.	0	0	0	\bullet	26.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	46.	0	0	0	•	66.	0	0	0	•
7.	0	0		0	27.	Ο	0	Ο	lacktriangle	47.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	67.		0	0	0
8.		0		-	28.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	48.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	68.	0	0	0	lacktrian
	0		_	-	29.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	49.	Ο	Ο	0		69.	Ο	•	0	0
	0		_	_	30.	0		Ο	0	50.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	70.	0	0	•	0
	•				31.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	51.	0	lacktriangle	\circ	0	71.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
	0				32.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	52.	lacktriangle	0	\circ	0	72.	Ο	0	•	0
	0		-	_	33.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	53.	Ο	0		0	73.	0	O	0	lacktrian
	•			_	34.	0	•	Ο	0	54.	0	0	О		74.	0	•	0	0
	0			-	35.	0	0	0		55.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	75.		0	0	0
			_	_	36.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	Ο	56.	Ο	О	lacktriangle	Ο	76.	0	0	•	0
	0				37.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	57.	lacktriangle	Ο	О	0	77.	0	0	0	•
	0				38.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	58.	Ο	Ο	Ο		78.	Ο	•	Ö	0
	0	_	_	_	39.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	0	59.	Ο	0	•	0	79.	0	0	•	0
20.	•	0	0	0	40.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	60.	•	0	Ο	0	80.	•	0	0	0

- 9. $B \Rightarrow to being$ 10. $D \Rightarrow locking$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow to smoke$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow not do$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow carry it$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow to speak$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow from$
- 16. A \Rightarrow such a smart/so smart a

A	4	В	C	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D	
1.		0	0	0	21	. 0	0	0	•	41.	0	•	0	0	61	. •	0	0	0	,
2. (C	lacktriangle	0	0	22		0	0	0	42.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο,	62	. O	0	•	0	,
3. (С	O	•	0	23	0	0	0	lacktriangle	43.	Ö	О	lacktriangle	0	63	•	0	0	0	,
4. (C	0	0		24	. 0	•	0	0	44.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	0	64	. O	0	0	•	,
5. (C	0	lacktriangle	0	25	0	0	lacktriangle	0	45.	0	0	0	•	65	. O	•	0	0	Ĺ
6. (C	0	0	lacktriangle	26	•	0	0	0	46.	0	0	•	0	66	. O	0	•	0	,
7. (C	•	0	0	27	0	0	0	lacktrian	47.	•	0	0	0	67	. •	0	0	0	,
8. (C	0	0	•	28		0	0	Ο	48.	0	0	0	•	68	. O	0	0	•	i
9. (C	•	0	0	29	0	0	•	0	49.	0	0	•	0	69	. O	•	0	Ö	,
10. (C	0	•	0	30		0	0	Ο.	50.	•	0	0	0	70		0	0	0	
11. (C	•	0	0	31	0	•	0	Ο	51.	0	lacksquare	0	0	71	. О	0	•	0)
12.	D	0	0	0	32	0	0	0		52.	0	0	0	•	72	. 0	0	0	•	1
13. €		0	0	0	33		Ο	0	0	53.	0	O	•	0	73	. O	•	0	0	,
14. (C	•	0	0	34	0	lacktrian	0	0	54.	0	0	0	•	74	. O	0	•	0	ŀ
15. (C	0	•	0	35	0	0	lacktriangle	0	55.	•	0	О	0	75	. 0	•	0	0	ŀ
16.		0	0	0	36	0	•	0	0	56.	0	0	0	•	76	. 0	0	0	•)
17. (C	0	•	0	37	0	0	0		57.	0	lacktrian	0	0	77	. 0	0	•	0	,
18. (C	0	O	•	38	0	0	•	0	58.	0	0	•	0	78		0	0	0)
19.		0	0	0	39	0	•	0	0	59.	•	0	0	0	79	. O	0	0	•	,
20.	C	О	0	•	40	0	0	•	0	60.	0	•	0	0	80	. О	•	0	0	,

- 9. $B \Rightarrow were$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow not to write$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow from$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow amount$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow whether$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow will improve$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow to work$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow due to$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ○ ○ ●	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61, • 0 0 0
2 . ● ○ ○ ○	22. ○ ○ ○ ●	42. ○ ○ ○ ●	62. ○ ○ ○ ●
3. ○ ○ ○ ●	23. ● ○ ○ ○	43. ○ ● ○ ○	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ● ○ ○	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. ○ ○ ○ ●	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5. ○ ○ ○ ●	25. ○ ● ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ○ ● ○
6. ○ ● ○ ○	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ● ○ ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ○ ○ ○ ●	48. ● ○ ○ ○	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9. ○ ○ ● ○	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ● ○ ○	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ● ○ ○ ○	30. ○ ● ○ ○	50. ○ ○ ● ○	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. 🔾 🌑 🔾 🔾	31. ○ ○ ○ ●	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12. ● ○ ○ ○	32. ● ○ ○ ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ○ ●
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ○ ○ ● ○
14. ○ ● ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ○ ○ ●	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ○ ○ ● ○	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ● ○ ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ● ○ ○ ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ● ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ○ ○ ● ○	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ○ ○ ●

- 9. $C \Rightarrow two\text{-}week$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow assured$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow little$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow doing$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow enable$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow announced$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow when$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow have been$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0	•	21.	•	0	0	0	41.	0	0	•	0	61	. •	0	0	0
2.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	22.	0	О	lacktriangle	0	42.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	62	. O	О	lacktrian	0
3.	0	О	lacktriangle	Ο	23.	0	lacksquare	0	O.	43.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	63	. O	•	0	0
4.	0	Ο	0		24.	0	Ο	0	•	44.	О	0	0		64	. O	0	lacktriangle	0
5.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	25.	O	Ο	lacktriangle	0	45.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	65	i. O	Ο	0	
6.	0	•	0	0	26.	0	Ο	0	lacktriangle	46.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	66	i. •	Ο	Ο	0
7.	0	0	О		27.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	Ο	47.	О	lacktriangle	0	Ο	67	. O	0	Ο	
8.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	28.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	48.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	68	. O	lacktriangle	0	0
9.	0	•	0	0	29.	0	Ο	0	•	49.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	69	. O	0	0	
10.	0	0		0	30.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	50.	О	О	О		70	. O	lacktriangle	Ο	0
11.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	31.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	51.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	0	71	. О	0	lacktriangle	0
12.	0	О	•	Ο	32.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	52.	0	О	0		72	. O	0	0	
13.	0	•	0	0	33.	Ο	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	53.	О	lacktriangle	0	0	73		0	0	Ο
14.	0	0		Ο	34.	0	lacktriangle	О	Ο	54.	O	О	lacktriangle	Ο	74	. О	0	lacktriangle	0
15.	О	lacktriangle	0	Ο	35.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	55.	0	0	0		75		Ο	0	0
16.	0	0	•	Ο	36.	lacktriangle	Ο	О	Ο	56.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	76	i. O	lacktriangle	Ο	0
17.	0	0	0		37.	0	Ο	•	0	57.	lacktriangle	О	0	0	77	. O	0	0	•
18.	•	0	0	0	38.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	58.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	78		О	0	0
19.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	39.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	59.	0	0	•	0	79). O	0	lacktrian	0
20.	0	•	0	0	40.	•	0	0	0	60.	0	0	0	•	80). O	•	0	0

- 9. $B \Rightarrow to be$ 10. $C \Rightarrow was waiting$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow who$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow which$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow telling$ 14. $C \Rightarrow whose$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow the$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow in \ which$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 0 • 0	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. 0 0 0 •
2. ○ ● ○ ○	22. ○ ● ○ ○	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. ● ○ ○ ○	23. ○ ○ ○ ●	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. ○ ● ○ ○	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5 . ● ○ ○ ○	25. ○ ● ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ○ ●	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ● ○ ○	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ● ○ ○ ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ○ ○ ● ○	48. ○ ○ ○ ●	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. 000	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. 0 0 0	30. ● ○ ○ ○	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. 0 0 \varTheta 0	31. ○ ○ ● ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. 🗢 🔾 🔾 🔾
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72 . ○ ● ○ ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ● ○ ○ ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	35. ○ ○ ● ○	55. ○ ○ ○ ●	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. • 0 0 0	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ● ○ ○	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. ○ ● ○ ○	77. ○ ○ ○ ●
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ● ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. 0 0 0	40. ○ ○ ○ ●	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ○ ○ ● ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow others$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow had to$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow for$ 12. $C \Rightarrow is$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow$ the support teacher 14. $C \Rightarrow$ addition
- 15. D ⇒ times
- 16. $A \Rightarrow to swim$

	۸	В	_	_		۸	В	_	n			В	_	_			_	_	_
	~	D	C	D		A	В	C	ט		A	В	C	ט		А	В	C	ט
1.	0	О	0	•	21.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	Ο	41.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	0	61	. •	Ο	Ο	0
2.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	22.	О	Ο	Ο		42.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	62	. О	lacktriangle	0	0
3.	0	•	0	0	23.	О	Ο	lacktrian	0	43.	Ο	lacktrian	0	0	63	. О	0	•	0
4.	0	0	•	0	24.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	44.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	64	. 0	0	0	•
5.	•	0	0	0	25.	0	lacktrian	О	0	45.	0	0	•	0	65		0	0	0
6.	0	0	•	0	26.	Ο	О	0	•	46.	0	•	0	0	66	. 0	•	0	0
7.	0	0	0	•	27.	0	0	•	0	47.	0	0	0	•	67	. 0	0	0	•
8.	0	•	0	0	28.	lacktrian	0	0	0	48.	•	0	0	0	68	. О	•	0	0
9.	0	0	•	0	29.	0	•	O	0	49.	0	0	0	•	69	. 0	0	•	0
10.	0	0	0	•	30.	0	0	0	•	50.	0	•	0	0	70		0	0	0
11.	•	0	0	0	31.	•	0	0	0	51.	0	0	•	0	71	. 0	0	•	Ō
12.	0	•	0	0	32.	0	0	•	Ο	52.	0	•	0	0	72	. 0	0	0	•
13.	0	0	0		33.	0	•	0	0	53.	0	0	0	•	73	. 0	•	0	0
14.	0	0	•	0	34.	0	0	•	0	54.	•	0	0	0	74		Ô	Ō	Ō
15.	•	0	0	0	35.	0	0	0	•	55.	0	0	•	0	75	. 0	O	•	Ō
16.	0	•	0	0	36.	•	0	0	0	56.	Ō	Ō	Ō	•	76		Ō	Ō	Ō
17.	0	0	•	0	37.	0	•	0	0	57.	Ō	Ō	•	O	77	Ō	Ô	Ō	•
18.	0	•	0	0	38.	Ō	Ö	•	Ō	58.	•	Ō	Ō	Ō	78	Ō	•	Ō	Ō
19.	•	Ō	Ō	Ō	39.	Ó	•	Ō	Õ	59.	Ó	Õ	Õ	•		. O	_	_	-
20.	Ō	Ō	Ō	•	40.	Ō	Ō	Ō	•	60.	Ó	•	Õ	Ó		. O	_	-	-

- 9. $C \Rightarrow it will$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow wanted to be$
- 11. A ⇒ *To*
- 12. $B \Rightarrow the former$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow said that$
- 14. C ⇒ waiting
 15. A ⇒ from swimming
 16. B ⇒ advice

ABCD	ABCD	A B C D	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ○ ○ ● ○
2. ○ ○ ● ○	22. ○ ○ ○ ●	42. ○ ● ○ ○	62. ● ○ ○ ○
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. ○ ○ ● ○	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5. ○ ○ ○ ●	25. ○ ● ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. • 0 0 0
6. • 0 0 0	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ○ ● ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ○ ○ ●	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ● ○
8. ○ ● ○ ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ● ○	68. ○ ● ○ ○
9. ○ ○ ○ ●	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ● ○ ○ ○
10. ○ ○ ○ ●	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. 🔾 🖜 🔾 🔾	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ○ ● ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ○ ○ ●
12. ● ○ ○ ○	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ● ○ ○
13. ● ○ ○ ○	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ○ ○ ● ○	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ○ ○ ○ ●	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ● ○ ○ ○	74. ● ○ ○ ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ○ ○ ● ○	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ● ○ ○ ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ○ ● ○ ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ● ○ ○	77. ○ ○ ○ ●
18. ○ ○ ● ○	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. ○ ○ ○ ●	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ● ○	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ○ ○ ○ ●	40. ○ ○ ○ ●	60. ● ○ ○ ○	80. ○ ○ ● ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow fewer$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow each other$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow us to get$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow good$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow he must$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow put it$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow there is$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow Shall I$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	C	D
1.	0	•	0	0	21		0	0	0	41.	•	0	0	0	61	. 0	0	0	•
2.	•	Ο	0	0	22	. 0	0	0	lacktriangle	42.	0	О	0	•	62	. •	0	0	0
3.	Ο	Ο	•	0	23	. O	•	0	0	43.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	63	s. O	•	0	0
4.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	24	. 0	0	•	Ο	44.	О	lacktriangle	0	0	64	. •	0	0	Ö
5.	Ο	0	0		25	. О	0	0	lacktriangle	45.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	65	i. O	0	•	0
6.	0	0	•	0	26	. O	lacktriangle	0	Ο	46.	О	0	•	0	66	i. O	0	0	•
7.	•	0	0	0	27		0	0	Ο	47.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	67	'. O	•	0	0
8.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	28	. 0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	48.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	68	s. O	0	lacktrian	0
9.	0	0	0		29	. О	0	0	lacktriangle	49.	0	0	0	•	69	. •	0	0	0
10.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	30	. 0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	50.	lacktriangle	О	0	0	70). O	0	0	•
11.	0	Ο	0	lacktriangle	31	. 0	0	О	lacktriangle	51.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	71	. О	0	•	0
12.	•	0	0	0	32	. 0	•	0	Ο	52.	0	Ο	0	•	72	. O	•	0	0
13.	Ο	0	•	0	33	. 0	0	•	0	53.	lacksquare	Ο	0	0	73	s. O	0	lacktrian	0
14.	Ο	0	0		34		0	0	0	54.	0	Ο	•	0					
15.	0	Ο	•	0	35	. 0	0	0	lacktriangle	55.	0	О	0	•	75	i. O	•	0	0
16.	•	0	0	0	36		Ο	Ο	Ο	56.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	76	i. O	0	•	0
17.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	37	. 0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	57.	0	0	•	0	77		0	Ο	0
18.	•	Ο	0	0	38	. 0	0	lacktriangle	0	58.	0	lacktrian	0	0	78	s. O	0	0	•
19.	0	Ο	0		39		0	0	Ο	59.	0	О	0	•	79	. O	•	Ó	0
20.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	40	. 0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	60.	0	0	•	0	80). O	0	•	0

- 9. $D \Rightarrow to be replaced$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow must$
- 11. $D \Rightarrow pay$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow to being$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow from \ visiting$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow make$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow must$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow Shall I$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. • 0 0 0
2. ○ ○ ○ ●	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ● ○ ○	62. 0 0 0 •
3. • 0 0 0	23. • 0 0 0	43. • 0 0 0	63. ○ ● ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ○ ○ ○ ●	64. ○ ○ ● ○
5. ○ ○ ○ ●	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ○ ○ ●
6. ● ○ ○ ○	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ● ○ ○ ○
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ○ ○ ●	47. ○ ● ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ● ○
8. ○ ○ ○ ●	28. ○ ● ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ● ○	68. ○ ● ○ ○
9. ○ ○ ● ○	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. 🔾 👁 🔾 🔾	70. 🔵 🔾 🔾
11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ○ ○ ○ ●	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ○ ● ○
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ● ○ ○ ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ● ○ ○
13. ○ ● ○ ○	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ○ ○ ● ○
14. ○ ● ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ○ ○ ●	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ○ ● ○ ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ○ ○ ○ ●
17. ○ ○ ● ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ● ○ ○ ○	77. ○ ○ ● ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ● ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ○ ○ ●

- 9. $C \Rightarrow have prepared$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow of his$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow There$ is
- 12. $C \Rightarrow with$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow to make$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow the telephone$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow will have$
- 16. B ⇒ in common

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ○ ○ ●	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. ○ ● ○ ○	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. ○ ○ ○ ●
3. ○ ○ ○ ●	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ○ ● ○ ○
4. • 0 0 0	24. ○ ○ ○ ●	44. ● ○ ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ● ○
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. ● ○ ○ ○	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ● ○ ○ ○
7. 000 •	27. ○ ○ ● ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. • 0 0 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. ○ ○ ● ○	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ● ○ ○ ○
10. ○ ○ ○ ●	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ○ ○ ●
12. ○ ○ ○ ●	32. ○ ● ○ ○	52. ○ ○ ● ○	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. ● ○ ○ ○	33. ○ ○ ○ ●	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ○ ● ○
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ● ○ ○ ○	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ○ ● ○ ○	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ○ ● ○ ○	36. ○ ○ ○ ●	56. ○ ● ○ ○	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ○ ○ ● ○	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ● ○ ○ ○	77. ● ○ ○ ○
18. ○ ● ○ ○	38. ● ○ ○ ○	58, ○ ○ ● ○	78. ○ ○ ● ○
19. ● ○ ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ○ ○ ○ ●
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $C \Rightarrow when$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow what he looks like$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow of$ 12. $D \Rightarrow did$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow There will$

- 14. $C \Rightarrow did\ I find$ 15. $C \Rightarrow a\ few$ 16. $B \Rightarrow of\ neglecting$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 • 0 0 .	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ○ ● ○ ○
2. 0000	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ○ ○ ●	62. O O O 👄
3. ○ ○ ● ○	23. ○ . ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ● ○	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. • 0 0 0	24. ○ ○ ○ ●	44. ● ○ ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ○ ●
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ● ○ ○	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. ● ○ ○ ○	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ○ ●	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. ○ ○ ● ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ● ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. ○ ● ○ ○	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ● ○ ○	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. ○ ○ ○ ●	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ○ ●	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. ● ○ ○ ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ● ○ ○	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12. • 0 0 0	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ○ ○ ● ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. ○ ○ ○ ●	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ● ○ ○ ○	73. ○ ● ○ ○
14. ○ ● ○ ○	34. ○ ○ ○ ●	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ● ○ ○ ○	55. ○ ○ ● ○	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ● ○ ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ● ○ ○ ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ○ ● ○ ○
18. ○ ○ ● ○	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ○ ○ ●
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ● ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ● ○ ○ ○

- 9. $B \Rightarrow than$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow had said$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow had had$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow By$

- 13. D ⇒ frightening
 14. B ⇒ having a house built
 15. C ⇒ did I remember
- 16. $C \Rightarrow to water$

	A	В	С	D	A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1.	0	0	•	0	21. (•	0	0	4 1.	0	•	0	0	61.	0	0	0	•
2.	0	0	0		22. (0	•	Ο	42.	О	Ο	lacktriangle	0	62.	0	•	0	0
3.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	23. 🤇	•	0	Ο	43.	0	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	63.	•	0	0	0
4.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	24 . (0	•	Ο	44.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	0	64.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
5.	0	0	0		25.	0	0	Ο	45.	0	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	65.	Ο	•	0	0
6.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	26 . (0	0	•	46.	О	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	66.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
7.	0	0	0		2 7. C	•	0	Ο	47.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	67.	0	Ο	0	
8.	0	0	•	0	28.	0	0	Ο	48.	Ο	lacktriangle	О	0	68.	0	•	0	0
9.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	29. 🤇	•	0	Ο	49.	0	О	lacktriangle	0	6 9.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο
10.	0	0	0		30 . C	0	0	lacktriangle	50 .	0	lacktriangle	Ο	0	70.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο
11.	•	0	0	0	31.	0	0	0	51.	0	Ο	О		71.	Ο	•	0	0
12.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	32. 🤇	0	0		52.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	Ο	72.	0	0	0	
13.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	33. •	0	0	Ο	53.	О	Ο	Ο	•	73.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
14.	0	0	0		34 . (0 (Ο	54.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	Ο.	74.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
15.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	35 . C	•	0	Ο	5 5.	О	lacktriangle	0	0	75.	0	•	0	0
16.		0	0	0	36.	0	0	lacktriangle	56.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	76.	0	0	0	
17.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	3 7. (•	0	0	57.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	77.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0
18.	0		0	Ο	38. €	0	0	0	58.	О	lacktriangle	Ο	0	78.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
19.	•	0	Q	0	39. 🤇	0 (0	lacktriangle	59.	lacktriangle	\circ	Ο	0	79.	0	0	0	•
20.	0	•	0	0	40. 🤇	0	•	0	60.	Ο	Ο	0	•	80.	0	0	•	0

- 9. $B \Rightarrow from finding$ 10. $D \Rightarrow come \ to \ home$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow many as$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow it over$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow had \ already$ 14. $D \Rightarrow injured$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow through the crash$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow to drive$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ○ ● ○ ○
2. 0 0 0 •	22. ● ○ ○ ○	42. ○ ● ○ ○	62. ● ○ ○ ○
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. ○ ○ ○ ●	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ○ ●
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. • 0 0 0	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ○ ○ ●	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. ○ ○ ● ○	28. ○ ○ ● ○	48. ○ ● ○ ○	68. ○ ● ○ ○
9. • 0 0 0	29. ● ○ ○ ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ● ○	70. ● ○ ○ ○
11. 0 0 0 •	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ● ○ ○ ○	71. ○ ○ ○ ●
12. ○ ○ ○ ●	32. ○ ○ ● ○	52. ○ ○ ○ ●	72. ○ ● ○ ○
13. ● ○ ○ ○	33. ○ ● ○ ○	53. ● ○ ○ ○	73. ○ ○ ● ○
14. ○ ○ ○ ●	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. ● ○ ○ ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. ● ○ ○ ○	55. • 0 0 0	75. ○ ○ ● ○
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. ○ ○ ○ ●
17. ● ○ ○ ○	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ○ ● ○ ○
18. ○ ● ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. ○ ○ ● ○
19. ○ ○ ● ○	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ○ ●	60. ● ○ ○ ○	80. ○ ○ ○ ●

- 9. $A \Rightarrow doesn't have to$
- 10. D \Rightarrow to do
- 11. $D \Rightarrow don't you$
- 12. $D \Rightarrow buy$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow had we been$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow had he$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow about this$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow to take$

	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_			_		
	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0		0	21.	0	0	•	0	41.	0	0	•	0	61	. 0	0	•	0
2.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	22.	0	Ο	0	•	42.	lacktriangle	0	О	0	62	. •	0	0	Ο.
3.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	23.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	43.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktrian	63	s. O	0	•	0
4.	0		0	Ο	24.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	44.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	64	l. O	0	0	•
5.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	25.	0	•	0	0	45.	О	0	0	lacktriangle	65	i. O	0	•	Ö,
6.	0	0		0	26.	0	0	0	•	46.	lacktriangle	0	О	Ο	,66	6. O	•	O.	$O^{\frac{1}{2}}$
7.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	27.	0	0	lacktriangle	O	47.	Ο	О	lacktriangle	0		'. O			
8.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	28.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	48.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	68	B. O	0	•	O
9.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	29.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	49.	0	•	0	Ο	- 69	. •	0	0	O
10.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	30.	О	0	0	•	50.	Ο	0	•	0	70). O	lacktriangle	0	Ο
11.	0	0	•	0	31.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	Ο	51.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ö	Ο	- 71	. •	0	0	0
12.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	32.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	52.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	72	. O	0	0	•
13.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	33.	0		Ο	Ο	53.	0	lacktriangle	О	Ο	· 73	s. O		0	0
14.	0	0	•	Ο	34.	О	0	lacktriangle	0	54.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	74	. O	0	0	lacktriangle
15.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	35.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	55.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	75	, Ó	0	0	0
16.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	36.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	56.	0	Ο	0	lacktriangle	76	i. O	lacktriangle	0	0
17.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	37.	•	0	0	0	5 7.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	77	'. O	0	lacktriangle	0
18.	О	0	lacktriangle	0	38.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	58.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	78	8. O	0	0	•
19.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	39.	0	0	Ο	lacktriangle	59.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	79		0	0	0
20.	0	0	0		40.	lacktriangle	0	О	0	60.	\circ	lacktriangle	О	О	80). O	•	Ο	Ο

- 9. $D \Rightarrow had found$ 10. $B \Rightarrow did Harry break$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow when$
- 12. $D \Rightarrow do you$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow piece of news$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow and do$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow a \text{ little}$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow buying$

	Δ	R	С	n		٨	D	С	n		٨	В	_	_			ь	_	_
	~		·	_		^	Ь	·	ט		A	Ь	C	ט		A	В	C	ט
1.	0	Ο	0	•	21.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	41.	0		0	0	61	. 0	0	•	0
2.	Ο	•	0	0	22.	lacktriangle	0	Ο	Ο	42.	•	0	0	0	62	0	•	0	0
3.	Ο	0	0	•	23.	0	0	0	•	43.	0	0	•	0	63.	0	0	•	0
4.	0	0	•	0	24.	0	0	•	0	44.	0	•	0	0	64	0	•	0	Ō
5.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	25.	0	•	0	0	45.	0	0	•	Ô	65	Ō	Ō	Ō	
6.	0	0	0	•	26.	•	0	0	0	46.	Ō	Ō	Ō		66	Ō	•	Õ	Ō
7.	•	0	0	0	27.	0	•	Ō	Ō	47.	-	_	-	_		•		-	_
8.	0	0	•	0	28.	Ó	Ö	Ō	•	48.	_	_	_	_		Ō			
9.	0		0	Ó	29.					49.	-	_	_	_		Ō	_	-	-
10.	0	Ó	•	Ō	30.	_	_	_	-	50.						Ö	_	-	-
11.	Ō	•	Ō	Õ	31.		_	_	_	51.						•	_	_	-
12.					32.		_	_	_	52.	-	_	_	-		Ō	_	_	-
13.		_	_		33.			_	_	53.	-		_	-					
14.			_	_	34.	_		_	_	54.						Ō	_	_	_
15.			_	_	35.	_	_	_	_	55.	_	-	_	_			_	_	_
16.			_	_	36.			_	_	56.	_	_	_	_		. 0	_	_	_
17.	-	-	_	_	37.	_	-	_	-	57.		_	_	_		. 0	-	_	-
18.		_	_	_	38.	_	_	-	-	57. 58.	_	_	_	_		. •	_	_	_
19.	_		_	-		_	_	_	_		_	_	_	-		_	_	_	-
		-	_		39.					59.	-	_	_	-		. 0	_	_	_
20.	U	Ų	U	•	40.	Ů,		O	\circ	60 .	O	O	O		80.	. 0	\circ		\circ

- 9. $B \Rightarrow dishonest$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow was I$
- 11. B ⇒ have lent
- 12. $B \Rightarrow have graduated$
- 13. $C \Rightarrow needed$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow another$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow had to$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow seem not to$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ○ ○ ●	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41. ● ○ ○ ○	61. ○ ● ○ ○
2 . ● ○ ○ ○	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ● ○ ○	62. ○ ○ ○ ●
3. ○ ○ ○ ●	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. • 0 0 0	24. ○ ○ ○ ●	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ● ○ ○ ○
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ● ○ ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ○ ●	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ○ ● ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. ○ • ○ · ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ● ○ ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. • 0 0 0	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. ○ ● ○ ○
10. ● ○ ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. ○ ○ ○ ●	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ● ○ ○ ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ● ○ ○	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ○ ● ○ ○	52. ○ ○ ● ○	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. ○ ● ○ ○	33. ○ ○ ○ ●	53. ● ○ ○ ○	73. O O O •
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ○ ○ ●	74. ○ ○ ● ○
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ○ ● ○ ○	36. ○ ● ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. ○ ● ○ ○	77. ● ○ ○ ○
18. ○ ● ○ ○	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. ○ ○ ● ○
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ○ ○ ○ ●
20. ○ ○ ● ○	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ● ○ ○ ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $A \Rightarrow like$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow needn't have written$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow had it$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow can we$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow had been$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow he$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow and$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow are they$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 0 0 •	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. 0 0 0 •	22. ● ○ ○ ○	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. ○ ○ ● ○
3. ● ○ ○ ○	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ● ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. ○ ○ ○ ●	64. ○ ○ ○ ●
5. • 0 0 0	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. ○ ● ○ ○	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ○ ●	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ○ ● ○ ○
7. • 0 0 0	27. 0 0 0 •	47. ○ ● ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. ○ ○ ○ ●	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ● ○ ○ ○	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. ○ ● ○ ○	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ● ○ ○ ○
10. ○ ● ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. ○ ○ ● ○	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. 0 • 0 0	31. ○ ● ○ ○	51. ● ○ ○ ○	71. 🔾 🔾 👄 🔾
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ● ○ ○ ○	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ○ ● ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ○ ● ○ ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ○ ● ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ○ ● ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ○ ○ ○ ●
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ● ○	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ○ ● ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ○ ●	80. ● ○ ○ ○

- 9. $B \Rightarrow a$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow amount$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow such that$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow with$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow for$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow to raise$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow walking$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow to make$

	Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0	•	21.	0	0	0	•	41.	0	•	0	0	61	. •	0	0	0
2.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	22.	lacktriangle	0	0	O	42.	•	О	0	Ο	62	. О	0	0	•
3.	0	•	0	0	23.	Ο	0	\circ	lacktriangle	43.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	63	. O	0	•	0
4.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	24.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	44.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	64	. •	0	0	0
5.	О	0	0	lacktriangle	25.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	45.	0	О	0		65	. 0	lacktriangle	0	0
6.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	26.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	46.	0	О	•	0	66	. O	0	0	lacktriangle
7.	0	0	•	0	27.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle	47.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	67	. •	0	Ο	0
8.	0	0	0		28.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	48.	0	Ο	О	lacktriangle	68	. O	0	lacktriangle	0
9.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	29.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	49.	Ο	О	lacktriangle	Ο	69	. O	•	0	0
10.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	30.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	50.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	Ο	70	. O	0	lacktriangle	0
11.	0	0		0	31.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	0	51.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	71	. О		0	0
12.	0	0	0		32.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle	52.	0	0	0	•	72	. •	0	Ο	0
13.	0	0	•	0	33.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	53.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	Ο	73	. O	0	Ο	lacktriangle
14.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	34.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	54.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	74	. О	0	lacktriangle	0
15.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	35.	О	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	55.	lacktriangle	О	0	0	75	. O	•	0	0
16.	0	0	•	0	36.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	56.	0	0	0	•	76	. O	0	0	•
17.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	37.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle	57.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	77	. O	0	lacktriangle	0
18.	0	0	0		38.	lacktriangle	\circ	0	0	58.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	78	. •	0	Ο	Ο
19.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	39.	О	lacktriangle	0	0	59.	•	О	0	Ο	79	. O	0	0	•
20.	0	•	0	0	40.	0	0	•	0	60.	0	0	•	Ο	80	. O	•	0	0

- 9. $B \Rightarrow lost$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow couldn't get$ 11. $C \Rightarrow travel$
- 12. $D \Rightarrow were dancing$
- 13. $C \Rightarrow hadn't eaten$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow in$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow It$
- 16. B ⇒ *as*

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. ○ ○ ○ ●	22. ○ ○ ○ ●	42. ○ ○ ○ ●	62. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. ● ○ ○ ○	43. ○ ● ○ ○	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. ○ ○ ○ ●	64. ○ ○ ● ○
5. ○ ○ ○ ●	25. ○ ● ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. ○ ● ○ ○	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ● ○ ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. ○ ● ○ ○	28. ○ ○ ○ ●	48. ● ○ ○ ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. • 0 0 0	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ● ○ ○	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ● ○ ○ ○	30. ● ○ ○ ○	50. 🔾 🔾 🕞 🔾	70. ○ ○ ○ ●
11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ○ ● ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ● ○ ○ ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. ● ○ ○ ○	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ● ○ ○ ○
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ○ ○ ●	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ○ ○ ● ○	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ● ○ ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ○ ● ○ ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. ● ○ ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ○ ○ ○ ●

- 9. $A \Rightarrow until$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow risen$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow at$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow later$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow I got$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow dress$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow at$ the moment
- 16. $C \Rightarrow it is$

A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1. C	0	•	0	21.	0	0	0	•	41.	0	0	0	•	61.	0	0	•	0
2 . C	0	0		22.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	42.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	62.	0	0	0	•
3. ●	0	0	0	23.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	43.	lacktriangle	\circ	0	0	63.	•	0	0	0
4. C	0	0		24.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	44.	\circ	Ο	\circ	•	64.	0	О	lacktriangle	Ο
5. C	0	•	0	25.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	45.	0	\circ	lacktriangle	0	65.	0	0	0	•
6 . C	0	0		26.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	46.	lacktriangle	\circ	\circ	0	66.	0	0	•	Ο
7. C	0	•	0	27.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	47.	\circ	lacktriangle	\circ	0	67.	0	0	0	•
8. C	0	0		28.	0	•	Ο	0	48.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	68.	0	0	lacktriangle	О
9.	0	0	0	29.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	49.	\circ	\circ	lacktriangle	0	69.	0	lacktriangle	0	0
10. C	•	0	0	30.	\circ	Ο	lacktriangle	0	50.	\circ	\circ	0	lacktriangle	70.	•	0	0	0
11 . C	•	0	0	31.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	51.	lacktriangle	\circ	\circ	0	71.	0	•	0	Ο
12.	0	0	0	32.	0	•	0	0	.52.	\circ	\circ	lacktriangle	0	72.	0	0	0	
13. €	0	0	0	33.	\circ	0	0	lacktriangle	53.	\circ	lacktriangle	\circ	0	73.	0	lacktriangle	0	0
14. •	0	0	0	34.	О	0	lacktriangle	0	54.	\circ	\circ	lacktriangle	0	74.	•	0	0	Ο
15 . C	•	0	0	35.	\circ	lacktriangle	0	0	55.	lacktriangle	\circ	0	0	75.	0	lacktrian	0	Ο
16. C	•	0	0	36.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	56.	\circ	0	\circ	•	76.	0	0	•	Ο
17. C	0	0		37.	\circ	0	•	0	57.	\circ	lacktriangle	\circ	0	77.	0	0	0	
18. C	0	•	0	38.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	58.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	78.	•	0	0	0
19 . C	•	0	0	39.	\circ	0	0	lacktriangle	59.	0	0	0	•	79.	0	•	0	0
20 . C	0	•	0	40.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	60.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	80.	•	0	0	0

- 9. $A \Rightarrow The$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow had not exerted$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow means$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow had I$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow had been decided$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow happens$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow finish$
- 16. $B \Rightarrow have$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 000 •	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. 0 0 • 0
2. ○ ● ○ ○	22. ○ ● ○ ○	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ● ○ ○ ○
3. ○ ○ ● ○	23. ○ ○ ○ ●	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ○ ● ○ ○
4. • 0 0 0	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ● ○
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ○ ● ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ● ○ ○
7. ○ ● ○ ○	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. 0 0 0 •	28. ○ ○ ● ○	48. ○ ○ ○ ●	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. ○ ○ ● ○	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. ○ ○ ○ ●	30. ● ○ ○ ○	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ○ ○ ● ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. • • • •	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ● ○ ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. • • • •	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ● ○ ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ● ○	55. ○ ○ ○ ●	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ○ ○ ○ ●	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ● ○ ○	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. ○ ● ○ ○	77. ● ○ ○ ○
18. ○ ○ ○ ●	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ● ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ○ ●	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ○ ○ ○ ●

- 9. $C \Rightarrow when$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow was being rebuilt$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow still$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow dealing$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow In general$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow whose$
- 15. A ⇒ So
- 16. $D \Rightarrow and so is$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ○ ○ ●	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. • 0 0 0	22. ○ ○ ○ ●	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ○ ○ ● ○
3. ○ ○ ○ ●	23. ○ ○ ● ○	43. ○ ● ○ ○	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ● ○ ○	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ● ○ ○ ○	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5 . ● ○ ○ ○	25. ● ○ ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ○ ● ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ○ ○ ●	46. ○ ● ○ ○	66. ○ ● ○ ○
7. ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ○ ● ○	47. ○ ○ ○ ●	67. ○ ○ ○ ●
8. ○ ● ○ ○	28. ○ ○ ○ ●	48. ● ○ ○ ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. • 0 0 0	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ● ○ ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ● ○ ○	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ● ○	71. ○ ○ ○ ●
12. ○ ● ○ ○	32. ○ ○ ● ○	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72 . ○ ● ○ ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ○ ● ○ ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ● ○ ○ ○
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ● ○ ○ ○	54. ● ○ ○ ○	74. ○ ○ ● ○
15. ● ○ ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ● ○	55. ○ ● ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ● ○ ○ ○
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ● ○	77.000
18. ○ ● ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ● ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ○ ●	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ○ ○ ○ ●
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ○ ●	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ○ ● ○

- 9. $A \Rightarrow paid for$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow to have$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow which$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow was I$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow are$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow for which$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow no$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow hadn't met$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 • 0 0	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ○ ○ ○ ●
2. 0 0 • 0	22. 0 0 0 🖷	42. 0 • 0 0	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. • 0 0 0	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ○ ●
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. ○ ○ ● ○	64. ● ○ ○ ○
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ○ ● ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ○ ○ ●	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ● ○ ○ ○
8. ○ ● ○ ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ● ○	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9. ○ ○ ○ ●	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ○ ○ ○ ●	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. ○ ● ○ ○	70. ● ○ ○ ○
11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ○ ● ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. • 0 0 0	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ○ ●
13. ● ○ ○ ○	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ○ ○ ● ○	73. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. • • • •	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ○ ○ ● ○	75. 🔾 🔾 🔾 👄
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ● ○ ○ ○
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ● ○ ○	77. 0 0 • 0
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ● ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ○ ○ ○ ●	40. ○ ○ ○ ●	60. ● ○ ○ ○	80. ○ ○ ● ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow at the night$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow a \text{ very dangerous}$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow hard$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow to take$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow Because of$
- 14. C ⇒ hadn't been
- 15. $A \Rightarrow which$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow spirits$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	•	0	0	21.	•	0	0	0	41.	•	0	0	0	61.	0	•	0	0
2.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	22.	Ο	O	0	lacktriangle	42.	0	О	\circ		62.	0	0	0	•
3.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	23.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	43.	Ο	lacktriangle	\circ	0	63.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο
4.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	Ο	24.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	Ο	44.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	64.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο
5.	0	0	•	Ο	25.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	45.	•	Ο	0	0	65.	0	•	0	Ο
6.	•	0	0	0	26.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	46.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	66.	Ο	Ο	0	
7.	0	0	•	0	27.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	47.	•	Ο	0	0	67.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο
8.	•	0	0	0	28.	О	0	lacktriangle	0	48.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	68.	0	O	lacktriangle	0
9.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	29.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	49.	Ο	Ο	0	•	69.	0	Ο	0	
10.	0	Ο	•	0	30.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	50.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	70.	Ο	•	0	Ο
11.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	31.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	51.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	71.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0
12.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	32.	О	lacktriangle	0	0	52.	0	0	0	•	72.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο
13.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	33.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	53 .	0	lacktriangle	О	0	73.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	Ο
14.	0	0	0		34.	•	0	0	0	54.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	74.	0	Ο	0	
15.	0	lacktriangle	Ó	Ο	35.	Ο	0	Ο	lacktriangle	55.	Ο	Ο	\circ	•	75.	0	•	0	Ο
16.	0	0	Ο		36.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	Ο	56.	0	lacktrian	\circ	0	76.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο
17.	•	0	0	Ο	37.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	Ο	57.	•	0	0	0	77.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0
18.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	38.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	58.	0	0	Ο		78.	0	0	Ο	•
19.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	39.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	59 .	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	79.	Ο	•	0	0
20.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	40.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	60.	•	Ο	0	Ο	80.	0	0	•	0

- 9. $D \Rightarrow the completion$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow exceeds$
- 11. $D \Rightarrow to it$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow progress$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow shaking$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow million$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow equipment$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow taking off$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 • 0 0	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. 000 •	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. ● ○ ○ ○	23. ● ○ ○ ○	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ○ ●
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ○ ○ ○ ●	64. ○ ○ ● ○
 ● ○ ○ ○ 	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ● ○ ○	65. ○ ○ ○ ●
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ○ ● ○ ○
7. ○ ● ○ ○	27. ○ ○ ○ ●	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ● ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ○ ● ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ● ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. 000 •	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	50. ○ ● ○ ○	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ○ ○ ○ ●	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. • 0 0 0
12. ○ ● ○ ○	32. ○ ○ ● ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ○ ●
13. ○ ○ ○ ●	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ○ ● ○ ○
14. ○ ○ ○ ●	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ○ ● ○	74. ○ ○ ● ○
15. ○ ● ○ ○	35. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	55. • • • •	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. ○ ○ ○ ●
17. ○ ○ ○ ●	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ● ○ ○	77. ○ ○ ● ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ○ ○ ●	78. ● ○ ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ● ○	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. ○ ● ○ ○
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ○ ●	80. ○ ○ ● ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow said$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow much$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow in order$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow much$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow the point is$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow blushes$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow was$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow has$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 • 0 0	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ○ ● ○ ○
2. • 0 0 0	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ○ ○ ●	62. ● ○ ○ ○
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ● ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ○ ○ ○ ●	44. ● ○ ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ○ ●
5. ○ ○ ● ○	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ● ○ ○	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ○ ● ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ● ○ ○	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9. 000 •	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ● ○ ○ ○
10. ○ ● ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ○ ○ ○ ●	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. ● ○ ○ ○	32. ○ ● ○ ○	52. ○ ○ ● ○	72. ○ ○ ○ ●
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ○ ○ ○ ●	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ● ○ ○
14. ○ ○ ○ ●	34. ● ○ ○ ○	54. ● ○ ○ ○	74. ● ○ ○ ○
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ○ ● ○ ○	55. ○ ● ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ● ○
16. ○ ○ ○ ●	36. ○ ○ ○ ●	56. ● ○ ○ ○	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ● ○ ○ ○	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ● ○	77. ○ ○ ○ ●
18. ○ ○ ● ○	38. ● ○ ○ ○	58. ○ ○ ○ ●	78. ○ ○ ● ○
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ○ ○ ●

- 9. $D \Rightarrow like$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow amazing$
- 11. $D \Rightarrow different$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow to$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow that$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow in doing$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow communicate$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow road sign$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 0 0 •	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ○ ○ ○ ●	61. ○ ○ ○ ●
2. • 0 0 0	22. ○ ○ ○ ●	42. ● ○ ○ ○	.62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. ○ ○ ● ○	43. ○ ● ○ ○	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ● ○ ○ ○	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5. • 0 0 0	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ○ ●	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. • 0 0 0	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ● ○
8. ○ ○ ● ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ● ○	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. • 0 0 0	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ● ○ ○	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ○ ○ ○ ●	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ○ ●	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ● ○	71. ○ ○ ○ ●
12. ○ ○ ○ ●	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72. ● ○ ○ ○
.13. ○ ● ○ ○	33. ○ ● ○ ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ○ ● ○
14. ○ ○ ○ ●	34. ○ ○ ○ ●	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. ○ ○ ○ ●
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ● ○ ○ ○	55. ○ ○ ● ○	75. ○ ● ○ ○
16. ○ ○ ○ ●	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. ● ○ ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ● ○ ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ○ ● ○ ○
18. ○ ○ ● ○	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. ○ ● ○ ○	78. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
19. ● ○ ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ● ○ ○ ○

- 9. $A \Rightarrow Such$ 10. $D \Rightarrow the prison$
- 11. B ⇒ *have*
- 12. $D \Rightarrow them$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow \textit{to cross}$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow swallowing$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow to travel$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow d\theta$ you have

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 • 0 0	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. ● ○ ○ ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. ○ ○ ○ ●	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. ○ ○ ○ ●
3. • 0 0 0	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ○ ● ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ● ○
 ● ○ ○ ○ 	25. ● ○ ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. ● ○ ○ ○
6. ○ ○ ● ○	26. ○ ○ ○ ●	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ● ○ ○	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ● ○ ○	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. ○ ● ○ ○	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. ○ ● ○ ○
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. ● ○ ○ ○
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ○ ○ ○ ●
12. ○ ● ○ ○	32. ○ ○ ○ ●	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. ● ○ ○ ○	73. ○ ○ ● ○
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ○ ○ ○ ●	35. ○ ● ○ ○	55. ○ ○ ○ ●	75. ○ ○ ○ ●
16. ○ ○ ○ ●	36. ○ ○ ○ ●	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ● ○ ○ ○	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ● ○ ○ ○	77. ○ ○ ○ ●
18. ○ ○ ● ○	38. ● ○ ○ ○	58. ○ ○ ○ ●	78. ● ○ ○ ○
19. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $B \Rightarrow to do$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow which$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow had won$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow covered$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow shall$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow to learn$
- 15. $D \Rightarrow of$ 16. $D \Rightarrow whatever$

,	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1. (0	0	•	0	21.	0	•	0	0	41.	0	0	•	0	61.	•	0	0	0
2. (\circ	lacktriangle	Ο	0	22.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	42.	0	lacktrian	0	0	62.	Ο	0	0	•
3. (\circ	Ο	0	lacktriangle	23.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	43.	ullet	0	0	0	63.	0	•	0	0
4.		0	0	0	24.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	0	44.	\circ	Ο	О	•	64.	0	Ο	0	
5. (\circ	•	0	0	25.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	45.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	0	65.	•	0	0	0
	_	0	_	-	26.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	46.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	66.	0	0	lacktriangle	0.
		0			27.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	47.	Ο	\circ	0	lacktriangle	67.	0	0	0	lacktriangle
		0	_	-	28.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	48.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	68.	0	•	0	0
		0			29.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	49.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	69.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle
10. (_	-	30.	0	•	0	0	50.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	70.	0	•	0	0
11. (-	_	_	-	31.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	51.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	71.		0	0	0
12. 🕻				_	32.	0	0		0	52.	0	\circ	0		72.	O	0	lacktriangle	0
13. (_	_	-	33.	0	•	0	0	53.	lacktriangle	Ο	\circ	Ο	73.	0	•	0	0
14. (_	_	_	~	34.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	54.	0	lacktriangle	\circ	0	74.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
15.		0	0	0	35.	•	0	0	0	55.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	75.	0	0	•	0
16. (\circ	0	0	•	36.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	56.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	76.	0	0	0	•
17. (C	0	•	0	37.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	Ο	57.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	77.	0	•	0	0
18. (C	•	0	0	38.	0	0	0		58.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	0	78.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
19. (C	0	0	lacktriangle	39.	lacktriangle	0	\circ	0	59.	0	0	0	•	79.	•	0	0	0
20. (\supset	0	•	0	40.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	60.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	-80.	0	0	0	lacktriangle

- 9. $C \Rightarrow turn$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow shall leave$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow hit$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow In spite$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow matter of$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow for$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow Judging$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow relevant$

	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	ם
1.	_	•	-	_	21.			_		41.	_	_	_	-		. 0	_	_	-
2.		0	_		22.					42.						. •	_	_	-
3.		0		_	23.	-	_	_	_		0		_	_		. О	-	-	-
4.		•	_	_	24.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	44.	0		0	0	64	. О	0	0	
5.	0	0	•	0	25.	0		0	Ο	45.	0	0	0		65	. О	0	lacktriangle	Ο
6.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	26.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	46.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	66	. •	0	0	Ο
7.	0	0		0	27.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	47.	0	0	•	0	67	. 0	0	0	lacktriangle
8.	0		0	0	28.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	48.	0	0	0	•	68	. О	•	0	0
9.		0	0	0	29.	0	0	•	0	49.	0	•	0	0	69		0	0	0
10.	0	0	0	•	30.	0	0	0	•	50.	0	0	0	•	70	. О	0	•	0
11.		0	0	0	31.	•	0	0	0	51.	0	•	0	0	71	O		Ō	Ō
12.	•	0	0	0	32.	Ó	•	0	0	52	•	0	Ō	Ō		. 0			-
13.	0	0	Ō		33.	•	Ō	Ō	Ō	-	Ō		-	_					
14.	•	Ō	Ō	Ō	34.						Ō		_	_		. O	_	_	_
15.	•	Ō	Ō	Ō	35.	_	_	_	_	55.	_	-	_	_		. O	_	-	-
		Õ	_	_	36.	-	_	-	_	56.	_	_	_	_		. O	_	_	-
		Õ		_	37.	_	_	_	_	57.	_	_	_	-		. •	_	_	-
		ŏ	_		38.	_	_	_	-	-	•		_	_		. 0	_	_	
	_	0	_	-	39.		_	_	_		0	-	_	_	. •	. O	_	_	_
						-	_	-	_		_	_	_	_			_	_	-
ZU.	\cup		\circ	\cup	40.		\circ	\cup	\cup	60.	\circ	\cup		\cup	80	. О	\circ	\cup	

- 9. $A \Rightarrow like$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow worth$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow took$
- 12. $A \Rightarrow to allow$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow all over$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow mind$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow accompanied with$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow wiped$

	0																			
	•																			
AB		0																		
q		62.																		
٥	0	0																		
ω		0																		
∢	41.	42.																		
CO	0	000	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	0
8	0	0																		
		22.																		
	0																			
<u>В</u>																				
⋖																				
		ر ا																		

12. $C \Rightarrow the one$

13.
$$B \Rightarrow Few$$

14. $D \Rightarrow it was$
15. $C \Rightarrow be reduced$
16. $D \Rightarrow haven't you$

000	000	000	0	0.0	0	0	13.0 • 0 0	0	00	0	00	• 0 0	000	00	• 0 0	000	• 0 0	000	0 0	ABCD
0	• 0 0	0	000	• 0 0	000	00	33. 0 0 0 •	0	• 0 0	00	000	0	000	• 0 0	0	000	••	00	• 0 0	ABCD
0	0	000	0	00	• 0 0	000	53. • 0 0 0	0	<!--</td--><td>000</td><td>0</td><td>• 0 0</td><td>00</td><td>• 0 0</td><td>00</td><td><!--</td--><td>000</td><td>000</td><td>• 0 0</td><td>ABCD</td></td>	000	0	• 0 0	00	• 0 0	00	<!--</td--><td>000</td><td>000</td><td>• 0 0</td><td>ABCD</td>	000	000	• 0 0	ABCD
80.																			_	

- $C\Rightarrow$ after every $B\Rightarrow$ long as $C\Rightarrow$ much $B\Rightarrow$ considered
- 10. 11.
- 12.

- 13. 14. 15. B ⇒ did Columbus
 B ⇒ widespread
 B ⇒ only a few
- 16. $A \Rightarrow$ so convenient

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ○ ○ ●	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ○ ○ ○ ●
2. 0 0 • 0	22. • 0 0 0	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. ● ○ ○ ○
3. ● ○ ○ ○	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. ○ ○ ● ○	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. ○ ○ ○ ● .	64. ○ ● ○ ○
5. ○ ● ○ ○	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. ○ ● ○ ○	65. ○ ○ ○ ●
6. ○ ○ ○ ●	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ● ○ ○ ○
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ○ ○ ●	47. ○ ● ○ ○	67. ○ ○ ● ○
8. ○ ● ○ ○	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ● ○ ○ ○	68. ○ ● ○ ○
9. 000 •	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. ● ○ ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. ○ ○ ● ○	70. ○ ● ○ ○
11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ○ ● ○ ○	51. ● ○ ○ ○	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ● ○ ○ ○	52. ○ ○ ● ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. ○ ○ ○ ●	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ● ○ ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ○ ● ○	74. ○ ● ○ ○
15. ● ○ ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ● ○ ○ ○	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ● ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. ○ ● ○ ○	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. ○ ○ ○ ●	77. ○ ○ ○ ●
18. ○ ○ ○ ●	38. ○ ○ ● ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ● ○ ○
19. ○ ○ ● ○	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ○ ○ ● ○
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ● ○ ○	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ● ○ ○ ○

- 9. $D \Rightarrow did$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow Such$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow when$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow been decided$
- 13. $D \Rightarrow applauding$ 14. $A \Rightarrow that$

- 15. $A \Rightarrow Although$ 16. $A \Rightarrow When he first stepped$

	Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0	•	. 21.	•	0	0	0	41.	•	0	0	0	61.	0	•	0	0
2.	0	0	•	0	22.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	42.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	62.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
3.	lacktriangle	0	O	0	23.	0	•	0	Ο	43.	0	Ο	0	•	63.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο
4.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	24.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	44.	•	Ο	0	0	64.	0	Ο	О	
5.	•	0	0	0	25.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	45.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	0	65.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
6.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	26.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	46.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	66.	0	Ο	О	lacktriangle
7.	0	0		0	27.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	47.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	67.	0	lacktriangle	О	0
8.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	28.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	48.	0	•	0	Ο	68.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	0
9.	0	0	•	0	29.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	49.	0	0	0		69.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0
10.	0	0	Ο		30.	0	0	0		50.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	70.	Ο	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle
11.	0	0	0		31.	•	0	0	0	51.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	71.		0	0	0
12.	0	0	•	0	32.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	52.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	72.	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	0
13.	0	•	0	0	33.	0	0	0		53.	Ο	Ο	0		73.	Ο	•	Ο	0
14.	0	0	0	•	34.		0	0	0	54.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	74.	0	Ο	О	lacktriangle
15.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	35.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	55.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	75.	Ο	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle
16.		0	0	0	36.	0	0	Ο		56.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	76.	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	0
17.	0	0	•	0	37.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	57.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	77.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0
18.	•	0	0	0	38.	•	0	0	Ο	58.	0	Ο	Ο		78.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
19.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	39.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	59.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	79.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο
20.	•	0	0	0	40.	0	0	•	0	60.	0	Ο	•	0	80.	0	•	0	0

- 9. $C \Rightarrow and won$
- 10. D ⇒ along came
 11. D ⇒ for
 12. C ⇒ However

- 13. $B \Rightarrow to paint$
- 14. D ⇒ Atlanta too
- 15. B \Rightarrow passed 16. A \Rightarrow factors

	Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0	•	21.	•	0	0	О	41.	0	0	0	•	61.	0	0	0	•
2.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	22.	0	0	•	0	42.	0	0	•	0	62.	0	•	Ō	Ō
3.	0	0	0		23.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	43.	0	lacktrian	Ο	0	63.	0	0	0	•
4.	0		0	Ο	24.	0	0	0	•	44.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	64.	0	0	•	0
5.	•	0	0	Ο	25.	0	0	lacktriangle	Ο	45.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	0	65.	0	•	0	0
6.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	26.	lacktriangle	O	0	0	46.	Ο	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	66.	•	0	0	0
7.	0	0	•	0	27.	0	•	0	Ο	47.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	67.	0	0	0	•
		_	-	0	28.		Ο	0	Ο	48.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	68.	•	0	0	0
9.	-	-	_	-	29.	0	0		0	49.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	69.	0	0	•	0
10.	-	-	_	_	30.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	50.	Ο	О	Ο	•	70.	0	•	Ö	0
11.	-	_	_	-	31.		0	0	0	51.		0	Ο	0	71.	0	0	•	0
12.	0	•	0	Ο	32.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	52.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	72.	•	0	0	Ο
13.			_	_	33.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	53.	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	0	73.	0	•	0	Ö
14.	_	_	_	-	34.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	54.	0	Ο	0	•	74.	0	0 (0	
15.	_	_	_	-	35.		0	Ο	0	55.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	75.	•	0	0	0
16.	_	_	_	-	36.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	56.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	76.	0	0	•	0
17.	_	_	_	_	37.	•	0	0	0	57.	О	lacktriangle	0	0	77.	0	•	0	0
18.	0	0	•	0	38.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	58.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle	78 .	0	0 (0	•
19.	0	0	0		39.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	59.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	79.	0	0 (Ο.
20.	•	0	0	0	40.	0	•	0	0	6 0 .	0	0	•	0	80.	•	0 (0	0

- 9. $D \Rightarrow like$
- 10. $A \Rightarrow to make$
- 11. $D \Rightarrow to store$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow used to$

- 13. $A \Rightarrow are\ having$ 14. $C \Rightarrow been$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow would be$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow 'll have earned$

	A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	•	0	0	0	21.	0	•	0	0	41.	•	0	0	0	61.	•	0	0	0
2.	0	lacktriangle	0	Ο	22.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	42.	0	0	lacktriangle	0	62.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
3.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	23.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	Ο	43.	0	Ο	0	•	63.	0	lacksquare	0	0
4.	0	Ο	0	lacktriangle	24.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	Ο	44.	O	lacktriangle	0	0	64.	0	0	lacktriangle	0
5.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	25.	•	Ο	0	Ο	45.	0	Ο	\circ	•	65.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
6.	О	lacktriangle	0	Ο	26.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	46.	Ο	\circ	lacktriangle	0	66.	0	\circ	О	lacktriangle
7.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	27.	\circ	lacktriangle	0	0	47.	lacktrian	Ο	Ο	0	67.	Ο	•	Ο	Ο
8.	0	0	0		28.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	48.	0	lacktriangle	\circ	0	68.	lacktriangle	О	\circ	0
9.	0	0	•	0	29.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	49.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	69.	0	\circ	\circ	•
10.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	30.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	50.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	70.	0	\circ	lacktriangle	0
11.	0	Ο		0	31.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	51.	0	Ο	Ο	lacktriangle	71.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	0
12.	0	Ο		0	32.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	52.	•	0	0	0	72.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο
13.	0	0	0		33.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	53.	Ο	lacktriangle	О	0	73.	0	Ο	0	lacktriangle
14.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	Ο	34.	0	lacktriangle	Ο	Ο	54.	•	Ο	0	0.	74.	0	lacktriangle	\circ	0
15.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	Ο	3 5.	Ο	0		0	55.	0	Ο	0	lacktriangle	75.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
16.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	36.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle	56.	0	Ο	lacktriangle	0	76.	Ο	Ο	0	lacktriangle
17.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	37.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	57.	lacktriangle	Ο	0	0	77.	0	0		0
18.	lacktriangle	0	0	0	38.	lacktriangle	0	0	Ο	58.	0	\circ	0	lacktriangle	78.	lacktriangle	0	0	0
19.	0	lacktriangle	0	0	39.	Ο	0	0	lacktriangle	59.	Ο	lacktriangle	0	0	79.	0	Ο	0	•
20.	0	0	0	lacktriangle	40.	0	0	•	0	60.	Ο	0	lacktriangle	0	80.	0	lacktriangle	0	0

- 9. $C \Rightarrow to stop$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow a \text{ medical}$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow \text{the oldest of}$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow getting$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow stolen$
- 14. C ⇒ which contains
- 15. $B \Rightarrow be$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow mustn't$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ● ○ ○	21. ○ ● ○ ○	41. 0 0 🜘 0	61. ○ ○ ● ○
2. ○ ○ ● ○	22. ● ○ ○ ○	42. ○ ● ○ ○	62. • 0 0 0
3. • 0 0 0	23. ○ ○ ○ ●	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. ○ ○ ○ ●
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ○ ○ ● ○	44. 🔾 ಿ 🔾 🔾	64. ○ ● ○ ○
 ● ○ ○ ○ 	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ○ ○ ●
6. ○ ○ ○ ●	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ○ ○ ○ ●	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. 0 • 0 0	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ○ ○ ●	67. ● ○ ○ ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ○ ○ ● ○	48. ○ ● ○ ○	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9. ○ ○ ● ○	29. ● ○ ○ ○	49. ○ ○ ○ ●	69. ○ ● ○ ○
10. ○ ● ○ ○	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ● ○	70. ○ ○ ● ○
11. ● ○ ○ ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾	71. • 0 0 0
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ○ ● ○ ○	52. ○ ○ ○ ●	72. ○ ○ ○ ●
13. ○ ○ ○ ●	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ● ○ ○ ○	73. ○ ● ○ ○
14. ○ ● ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. ○ ● ○ ○	74. ● ○ ○ ○
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. ● ○ ○ ○	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ● ○
16. ○ ○ ○ ●	36. ○ ○ ○ ●	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. ○ ○ ○ ●
17. ● ○ ○ ○	37. ○ ● ○ ○	57. ● ○ ○ ○	77. ○ ● ○ ○
18. ○ ○ ○ ●	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. ○ ○ ● ○
19. ○ ○ ● ○	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ○ ●	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ○ ● ○ ○	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $C \Rightarrow$ first five years
- 10. $B \Rightarrow are not$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow should$
- 12. C ⇒ *must*

- 13. $D \Rightarrow put it away$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow is$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow$ the nuclear power plant 16. $D \Rightarrow$ they do

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. ○ ● ○ ○	21. ○ ○ ○ ●	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ○ ○ ○ ●
2. ○ ○ ○ ●	22. ○ ○ ● ○	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3 . ● ○ ○ ○	23. ○ ● ○ ○	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ○ ○ ○ ●
5. ● O O O	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. ○ ○ ● ○
6. ○ ● ○ ○	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. ○ ○ ○ ●	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. ○ ● ○ ○
8. • 0 0 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ○ ●	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. ○ ○ ● ○	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. ○ ● ○ ○	69. ○ ○ ● ○
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ○ ●	70. ○ ● ○ ○
.11. ○ ● ○ ○	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ● ○ ○	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12. ○ ○ ● ○	32. ○ ○ ● ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. ○ ○ ● ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ○ ● ○ ○	53. ○ ● ○ ○	73. ● ○ ○ ○
14. ● ○ ○ ○	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ○ ● ○	74. ○ ○ ○ ●
15. ○ ○ ○ ●	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. ○ ○ ● ○
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ● ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. ○ ● ○ ○	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. ○ ○ ● ○	77. ○ ○ ● ○
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ○ ○ ● ○	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. ○ ○ ○ ●
19. ○ ● ○ ○	39. ○ ○ ○ ●	59. ○ ● ○ ○	79. ● ○ ○ ○
20. ○ ○ ○ ●	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $C \Rightarrow by$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow had had$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow must have been committed 15. D \Rightarrow never been proved$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow$ (should) refrain
- 13. $C \Rightarrow had$
- 14. $A \Rightarrow There is$
- 16. C ⇒ *start*

WÁC TÁC

ı	
Đề 13	Đề 24 172
Để 29	Đề 25 180
Đề 317	Đề 26187
Đề 424	Đề 27194
Đề 531	Đề 28201
Đề 638	Đề 29208
Đề 745	Đề 30215
Đề 853	Đề 31222
Đề 961	Đề 32229
Đề 1068	Đề 332 3 6
Đề 1176	Đề 34243
Đề 1283	Đề 35250
Đề 1391	Đề 36257
Đề 1498	Đề 37264
Đề 15105	Đề 38271
Đề 16112	Đề 39278
Đề 17119	Đề 40285
Đề 18126	Đề 41292
Đề 19133	Đề 42299
Đề 20141	Đề 43307
Đề 21148	Đề 44315
Đề 22156	Đề 45323
Đề 23164	
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SÁCH PHÁT HÀNH TAI

* HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIỀU THỊ CỦA CÔNG TI CỔ PHẦN VẬN HÓA ĐU LỊCH GIA LAI TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC * HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIỀU THỊ CỦA CÔNG TI CỔ PHẦN VẬN HÓA PHƯƠNG NAM TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

ĐÀ NẮNG: NS MINH TRÍ - 103 Lý Thái Tổ

QUẨNG NGÃI: NS TRẦN QUỐC TUẨN - 526 Quang Trung

NHA TRANG: CÔNG TY CP PHS - 34 - 36 Thống Nhất - Nha Trang

SIÊU THỊ TÂN TIẾN - 11 Lê Thành Phương

BÌNH THUẬN: NS HƯNG ĐẠO - 328 Trần Hưng Đạo - TP. Phan Thiết

ĐỒNG NAI: NS KIM NGÂN - 88 Cách Mạng Tháng Tám - TP. Biên Hòa

VŨNG TÀU: **NS ĐÔNG HẢI** – 38 Lý Thường Kiệt

NS ABC - 204 Bình Giã

GIA LAI: CÔNG TY SÁCH TBTH – 40B Hùng Vương

DAKLAK: NS GIÁO DỤC – 19 Trường Chinh

NS LÝ THƯỜNG KIỆT – 55 – 57 Lý Thường Kiệt

KONTUM: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH – 129 Phan Đình Phùng

LÂM ĐỒNG: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH - 09 Nguyễn Văn Cừ - Đà Lat

DĂK NÔNG: NS GIÁO DỤC - 30 Trần Hưng Đạo - Gia Nghĩa

TÂY NINH: NS VĂN NGHỆ - 295 Đường 30 tháng 4

LONG AN: CÔNG TY PHS - 04 Võ Văn Tần - TX. Tân An

TIÊN GIANG: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH - 22 Hùng Vương - TP. Mỹ Tho

CẦN THƠ: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH - 132 Đường 30 tháng 4

NS HÔNG ÂN - 94 Xô Viết Nghệ Tĩnh

HÂU GIANG: CÔNG TY SÁCH TBTH - 50 Nguyễn Thái Học - TX Vị Thanh

ĐỒNG THÁP: NS VIỆT HƯNG - 200 Nguyễn Huệ - TP. Cao Lãnh

BÉN TRE: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH - 03 Đồng Khởi

SÓC TRẮNG: NS TRỂ - 41 Trần Hưng Đạo

NS TRANG - 112 Nguyễn Thi Minh Khai

BAC LIÊU: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH - 59 Lý Thường Kiệt - Phường 3

TRUNG TÂM PHS - 57 Hoàng Văn Thụ

KIÊN GIANG: NS ĐÔNG HỔ I - 98B Trần Phú - Rạch Giá

NS ĐÔNG HỔ II - 989 Nguyễn Trung Trực - Rạch Giá

CÀ MAU: CÔNG TY CP SÁCH TBTH - 26 - 28 Lê Lợi - Phường 2

BÌNH DƯƠNG: NHÀ SÁCH 277 - 518 Cách Mang Tháng Tám - Thủ Dầu Một

AN GIANG: NS THƯ QUÁN - 3/5 Tôn Đức Thắng - TP. Long Xuyên

NS THANH KIÊN - 496 Võ Thi Sáu - TP. Long Xuyên

TT VĂN HÓA TỔNG HOP - 15 - 17 Hai Bà Trung

SÁCH CÓ BÁN LẢ TẠI CÁC CỬA HÀNG SÁCH TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC