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

45 đề trắc nghiệm TIẾNG ANH

TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI TN THPT QUỐC GIA

(Tái bản lần thứ ba)

A 213 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/ĐHQGHN, ngày 24/11/2014.

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

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý I năm 2015.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea	at has its underl ch question.	lined part prono	unced differentl	y from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>owl</u> A. begg <u>ed</u> A. d <u>o</u> ne A. book <u>s</u>	B. h <u>owl</u> B. cann <u>ed</u> B. g <u>o</u> ne B. table <u>s</u>	C. f <u>owl</u> C. book <u>ed</u> C. sh <u>o</u> ne C. root <u>s</u>	D. b <u>owl</u> D. button <u>ed</u> D. sh <u>o</u> p D. roof <u>s</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	ith the stress pat uestion.	ttern different fr	om that of the o	ther three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. decimal A. company A. inflation A. symphony	B. deceiveB. employmentB. instructorB. substance	C. intelligent C. celestial	D. influence D. basement	
III	Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be change	ed in order
9.	My father wants	that I go to colleg (A) (B)	ge <u>when</u> I <u>finish</u> s (C) (D)	chool.	
10.	I saw you to ente	<u>r the</u> house. <u>Don</u> (B)	't deny you did! (C) (D)		
11.	All her children h (A) to be proud.	ıave graduated <u>fr</u>	om a university, (B)	that is a reason (C)	for her (D)
12.	The manager <u>firs</u> (A) about the budget		affing policy <u>and</u> (B) (C)		king (D)
13.	It is you that I ha	ave seen in the ga (C)	arden <u>at</u> seven. (D)		
	It was rude to ref	fuse <u>to help</u> moth (C)	er. You <u>should h</u> (D)	elp her.	
15.	The girl insisted visited him in his (C)	(A)	(B)	<u>le</u> . They hadn't	
16.	It's not worth to s (A)	spend money on (C)	things <u>like</u> cheap (D)	clothes.	
IV.	From the four w	ords or phrases entence.	(A, B, C, or D),	choose the one	that best
17.	Shall we a A. bake	cake for your bir B. grill	rthday? C. cook	D. boil	

18.	He the pota A. tasted	to whole! B. swallowed	C. chewed	D. bit
19.	If you look directly A. finish		o long, you'll C. go up	blind. D. end up
20.	Is the eclipse going A. completely		c a one? C. total	D. big
21.	The party starts ex	xactly midr B. in	night. C. on	D. during
22.	One of thesomeone having a A. backgrounds C. requirements		uard is knowing B. requests D. accomplishm	emergency first aid for ents
23.	The police detective A. employment		of the suspect	
24.	United States.			e what is now the
25.	A. of – atEveryone in the auA. interrupted	dience entl	_	the performance ended.
26.	Mario was trying was eating.	to if there	was any cinnam	on in the apple cake he
			C. sight	D. spot
27.	I visit my grandmo A. eventfully		not as often as I'd C. occasionally	
28.	reflectsloca	al cultural identity	·.	anada create music that
	A. Those – their			D. There – that
29.	Mr. Pitt did a/an those present to so A. mere	tart recycling prog		D voluntary
30.	By choosing snach	ks with more air,	we can trick our	senses believing
31.	Indonesia has ha variants of A. any – several C. each – plenty			

. 1	32. From the wouldn't be able to		nis mother's face	, Roy realized that he
	A. tall	B. firm	C. weak	D. hasty
	for them to mature	e in.		ince it's the best season
	A. solely	B. shortly	C. warmly	D. readily
	store trying to	with all the sh	nopping for the vac	argot runs from store to cation.
	A. catch up	B. write down	C. sell out	D. make up
	35. After you have done.	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 wor	rked as hard as M	lary	
	A. did	B. does	C. will	D. can
	38. China, which has partners, is now le A. through – on			t ventures with foreign global market.
	C. of – throughou	ıt	D. among – for	
	39. Could you	your name here	, please?	
	A. signing	B. signal	C. signature	D. sign
	40. Would you like to	live an isla	and?	
	A. in	B. at	C. on	D. over
	41. I tried to write the	second composit	ion as well, but I	time.
	A. ran out of	B. ran up	C. ran off	D. ran into
	42. We never eat at th	nat restaurant. We	e think the food is	·
	A. disgust		B. disgusting	
	C. disgusted		D. none is correc	et
	43. Scientists have fo	und a way by wh	nich they can con	vert all blood types into
	O-type blood,	?		
	A. can they	B. has it	C. have they	D. haven't they
	44. A great deal of inf	ormation has to b	e gathered in orde	er to the weather.
	A. forecast	B. foresee	C. tell	D. foretell

45.	A. sunny	umbrella – it look B. foggy	s as though it's go C. wet	oing to be today,"
10	· ·	33		D. windy
46.	Although Tom eats			D .
	A. skinny	B. muscular	C. well-built	D. round
47.	Due to poisonous	chemicals, the E	Baltic Sea will be	exposed a major
	threat to humans	and wildlife	_ the years to com	ie.
	A. as – to	B. with – by	C. to – in	D. at – over
48.	She felt terribly _ manager's office sh		job interview, bu	ut once she was in the
	A. bored	B. nervous	C. shocked	D. surprised
40				•
49.	No one knows muc			=
	A. shy	B. sensitive	C. sociable	D. reserved
50.	We picked up a co			
	A. brochure	B. handout	C. prospectus	D. leaflet
51.		oric places ay disappear	in a dust cloud of B. feared – have	cs, many people new construction. disappeared appear
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 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 tends to be rather		for those who wo	ork in the city, property
	A. spacious	B. over-priced	C. luxurious	D. vast
55.	The to the weather conditions A. expedition	3.		because of dangerous
	•		0	
56.	We had lots of peo everybody.	ople over to lunch	yesterday, but t	here was food for
	A. enough of	B. plenty of	C. plenty	D. too much
57.	The durian, a tho people smel A. such – that			a, is described by some
	C. as – like		D. neither - nor	

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

			the television, radio or
computers (58)			
			erations who are strongly
			and, consequently, don't
(62) the impor			
To (63) r	eading for pleas	sure and to pro	pagate a wide array of
publications like end	cyclopaedias, (64) books, n	nanuals or fiction, radical
solutions should be	applied. Firstly,	more (65)	ought to be put on the
			to feel comfortable while
			ublic places like airports,
			ubsidized more accurately
			choice of publications oks at people's (68)
			ecting actions organized by
			ess of the advantages of
becoming (70)		public awaren	
		selves might con	ntribute substantially by
			and inspiring their viewers
			s help them to (72)
the habit of spontan			
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	D. engrossed
71. A. enrich	B. magnify	C. arouse	D. elaborate
72. A. grow	B. evolve	C. develop	D. proceed

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 the USA. When he returned home, he worked in 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 this. Alfred dedicated his life to developing safer explosives. Three years later, he made dynamite which was much more stable other 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	
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- 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.
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.
B. was honoured for her work.
C. died in France.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea	nat has its under nch question.	lined part prono	unced different	y 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. sh <u>ou</u> lder B. m <u>o</u> ment B. d <u>ou</u> gh	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. comp <u>o</u> nent D. t <u>ou</u> gh	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	ith the stress pa uestion.	ttern different fr	om that of the o	ther 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	
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be change	ed in order
9.	I <u>tell you</u> , Joan, y (A) learning.	you had <u>better te</u> (B)			<u>ld start</u> 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 your (A at night.		ked <u>long hours</u> . V (B)	We <u>were used</u> to (C)	sit <u>up late</u> (D)
12.	What you are say (A)	ing <u>suggests</u> that (B)	you are unwilling	g <u>to agree</u> with me (C)	e, <u>does it</u> ? (D)
13.	I really wouldn't (A) belongs to him.	like that friend <u>o</u>	f yours to treat m (B)	ne <u>as</u> something (C)	that (D)
14.	My brother was v	watching TV <u>duri</u> (A) (B			
15.	With his <u>annual</u> i	income <u>of about</u> \$ (B)	30,000, he can a	ufford <u>travelling</u> <u>q</u> (C)	<u>uite a lot</u> . (D)
16.	When I was a second (A) in the evenings. (D)	cretary, the boss	often made me <u>to</u> (B)	o stay in the offic (C)	ce

	he four word etes the sente		, B, C, or D), choose	e the one that best
17. If you A. gain			y to weight. C. earn	D. win
comple	etely ac		take granted to C. in – on	D. after – in
19. Rosam the na A. bed	tional TV stat	ion, ZDF, has pr	popular in Germany oduced many of her s C. in order that	the fact that stories for TV. D. due to
20. When thousa	ands of trees f	erupted, the _ ell down. B. effect	C. consequence	D. reaction
•	iver in		itting a dog in the roa	ad. D. skidded
		ipwreck were pio B. missing	cked up by the coast a	guard. D. crew
23. They h			e south of Eng C. shore	land. D. bank
old, pe A. ple	igh theople still wonenty of – more whole – too	der how he does	Copperfield performs them. B. most – very D. some of – rather	on stage are
25. It is im A. rer		ve a special day to B. support	C. honour	their lives in the wars. D. demonstrate
		al of steamed chi B. asked	cken and salad as she C. commanded	wasn't very hungry. D. demanded
27. I don't A. flo			lbout – it was just a(n C. earthquake	
report		_ me like this, l B. afflicting		to finish writing my D. affecting
perma A. is		ty, and even deat iclude		
30. Turn (ine, please. The l B. worries	narsh sound really C. bothers	me crazy. D. drives

A. completing B. engaging	k would require a considerable effort. C. making D. working
32. Italy began to tackle its hooligated months ago a football match. A. upon – over	n issues serious problems a few a. B. since – toward
C. on – for	D. after – during
electrical devices wasn't good enou	
•	C. skill D. craft
in love with the boy for a long time. A. decide B. linger	agree to Mike's proposal as she had been C. await D. hesitate
_	alentine's Day may have come from the cir mates 14 February. C. for – in D. by – up to
36. A Slovenian man battled piranha the entire length of the Ama A. having become – swam C. to become – to swim	s and exhaustion the first person zon river. B. has become – having swum D. became – swimming
27 3375 41	'11 7.6
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got	B. has fallen – would get
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got 38. The inconsiderate driver was	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting or parking his vehicle in the wrong place. C. harassed D. condemned oming late. When you get to know him
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got 38. The inconsiderate driver was	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting or parking his vehicle in the wrong place. C. harassed D. condemned oming late. When you get to know him
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got 38. The inconsiderate driver was	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting For parking his vehicle in the wrong place. C. harassed D. condemned Forming late. When you get to know him Forming late. C. nice D. easy Forming late. D. easy Forming late. D. easy Forming late. D. easy Forming late. Forming la
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got 38. The inconsiderate driver was	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting for parking his vehicle in the wrong place. C. harassed D. condemned oming late. When you get to know him C. nice D. easy al council residence was welcomed by all C. go D. walk ally can't be ignored any longer.
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got 38. The inconsiderate driver was	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting or parking his vehicle in the wrong place. C. harassed D. condemned oming late. When you get to know him C. nice D. easy al council residence was welcomed by all C. go D. walk ally can't be ignored any longer. C. carelessness D. disregard
chance to play the leading role. A. fell – got C. was falling – has got 38. The inconsiderate driver was	B. has fallen – would get D. falls – has been getting or parking his vehicle in the wrong place. C. harassed D. condemned oming late. When you get to know him C. nice D. easy all council residence was welcomed by all C. go D. walk ally can't be ignored any longer. C. carelessness D. disregard oomy and unpleasant.

	The blast, two kilo caused by a bomb. A. away from – wi		e parliament building, was, doubt, B. ahead of – off		
	C. back to – with	inout	D. out of – for		
45.	When an animal's protect it.	is in dan	ger, we should d	lo everything we can to	
	A. property	B. habitat	C. location	D. possession	
46.	Although he is a scored a basket for		basketball player	, he has never actually	
	A. amateur	B. champion	C. savage	D. professional	
47.	Our team th	ne match against B. earned	all odds. C. beat	D. defeated	
48.	A fight started in in class, but a few A. of – with	teachers quickly		the most handsome boy D. about – out	
49.	When it comes to a A. protection		ways better than C. conservation		
50.	The judge to A. arrested	he criminal to ten B. prosecuted		D. sentenced	
51.	Pandas look gentle A. fierce		are quite C. intelligent		
52.	. Could you please . A. remain	me to send B. remember		e World Wildlife Fund? D. recall	
53.	. The fans in the foo A. pitch			ers on the D. rink	
54	My parents were s childhood, all I red A. towards – awa C. to – down with	member is lonelin y from			
55	. After the performa A. scene		me back onto the _ C. stage	to take their bows. D. script	
V.	Read the text belo	w and decide whi	ch answer (A, B, C	, or D) best fits each space.	
		WEAT	HER WISE		
All sorts of people need to know what the weather is going to do. They do not all want to know the same information for the same (56) of time, however. For someone (57) a small boat across the English Channel, it's the next six hours or so that (58) Whereas a farmer might be more interested in the (59) of rain over the next six months. The one thing they (60) need,					

nowever, 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 an	d a quarter, (63)	back to e	arth from fifty miles up.			
(64) of course	e, it hasn't always	been so easy.	and them may mines up.			
Ancient Creek ph	ilosophers like Ar	istotle started wea	ther forecasting by trying			
to (65) logica	ally what was har	pening in the sk	y (66) them. They			
weren't always rig	ht, but they ur	nderstood the in	aportance of systematic			
observation. But for	ecasting remained	l limited (67)	_ people only knew what			
was happening in	their own section	of sky. It was t	he arrival of the electric			
telegraph in the 183	30s that (68)	forecasters to a	get a wider picture of the			
weather that was on	its (69) T	his information co	ould then be (70) on			
to those in its path v	while it was still of	use.				
56. A. period	B. term	C. season	D. stage			
57. 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			
69. A. route	B. train	C. way	D. road			
70. 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	dressed,	
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- 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.

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 nome 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.

I. F	ind the word thother three in ea	nat has its unde nch question.	rlined part prono	ounced differently from the	
2. 3.	A. street <u>s</u> A. citie <u>s</u> A. cr <u>ow</u> A. ar <u>ch</u> aic	B. phones B. series B. brow B. archive	C. book <u>s</u> C. satellite <u>s</u> C. sh <u>ow</u> er C. ar <u>ch</u> itect	D. make <u>s</u> D. worker <u>s</u> D. c <u>ow</u> D. ar <u>ch</u> ery	
II. F	ind the word w words in each qu	ith the stress p Jestion.	attern different f	rom that of the other three	
6. 7.	A. majesty A. tremendous A. mature A. attitude	B. matureB. luminousB. natureB. envelope	C. machine C. enormous C. culture C. economy	D. majority D. autonomous D. measure D. regular	
	dentify the one or the sentence		rd or phrase that	t must be changed in order	
	(A philosophy, <u>hasr</u>	7)	few problems und (B)	derstanding (C)	
10. I	wanted to know (A) (B)	where <u>did you</u>	friend live. You (C)	ought <u>to have told</u> me. (D)	
	<u>n the</u> German p (A) German Army, <u>w</u>		ssor was made <u>wo</u>	orking for the (B) (C)	
	12. We, that is – Jim and myself – decided to stay in Birmingham until (A) (B) (C) all our friends return from London. (D)				
13. You should not avoid <u>teaching</u> students who <u>don't seem</u> to be (A) (B) capable <u>to understand</u> as much as <u>you do</u> . (C) (D)					
	Having our car re (A) You <u>had given</u> us (D)	(B)	(C)	elephone number	
15. <u>A</u> (A		<u>ss likely</u> to take (B)	bribes than the c	one who earns <u>little</u> . (C) (D)	
16. <u>C</u>	Could you tell me (A)	e <u>how</u> your <u>new</u> (B) (C)	friend looks <u>like</u> ? (D)		

completes the sentence. 17. Peter _____ Anne for her role in the play. A. exercised B. studied C. practised D. coached 18. I'm sure my dog Tongue is hiding _____ the couch, as he knows he'll be punished for chewing ____ my new pair of slippers. A. behind – up B. under – with C. on – for D. next to - out 19. Laura goes to a _____ school so she only sees her family at the weekends A. dav B. boarding C. comprehensive D. private 20. Having made a fortune _____ his works, Alexandre Dumas bought a chateau that would become, _____ a time, his paradise on earth. A. out – within B. to – in C. among – at D. from - for 21. We stood on the _____ waiting for the train to arrive. B. platform C. bridge D. runway 22. I would love to go on a long sea _____. A. route B. journey C. voyage D. travel 23. I thought the film was _____ but other people didn't like it. A. shocked B. fascinating C. thrilled D. confusing 24. ____ his long life, Jeb met hundreds of people, but he never truly found a person to share his life _____. A. For - about B. In - onC. Throughout – with D. At – between 25. The English _____ of our school has 15 teachers. A. department B. section C. part D. portion 26. For a short while, I managed to catch _____ of the President entering the palace. A. vision B. notice C. view D. sight 27. She received an Honours _____ in Political Studies. B. degree C. mark D. document 28. While we were _____ on holiday, our neighbour checked ____ our house from time to time. A. away – up on B. off - on to C. for – down with D. into - out of 29. After Hurricane Katrina, efforts to pull human and animal survivors _____ the floods became a real race _____ time. A. away - with B. into - inC. out of – against D. outside - to 30. The student was _____ of understanding the theory even after the professor's profound explanation. A. incompetent B. unsuccessful C. helpless D. incapable

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

J1.	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	_ a gambler to res B. spontaneous	sist placing a bet C. instant	on the final game. D. continuous
34.	see any customers	there.		, because I hardly
			C. species	D. finance
35.				inst illegal broadcasting. D. concluded
36.	Those trousers of yourself a new pair		er, so pe	erhaps you should buy
	A. broken	B. mistaken	C. unfair	D. worn
37.			doctor prescribed C. mumps	tablets to ease my D. rabies
	Sam thought that quay, but he was was A. leap		in.	or from the ferry to the D. drop
	who were afraid of		snowstorm.	y by the climbers D. opposed
	Most bilingual dict have pronunciation	ionaries don't jus n guides and gran	st translati	ions of words -they also
	result in an instan			your duties may D. missing
42.	Mrs Hurston was i	n deep afte	_	_
		_ the fourth biggome	est inland sea B. can be – was l	
	It was the commis			pilot was for the
	A. prone C. guilty		B. responsible D. comprehensiv	ze

45.	Recently, a chemistry professora substitute diesel fuel easily.		
	A. had developed – should turn C. will be developing – had turned	B. is developing – having t D. has developed – can be	
46.	More than half of Portugal's wildlife _ the country the European Unio A. came – has joined C. has come – joined	on 20 years ago. B. comes – had joined	ion since
47.	According to estimates, theredams A. will be – have been constructed C. should be – had been constructed	B. is – will be constructed	_
48.	I expect your Chinese a great dea A. has been improving – have got C. had improved – would get		:t
49.	A tsunami when there is underneath the sea. A. creates B. converts	an earthquake or volcan C. occurs D. caus	_
50.	If you perform as brilliantly as that the audience. A. extract B. delight	tomorrow night, you will so C. remind D. app	
51.	The Portuguese and Galician language are important differences between the A. accurately B. specially		. -
52.	Unless you have that Eric broke with your complaint against him. A. proof B. sense	e into your flat, then we cannot c. choice D. atte	
53.	hearing that olive leaves are a people in Greece didn't hesitate "magic" leaves. A. For – paying C. When – to be paid		
54.	When his brakes failed, his car over A. swerved B. waved	r to the other side of the roa C. slammed D. colla	
55.	If you press this button, the watch A. regards B. suggests	what the temperature is in de C. concerns D. displays	grees Celsius.
٧.	Read the text below and decide which	answer (A, B, C, or D) best fit	s each space.
	A HEALTHY	ADDICTION	

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

*	the illnesses	s for which thes	e new imports could (58)
be a cure.			
		• •	_ into Britain from Mexico,
it was thought to have	ve medicinal (60)	Sir Han	s Sloane was the man who
is said to have (61) _	with the id	lea of mixing the	powdered bean with milk.
Sloane was an impor	tant (62)	in eighteenth cer	tury London, a landowner
whose name (63) _	in some o	f the city's mos	t fashionable streets and
squares. Less appre	ciated is his (6	4) to the	beginnings of a national
			kilograms of chocolate a
year, a level of consu			
Today, when alm	ost every pleasi	ure is (66):	_ as addictive, the name
			enough of the stuff. (68)
			ually an enemy of slender
			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	D. statue
63. A. stays on	B. lives on	C. keeps on	D. holds on
64. A. participation	B. involvement	C. contribution	D. development
65. A. average	B. normal	C. sample	D. medium
66. A. occurred	B. reviewed	C. believed	D. regarded
67. A. taken	B. given	C. brought	D. done
68. A. Because	B. Due	C. Since	D. Thanks
69. A. closely	B. rather	C. neither	D. partly
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	ve the things we buy onli	ne.	
 When you chat with sor A. ask for a photograph C. use video. 	n. B. only char	ou are safer if you t to teenagers. to be someone else.	
73. When you give personal A. your parents don't n B. people learn to trust C. you can meet more p D. everyone can see it.	teed to know.	om	
74. Putting personal inform A. friends B. mo	ation in an email could n		
 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 v D. get themselves something for	people to buy. d one feel good. vill admire.
77.	People who are addicted to shopp A. sell the things they buy. C. buy things twice.	
78.	Some experts say shopping addic A. feeling unimportant and contr B. wanting to please your parent C. your parents being addicted t D. having parents who buy you	rolled. cs. o shopping.
79.	When do shopping addicts feel be A. when they destroy the things B. when they steal things C. when they take the things the 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 their B. learning where their shopping	r local area

C. realising that their feelings are unimportant

D. making yourself feel good

ı.	other three in e	that has its unde each question.	rlined part prono	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. event A. begged A. helped A. the	B. abs <u>e</u> nt B. diseas <u>ed</u> B. borrow <u>ed</u> B. <u>th</u> us	C. recent C. increased C. dismissed C. mother	D. dec <u>e</u> nt D. lighten <u>ed</u> D. book <u>ed</u> D. <u>th</u> umb
II.	words in each o	with the stress pa ุนestion.	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. retain D. confiscate D. encounter D. determine
III	Identify the on for the sentence	e underlined wor e to be correct.	rd or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	If I <u>were</u> you, I v (A)	vouldn't let the ki	ids <u>to play out in</u> (B) (C)	the street. (D)
10.	Few people look (A)	forward to <u>losing</u> (B)	g their <u>jobs,</u> <u>don't</u> (C) (I	
11.	Our <u>chemistry</u> p	orofessor <u>is</u> believ (B)	red <u>to meet</u> Einste (C)	in when <u>he was</u> a student. (D)
12.	I got her <u>take</u> <u>ar</u> (A) (B	n umbrella <u>in cas</u> (C)	<u>e</u> it <u>rained</u> . (D)	
13.	It's thirty years (A)		<u>storeys</u> building <u>w</u> C)	vas built. (D)
14.		or the <u>last</u> ten ye (B) (C)	ars and <u>so are</u> we (D)	
15.	Having had <u>a</u> go (A) (B)	od rest, the cowb	ooy <u>set out</u> to cove (C)	er <u>other</u> 20 miles. (D)
16.		<u>ave</u> seen a man w B)	vho <u>enjoyed</u> being (C)	lied to. (D)
IV.	From the four vocampletes the s	words or phrases entence.	s (A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
17.	We can't just A. turn	up at the par B. go	rty without an inv C. arrive	ritation. D. reach
18.	Sam liked makir A. off	ng stories t B. up	to tell to his child C. for	ren. D. out

	number of seats in			D. so large
	ahead because of t	he heavy fog.	as impossible to C. more than	D. far more
	Crash diets are no lead to malnutrition	ot a recommende		nt loss, they can
	Readers who language. A. should be warn B. are warned – m C. used to warn – D. have been warn	en they are reading the may contain the contained should contain the may be contained — may be contain the may be contained the may be	ng blogs on the In	ternet that crude
23.	Some animals serv suffer from almost A. such – that C. as – as	re as models in t	he study of hum seases hu B. either – or D. the same – as	
24.	from afar, h	aze is brownish, v B. Seeing		e bluish-grey. D. To be seen
25.	Rapid population immediate measur A. as long as	es are taken worl		new problems D. unless
26.	Our house is right the area. A. around		There are plenty C. surrounding	of nice places to walk in D. nearby
27.	He doesn't use that A. give	t 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	sful because she h B. of	nas complete conf C. in	idence herself. D. for
	my advice - A. Take	B. Have	C. Do	D. Hold
30.	Debble won't be ab	ole to understand t B. if only	he speakers C. provided	_ there is an interpreter. D. unless
31.	. Will you be home A. am	to let them in, jus B. was	st in case I C. were	late? D. will be
32	She for her preferred to work A. should have a C. must have asl	part-time and sug sked	t during her univ pport herself. B. could have a D. ought to ask	

33.	historians a A. has considered C. is considered	as significant as th l – having been	ne Wright Brother B. was considere	s' flight at Kitty Hawk.
34.	My younger brothe A. in	er has a real talen B. for	t painting. C. at	D. with
35.	and agriculture.			by humans for drinking
	A. many	B. less		
36.	If all the ice in glad 80 metres. A. were melted – o		ts $_$, the sea $B. has melted -1$	level by about
	C. melts – could h	nave risen	D. melted – would	ld rise
37.	John left without a		something. C. was saying	D. to say
38.	I would have cook A. knew			were coming.
39.	It has been raining A. would stop		vish it soon C. stops	
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	nding what he mo	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	-	C. leaking	D. slipping
46.	You need a well A. mannered		healthy lifestyle. C. preserved	D. balanced
47.	She asked for a sea.	cond as it t B. course	asted so good. C. dish	D. helping
48.	Cereals are good fo A. short	or you because mo B. low	ost of them are C. small	in fat. D. light

49.	family reunion. A. has attended C. would be able	e to attend	B. had been atte	ending
50.		ewives today buy _ B. cold	foods. C. frozen	D. freezing
51.	He couldn't cope A. with	the workload B. to		D. from
52.		oal was beca B. disqualified		
53.	A. are not allow B. do not allow C. won't be allow	ed – can interfere	d	with the lesson.
54.	Alan's never been A. fond	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
V.	Read the text be space.	elow and decide w	hich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
		MONEY	MATTERS	
you for mu You (63 is, us we you Fu (69	rents whenever youch, and save too u know the solutest banks will pay all those you're a university of the column	ou need a little of little, you will ention, of course: juy (62) on you things which see ty student, and m) (64) with you your own (65 a copy of our booton can pay your (extra (58) ad up with more st save a small (our savings, and general to cost too many banks treat general book and sklet "Putting More to the cost of the c	money from your recommendation of the money from your recommendation of the money from your than friends follows will soon be able to much before. The trouble you like a child. But no mak before October 31st of credit (66), but hey (67) for Your you with special studenty give you advice for the man account?
57 58 59		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

	other three in ea	ch question.			
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. d <u>o</u> nkey A. c <u>a</u> mera A. <u>s</u> ugar A. park <u>ed</u>	B. won B. stammer B. seven B. hoped	C. d <u>o</u> zen C. ch <u>a</u> mber C. <u>s</u> uit C. pack <u>ed</u>	D. m <u>o</u> nkey D. h <u>a</u> mmer D. <u>s</u> un D. wick <u>ed</u>	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different fi	rom that of the oth	er three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. miraculous A. accurate A. considerate A. epoch	B. missileB. anecdoteB. ParisianB. etiquette	C. probableC. annoyanceC. redundancyC. equivalent	D. miniature D. dishwasher D. agriculture D. episode	
III.	Identify the one	underlined wo	rd or phrase that	: must be changed	in order
	for the sentence	to be correct.			
9.	Try to get throug		hen <u>you write</u> the (B)	report. We <u>shall</u> (C)	
	take it to the ma				
10.	I wish you <u>didn't</u> (A)	risk <u>to damage</u> (B)	your health <u>by</u> sr (C)	noking <u>so much</u> . (D)	
11.	$\frac{I'\underline{m}}{A}$ sure I locked	<u>the</u> door when w (B)	re <u>were leaving</u> . I re (C)	emember <u>how I chec</u> (D)	<u>ked</u> it.
12.		(A)	s not <u>enough rich</u> (B)	to <u>join the</u> club. (C)	
	He wishes he <u>ha</u>	<u>an t</u> . D)			
13.	We <u>do appreciate</u> (A) been unsuccessi	(B)	(C)	ou, we would have	
14.	None from my st	udents find <u>it</u> d (B)	ifficult <u>to solve</u> <u>su</u> (C) (I	<u>ch</u> exercises. D)	
15.	Although we had	little time, we di	dn't mind <u>being to</u> (B)	old some <u>new</u> <u>inform</u> (C)	<u>ations</u> . (D)
16.	Even though my (A) win in a fight.	dog is stronger	than <u>your,</u> I doul (B)	ot whether it could (C) (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			rk.
	A. never	B. seldom	C. always	D. rarely
18.	The of the c			US border with Mexico. D. outlooks
19.	She has experience A. on	e dealing w B. in		tions. D. with
20.	day, but they don't		vater other	eight glasses of water a sources in their diet. D. over – inside
21.	Tom worked hard: A. assignment	for two years to ge B. evidence		D. licence
22.	Ann her der A. sees		C. is seeing	D. has seen
23.	Joe is an orphan. A. about	He was brought _ B. up		D. on
24.	to picture exactly v	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	C. in	D. for
26.	Lynne was vacuum A. because	ning the carpets _ B. then		mowing the lawn. D. so
27.	Can you look A. into	_ a number in yo B. up	ur telephone dire C. through	•
28.	Kenzie protected h A. armed	is handler from a B. track		D. technical
29.	Seren Kierkegaard translated into oth A. admitted	er languages after		and Trembling would be D. convinced
30.	She wasn't injured A. for		vo hours to recove C. over	er the shock. D. from
31.	Brad Pitt is very A. popular	with young p B. well known		D. famous
32.	They managed to s A. defeat		he game in the las	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 I		proposal has been a	accepted, but he will
	A. serious	B. cautious	C. anxious	D. nervous
35.	Some police dogs w	ork under cover ₋ B. with	darkness. C. at	D. of
36.	The of stude A. maximum		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 qua A. completely		she'll get the job. C. fully	D. wholly
39.	get 90%, and on ar	nother only 40%.	_ in Murat's grades; C. extension	on one test he may
40				-
40.	civilian casualties A. despite	there.	_ the danger of caus C. besides	on large numbers of
11	•			
41.	is enjoying warm a			_ else in the country
			C. everywhere	D. anything
42.	It took ages to	her round whe	n she fainted.	
	A. bring	B. come		D. look
43.	The Silence of the I	<i>Cambs</i> 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	C. get	ngerous criminal. D. hit
45.		s essay any longe more.	r, I doubt the profe	ssor will let me even
	A. back – off	B. on – along	C. over-up	D. off – in
46.			our exams were over C. irritated	r. D. cross
47.	Kenzie's work is of	great benefit to the	ne police force	general.
	A. at		C. in	D. for
48.	Peter is shocked be A. followed	ecause he's just _ B. greeted	a robbery. C. found	D. witnessed
49.	Jeremy feels that	he owes a lot to l	his grandmother, wi	thout whose support
	he up his or			
	A. wasn't setting		B. couldn't have set	
	C. hadn't set		D. shouldn't have s	ic.

A. experience B. licen		D. degree
51. In our village we n A. play B. greet		tional dance. D. witness
52. It was his ideas that brou A. about B. back		the village. D. round
53. We up the hill for direction of the castle. A. were walking – haven B. had been walking – w C. have been walking – o D. had walked – wouldn	a't been going veren't going didn't go	realized we in the
54. To protect hacker combinations of upper an A. on – between C. against – with		
crashed into the sea.	they might hat belts C. cabins	ave survived when their plane D. yachts
V. Read the text below and o	docido which answor (P C or D) boot fits each emace
VI Redd tile text below and t	decide willcii aliswei (A	t, b, c, or b) best its each space
	LITY OF COMMUNIC	
QUA The Internet is like a hu people. As in a real city, youngsters and others which The Internet neither belo organisation or government. material for others or ordinary life, there are those of the Net (59) excitin aware of the possible dang happily explore that online w	there are certain part of the second of the	different kinds of places and laces which are suitable for controlled by anyone person, f us the opportunity to create

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.

I.	Find the word th other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently	from the
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> Find the word w	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>eam</u> C. real <u>i</u> se C. d <u>ear</u> ttern different fr	D. fre <u>sh</u> D. b <u>ea</u> n D. prom <u>i</u> se D. r <u>ear</u> om that of the oth	ner three
	words in each qu			*	
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. vigorous A. synthesis A. argument A. advent	B. scandalousB. hypothesisB. architectB. adjacent	C. victoriousC. excellentC. arduousC. adverbial	D. dangerous D. obvious D. artillery D. apology	
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed	in order
9.	Whenever Tim or others got angry.	(A)	mine mentioned (B)	about playing ches (C)	s, <u>all the</u> (D)
10.	You should <u>ensu</u> (A) Earthquakes son)	(B) (C)	<u>le</u> damage.	
11.	Although I was go me to beat him. (D)	uite a good boxe (A)	r, <u>the</u> Russian wa (B)	as too <u>strong for</u> (C)	
12	. We have bought should be more (D)	(A)	urniture <u>in order</u> (B)	your <u>stay here</u> (C)	
13	. There is <u>still mor</u> (A)	re pollution <u>in th</u> (B)	<u>e</u> air. <u>Its</u> level is i (C)	increasing <u>all the</u> t (D)	ime.
14		ch its engine <u>use</u> (A) (B)		fuel per 100 kilom (C) (D)	ietres.
15	. Mr. Smith was a	better teacher th		ave now. The new B)	•
	one <u>runs</u> classes (C)	more boring. (D)			

16. The exercise is not			<u>mat</u> you do C)
(A not work <u>regularly</u> . (D)) (B)	,	∽ j
IV. From the four wor completes the sent		, B, C, or D), choo	se the one that best
17. Janet has got an ov A. eyebrows	val face with high B. lips	C. cheekbones	D. eyes
18. Teachers need pati A. down into	ence, as they have B. up with	e to put all s C. down by	orts of problems. D. up to
19. If you've got a A. sprained ankle C. nosebleed	_ you should pind	ch the top of your in B. sore throat D. migraine	nose.
20. Since sharks do no commonly found a A. any – where C. some – there		B. theirs – those D. their – that	teeth are
21. Ryan made a lot of A. was travelling C. will be travellin		B. has travelled D. had travelled	rica.
22. You 17 to go A. needn't be C. have to be	et a driving licence	e in the UK. B. should be D. ought to be	
23. Alan thanked the attend the ceremon		behalf Samı	uel, who was unable to
A. in – by	•	C. from – on	D. on – of
24. Jenny should try to prepared to chang		. It will be difficult	for her if she's not
A. confident	B. easygoing	C. flexible	D. optimistic
25. According to a stu A. more than	dy, women blink a B. as much as	almost twice C. many more	men. D. so much that
26. My mum enjoys k A. disappointing	B. tiring	C. thrilling	D. satisfying
27 Norway has clearly its prime a A. What if	ttraction.	ric buildings, and o	listinctive art, nature is D. If only
28. The police believe A. carried out		B. carried on	•

	seven weeks if the A. wouldn't survir B. aren't able to s C. couldn't have s D. didn't survive	y turtle me ve – hadn't been c survive – didn't co survived – hadn't	eat and river water consuming nsume consumed	ench Guiana for .
30.	was visiting.			t see which website she
	A. monitor	B. keyboard	C. tower	D. mouse
31.	A. For – along C. In – in	, people often tend	to come together a B. About – within D. Around – from	
32.	During our stay in A. glass lovely per C. lovely perfume	rfume	ht a bottle. B. lovely glass pe D. glass perfume	erfume e lovely
33.	Danielle Steel is o books than any ot A. to have sold - v C. having sold - h	her living author will have sold	so far. B. selling – mana	
34.	As the fight was goi A. off – behind	ng on, people pass B. on – across	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 fr C. gases	om cars. D. molecules
37.	thick layers of salt A. to be evaporati	in southern Fran ng – deposit	ce. B. to evaporate –	is said, deposited rated – depositing
38.	We bought a batte A. operated		ike with us on our C. used	camping trip. D. serviced
39.	The life story of Desmall town in Iowa A. has been living C. lived – has bee	a, for about ; – bought	\$1.25 million.	9 years in a library in a bought going to buy
40.	This magazine arti A. up	cle has to do B. with	environmental C. out	problems. D. on
	the for supp		nat have water, si C. schedule	D. flexibility

42. Loss of and A. habitat	hunting are the rea B. home	sons why the Hyac C. house	einth macaw is threatened. D. life
43. Every summer, th	e Gildermeiers go	to a holiday	on the coast of Spain.
A. retirement	B. improvement	C. resort	D. condition
44. The film had	_ started by the ti	ime we got to the	cinema.
A. just	B. already	C. yei	D. before
45. Farmers use artifi	cial fertilizers beca	ause they the	fertility of soil.
A. devote	B. progress	C. realize	D. enhance
46. Being stuck in tra	ıffic always makes	me feel $__$.	
A. irritated	B. relaxed	C. excited	D. worried
	ie, a warming clir rthern Germany a		Romans into northern in.
A. as well as	B. as far as	C. as long as	D. as much as
48. Andy going	g to the cinema to	watching videos.	
A. would rather	B. rather prefers	C. would prefer	D. prefers
49. The voice of the but I can't remem		documentary sour	nds very familiar to me,
A. freeing	B. achieving	C. narrating	D. telling
50. Since the sun get in the morning.	s so around	d noon, I suggest	we go to the beach early
A. intense	B. worried	C. potential	D. alarmed
	ng to convince my gave and ag		me to go on the school
A. out	B. up	C. off	D. in
52. After the recent of , so we'll need to		nation in this bro	chure is no longer
A. precise	B. accurate	C. exact	D. alike
53. Although the poculdn't prove it.		at the fire had b	een started, they
A. increasingly	B. constantly	C. deliberately	D. precisely
54. Rain and snow a	re both types of	·	
A. evaporation		B. precipitation	
C. condensation		D. accumulation	n
55. George hadn't ex argument they h		wner to treat him	so after the nasty
		C. briefly I). merely

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

Many adults in A	merica and increas	sing numbers else	where (56) part in
mentoring schemes.	A mentor is an a	dult who provides	s support and friendship
to a young person.	There are (57)	different (5	(8) of mentoring:
passing on skills, s	haring experiences	s, offering guidan	ce. Sometimes the most
(59) thing t	o do is just liste	n. Mentoring is	open to anybody - no
particular (60)	_ experience is red	quired, just a desi	re to make a (61)
to the life of a young	g person who need	ls help. This may	seem a difficult thing at
first, but many peop	le find they have a	real (62) fo	or it.
			(63) in a child's
development and ca	n often make up	(64) a lack	of guidance in a young
person's life. It can	also improve youn	g people's (65)	towards society and
build up their (66) _	in dealing wi	th life's challenge	s. For the mentor, it can
be incredibly reward	ing to know that t	hey have had a sig	gnificant (67) on a
child and helped to	give them the bes	st possible (68)	in life. Indeed, it is
not only adults wh	o are (69)	of taking on this	s role. There is now an
increasing (70)	_ for teenagers to	mentor younger	children, for example by
helping them with re			
56. A. hold	D minus	O . C	D . 1
	B. give	C. form	D. take
57. A. number	B. multiple	C. numerous	D. masses
58. A. approaches	B. means	C. manners	
59. A. helpful	B. willing	C. kind	D. recommended
60. A. trained	B. expert	C. professional	
61. A. move	B. switch	C. distance	D. difference
62. A. ability	B. talent	C. strength	D. skill
63. A. part	B. piece	C. role	D. section
64. A. to	B. with	C. for	D. over
65. A. conduct	B. impression	1 1	D. attitude
•	B. confidence	C. belief	D. hope
67. A. influence	B. result	C. factor	D. change
•	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 t	he Brontë childr B. four	en were wi C. thre		D. six
B. they wante C. their moth	ne Clergy Daugh ts were treated b d to learn at hor er died of cancer r couldn't afford	oadly. ne.		
B. they loved C. they had ve	want adults to r	ead them.		
C. teaching m		to support	them.	
B. they only s C. they wante	alse names when a't like poems wr old two books. d people to think want to be popu	itten by mo	en.	poems because
79. Charlotte's firs A. <i>The Profess</i> C. <i>Wuthering</i>	sor	el was	 B. Agnes D. Jane I	· ·
	her second nove d her first novel. en kind about he		B. she kn	becauseew it would be successful a very big book.

	other three in ea	ch question.			
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. rough A. pacify A. shore A. wait	B. enough B. pattern B. eventually B. train	C. thorough C. patter C. assure C. said	D. tough D. patient D. proficient D. paid	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ittern different fr	om that of the othe	er three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. terminate A. conqueror A. sandals A. dialogue Identify the one for the sentence		C. concentrate C. condolence C. rental C. diametre rd or phrase that	D. contaminate D. continent D. canal D. diagnose must be changed i	n ordei
9.	I would like that too difficult for m	(A)	and <u>with</u> this exe	rcise <u>because</u> it is (C)	
10	(D))			
10.	He was seen ente		nidnight, so he <u>sł</u>	nouldn't say he didn (C)	't <u>do it</u> . (D)
11.	I don't know <u>how</u> (A)	your wife looks	like because I ha	ve never seen her. (D)	
12.	Not until yesterd (A)	ay <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.	Let us hurry <u>up</u> (A) at five o'clock an	d it is <u>already</u> te	n <u>to five</u> !	ain <u>is leaving</u> (B)	
15.	It is the first time (A) a lot of new thins	(B)	(D) .is town, so I <u>am l</u>	looking forward to so (C)	eeing (D)
16.	You <u>have to</u> do <u>w</u> (A)		<u>cause</u> I am your I (C)	ooss, <u>aren't I</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. I'm glad I managed to catch the vase that I _____; otherwise, Mum would have been very upset. A. broke in B. made up C. knocked over D. crossed out 18. Becky is happy and ______. She always looks on the bright side of life. A. confident B. honest C. flexible D. optimistic 19. In Mandarin Chinese, many polite and humble words that _____ in use in imperial China _____ almost entirely ____ now. A. have been - were ... disappearing B. were - have ... disappeared C. would be – are ... disappearing D. are - would disappear 20. Philip was _____ when he realised he didn't have enough money to pay the bill. A. disappointed B. confused C. frightened D. embarrassed 21. Police in Gaza _____ a suspicious-looking woman at the border and found that she had three live crocodiles tied to her. A. halted B. intended C. collided D. renovated 22. The thieves broke _____ the jeweller's shop during the night. C. into B. down D. out A. up 23. Her _____ in bringing these animals into Gaza was to sell them for \$500 each. A. solution C. concealment D. direction B. goal 24. He lost _____ of the car and crashed into a wall. C. record A. track B. sight D. control 25. The 19th-century Irish revolutionary leader William Smith O'Brien claimed to be _____ from Brian Boru, the 11th-century king. A. pursued B. descended C. compared D. inherited 26. Before he leaves for work he looks his newspaper. C. into B. through D. after A. up 27. Even though Vincent is not a very good player, he still wants to _____ in the tennis tournament this weekend. 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 th		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 ceived – had turned ceiving – turned
34	. The food is prepar A. unlimited	ed by chefs B. service		D. en-suite
35	. Darrell is f he must have seen A. preferable		oassengers as the C. available	ey get onto the plane, so D. responsible
36	. Jon Thornton volu food for 12 days, a A. based			re he was fed only
37			oney and effort	minimize the effects of are invested in correct D. provided that
38	. Graham was fed u A. had been wait: C. has been wait:	ing	he bus for an hou B. waited D. was waiting	ır.
39	. There is a v			D. private
40	for their po A. had – investiga	tential use in med	dicine. B. are having –	rent kinds of tissue, are investigated nave investigated
41	. In Chile you can ϵ	eat a variety of eth B. restaurants		D. foods

	rry out daily ı		obs left which don't use
43. Some children n A. away	nanage to get B. over	_ disobedience. C. by	D. away with
44 not openl A. Since		him, as I didn't w C. In spite of	—·
45. I'm tired. I A. am cleaning C. had been cle	the house since 9	B. was cleaning	,
minutes of	of an exam.	concentrate on o	uestions during the first
A. few	C. some	B. many	D. any
47. The Victoria Fall A. spacious	s are one of the wo B. private		ers. D. national
my sister	, who is a poetry er	ıthusiast.	be held in Berlin, and so
		C. will	- 1 - 2
49. Our guests can A. elegant	enjoy food at B. spectacular	•	es. D. breathtaking
51. Both witnesses,	B. performance who were giving wapportant detail: the	C. attraction videly conflicting	other week. D. demand accounts of the incident, was a young woman in a
52. I don't think we o A. because		gh rent you C. if only	find a better-paying job. D. unless
53. Being a living sta A. stand	tue is very difficult B. touch		to still for hours. D. have
	at least three the lived		ved .

55.	Well, frankness is a great thing, 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), and (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. Late (69) the pain.	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, whe ald was (65) l also had a terribuckily he had the As he reached for	, but fortuna the doctor (59) for some table to bathed by the pointer was not very when he hit the to sent a special from a (66) the (67) He tablets the dor them, he fell of	tl, he fell (56) the tely Gerald's leg was only swimming as further its in case his leg became tol, and then took a deep with much water in the pool, he bottom. This time he limeal to Gerald's room back, the injuries to He had a high (68) octor had given him to but of bed and broke his
(70) He spent	the rest of his ho	nday in bed.	
56. A. down	B. to	C. with	D. for
57. A. stretcher	B. ambulance	C. prescription	D. emergency
58. A. sick	B. hurt	C. bruised	D. infected
59. A. went	$B.\ recommended$	C. prevented	D. said
60. A. drugs	B. cure	C. treatment	D. medicine
61. A. recipe	B. prescription	C. paper	D. order
62. A. pain	B. pained	C. painful	D. painless
63. A. breath	B. mouthful	C. end	D. water
64. A. injury	B. hurt	C. ached	D. sore
65. A. ill	B. injured	C. damaged	D. suffering
66. A. sunny	B. sunshine	C. sunburnt	D. grilled
67. A. stomachache	B. hurt	C. agony	D. heat
68. A. pain	B. degree	C. ache	D. temperature
69. A. check	B. reduce	C. rid	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.	11 15
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	
מואס סטיי אינט פוטיי	

I.	Find the word the other three in each		lined part prono	ounced differently from 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	rom that of the other three		
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. character A. organism A. occasion A. evidence Identify the one for the sentence	B. occurrence B. purpose e underlined wor	C. ordinary C. captivate C. occupy C. concept rd or phrase that	D. worldwide D. cathedral D. remember D. Egyptian t 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> calle (B)	ed <u>that by</u> her. (C)		
10	10. I am sure we locked the door when we were leaving. I still (A) (B) (C) remember to lock it. (D)					
11	. You aren't allow	ed <u>smoking</u> . You (A)	are <u>too</u> young <u>to</u> (B)	do it, aren't you? (C) (D)		
12	12. Do not hesitate to give me a ring should you need my help, but you (A) (B) had better not to do it at midnight. (C) (D)					
13	13. This stone is too heavy <u>for me</u> to <u>carry it</u> <u>because</u> I am not strong <u>enough</u> . (A) (B) (C) (D)					
14	. I was afraid <u>of s</u>	peaking to her be (A) had told her off a (C) (D)	(B)	e that she was		
	(A)	boy that you sta	(B) (C)	us one <u>in</u> many respects. (D) f winning with him. (C) (D)		

	completes the sen	tence.	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
17.	Fiona is looking for A. spare	r a part-time sum B. second	mer job to get sor C. extra	ne cash. D. advance
18.	There isn't much in A. far more		ble about t C. rather than	he cause of the fire. D. as yet
19.	Some people think A. patient			D. private
20.	She set som A. aside	ie money each mo B. about	nth for her holida C. back	ays. D. up
21.	You to come A. mustn't		C. don't have	D. may not
22.	A. Unless	aying loud music, B. If not	_	D. If
23	The teacher glared A. on	the studer B. for	nts who kept talki C. at	ng. D. in
24.	reducing po the current A. For – under	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.			nembers eventually sign
		B. Unless	C. As a result of	D. Only after
28	I can't stand A. listening		C. to listening	D. listen
29.	More people have c		C. lower	a healthy diet. D. nutritional
30	. Even though cheet fail to catch their _	·		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
	A. in – about	B. away - of	C. at – for	D. with - over

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

			ake some c	changes in order to pass
	its health inspection A. drastic	B. upset	C. vague	D. random
33.	a person get harms the brain.	-	_	lop a disease that
	A. So old – greater C. The older – the		B. Too old – a lot D. The oldest – t	
34.	Linda says that he how hard th		ssuade her from t	pecoming an actress,
	A. only if	B. no matter	C. whereas	D. more than
35.	Ozone depletion has where a seasonal of A. as severe as C. more severe th	zone layer "hole"		lly over Antarctica,
36.	Make sure that you	u pick up your tic B. of	kets advar C. on	nce. D. at
37.	It was fortunate the disease was still A. injured			nospital while his D. treatable
38.	The Statue of Libe A. experience	rty is a popular to B. building	ourist C. attraction	D. sculpture
39.	that our information	on is correct.		, but we can't be certain
	A. apparently	B. accidentally	C. mainly	D. definitely
40.	You file the A. can't	se documents nov B. don't have to		D. may not
41.	was overcome with			n she was alive, but he D. recovery
42.	A. mass Let's meet at the c A. request	rinema. No, on sec	cond I'll p	ick you up.
43.	-	duties. Afterward inded		d
44	much of it is		t.	is difficult to know how D. reliable

45.	There have been r. A. on	nany studies linki B. with	ng a healthy diet C. of	living longer. D. in
46.	of annoying e-mai	l advertisements e	every day.	paper, he has lots
	A. consumed	B. extended	C. admitted	D. received
47.	I couldn't n	ny eyes when I sa B. believe	w her after such a C. stand	long time. D. watch
48.	in the public's opi	nion of her.		ere has been a(n)
	A. shift	B. revelation	C. defence	D. exchange
49.	The high taxes on A. generous		n from being C. priceless	_ to the average family. D. affordable
50.	I'm sure Helen A. loves	to go to the co B. fancies		D. would rather
51.	was late in the eve	ening.		y had been exploring, it
	A. uncovered	B. emerged	C. survived	D. restored
52.	Thank God, Sue of A. Would you have C. Could you find	ve 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		ker. How did you B. was smoking	find out someone
	C. had been smo	-	D. had to be sme	oking
54.	Factories are not a A. litter			into the sea. D. waste
55.	The island has go A. winding		beaches. C. rocky	D. narrow
V.	Read the text bel space.	ow and decide wi	hich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
	HELP ALWAY	S AT HAND: A MO	OBILE IS A GIRL	'S BEST FRIEND
]	If it fits inside a p	ocket, keeps vou	safe as well as in	touch with your office,
you	ır mother and you	ır children, it is ((56) worth	having. This is the (57) users who are beginning
to (59) the cons Although Britain h	sumer market. as been (60)	to be one of the i	most expensive places in
				d women and (62)
				a rich man's plaything, own almost as many

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." C. certainly D. completely 56. A. totally B. absolutely C. vision D. panorama 57. A. view B. vista D. swelling B. increasing C. boosting 58. A. maximising C. dominate D. command 59. A. master B. overbear C. established D. seen 60. A. demonstrated B. shown D. run C. work 61. A. function B. drive C. total D. absolute 62. A. complete B. full-time D. prestige 63. A. status B. fame C. power B. enticement C. attraction D. lure 64. A. charm C. furnishes D. gives B. provides 65. A. supplies C. predicament D. emergency 66. A. urgency B. contingency B. preponderance C. most D. bulk 67. A. majority 68. A. tranquillity B. calmness C. serenity D. peace C. urgent D. essential B. crucial 69. A. necessary B. impression C. impact D. image 70. A. perception

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 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 opinion poll, women
A. spend more time on the phone than men.
B. like to play with their 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 complicated to operate than radios.

B. are incorporated into 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.	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.
	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.

- THE END -

C. Children regard computers as toys not tools.

D. Parents do not have confidence when using computers.

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the
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. appointmentB. predicateB. geologicalB. surface	C. hygieneC. furnitureC. deliciousC. surcharge	D. neglect D. elaborate D. predicament D. surround
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	The rumours <u>abo</u>			<u>oletely</u> <u>unfounded</u> . C) (D)
10.	I <u>told</u> you <u>specifi</u> (A) (B)		your answers <u>in</u> (D)	pencil, Smith!
11.	I can see by what (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 b	
14.	. Under the <u>preser</u> (A)	nt circumstances	, we can't hope t	he situation
	to improve. Ther (B) impossible.	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 al	lso <u>take</u> into (B)
	account the fact	that many peopl	e are just unwilli	ng <u>for working</u> <u>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)		

IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best	
17.	He's a bad student				
	A. in		C. on	D. for	
18.	title, it may not be.	ī		you weren't sure of the	
	A. especially			5.0	
19.	Volunteers help A. local		_	ns in their countries. D. valued	
20.	it was made of	gold.	•	fooled into thinking that	
	A. harsh	B. thin	C. flat	D. solid	
21.	Oxfam provides for A. priority	od and medical B. relief	for the needy C. overseas		
22.	It's clear that Carl	manner now.		ve years, as she acts in	
	A. mature	B. bustling	C. foremost	D. violent	
23.	The river has been A. endangered			D. industrial	
24.	, so they oft	en insert a short	vowel between the		
	A. denounce	- ·		D. renounce	
25.	You shouldn't A. create	rubbish on the B. produce	beach. C. dump	D. sprinkle	
26.	If Catherine had have bought the D		ow bad the movie	e was, she never would	
	A. aware	B. obvious	C. familiar	D. implied	
27.	except hope	a miracle.		d do the patient	
	A. with – with	B. about – from	C. off – in	D. for – for	
28.	It was very hot and A. thick	l the air was like B. exhaust		f polluted gas. D. pump	
29.	29. Flat-roofed buildings are not very in areas where there is a great deal of rain or snow.				
	A. serious	B. sensitive	C. suitable	D. severe	
30.	Zoos are trying to i	increase the B. alive	_ expectancy of m C. living	nany animals. D. lifetime	
31.	has grown from a t	tiny farming villag	ge into a major inc	<u>-</u>	
	A. so much	B. during which	C. whatever	D. the whole	

32.	We have organised A. droughts	food and water _ 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	of smoke a B. cloud	round us and we C. air	couldn't see anything. D. gas
37.	Is the Mediterrane A. habitat	an seal an endan B. programme	gered ? C. expectancy	D. species
38.	Ellie had to work i A. valued	n Ethiopia for a _ B. medical		k months. D. committed
39.	many times she always finds s A. Much as	pelling mistakes i	s before handing n them. C. No matter	them in to the teacher, D. More than
40.	"Can we use the c start as soon as th A. finished C. have finished		ot yet. But as eve B. will finish D. will have finis	rything is ready, we can
41	Simon was the vice stolen, but, fortun A. criminal	ately, he wasn't h	urt very badly.	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 C. of making ther	identical dre all wear n all wear	esses very eccentr B. of making the D. to make ther	ric. em all wearing n all to be wearing
44	. Ursula and Tess h now they seem to A. getting throug 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 hel	her, in sp to help		ess to do so. e helped

46. I didn't know what to think of it, so I sugg A. watching her being performing B. to C. watching her perform D. to				
47. There will be another performance due to A. popular B. reasonable C. co				
	concert and almost no one will ere hung ad been hung			
49. "We were ten minutes late." — "Well, it's _ A. none B. hardly C. no				
50. They've faxed me I should stay till they it took two weeks. A. find B. will find C. fo				
51. All right, Bob. First the floor. Then tell them to water the garden. A. make some of your friends to sweep B. have a few of your friends sweep C. have a few of your friends to sweep D. order some of your friends sweep				
	You her everything was all aght tell buld have told			
53. I found a great website that I could A. save B. store C. do	all the information I needed from. which will be a sum of the sum			
	nth. He for the same ad worked ad been working			
55. As he took his suit out of the, he not A. wardrobe B. cupboard C. ca				
V. Read the text below and decide which answ				
THE PENNY B	LACK			
The Penny Black is the name of the world's first postage stamp. It was introduced by the U.K. in 1840 and is perhaps the most (56) stamp ever issued. It has a (57) of the young Queen Victoria and because of its colour, and its (58) of one penny, it is known as the "Penny Black". (59) 1840, postage rates for delivery of letters in the U.K. depended on the (60) the letter had to travel and the number of sheets of paper used.				

Furthermore, (61)	that tim	e it was not possi	ible to pay for your letter
before you sent it.	The postage ha	d to be paid by th	e receiver (62) than
			erything: at the rate of one
penny, letters that	did not (63)	more than half	an ounce could be sent to
any (64) in t	he U.K.		
Nowadays, Penn	y Black stamps	are not all that r	are although they are (65)
			ion of these stamps were
issued (66)	1840 and 1841		that about 1.5 million of
	today	_	
			n used or not and its
			£77 or less, while unused
examples are quite			
			I's first postage stamp, the
			ling its (69) that the
		on a stamp. No	British stamp to date has
ever had the countr	•		
56. A. well-liked			D. famous
	B. picture	C. statue	D. painting
	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. view	C. show	D. display

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 CO_2 . 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ emissions produced in one year by one car. Six trees will neutralise all of the CO₂ released by a refrigerator over its lifetime, while it takes four trees to absorb the CO₂ produced by using a washing machine for six years. As people see the connection between planting a tree and CO₂ 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.

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 <i>e-Blaster</i> 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 weA. can't communicate with each other.B. don't trust one another.C. are technologically advanced.D. are concerned about our children.

- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prono	unced differently from the
1.	A. n <u>er</u> vous	B. b <u>ir</u> thday	C. th <u>ir</u> d	D. w <u>or</u> ry
2.	A. m <u>o</u> dern	B. l <u>oa</u> th	C. m <u>o</u> de	D. l <u>oa</u> n
3.	A. d <u>a</u> y	B. t <u>a</u> ke	C. <u>a</u> ce	D. m <u>a</u> yor
4.	A. bec <u>o</u> me	B. <u>o</u> ften	C. once	D. <u>o</u> ther
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different fr	om that of the other three
5.	A. phenomena	B. phonetic	C. Pacific	D. character
6.	A. evaluate	B. category	C. investigate	D. exception
7	A. diagram	B. dynasty	C. diagonal	D. diamond
8.	A. territory	B. librarian	C. respectable	D. victorious
III.	Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.		(A)		your condition. If
	(0		(D)	
10.	The President ins	sured during a p	oress conference \underline{t}	(B)
11.	With Smith out i (A) reaching the nex (C) (D)	<u>t</u> round.	few prospect of M (B)	anchester City
12.	The Parliament i		<u>do</u> away with the A)	old-fashioned
	law which bans t	-	es on pavements	and <u>within</u>
		(B)		(C)
	walking areas in (D)	town centres.		•
13.	Scientists say th	at the Earth is u	nnique <u>in that</u> no ((A)	other <u>planet</u> has (B)
	conditions which	enables the exi (C)	stence of intellige	nt <u>life</u> . (D)

14. When the arrival	of the train was <u>r</u>	oronounced, we he (B)	eaded <u>for</u> the (C)
platform to welco		(B)	(0)
(D) 15. I was <u>stroking</u> th		rpectedly, <u>it scrato</u>	ched my face
(A)	(B)	(C)	
with <u>its</u> claw. (D)			•
16. <u>Despite</u> the rece (A)	nt industrial revol	ution, all the form	ns of <u>traditional</u> (B)
craft <u>has been</u> p (C)	reserved here, <u>esp</u>	pecially tailoring as (D)	nd smithing.
IV. From the four v		(A, B, C, or D), o	choose the one that best
17. Peter knew he w	ouldn't get	with cheating in	the exam.
A. along	B. on	C. up	D. away
18. When I got there A. had already C. has already	been	emptied. B. had already D. were alread	
19. I can't give you briefly.	a detailed descrip	otion of the woma	in, as I only at her
A. gazed	B. glared	C. stared	D. glanced
	ave confirmed the sum of money ag		_ to charity actions by
A. compliance	B. reliance	C. commitmen	t D. assignment
·	r is extremely fon bserving the stars		ne seems to a lot of
A. seize	B. possess	C. derive	D. reach
	re about the ansv		_ and get it wrong, you'll
A. refuse	B. deliver	C. convert	D. guess
23. The polar bear i		ies. C. imprisoned	D. preserved
24. It's not right to	separate wild anir	nals their r	natural habitats.
A. for	B. about	C. from	D. on
25. You should add A. knob	a of salt to B. pinch	the soup. C. lump	D. handful

26.	Ernest needs to take on a second job, but he doesn't know if he will be able o with the extra work.				
	A. cope	B. pursue	C. achieve	D. supply	
27.	Mum is in the livin	ng room the B. vacuuming		D. mopping	
28.	The other party has raised a number of to the reforms in the tax system.				
	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	brigade managed B. put	to out the f C. carry	ire. D. hold	
31.	On 21 February 1 bombardment that A. launched	916, the defende had ever occurre B. encountered	ed up to that time.	D. subjected	
32.	being sent off.			rs led to three of them	
	A. confrontation		_	D. encounter	
33.	lucky.			ibly attractive and very	
	A. performer	B. athlete	C. model	D. film star	
34. A from the local TV station came to interview me when I won £10,0 in the lottery.					
	A. journalist	B. reporter	C. writer	D. columnist	
35.	the world.			lping refugees around	
			C. specialist		
36.	market to earn his	•		n forced to work in the	
	A. survival	B. debt	C. livelihood	D. poverty	
37.	hours and was paid	d only a small	•	tchen every day for 18	
	A. wage	B. cash	C. cost	D. salary	
38.	I'm sure he; A. has called – got C. is calling – will		he any news about the case. B. called – is getting 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	

40. ´		ıl gathering, you k B. whenever	tnow, so you can we C. which	ar you like. D. any
41.]	• -			ave asked you to buy
1	me some stamps. A. knew B. h	ave known	C. had known	D. know
	Archaeologists are what is actually A. of – along	the ground w	ve walk on.	the question of D. to – beneath
43.			w did that happen? C. loose	D. torn
	A. were claimed – B. have claimed – C. would claim – D. claimed – were	ost all the estuarie have been built had been built would have built built	es in the south-west	
45.	Who put the empt A. box	y orange juice B. tube	back in the fridg	ge? D. packet
	until late th	nis afternoon.	the next three hou	urs, so the trial won't D. postpone
	removed.			afety screws must be
			C. urgently	
48.	Jack Brown is a g patience.	good employer. He	e is renowned	his even temper and
	A. for	B. about	C. of	D. to
49.	15,000 years ago. A. has appeared B. appears – wer C. had appeared	domesticated	sticated	wolves as recently as
50.	The carpets are re		u them? C. vacuum	D. iron
51.	survival. A. had been kept	t – helped	B. will be kept – h	as helped
		III HAVE HEIDEN	D. WULL KEDL - WU	uia iicib

52. During the cour exam at the end		n a test oth	ner week and a final	
A. every	B. some	C. either	D. several	
53. I need a o	f garlic to make th B. clove	is dish. Can you _I C. dash	pass me one, please? D. knob	
54. In many coastal regions in Turkey, jobs are only seasonal, so young people leave for opportunities during the winter. A. rather B. whenever C. either D. elsewhere				
55. Hundreds of people gathered the Umaid Bhawan Palace in India to catch a glimpse Elizabeth Hurley and her new husband on their wedding day.				
A. over – up C. outside – of		B. outside – from D. out – by	m	
	elow and decide w	b	B, C, or D) best fits each	
space.		mon answer (A) E	o, c, or b) best its each	
	it's in	THE BAG!		
about (57) claim that many of negative environmer own-brand products have been using recorded the peakfast cereals an Many of their sto packaging. They hat glass and even shoe are in (64) at (65) from r in, Sainsbury's also bags, with their Ba orange reusable Ba customers can take In the second scheme	their responsi- their customers that (58)	bilities regarding want to buy product to this, more ally (59) For each against for (60) but the special resupplied (63) najor stores. Immental projects wastomers not to (mny Back offers. 8) 10p, and store and (69) a penny back for hey gave £640,00	the environment. They ducts that don't have a than 50 per cent of their furthermore, Sainsbury's on such things as to re-cycle their own e-cycling bins for paper, _ the local authority and which they are (66) for jumple of the first scheme, the ind when they wear out, a free bag in return. every plastic carrier bag 0 back to customers last s charity boxes.	
56. A. deeply	B. completely	C. severely	D. sadly	
57. A. acting	B. holding	C. setting	D. carrying	
58. A. result	B. effect	C. influence	D. state	
59. A. friendly	B. helpful	C. kind	D. sociable	
60. A. eras	B. generations	C. years	D. periods	
61. A. opportunity	B. probability	C. possibility	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? B. London A. Soho 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
 - 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

D. impassable due to constant severe weather

- 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 the other three in each	nat has its under ach question.	rlined part prono	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>wh</u> at A. laughter A. f <u>ou</u> nder A. r <u>o</u> se	B. where B. bought B. foundry B. chose	C. why C. brought C. country C. close	D. <u>wh</u> o D. fought D. county D. lose
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	ith the stress pa uestion.	ttern different f	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. millennium A. Canada A. energy A. accidental	B. lectureB. bananaB. applicableB. experiment	C. different C. accuracy C. household C. industrial	D. grocery D. monetary D. appliance D. professor
III	.Identify the one for the sentence	underlined word to be correct.	d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	Yukie Hanue is c	considered <u>by ma</u> (A)	ny <u>being the</u> fine (B)	st violinist <u>of her</u> (C)
	generation – and			(0)
10.	When I got to the (A) (B)			<u>or</u> me. D)
11.	I wasn't sure what (A)		letters <u>to</u> , <u>so</u> I pu (B) (C)	ut " <u>The</u> Manager". (D)
12.	Most of the guest (A)	ts turned <u>up</u> two (B)	hours early, that (C)	t took us <u>by</u> surprise. (D)
13.	We <u>have</u> postpon (A)	ed <u>to tell</u> anyone (B)	the news until a (C) (D)	
	No one knows who the identity in (C)	(A)	(B)	of the gang
15.	We should <u>also</u> ta (A)		<u>a</u> fact <u>that</u> unem B) (C)	ployment <u>causes</u> poverty. (D)
(A warning sign "(A) appliance <u>at once</u> (D)	(B)	ome on, <u>in that</u> ca (C)	ase turn off the

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

17.	The maid	the beds every mor B. does	ning. C. takes	D. makes
18.		o. I want to listen to B. crash	o the news C. board	D. turning
19.	We used a torch A. look	to our way i	n the dark room. C. get	D. find
20.	was so funny!			th all his clothes on; it
	A. give up	B. help	C. stand	D. afford
21.	because it was _	date.		inkiller she had at home
	A. in – out of	B. at – outside	C. for – under	D. with – up to
22.	vines were affect	ed by the extreme l	neat.	the grapes on our
	A. Such – that	B. So – and	C. Both – and	D. Whether – or
23.	Policemen are so A. force	metimes on B. patrol		D. alert
24.	Suddenly we hea	ard a noise. B. training	C. fascinating	D. screeching
25.		ldn't remember whe B. in what		he kept his tools. D. of which
26.	where he managed to find		favourite jacket,	Jethro's brother always
	A. Much as	B. However	C. Even though	D. No matter
27.	his busine much time with		ones becomes incr	easingly unable to spend
	A. As	B. Such	C. In case	D. The more
28	. The Olympic Ga A. won	mes are by a B. hosted	a different country C. attracted	
29	. Paul asked Mari by himself.			tuse he didn't want to go
	A. unify	B. join	C. interfere	D. accompany
30		orporate them into		exercise, and relaxation,

31.	As a small boy he A. being left alone C. leave alone	was used to e	in the house for a B. leaving alone D. be left alone	
32.	We took the child going on all the rie A. wildlife C. national	lren to thedes.	park last weeke B. amusement D. entertainmen	end. They really enjoyed
33.	the contest for this competition A. As	ant before him, K on. B. Either	irby sang a song l C. Even	he had written especially D. Like
34.	Since they,	they are getting o	on very well togeth	ner.
35.	Make sure you get you're going to but A. whenever	у.	whole family to us C. whichever	e, shampoo
36.	A of wind b	lew the papers off	the table.	D. gasp
37.	This is the tasty as this before A. rarely	e.	e eaten – I can't re C. surely	emember having one as
38.	The dog was fright			·
39.	The object of a sie food supplies. A. rejecting			by cutting off their
40.	The of light A. flash			D. flare
41.	Being out in the _ A. grilling	sun all morr B flaming	ning made us feel C. blazing	quite weak. D. frying
42.	The ways in which other countries wo A. regard	Europeans used ould probably be b B. acquire	to archaeolo petter described a C. conquer	gical treasures from s theft. D. steal
43.	The fact that Bari I'm worried that so A. uneasy	omething has hap	pened to him.	king me feel, as D. dissatisfied
44.	Come in, come in. A. frozen	What are you doi B froze	ng, standing out	there in the cold? D. freezing
45.	quite a(n) c	and four sisters v hildhood. B. minor	vere all much old C. solitary	ler than him, so he had D. outdated
			o. somary	D. outuateu

46. The little girl smiled as the s A. flake B. drop		er tongue. D. cube
47. We all hope that the dispute A. was going to settle C. had been settled	by the end of the B. will have bee D. is supposed	en settled
48. Suddenly, a of sunsh A. ray B. line	ine broke through the cl C. belt	ouds. D. bolt
49. For some people, the reason their children do not was A. Ø – how B. that –		e facilities of a large city.
50. My car windscreen was brok A. drops B flakes		D. stones
51. I got caught in the ra A. pouring B drippi		
52. We for a cottage to rent A. have looked – were visiti C. were looking – had visite	ng B. have been lo	oking – visited
53. Can you hear the wind? It's A. drizzle B. gale	blowing a! C. breeze	D. gust
54. Our team was losing but we A. get B. notice		score. D. have
55. He achieved success beyond A. designs B. force		D. dreams
V. Read the text below and deci	de which answer (A, B, C,	or D) best fits each space.
The second is section.	TRAVEL TIPS	If
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.

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

TO BLOG OR NOT TO BLOG

D. believe Chinese medicine can cure unconventional illnesses.

C. use Chinese medicine on a regular basis.

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		lined part prono	unced differently from 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> aracter B. <u>fa</u> mous B. <u>ha</u> sty B. wh <u>o</u> se	C. <u>ch</u> arcoal C. <u>fa</u> mily C. <u>ta</u> sty C. discl <u>o</u> se	D. me <u>ch</u> anic D. f <u>a</u> bricate D. w <u>a</u> stage D. ch <u>o</u> sen
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	ith the stress pa Jestion.	ttern different fi	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. control A. malice A. favourite A. descendant	B. constantB. officeB. obsceneB. ignorant	C. contour C. practice C. beautiful C. immigrant	D. contraryD. policeD. talkativeD. tolerant
III	. From the four v completes the se		s (A, B, C, or D)	, choose the one that best
9.	In my country we choose several of	(A)	e <u>core</u> subjects <u>ar</u> (B)	ad then we can (C)
10.	The white-collar		(A)	vorkers <u>on the</u> (B)
	shop floor were t (C)	(D)		
11.	Don't get angry v	vith me for your	failure. You are y	<u>rourself</u> to blame (B)
,	by it and it is no (C)	body <u>else's fault</u> . (D)		
12.	The question ma	ster <u>tells</u> you thr (A)	ree things, <u>and yo</u> (B)	ou have to say
	which <u>are</u> the od (C)	d one <u>out</u> . (D)		
13.	If you need help, support teacher, (C)	(A)	(B)	Kent,
14.	The school playe (A)	round has been	<u>enlarged</u> by the <u>a</u> (B)	adding of <u>the</u> old garden. (C) (D)
15.	I was expelled from		aying <u>truant</u> too n	

16.	All my efforts to teach you <u>swimmin</u> (A)	g will be <u>in vain</u> i (B)	f you yourself
	don't <u>make an</u> effort to learn. (C) (D)	(D)	
IV.	Read the text below and decide wh space.	ich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
17.	The students were hugely excited vinger them at the school. A. had heard – has visited C. would hear – visited	when they B. heard – was g D. hear – will be	oing to visit
18.	His brother Ken is to have made. A. said B. spoken	de a fortune on si C. told	muggling gold. D. talked
19.	We couldn't stay long, so we only birthday and hurried to the airport. A. days B. returns	wished Mark ma	any happy of his D. regards
20.	"So finally, when shall we meet?" – you the matter with Mr. Gray A. will settle C. shall settle		
21.	If I had known that she had falle visited her in hospital. A. invalid B. unhealthy		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 go D. could have lo	
23.	A young tourist has been declared last Monday. A. absent B. deserter	after he go	
24.	Both of them are very busy and can A. enough time to their children C. much time for their children	B. their children	lot of time
25.	Now I know we were just too tired. E A. shouldn't finish C. wouldn't be able to finish	ven with your hel B. wouldn't have D. wouldn't finis	e finished
26.	You mustn't be jealous your A. for B. with	sister. C. of	D. to
27.	Susan would never have talked to y A. didn't apologise C. wouldn't have apologised	ou again if you _ B. hadn't apolog D. haven't apolo	gised

28.	On entering the number A. plunged		n the wooden bloc C. scattered	D. tossed
29.	No matter how lou	dly you shout to	him, he won't hea	ar you. He is as deaf as a
	A. bat	B. stump	C. tomb	D. post
30.	The jury her of A. paid		r excellent knowled C. made	dge of the subject. D. said
31.	You needn't hurry answer.	. You may take y	our before	you give me the definite
	A. while	B. minute	C. time	D. thinking
32.	Contrary to expect World Cup.	tations, South Ko	orea to the	e semi-finals of the 2002
	A. protected	B. provided	C. proclaimed	D. progressed
33.	on solid			he likes to keep both feet
	8	B. concrete		D. road
34.	To get in b	usiness you have B. ahead		king decisions. D. away with
35.	It was very difficu A. pretending no C. to pretend not	t being		ot being
36.	. When he came A. into		he thought he wo C. round	
37	. Join our gym and A. score	improve your B. social	levels in no ti C. team	ime. D. fitness
38	. The flat has a sm A. average	-		n is quite D. ideal
39	. During the eartho	quake, two buildi B. derailed	ngs C. exploded	D. erupted
40	o. Mark out o	of college and got B. dedicated	a job. C. proved	D. dropped
41	. Ian got such a it again.	from riding o		er that he wanted to go on
	A. request	B. thrill	C. sensation	D. raise
42		g for the bus, I fell B. over		on with a friendly old woman D. for

the life of his great-grandfatl	ore he had completed the novel that he on
A. expressed B. existed	
44. The police are looking _ mountaineers. A. after B. into	the mysterious disappearance of three C. up D. for
45. Jeff, the security guard at th A. was wishing – hasn't bee B. had wished – shouldn't o C. wishes – hadn't occurred D. wished – hasn't occurred	occur
46. The driver control of t A. lost B. missed	he vehicle and crashed into a bus. C. failed D. dropped
47. I come this old book was A. into B. up	while I was tidying my room. C. across D. out
48. In the past, computers could A. national B. dedica	not be used by people. ted C. personal D. ordinary
49. John hasn't studied hard thi to work just to catch u A. vaguely B. barely	is year, so, in the last couple of months, he's had up. C. intensely D. randomly
50. If we the flight, our ho A. hadn't missed C. haven't missed	olidays wouldn't have been spoilt. B. didn't miss D. don't miss
51. We should all try to preserve A. reduction C. disappearance	endangered species from B. wiping out D. extinction
52. They froze in when the A. shock B. horror	
53. No matter how big it is, it is in half more than 12 times. A. dent B. crack	supposedly impossible to a piece of paper C. cross D. fold
54. At one moment everybody w man was	ras busy looking for Father Francis, but the old
A. nowhere to be found C. found nowhere	B. nowhere found D. being found nowhere
very short haircuts.	soldiers on leave. They were young, with
A. could be	B. may be
C. had had to be	D. may have been

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	
prosperity to an area, however, it can also destroy the qualities which (56) visitors in the first (57) If it is not carefully controlled, tourism can also					
(58) problems for local people, as is (59) by various examples from					
	and the world.	ioi ioodi peopie, a		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		hailand first beca	me a popular to	ourist (60), people	
				rubbish that 2 million	
				had to be built in the	
				caused a huge increase in	
				o walk considerable (64)	
				es are being destroyed by	
				ifficult to clean, and the	
				anently (66)	
				7) of certain tour	
com	panies who are o	organising enviror	mental holidays	in some of the worst hit	
area	s. Regular tours	now go to plac	es (68) t	he Himalayas and Atlas	
				oining a bit of sightseeing	
with	the chance to he	elp (70) some	of the mess left 1	oy previous visitors.	
56.	A. convinced	B. persuaded	C. attracted	D. appealed	
57.	A. point	B. place	C. position	D. purpose	
58.	A. create	B. form	C. lead	D. invent	
59.	A. displayed	-	C. shown	D. exhibited	
	A. position	B. destination		D. departure	
61.	A. handle	B. treat	C. check	D. cope	
62.	A. reject	B. produce	C. establish	D. involve	
63.	A. encouraging	B. making	C. forcing	D. urging	
64.	A. extents	B. distances	C. spaces	D. lengths	
65.	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	
	•	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 th	ie author	that	modern	submarines	
	Α	are	canable o	frem	aining ur	demi	rater for	extended no	rioda

- 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 the other three in each		lined part prono	ounced differe	ently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. l <u>o</u> ne A. center <u>ed</u> A. <u>a</u> pple A. tr <u>ea</u> sure	B. l <u>oa</u> n B. rug <u>ged</u> B. <u>a</u> ny B. <u>jea</u> lous	C. r <u>oa</u> d C. hatr <u>ed</u> C. <u>a</u> pplicant C. cl <u>ea</u> n	D. br <u>oa</u> d D. sacr <u>ed</u> D. <u>a</u> bsent D. cl <u>ea</u> nse	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ittern different f	rom that of tl	ne other three
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. memoriza D. existence D. oblivious D. commute	
ш	. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be cha	nged in order
9.	Whether he appropriate impression we may	(A)	or not, it will de (B) (C)	pend on what	
10.	I stopped <u>smoking</u> (A) give it up if I <u>wa</u>	ng because the don't to be healthy.	octor <u>had</u> told m (B)	e that I <u>shoul</u> (C)	<u>d</u>
11	. <u>For</u> my mind, th	ue <u>whole</u> affair is (B)	something <u>of a</u> n (C)	nystery, <u>isn't i</u> (D)	<u>t</u> ?
12	. Tim is different gunintelligent.	<u>from</u> John in tha (A)	t <u>the first</u> is sma (B)	rt <u>and</u> the <u>lat</u> (C)	ter rather (D)
13	. The first doctor	had said that my (A) told that she was (D)		l <u>from</u> asthma (B)	, <u>but</u> (C)
14	. I'll be here <u>in a</u> : (A)	moment <u>if</u> you do (B)	on't mind <u>to wait</u> (C)	for a <u>couple (</u> (D)	of minutes.
15	. I was discourag	ed <u>to swim</u> when (A)	I <u>put</u> my feet <u>in</u> (B) (C)	the <u>ice-cold</u> w (D)	ater.

10.	100 <u>Heedil t</u> give me		because, from <u>no</u>		
	(A)	(B)	•	(C)	(D)
	on my own.				
IV.	From the four wo	rds or phrases (<i>i</i> tence.	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 nigl	ht. B. wouldn't have D. wouldn't go	e gone	
18.	The damage cause	dictable.			ecause
	A. either	B. neither	C. any	D. both	
19.	How many people of A. board	were on th B. aboard	e ship? C. deck	D. top	
20.	Tristan feltassistance from he		se, because he	had received s	o much
	A. necessary	B. impressed	C. voluntary	D. obliged	
21.	It was not 1	944 that the first	effective sunscre	en was invented	
	A. until	B. when	C. while	D. since	
22.	As the whole crew the rocks.	battled th	e wind the ship o	drifted dangerou	sly 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 the	у
	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, FI	FA also organiz	es World
	Championships for			-	
	A. Aside from	B. Just as	C. Rather than	D. Most of	
25.	You touch e	lectrical wires wi	th wet hands.		
	A. needn't		B. mustn't		
	C. don't have to		D. aren't allowed	d to	
26.	The house in Kuta	hya where the Po	lish revolutionary	Lajos Kossuth	
	during his exile the		en today.		
	A. inhabited	B. attended	C. selected	D. resided	
27.	I until 8 o'cl	ock, so call me a	fter that.		
	A. am sleeping		B. sleep		
	C. will be sleeping	5	D. have slept		

	to use than I had t			was complicated
	A. much less	B. far too	C. the most	D. so much
29.	I'll take on this job	; it's a real	for me.	
	A. nuisance	B. challenge	C. venture	D. demand
	there were so many		hard to distingui	tify the pickpocket, but ish one another. D. over – from
31.	This job requires a	university		
		B. licence		D. paper
32.	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	ınch; can you cal	l half an h	our?
	A. off	B. back	C. out	D. for
34.	He likes taking A. participation	_		D. action
35.	Despite his age he	was still able to g	give a(n) pe	rformance on stage.
	A. quaint	B. idyllic	C. lovely	D. lively
36.	I must have a word week he's been late		ut timekeeping; t	his is the third time this
	A. with	B. for	C. from	D. of
37.	He couldn't find hi	s in the da	rkness.	
	A. route	B. way	C. path	D. road
38.	the net can also be rather expe		id entertaining, b	ut unfortunately it can
	A. Riding	B. Reading	C. Surfing	D. Working
39.	She lost her credit	while trav	elling to Lisbon.	
	A. bill	B. card	C. cheque	D. note
40.	The trip a v	isit to a theme pa	rk.	
	A. has	B. offers	C. contains	D. includes
41.	Paella is one of Spa	ain's traditional _	•	
	A. plates	B. tastes	C. dishes	D. food
42.	your seatbe	lt before take-off.		
	A. Fasten	B. Tie	C. Fix	D. Hold

	A. mashed	B. grated	C. diced	D. scrambled	
44.	The campsite is sit A. sandy	tuated on a beauti B. luxury	iful beach. C. trendy	D. steep	
45.	A lot of people were A. collapse		f the volcanic C. eruption		
46.	A new road is bein A. created			D. produced	
47.	in the world.			popular sporting	
	A. tournaments				
48.	We didn't pay very we got a group		tel rooms because	e there were ten of us so	
	A. discount	B. bargain	C. sale	D. refund	
49.	You should	attention to what	your teacher say	s.	
	A. take	B. show	C. give	D. pay	
50.	My feet I've	e been walking all B. hurt	morning. C. ache	D. itch	
51.	His invention char A. way			D. route	
52.	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			D. lumps	
51	•			•	
34.	questions.	er presentation, tr	ie speaker asked	anyone had any	
	A. if	B. that	C. what	D. why	
55.	Sally spilt coffee or	n my tablecloth ai	nd now it is	_•	
	A. scratched	B. broken	C. stained	D. cracked	
V.	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					

43. Can I have some _____ cheese with my spaghetti, please?

habitats in various par of each team of volun some of the world's re all walks of life. The r No previous ex training in animal ic somebody who enjoys can be challenging. Yo to learn a lot about the and training begins in (67) of expeditio (69) as learning	tte of the world. It teers and these emotest and mos minimum age is perience is necellentification and the outdoor life, u'll also need to place you visit. the UK with a in life and (68) g about first-aid	There is a qualificarry out survert beautiful place 18 years, but the sarry as Green survey (63) however, as worked (65) a Each expedition residential week up with some and basic survert	the wildlife and natural fied biologist in (59) in eys all year (60) in es. Volunteers come from there is no upper age (61) force provides (62) You'll need to be rking in remote (64) bout wildlife and prepared a (66) for ten weeks, send where you can get a me of your team mates, as ival skills. Each volunteer but past volunteers say it
 56. A. enrolling 57. A. brought about 58. A. gathers 59. A. head 60. A. over 61. A. limit 62. A. whole 63. A. uses 64. A. residences 65. A. passionate 66. A. spends 67. A. touch 68. A. strike 69. A. long 70. A. contributes 	B. going B. put on B. spots B. guide B. round B. point B. full B. ways B. positions B. fond B. lasts B. drop B. meet B. far B. affords	C. seeing C. set up C. harvests C. lead C. forward C. deadline C. entire C. methods C. resorts C. keen C. passes C. trial C. know C. well C. agrees	D. joining D. got off D. picks D. charge D. away D. frontier D. absolute D. means D. locations D. attracted D. takes D. taste D. speak D. soon 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 real 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 because A. 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, when 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 Baye 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 each		lined part prono	ounced 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. solid B. natural B. stable B. recent	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 q	rith the stress pa uestion.	ttern different fi	rom that of the other three		
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. honorable A. contestant A. redundant A. deteriorate	B. intimacyB. satelliteB. descendantB. conscientiou	C. interviewer C. similar C. relevant s C. profound	D. participate D. interview D. consultant D. conspiracy		
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	t must be changed in order		
9.	Your brother spo mentioned <u>less</u> (D)	(A)	eresting <u>way, eve</u> (B) (C	_		
10.	No matter how no (A)		l, they are faithfu	ul <u>to themselves</u> . (C) (D)		
11.	Your <u>irresponsib</u> (A)	o <u>le</u> attitude <u>has</u> ca (B)	aused <u>that we go</u> (C)	<u>t into</u> trouble. (D)		
12.	Although this ca	ke tastes <u>well,</u> we (A)	e shouldn't eat to	oo much <u>of it</u> (B)		
	because we <u>would</u> risk <u>eating</u> too much cholesterol. (C) (D)					
13.	13. Whoever said this <u>he must</u> have been a liar because it is <u>something</u> (A) (B) <u>that</u> even a child knows <u>to be true</u> . (C) (D)					
14.		ound the place if (A) <u>l it</u> off until later.	(B)	ne. <u>But,</u> if you are (C)		
15.	(Ì	D)		p <u>from</u> your men. (D)		
16.	Have I to tell the	m that you have	. , . ,	(ν)		

IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), c	hoose the one that best
17.	Water pollution is A. fuels	often caused by in B. waste		from factories. D. rain
18.	Melanie is retiring time to photograph A. in case	•	summer	she can devote more D. whenever
19.	The professor wast after his long stay A. present		current politica C. knowledgeab	l affairs in his country ole D. actual
20.	You will not be suc		ss if you don't _ C. try	risks. D. take
21.	I can't speak French dictionary and a fe A. by	-	always manage C. across	to get with a D. through
22.	It's not fair to put	somebody i		riends.
23.	was for pne			stay in hospital where he D. mended
24.	Many 19th-centur A. too long	y Russian novels a B. as long	are to be C. such a long	read in just a few days. D. so long
	I don't believe a A. sentence	B. word	C. phrase	D. matter
26.	We bought our fat A. racquets	her a beautiful set B. bats	t of golf fo C. clubs	or his birthday. D. shoes
27.	Michael was a terr A. culprit	ible, he wa B. boaster	as even afraid to C. fiancé	stay at home alone. D. coward
28.	In spite of our big the renovation of t A. raise	he school building		enough money for D. score
29	. However much he A. up	tries to persuade B. in	you, please do r 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		alley from my be C. bustling	
32	. He wanted to get ended up at the st A. in	ation.	re but he got _ C. off	the wrong bus and D. on

33.	crowd of savage ho	oligans.		e unable to cope with the
	A. blame	B. charge	C. fault	D. guilt
34.	for another week.			ill probably tell her to rest
	A. sharp		C. eager	3
35.	contaminated water			y went swimming in the
	A. information	B. attention	C. sight	D. notice
36.	restricted to people	e of low caste.		related jobs are usually
			C. owing to	
37.	You'll need to put a A. into	more effort B. on	your work if you C. through	u want to pass the exam. D. at
38.	in the far-fetched s	cuse wasn't story he told.	_ at all. Nobody	in the classroom believed
	A. credential	B. credible	C. creditable	D. credulous
39.	was his bicycle tha	it was in pieces.		dent would be;, it
	A. therefore	B. so that	C. after all	D. all at once
40.	Christmas.	asked their prof	fessor to	making a test until after
	A. terminate	B. interrupt	C. await	D. postpone
41.	It has neverA. passed		_	otorious liar. D. reached
42.	Thieves brokeA. down	their house wh B. into	nile 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.	It was time to react.	we did something	g about the case	, but we had no idea how
	A. main	B. latest	C. high	D. fair
45.	Nobody in the team A. and I hadn't, ei 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 is London the year at		most live	s the Great Fire of
	A. the same – as C. much more – the	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	l in time to the	of the mus	ic.
	A. lyric	B. song	C. beat	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			ny. D. impulsive
54.	We shouldn't think the building. A. more reliable h C. a reliable heati	eating		- ·
55.	I think we should as FBI agents. A. have refused to B. then refuse to C. have refused to D. have refused to	o our fingerprints have taken our fir o have our fingerp	being taken ngerprints rints taken	idn't identify themselves
V.	Read the text belov	v and decide which	answer (A, B, C	, or D) best fits each space.
		LIVING A HE	ALTHIER LIFE	F *
(56 seld) Firstly, ecting food that is the amount of ey also suggest increthe (61) of fi being packed (62) condly, it's importa	a balanced diet (58) in s fat in your diet, easing the (60) resh fruit, vegetal vitamins nt to fit exercise	is absolutely e alt and sugar. as too much ca of high fibe oles, wholemeal and minerals into your daily	e are a few easy-to-follow ssential. This (57) Experts recommend (59) In lead to heart problems. For food we eat. This comes bread and pasta. As well to, they are delicious too. (63) This can be climbing stairs instead of

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 yourself but learn to respect your body too. It's all a question of getting the balance right.					
56. A. laws	B. guides	C. orders	D. guidelines		
57. A. contains	_	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.
- 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.

· Life and the control of the contro	
71. According to the writer, life in old as A. people pay more for medical trea B. record numbers attend fitness c C. the number of diseases is decrea D. older people are in better health	atment. lasses. asing.
72. The writer feels the increase in life of A. 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 us B. mice live 40% longer if they stay	S

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

- THE END -

D. men learnt to put down numbers before they learnt to write

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

I.	Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.						
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. descr <u>i</u> ptio B. rec <u>ei</u> ve B. <u>ch</u> allenge	C. rev <u>i</u> val n 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 with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. 						
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 underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.							
9.	They are moving	the furniture (A)	and equipment <u>all</u>	<u>over</u> the house (B)			
	because it is being redecorated. I'm having the walls painted and (C)						
	the floors to be r	<u>replaced</u> . D)					
10. Don't quarrel with me! You have to do what I tell you. Otherwise, (A) (B) (C) I will sack you. (D)							
11	You don't know attention.	what I <u>was tal</u> (A) (B	l <u>king</u> about <u>becaus</u>) (C)	<u>e</u> you didn't <u>give</u> (D)			
12. I prefer telling jokes <u>to be</u> told <u>ones which</u> I <u>don't</u> understand. (A) (B) (C) (D)							
13	. The high <u>prices</u> (A)		ne to visit the shop B) (C)	again. (D)			
14	. You are contrad	icting <u>yoursel</u> (A)	f! <u>It just</u> doesn't <u>ha</u> (B) (C) (I				
15			<u>ve to</u> have your driv C)	ring licence <u>with</u> you. (D)			
16	. Will I help you w	<u>vith</u> <u>this</u> suitca (B) (C)	ase, <u>madam</u> ? (D)				

IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), cl	hoose the one that besi
17.	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			eys with their rucksacks
	C. admire – disco	vered	D. being admire	
19.	Safety experts are A. creation		the of ye C. grounds	sterday's train crash. D. cause
20.	I'd opt for a glass o A. quit	of mineral water ju B. quiver		
21.	this year.			from the country
	A. expelled	B. enforced	C. evicted	D. expired
22.	A fire-fighter sever A. was being injur C. had been injur	red – would help	B. has been inju	ıred – helped
23.	The first amuseme Everybody would g A. cracking	o there to have a	good time.	success for its owners D. ringing
24.	Has it been decide A. govern	d who is going to B. handle	the orches	stra yet? D. guide
25.	If we workir envelopes by 5 o'cl A. are keeping – w C. kept – were to	ock. vill put		vill be putting
26.	The greatest	in my life is to be B. ambition	ecome a successi C. goal	ful actor. D. intention
27.	Will you me o	company while I w B. take	vait for the train? C. have	D. give
28.	Will Smith was tau role in the film <i>The</i> A. persist	ght how to Pursuit of Happin B. admit	iess.	uzzles quickly for his D. rotate
29.	I to your exc A. listen – do not o		at I	

B. am listening – was not convinced
C. had listened – have not been convinced
D. have listened – am not convinced

A. advantage	ng long distances, B. sure	C. good	D. more
31. I an old frien A. ran after			her after all this time. D. ran into
until the ambulan	ce arrived.		
			D. exclude
the back of your co	omputer properly.		
			•
A. by	B. until	C. for	D. from
A. to being		nitted the of B. committed D. to having com	
36. "Look at that played." A. deliberate	er! He kicked Ron B. determined	ald." – "Yes, that v C. calculated	was a foul." D. planned
excellent poems.			
A. despite	B. besides	C. rather	D. as
38. "Have they arreste A. period			of time." D. waste
the city.			
A. disrupted	B. dislocated	C. disturbed	D. dispelled
40. It's unusual A. of	_ me to go out on B. for	a Monday night. C. to	D. with
			n't been cleverly chosen,
A. nor	B. so	C. either	D. or
42. They've finally and A. due			
43. I broke with A. down	n my boyfriend be B. in	cause he didn't li C. up	ke any of my friends. D. out
"Don't worry we'll	it."		D 1 21
		J	
45. When I was young	g, I always	walk to school in	the mornings.
A. would	B. could	C. will	D. did
	A. advantage 31. I an old frien A. ran after 32. Bob was in terribl until the ambulance A. dissolve 33. Your computer can the back of your computer can A. ensured 34. I'll give them a callet A. by 35. "Did he plead guilter A. to being C. to have commined G. "Look at that player A. deliberate 37. During his lifetime excellent poems. A. despite 38. "Have they arrester A. period 39. The protesters occup the city. A. disrupted 40. It's unusual A. of 41. The new location has it been A. nor 42. They've finally and A. down 44. "I'm afraid there's "Don't worry we'll A. manage 45. When I was younger 45. When I was younger 46. "I'm as A. oun G. They've A. manage	A. advantage B. sure 31. I an old friend yesterday. It was A. ran after B. ran up 32. Bob was in terrible pain, but none until the ambulance arrived. A. dissolve B. relieve 33. Your computer can't read your flast the back of your computer properly. A. ensured B. donated 34. I'll give them a call – They should be A. by B. until 35. "Did he plead guilty?" – "Yes, he admark. to being C. to have committed 36. "Look at that player! He kicked Romark. A. deliberate B. determined 37. During his lifetime, his fame excellent poems. A. despite B. besides 38. "Have they arrested the criminal year. A. period B. length 39. The protesters occupying the streethe city. A. disrupted B. dislocated 40. It's unusual me to go out on A. of B. for 41. The new location of the company has it been properly planned A. nor B. so 42. They've finally announced that the A. due B. probably 43. I broke with my boyfriend be A. down B. in 44. "I'm afraid there's no more milk left "Don't worry we'll it." A. manage B. do without 45. When I was young, I always	31. I an old friend yesterday. It was really nice to see A. ran after B. ran up C. ran over 32. Bob was in terrible pain, but none of us knew how until the ambulance arrived. A. dissolve B. relieve C. cease 33. Your computer can't read your flashcard because you the back of your computer properly. A. ensured B. donated C. inserted 34. I'll give them a call – They should be back home the A. by B. until C. for 35. "Did he plead guilty?" – "Yes, he admitted the A. to being B. committed C. to have committed D. to having committed D. to having committed C. calculated B. determined C. calculated C. calculated B. determined C. calculated C. calculated C. and they arrested the criminal yet?" – "It's only a A. period B. length C. matter C. matter C. matter B. dislocated C. disturbed B. dislocated C. disturbed B. dislocated C. disturbed C. It's unusual me to go out on a Monday night. A. of B. for C. to 41. The new location of the company headquarters has implied be a properly planned. A. nor B. so C. either C. to

A. si	ngle	B. individual	nim did you n C. particular	D. unique		
	a minute, th previous inqu		from the Federa	Bureau with to		
A. re	gard	B. reflection	C. attention	D. consideration		
48. Please A. ta		t tidy your room, a B. making	and stop ex	cuses! D. doing		
49. Phil ha A. ha		lie to his friends w B. custom	when it comes to his C. mind	is relationships. D. tendency		
	wet here – I equently	t rains non- B. seldom	-stop for several d C. periodically	-		
	nanaged to _ into	university the B. get into		ied. D. enter to		
still _	oth isn't ach on in n mains		nt, but the unplea	asant feeling of stiffness D. lingers		
53. Aspiri A. ba		as a medicine as f B. beyond	ar as the 5th C. behind	century BC. D. before		
54. I can' A. wı		tomorrow as som B. mistaken	e of my equipmer C. faulty	nt is D. poor		
55. The sı A. leş			on the number of C. obtainable	investors we can attract. D. dependent		
V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.						
		CLUTTER IS	BAD FOR YOU			
known as of a profession their hom best to (50 But Cl that is str of the pro so is your believes t something (65)	"de-cluttering all the thing healthier, all "de-clutte des and (58) des are does mouffed with lablem. Accordening you really of And so th	ng" goes further the syou don't need, less stressful lifering consultant", them on we furniture and store than just tidying to Clare, if yo your happiness aring in the house cherish. Many peofe first (66)	nan that. By show de-cluttering carestyle. At least, Clare Davis. Clahat to keep, what rage space. Ing a desk or (60) tems. She aims to the disorgent home is disorgent health will (62) should either haple (64) on in Clare's de-clustering care de-clustering and health will (62) should either haple (64) on in Clare's de-clustering care de-c	mes, but the new idea wing you how to get (56) in actually help you (57) that is the belief of are visits her clients in to throw out, and how out a wardrobe out (61) to the root ganised and untidy then as a result. She have a (63) or be to things for the wrong ttering programme is to they have grown (67)		
of a	of and objects they no longer need.					

Clare's clients speak (68) of her. All sorts of people from writers to computer programmers have said they (69) her service useful. Many have said that her de-cluttering programme has (70) them to become more 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 D. always have a destructive purpose

- THE END -

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
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	I will <u>come to</u> you (A)	ar office <u>as soon</u> a (B)	as I <u>prepare</u> <u>this</u> (C) (D)	report.
10.	Yesterday Bob <u>ca</u>	a <u>me</u> <u>with</u> a friend (A) (B)	of him and asked (C)	d us <u>out</u> . (D)
11.	Susan and Ted a	re <u>in love</u> . <u>It is</u> <u>ce</u>	ertainly going <u>to t</u> (C) (D	<u>e</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 for	_	fort. (D)
14.	The invention of (A)	telephone made _l (B)	people <u>communic</u> (C)	eate more <u>easily</u> . (D)
15.	The more money (A)	you <u>will have</u> , th	e more you <u>will</u> w (C)	vant, <u>won't you</u> ? (D)
16.	Poland and Japa national pride.	n have <u>very</u> little (A)	common, but wh	nat they <u>do share</u> <u>is</u> (C) (D)
IV.	From the four w		(A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
17.	The handwriting long time ago. A. inedible	is completelyB. indelible	. This note	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	_	ra ready, the rare t C. betrayed	oird had already D. surpassed
21.	Eric's father works A. outspoken	as an interpreter B. fluent	The man is C. speechless	in three languages. D. knowledgeable
22.	"Monica brought so "She, we ha A. needn't have bo C. didn't need to	ave plenty."	oarty." B. doesn't have to be needn't	to
23.	I've explained the A. outline	of my plan, b		you to fill in the details. D. contour
24.	Mr. Smith ate his b	reakfast in great _ B. haste	so as not to n C. rush	niss the bus to Liverpool. D. pace
25.	He decided to go _ A. for	B. to	C. on	D. by
26.	Lara found it diffic A. up	eult to live t B. in	to her parents' ex C. down	pectations. D. out
27.	I know it works in a failure.	theory, but try p	utting it into	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	im for three mont B. always	ths, when he mov C. then	red abroad. D. hardly
30.	-	place a bet on Some winning the race B. rise		inion, the horse doesn't 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
		B. put	C. set	D. make
33.	I was immensely bus accident.			elatives was killed in the
	A. recovered	B. improved	C. relieved	D. healed

J 1 .	A. calmness	B. relief		D. soothe
35.	My mother has she's been to.	got a cupboard fu	ll of souvenirs fron	n just about city
	A. all	B. many	C. the whole	D. every
	Mr. Robson's job right way. A. operate	B. commit		their duty in the D. proceed
37.	Although the wi	nd has now eased	, we've warned all	the residents all
	the windows shu A. they'd better C. they'd better	t. keep	B. it's been better D. they'd better h	r to keep
38.	The robbers pac waited for them in A. put through	n the street.	s into a suitcase ar C. carried away	nd in a van that D. made off
39.	I haven't got the A. least		ou're talking about C. dimmest	D. smallest
40.	Mind that the ba A. razor	by shouldn't toucl B. sword	h the knife, it's as s C. cut	harp as a D. blade
41.		orking very long h B. consists	ours. C. involves	D. contains
	a crime.			inister's son committed
	A. unaware		C. mystery	D. obscure
	One could see promontory. A. naked	with the	eye that there was	s a lighthouse on the D. shut
		$_$ my attention to	it.	ing the factory on fire if
	A. sought	B. caught	C. showed	D. drawn
45.	It's not easy to ma A. himself	ake Stanley furious B. personality	s, the boy is very gen C. nature	tle by D. reaction
46.	Could you A. assure	us that any poss: B. pledge	ible obstacles will b C. confirm	e eliminated? D. declare
47.	Please off A. bring		you come in the ho	use. D. put
48.	from our departr	nent.		floor and we moved him
	A. disposition	B. character	C. nabit	D. guilt

49.	Has anyone man	the integration is $=$	e meaning of the c	leclaration?
	A. seize	B. snatch	C. grip	D. grasp
50.	When the party v	was, we help	ped them clear up	the room.
	A. up	B. over	C. out	D. off
51.	The loan that we Cambridge.	had received fron	n our parents	us to buy a flat in
	A. granted	B. assisted	C. fulfilled	D. enabled
52.	Patrick hi class restaurant		ne prize by invitin	g his friends to a first-
	A. displayed	B. envisioned	C. exposed	D. appeared
53.	This pupil is note A. runaway	orious for playing _ B. truant	from his mat C. absent	hematics lessons. D. joyride
54.	I was to b A. declared		~	e of the Labour Party. D. led
55.	Our karate mast A. lightning	er is as quick as _ B. thunder	 C. current	D. wave
٧.	Read the text be space.	elow and decide w	hich answer (A,	B, C, or D) best fits each
		HISTORY	set in stone	
have car (57 and have	ve died out, or be found buri) (prints, fo Not every creatur i leave no (59)	ecome extinct. Bu ed in rocks. The or example) are als re (58) as a of their exist	at sometimes ani ese are called fo to called fossils. a fossil. Many sin tence. Because m	red from the earth. They mals or plant (56) ossils. Imprints in rocks mply rot away completely any creatures and plants ill never know anything
bed res Lan am on (63 min	The study of fost came established earch began, peorge fossil teeth with monites, a very (a beach or amon) People racle.	at the beginning ople did not believere seen as evidence (62) type of up rocks, were called	g of the ninetee we that fossils had ence of a race of fossil which you ed snakestones b	ts scientific (60), nth 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
	THE HURST IMPORT	n fonnila of oll	a tha disasses	There are, of course, no

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.

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

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 ru 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 Ame D. Amerigo Vespucci was the first explorer	ad found a new land 1 America erica
76.	People believe things that are not true becau A. are always from unreliable sources C. are not complicated	
77.	Columbus is credited with the discovery of A. the fact that he travelled there is true B. this historical myth happens to be complete. his voyage there had important consequed D. he wrote the history of New World explor	letely true ences for 15th-century Europe
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 farsh. history should always be written by the large C. the history of the discovery of the New W. D. history should not be written by the winner.	actors. osers. orld was never finished.
80.	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, lies! D. History is deception.	this text?

I.	other three in ea		linea part prono	ounced differently from	n the
1.	A. m <u>e</u> dicine	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. equ <u>a</u> tion	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 q		ttern different f	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	
	for the sentence	e to be correct.	-	t must be changed in	orde
9.	Hardly <u>had we</u> a (A)	rrived <u>at</u> the hote (B)	l, <u>that</u> there wa (C)	s <u>a</u> power cut. (D)	
10	. I <u>have never see</u>	<u>n</u> him <u>before</u> in m	•	know how he looks.	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
11	. Tell me <u>how</u> old (A)	John's girlfriend : (B)	<u>is</u> . She reminds	me <u>about</u> my <u>elder</u> sist	ter.
12	. You should not	have offended my	aunt the way y	ou <u>have done</u> .	
		(A) (B)		(D)	
13	. <u>It will</u> be trouble (A)	e if the police find	out about our i (B) (C)	llegal <u>activity</u> . (D)	
14	. <u>Not</u> until the off (A)	ice <u>phoned</u> me <u>ha</u> (B)		oout the meeting./ (D)	
15	(A)	paintings and <u>scu</u>	(B)		
		(C)	ks of Hugo beca	use <u>he is</u> relatively (D)	
	unknown in thi	J .			
16	_	rused <u>me</u> <u>that I ne</u> (A) (B		es, <u>which</u> made me (C)	
	<u>very</u> angry. (D)				

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

17.	"Who wrote the po		ne Brontë sisters.	"
	A. to be		B. to being	
	C. to have been		D. to having bee	n
18.	Alex was er want to listen to a	nough on becomin nybody else's adv	ng a professional s	sportsman and he didn't
	A. eager	B. intent		D. certain
19.	They say that a fri A. need	end in is a B. lack	friend indeed. C. wish	D. miss
20.	business.	hievement to me	if you make mon	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.		nan seven days w	vill having to pay
	A. prove	B. correspond	C. mean	D. signify
23.	"Do you think he'll "It's not looking go	od. I'd say the	are slim."	D 111 111 1
	A. possibility	B. chances	C. opportunity	
24.	It's time to say goo A. to be seeing	dbye. Well, I'm lo B. on seeing	oking forward C. to see	you all again soon. D. to seeing
25.	This species of mo this area.	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.		ven if at times it is not
			C. put off with	•
27.	nothing.			aurant, but it to
	A. got	B. went	C. came	D. resulted
28.	We can't admit a pathe entrance exam		t 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	

30.	It was mindless of done it if you expec			should never have
	A. slam	B. clap	C. clasp	D. slap
31.	John and Lisa hav A. common	e a lot in w B. competition		D. similar
32.	I can hardly think A. implement	of Jenny being at B. accomplish		im she has set herself. D. succeed
33.	Your rude behavio they will ever invit A. abuse			is wife. I don't think D. insult
34.	The most probable A. reason		ronic headache is	lack of good rest. D. factor
35.	That tall fair woma		y mother. C. reminisces	D. recalls
36.	I've borrowed the of the year.	money from the b		p pay it by the end
	A. out	B. down	C. up	D. back
37.	It was hard to _ though I was so ti A. defy		tion to watch th	ne late night show even D. oppose
38	This cheese isn't fit A. mouldy	t for eating. It's B. rusty		ying in the bin for so long. D. sour
39	the situation.			the seriousness of
	A. with	B. about	C. concerning	
40	He felt rather em costume.A. to photograph		daughter's willing B. for being pho	gness in a topless
	C. to be photogra	aphed	D. on being pho	otographed
41	. I cannot think of th A. tip		Could you drop n	ne a small please? D. word
42	. You much A. weren't studyi C. haven't been s	ng	B. don't study D. didn't study	
43	. It was time the neighbour's garage. A. only		after having sper	nt the whole afternoon in D. about
41	. Studs was only th	•		
77	A. nickname		C. identity	D. figure

45. If so many people about it, how do you want to k A. are discussing B. are to be said			•	
	C. are to be told		D. will be sayin	ıg
46.	You should be verimagine his fury if		didn't recognize	you that night. Can you
	A. had	B. did	C. did not	D. would have
47.	I had no problem	s on the test, ex	ccept for question	36, which I found really
	A. rough	B. upset	C. tough	D. strict
48.	He sold all his pro A. hearing of him C. to hear of him		away to America n B. to be heard D. being heard	of
49.	All the inhabitant storm returns. A. settle	ts in the area h		to at home if the
50.			C. occupy thout any	D. remain Otherwise, we wouldn't
	have arrived in tin		J	,
	A. delay		B. pause	
	C. wait		D. interruption	
51.	The line that divid in the world.	les North and So	uth Korea is the r	nost armed border
	A. nearly	B. formerly	C. kindly	D. heavily
52.	Not only were the adult patients, too		with this nas	ty cold. We had a few
	A. injured	B. imposed	C. afflicted	D. aggravated
53.	Don't expect that everyone happy.	the changes brou	ught by the	e new law will make
	A. around	B. over	C. up	D. about
54.	One of the men wa		round after B. being knocked	down by a piece of rock.
	C. knocking him		D. was knocked	
55.	It's interesting how		<i>u</i> .	0
	•	•	C. progress	
V.	Read the text belo space.	ow and decide w	/hich answer (A, I	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	may not have	seemed hugely si	ignificant at the	(56) but it began a
	-	that was to chan		
Ū	ntil the early 20t	h century, every	thing bought fron	n shops was wrapped with
				nological expertise in the
worle	d, packaging rem	nained quite (59)	Aluminiı	ım foil was not (60)
used	until 1914, wh	en people began	using it as a se	cure top for milk bottles.
				ion really (61) when
				opped using tin, a metal
				to aluminium. (63)
prod	uction of aerosol	cans soon (64) _		
A	t the (65)	of the 20th cer	ntury, there was	little or no packaging to
				aterials what we now (67)
				sable razors, for example,
were	e (68) to t	be used and ther	thrown away.	The idea was appealing to
			_ that the custon	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	
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 1	oy residential buildings is
A. 45 million tons.	
B. mainly responsible for global v	
C. 27% more than that consume	d by industry.
D. going to be reduced by 2010.	
75. People making the laws had previ-	
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	tion 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	d 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	ith energy saving features.

I.	Find the word the other three in each	nat has its under ach question.	lined part prono	ounced differently fro	m 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	ith the stress pa uestion.	ttern different f	rom that of the other	three
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	
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	t must be changed in	order
9.	No sooner had I	turned out the lig	ght, <u>when</u> I heard (B)	d <u>a</u> noise <u>outside</u> . (C) (D)	
	I tried to convinct unwilling to cons (C)	(A) <u>sider</u> what I <u>have</u> (I	(B) said. D)		
11.	If we <u>had</u> more tin (A) time.	me <u>last</u> week, we were well as the weak, we will also well as the weak, which we were well as the weak, which we will also we will also we will also will be a sufficient with the weak, which we will be a sufficient with the weak of the weak was the weak of t	would <u>certainly</u> h (C)	ave finished the projec	t <u>on</u> (D)
12.	In the way, do yo	ou remember <u>an</u> (B)	old friend <u>of ours</u> (C)	s <u>called</u> Ransom? (D)	
13.	I was not frighter	-	(A)	(B)	
	more of a summe (C)	er adventure thai		ntened. (D)	
14.	I'm short of mon (A) are doing it for m (C)		(B)	. The experts who	
15.	Not <u>until</u> it was <u>t</u> (A)		nembered to call (D)	Susan.	
16.	Having watered to (A) in the kitchen.	the flowers <u>in the</u> (B)	rooms, she wen	t on watering those (C) (D)	

IV. From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17. I'm afraid he could A. of	ln't help being jeal B. about		other's good fortune. D. over
18. What's your A. appeal	_ towards their ad B. matter	vice? Do you thin C. attitude	k it's convincing or not? D. regard
19. Does anyone recog A. range	gnize the girl with B. pack	a of flower C. heap	s in her hand? D. bunch
		afraid George ha C. put	as it up himself. D. did
21. It's of this l			D. regular
the last five montl			ave this room for
A. united 23. If I suggest situation is.	-		aware how complex the
A. to not publish C. do not publish		*	•
A. off	B. in	C. on	ase, don't give us D. away
25. By the time I the stairs, A. get – has been C. got – was	already there wait	on the tenth floor ling for me. B. was getting – D. have got – wo	
26 told you th		ld cure insomnia C. Whatever	was sadly mistaken. D. Whomever
27. A small of th A. part		d be enough to le C. size	ssen the pain. D. ration
winter by salting	it.		ople food for the
A. used to present C. preserve		B. have preserv D. were preserv	ved
election.			redict the outcome of the
_	B. How many in your kitchen,		throw water on the fire,

as this will only make it worse.

B. Even if

A. As well as

C. On account of D. In case of

31.	A. across	now you came B. through	this unknowr C. to	n letter? D. along
32.	I wish I ablat the time.	e to accept that r	ole, but I was pro	eparing for another play
	A. have been	B. would be	C. was	D. had been
33.	What aboutA. to have some of C. having some of	f them working		of them work
34.	had any from	m them.		riday, but he still hasn't
	A. proof		•	D. response
35.	Don't blame me for A. Would you hav C. Would you act		_ differently in m B. Wouldn't you D. Would you ac	act
36.	Look at these photo A. could be taken C. may have been		razil or Colombia. B. might possibl D. might possibl	
37.	A laser operation on A. irreversible		, so it must be car C. advisable D. ı	ried out with great care. unremarkable
38.	Dylan submitted a management refus A. defeat		hat could have en	nded the strike, but the
20			ŭ	D. suspense
39.	A few passengers v A. plunged	vere after t B. submerged		ed in a storm. D. drowned
40.	I'm not lazy but I th A. too little	ink 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	ng ball wea	ther is much fun. B. in wet D. through a we	/
42.	If there was a(n) participate in lesson. Sentence		sizes, more stud C. dimension	dents would be able to D. reduction
	•			
				Spanish coast and the Spanish coastguard. D. out of
	for fixing the broke	en shower.		to should be responsible
	A. dispute	B. prejudice	C. scream	D. aggression

	A. with that what C. with that	it agree yo	u nave said. B. with what D. that which yo	u
u	I understand you Since they A. laid	to me about their		letters. Since when?" — D. lied
	by her brillia A. Judging	B. Seeing	C. Supposing	D. Considering
	Feel free to come to A. whiles		if you need our ac C. moments	lvice. D. occasions
i	n the army.		el kitchen and be C. optional	came a(n) soldier D. deliberate
50. V		ell them at the	e ? Did	you mention having D. interview
		who us how		complicated example.
52. I	t us only a c	_		ence from the bus stop. D. required
i	If you're planning in advance. A. bear	to leave the office	earlier, in D. carry	mind to tell me about it B. put
		ask for the write	ū	d in a line, please.
	A of snow in different ways to now A. pity		ng some Europea C. lack	n ski resorts to look for D. fault
		ow and decide wh	nich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each
		ENGLISH ARO	UND THE WORLI	
and the counthe	(56) money idea of (57) rses at various (58 master's.	y at the same tim _ a career in tea 3), from the	ne. However, some aching English, a ne basic certificate	t way to travel the world e graduates actually like and there are numerous e to the Diploma or even
with	of re	levant informatio	n and helpful (60	L.com — an Internet site including a full also offers assistance to

qualified graduates (62			
		_	(73) at what your
			then definitely find one
designed for that (64)	, such a	s an MA or diplo	ma; but if you want to
travel (65) the	world, then do a	shorter course th	nat will supply you with
teaching skills.			
			ning qualification as (67)
			English. However, most
countries now (69)	-		
		_	want to do is recognised
			important in (70)
people to be English la	nguage teachers	•	
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 Read the nassage	s and the questic	ne or unfinished	sentences. Then choose
the answer – A, B,			sentences. Then choose
The exact number o	f people who died	l in the cyclone tha	at struck Bangladesh last
year will probably neve	r be known. Win	ds reaching 145 n	niles per hour hammered
the country's low-lying	southeastern coa	st for nine hours, a	at one point driving a wall
of water roughly 20 fee	et high across the	e area – one of the	e most densely populated
places in the world. It	was the stronge	est storm ever rec	orded in the region. The

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

- 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 do? A. to make an effort C. to tell others how they feel D. to accept help from oth 75. What was the writer's first move towards sharing her feelings? A. to decide which particular feelings she had B. to finish writing her lists of feelings C. to look back over the years D. to ask people questions about her feelings 76. What the writer finally realised about fears is that A. they all get in the way. C. some are more helpful than others. D. it is better to hold them 77. What does the writer mean by "knee-high"? A. too short B. too young C. too high D. too tall 78. According to the writer, what is the best way to handle shyness? 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 79. When the writer's sadness began to disappear she felt A. she had lost weight B. she was heavier	
A. to decide which particular feelings she had B. to finish writing her lists of feelings C. to look back over the years D. to ask people questions about her feelings 76. What the writer finally realised about fears is that A. they all get in the way. B. they can happen every C. some are more helpful than others. D. it is better to hold them 77. What does the writer mean by "knee-high"? A. too short B. too young C. too high D. too tall 78. According to the writer, what is the best way to handle shyness? 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 79. When the writer's sadness began to disappear she felt	
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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 79. When the writer's sadness began to disappear she felt	
C. more positive about life D. more emotional about l	fe .
 80. The writer realises now for the first time that A. there is always a reason to look on the bright side. B. she has optimistic friends. C. you can get on your feet again yourself. D. it's difficult to tell good from bad. 	

- THE END -

ı.	other three in ea		illeu part pront	Juilcea aillei eila	y mom the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>a</u> dvent A. ar <u>oʻu</u> nd A. fl <u>ow</u> n A. sw <u>ear</u>	B. <u>a</u> dvertise B. s <u>ou</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 q		ittern different f	rom that of the o	other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. product A. American A. compare A. unpopular	B. purposeB. calculatorB. composeB. material	C. postcardC. impossibleC. consistC. economics	D. postponeD. intelligentD. companyD. delicious	
Ш	. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be chang	ed in order
9.	Unless we prevent (A) report it to the propert (D)	(B)	t about it, he is	<u>very</u> likely to (C)	
10	. Look at the <u>cloud</u> (A		oing to rain, <u>so</u> let (B) (C)	the children <u>com</u>	e to home. (D)
11	•	<u>h as</u> six brothers A) y are sometimes		opes <u>with them,</u> (B)	
10	(C)	- CC 41- i 1	(D)	not avale on offen	once in a
12	. Don't reject my lifetime.	(A)		(B) (C)	(D)
13	. <u>During</u> our conv (A) <u>has already</u> give (C)	versation he coul on <u>birth to</u> the ba (D)	(B		
14	. The two coaches		ckily no one was (C)	wounded. (D)	
15	. <u>It's</u> not <u>surprising</u> (A) (B) He couldn't <u>hav</u>	ng that the pilot of the eavoided being be		rough the crash. (C)	

16.	If you keep letting	your son <u>to drive</u> (A)	so <u>uneconomical</u> (B)	<u>ly,</u> we will end
	up spending all ou (C)	r money <u>on</u> petro (D)	1.	
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.	g words gave me	a(n) to ur	ndertake the demanding
	A. point	B. resolution	C. incentive	D. target
18.	A multilingual percommunicate in many A. wherever			n, is who can D. something
19.	want to lose your l	ast hope.		y's address if you don't
	A. make	B. work	C. put	D. do
20.	sheep and cattle.		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.	garage.	id they hadn't go	t a who cou	ıld have broken into our
	A. point	B. view	C. clue	D. hint
23.	Once a time would agree to become		ng so selfish and	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 sai seats in his vehicle		us a lift hom	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 talk C. mind	ted to her. D. bother
27.	if there is st			red species is not
	A. many – a little C. so – much		B. enough – no D. as much – ha	rdly

28. Just change you dealing with it no	ur approach tov ow will certainly _	you nowhe	nment. The way you are re.
A. get	B. put	C. pass	D. reach
capital.	lred people have B. shortage		result of food in the D. famine
_			
	in asking	for another glas	ss of brandy and got drunk
in the end. A. endured		C. maintained	
	by the officers' d	lecision to divert	the whole traffic from the
main route. A. baffled	B. rambled		
32. Something began	n to go w	ith the experime	nt when the two scientists
were forced to re A. faulty	tire. B. stale	C. ill	D. wrong
33. It was fro	m the new minis	ter to introduce 1	more changes in the foreign
A. expected	B. hoped	C. believed	D. awaited
34. I know you don'			you have to it to him
A. return	B. award	C. admit	D. hand
35 how careful the city traffic.	fully you drive, yo	ou may still have	a few minor accidents in
A. Even if	B. No matter	C. Whenever	D. Although
36. She was	to discover that s B. nervous	he had won first C. lucky	prize. D. astonished
37. I misread the tir	ne on the ticket a B. missed	and we the C. lost	e plane. D. got on
38. The in ou	er building often i B. stockbroker	falls asleep at the C. undertaker	e front desk. D. bookmaker
39. She was given		over the other	applicants because of her
A. look	B. vision	C. sight	D. appearance
40. They did have a	B. fine	heir car stopped C. narrow	right at the river bank. D. slight
41. It's surprising t A. auditions	he performance v B. rehearsals	went so well after C. applauses	only three D. directions
42. The hijackers h	nave demanded a		aid for releasing the civilian
hostages from t A. currency	_	C. ransom	D. deposit

diaries; most of	who fought in the, however, r	world wars rec emained unpubl	orded their experiences in ished.
A. there – who	m	B. them – whi	
C. that – their	own	D. those – the	m
44. I was from attempt.	om taking another	course in diving	by my first unsuccessful
A. declined	B. discouraged	C. resisted	D. averted
45 the fact to decline a num	that we are suffering ther of contracts.	ig a shortage of	trained staff, we have had
A. Since	B. As	C. For	D. Due to
take banknotes)		to this matter than a few
A. imagined	B. reasoned	C. occurred	D. considered
managed in Eur	unds the coarone.	ast of Norway ar	re some of the best
A. off – among C. of – from		B. over – out o D. on – with	f
improvement to	on't take i be accepted.	f I say that y	our project needs more
A. hatred	B. offence	C. nerve	D. anger
49. We thanked the A. hostility	hosts for their gene B. honesty	erous and C. hospitality	got under way. D. hostage
A. hostility 50. She was very ill	B. honesty	C. hospitality	got under way. D. hostage
A. hostility	B. honesty	C. hospitality it.	D. hostage
A. hostility 50. She was very ill	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You	C. hospitality it. C. out of	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing
A. hostility 50. She was very ill A. off 51. She you A. would help C. must have h 52. The show was	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You selped devised by David	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told B. wished help D. was there to	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing help BBC producer and later
A. hostility 50. She was very ill A. off 51. She you A. would help C. must have h 52. The show was	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You selped	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told B. wished help D. was there to	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing help BBC producer and later
A. hostility 50. She was very ill A. off 51. She you A. would help C. must have h 52. The show was founder of game	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You selped devised by David Show production con B. where _ to try to follow here	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told B. wished help D. was there to Young, a mpany 12 Yard F C. such	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing help BBC producer and later roductions. D. who
A. hostility 50. She was very ill A. off 51. She you A. would help C. must have h 52. The show was founder of game A. then 53. He hired a A. traffic warder C. lifeguard	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You selped devised by David Show production con B. where to try to follow here n	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told B. wished help D. was there to Young, a mpany 12 Yard F C. such r everywhere she B. caretaker D. private inves	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing help BBC producer and later roductions. D. who
A. hostility 50. She was very ill A. off 51. She you A. would help C. must have h 52. The show was founder of game A. then 53. He hired a A. traffic warde: C. lifeguard 54. The shop assistate on the jar of olive	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You selped devised by David Show production con B. where to try to follow here n	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told B. wished help D. was there to Young, a mpany 12 Yard P C. such r everywhere she B. caretaker D. private investigation	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing help BBC producer and later roductions. D. who e went. stigator that there was no price
A. hostility 50. She was very ill A. off 51. She you A. would help C. must have h 52. The show was founder of game A. then 53. He hired a A. traffic warder C. lifeguard 54. The shop assistat on the jar of olive A. unhelpful	B. honesty but now she's got _ B. over that evening. You selped devised by David Show production con B. where to try to follow here ant was most es. B. helpless sesn't answer my pl	C. hospitality it. C. out of should have told B. wished help D. was there to Young, a mpany 12 Yard F C. such r everywhere she B. caretaker D. private invest when I told her C. thoughtful	D. hostage D. away from her everything. ing help BBC producer and later roductions. D. who e went. stigator that there was no price

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

CHILD LABOUR

	Child workers, some as young as 10, have been found working in a textile (56				
	in conditions described as close to slavery to produce clothes that appear				
des	tined for one of	the major high s	treet (57)		
	Speaking to a	British newspape	er, the children	described long hours of (58)	
	work and t	hreats and beati	ngs. The compa	ny said it was unaware that	
clo	thing intended	for its (59)	_ had been im	properly (60) to a (61)	
	that used child labour. It further announced it had withdrawn the				
gar	ments involved	until it had inv	estigated the a	lleged (62) of the (63)	
	code it impo	sed on manufact	urers three year	s ago.	
,	The discovery	of these childre	n working in	appalling conditions in the	
				bout the (64) by some	
larg	ge retail chains	of their (65)	production	to India, recognised by the	
Un	ited 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	
chi	ldren, 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	anding answers from retailers	
abo	out how their (7	70) are pro	oduced but also	should be looking into their	
con	sciences at ho	w they spend the	eir money and	whether cheap prices in the	
We	st are worth the	suffering caused	to so many chi	ldren.	
56.	A. office	B. facility	C. factory	D. bureau	
57.	A. warehouse	B. warehouses	C. retailers	D. retailer	
58.	A. impaid	B. unpaid	C. without pay	D. without payment	
59.	A. stores	B. branch	C. outlet	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.D. People are now able to focus on shopping in peace and quiet.	

- 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>aug</u> ht A. dog <u>ged</u> A. h <u>ea</u> t A. p <u>e</u> trol	B. dr <u>aug</u> ht B. crook <u>ed</u> B. thr <u>ea</u> d B. p <u>e</u> tty	C. laugh C. nak <u>ed</u> C. b <u>ea</u> t C. pr <u>e</u> tty	D. dr <u>a</u> ft D. back <u>ed</u> D. l <u>ee</u> ch D. p <u>e</u> dal
II.	Find the word w words in each q		ttern different fr	om that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. evaporate A. interpret A. ignorant A. conquer	B. consulate B. internal B. horizon B. complex		D. deposit D. interior D. adjacent D. complicated must be changed in order
***	for the sentence		a or prinade and	
9.	(A) to be accepted to	o the university s		(B) some knowledge. (D)
	I have never dive afraid <u>of doing</u> it (D)	(A) t.	(bre, so I'm <u>a bit</u> B) (C)
11.	You <u>have</u> <u>little</u> to (A) (B)	o boast <u>about, ha</u> (C)	<u>ven't you</u> ? (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 <u>were we</u> (A)	e introduced <u>whe</u> (B		e <u>for</u> no reason.
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			(B) (<u>ring</u> this meeting C)
16	. The grass needs a lawn-mower <u>a</u>	(A)	s have one <u>of the</u> (B)	men <u>to take</u> (C)

	completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	The oil tanker spill A. crude	ed out tons of B. rude	oil after the co	ollision. D. coarse
18.	At first, yo	ou would say the her.		it in reality, they didn't
10	A. sighting	B. glance	C. look	D. view
19.	In the of cold A. possibility		C. event	D. risk
20.	Liverpool beat local A. opponents		two goals to one C. enemies	last Saturday. D. foes
21.	Last week's wa		chances of reach C. miss	ing the finals. D. reverse
22.	This training is A. aimed	at those who B. offered		
23.			e I get down to ans C. awake	swering the questions. D. refresh
24.	Of course, we don't may prove useful. A. time	t need this dictio	nary at present, C. future	but in the long it D. perspective
25.	There are languages A. accomplish		ut English is defini C. educate	itely out of this group. D. master
26.	She may work more conscientious work A. least			s, but in she is a . D. a rule
07			_	
21.	us anything.	B. break	C. notify	would still refuse to tell D. clear
28.	Is it possible to A. recognize		ners apart? C. tell	D. see
29.		s about time you o B. drooping		ner in the tap? D. dipping
30.	After so many years lack of consideration		y tired ordin	nary people's egoism and
	A. with	B. by	C. at	D. of
31.	The first conventio A. held	-	of Racial Equalit C. performed	y was in 1942. D. delivered
32.	the repressive regin	-		ght after the collapse of D. evicted
	11. ICIIIOVCU	D. dispatched	C. I CICASCU	D. CVICIEU

	imposing achievem A. comes			D. means
34.	Our chances of cor A. tiny		he meeting are rat C. slim	ther D. weak
35.	Two young men we A. to	ere arrested on su B. on	spicion of setting C. with	fire a police van. D. in
36.	You are under no A. must	B. necessity	ery passenger. Yo C. obligation	ou can do it at random. D. duty
37.	The guerrillas are least ten such cam A. They are	ips high up in the		D. There is
38.	What a pity I was a	away! If only the f B. would reach		nour earlier D. had reached
39.	He agreed with my we heard. A. with	y opinion that we B. of	should not be fu	lly satisfied what D. from
40.	I have been looking vanished without a A. sign		lisk for a few hou	D. trace
41.	There are no problem. A. to be looking C. to have been looking		B. to have looke D. as if he were	
42.	Professor Wallace pioneering research. A. evaluation		AIDS patients.	award in of his D. credit
43.	He holds the 1500 A. indoor	S	athletics.	D. interior
44.	I think it was cor the friends asking A. fist		ess of you to hav	e turned your on D. neck
45	. It was of Ha A. common	rry to arrive late a B. usual	nd then try to don C. ordinary	
	apartment and his A. removed	s properties were B. possessed	taken by the debt C. deprived	D. acquired
47	. Nobody took any A. attention		ions, which, I gue C. recognition	ss, made him so furious. D. notice
48	rain causes A. Noxious	s slow but conside B. Acid	erable damage to C. Poisonous	forests, lakes and rivers. D. Lethal

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

L.	other three in ea		rlined part prond	unced different	ly from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>h</u> ere A. miss <u>ed</u> A. b <u>ou</u> gh A. fr <u>ei</u> ght	B. <u>h</u> ollow B. wash <u>ed</u> B. b <u>oug</u> ht B. h <u>ei</u> ght	C. <u>h</u> onour C. hop <u>ed</u> C. th <u>ou</u> ght 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 qu		ttern different f	rom that of the	other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. reference A. actually A. appliance A. conference	B. importantB. accurateB. experimentB. conceal	C. refusal C. political C. injection C. concept	D. decisionD. satelliteD. geologicalD. context	
III.	.Identify the one for the sentence	underlined wor to be correct.	d or phrase that	: must be chang	ed in order
9.	What a relief it w (A) my seven-year-ol	(B)	I found <u>out that</u> (C)	the police <u>found</u> (D)	
10.	Not only Harry by (A) (B)	roke his leg, but (C)		<u>nis</u> shoulder. D)	
11.	Hardly <u>had we</u> see (A)	ettled down <u>in</u> ou (B)	r seats <u>than</u> the (C)	lights went <u>out</u> . (D)	
12.	You <u>don't</u> happer (A)	n <u>to have seen</u> m (B)	y pen <u>anywhere,</u> (C)	haven't you? (D)	
13.	I'll give <u>you</u> one in (A)	nteresting <u>news</u> : (B)	Scientists <u>have</u> i		<u>for</u> cancer. (D)
14.	You <u>should</u> stop (A)	wasting <u>your</u> tim (B)	ne <u>and doing</u> som (C)		stead. (D)
15.	The ship sank tw	o weeks ago and	there is <u>a little</u> l (A)	nope that the	
	rescue team can	find anybody <u>ali</u> (E	<u>ve</u> . <u>By now</u> they v	would <u>stand</u> no (D)	
	chances of surviv	ring.			
16.	I don't feel like <u>to</u>	<u>buy</u> a pig <u>in a</u> p (A) (B)	ooke. We had <u>bett</u>	ter 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. 17. 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 C. hadn't warned D. wouldn't be warned 18. Why don't we meet in the evening? I can have a beer with you when I am ____ duty but not now. C. off A. after B. out of D. outside 19. If you go on insisting _____ a copy of every report, you'll end up buried under a pile of paper. A. on being given B. on giving you C. to be given D. to give you 20. We sent him to the best school in England and hired the best teachers, but it was all _____ as he had no will to learn at all. C. invalid A. vain B. inaccurate D. futile 21. We must learn to utilise _____ energy sources if we are to save the planet. A. amendable B. restorable C. renewable D. replenishable 22. The aircraft, which originally headed _____ Heathrow, had to make an emergency landing at Orly. A. into B. on C. at D. for

	e police we decided to close down the club					
altogether. But now I think that may						
A. ought to keep	B. should have kept					
C. should better keep	D. should rather keep					
24. For my tooth it tasted a little bit	Alice had poured too much vinegar					
into the sauce.						
A: too sour	B. too sourly					
C. sourly	D. not sour enough					
25. Jenny is an early riser and she s	shouldn't object the trip					
before 7 a.m.	•					
A. to have to start	B. to starting					
C. against starting	D. to start					
26. My father was made right after	the strike the unions had organized.					
A. useless B. idle	C. unoccupied D. redundant					
27. Don't go to sleep with a cigarette or	27. Don't go to sleep with a cigarette or you will set					
A. fire on the house	B. the fire on the house					
C. the house on fire	D. to the house fire					

28.	If, as Mr. Fox says much earlier. But A. ought to have s C. might start	nobody expected		
29.	o .	ber. ting to be installe ating installed ed gas healing	se they expect	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 d the other boys t	be coming ome to come	ey are polite, of course.
31.	The situation was dinner. I wish I A. had told		_	1.
32.	They should think here for the A. would be		of tourists. Let's lo C. were	ok surprised as if we D. have been
33.	On the last day we opinions, was fair. A. of		show, which, con C. from	trary the sceptics' D. against
34.	I'm fed up with y your own b A. beware		erfering in my pri	vate life. Why don't you D. watch
	and therefore he was A. withdrawal	vas awarded a ger B. termination	nerous prize for h	iversary of the company is long-time service. D. retirement
30.	All guests are requ A. call	B. check	C. break	D. turn
37.	Perhaps, the fres murder case in W A. light		ence will throw s	ome new on the D. spark
38	C			ed her at the party. D. treats
39	. A military junta i administration		ower in the coun	itry after the democratic
	A. abandoned	B. stumbled	C. vanished	D. collapsed

40.	The new situation now is to encounte			ssatisfaction. Our duty
	A. provoked	B. established	C. originated	D. devised
41.	Mr. Hopkins is go lost its glamour af A. recovered	ing to have his o ter his ancestors o B. resumed	ld family mansio lied several years C. restored	n The building ago. D. revived
42.	Why do you say cannot see theA. point	the project shoul of introducing B. reason	d be changed every so many alteration C. clue	ven more? Personally, I ons. D. ground
43.	The officer who quemen in uniforms.			was by two other
	A. allied			D. accompanied
44.	Let me my restaurant.	luck at cards. If	I win, I promise	to invite you to a posh
	A. have	B. try	C. put	D. view
45.	He had always bo		a good fighter, b	out when I him he
	A. appealed	B. struggled	C. ventured	D. challenged
46.	We were rather sexperience. A. at Fiona to be		his job. We thou B. by giving Fior	ight she still lacked the
	C. Fiona to be give		D. for Fiona to b	
47	Lam rather relucta	nt to use methods	which have not b	een tried before.
• • •	A. on	B. up	C. out	D. for
48	. John has been	Director of M	arketing.	
	A. convinced		C. set	D. appointed
49	Rockies. A. allow their tee	nage daughters go	0	t camping in the
		teenage daughters		
		teenage daughters teenage daughters		
				ok But since no oak is
50	available, we'll ha			ak. But since no oak is
	A. take without		B. make withou	
	C. do without		D. carry withou	
51	. At one moment, on the stu-	the teacher got n dents who weren't	ervous seeing th paying any atter	at whatever he said was ation to the lecture.
	A. missed	B. lost	C. failed	D. slipped

thing that they have in common is to A. relation B. union	these two occurrences?" – "For sure, one he location they took place in." C. joint D. contact
	plans for his tour without taking into
54. The boy must have learnt a little SparA. 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 doo A. to get her to talk C. to make her talking	etor 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	re the end of the school year, I was B. would have been judged D. had to be judged
57. I'm afraid Archie will get drunk at the prevent it.A. would doB. were doing	ne party no matter what his wife to C. does D. will do
 Read the text below and decide wi space. 	nich answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each
massive invasion of Unidentified Flying These extraterrestrials are (59) ancient earthly populations and helped structures or even establish glamorous However, the present-day fascinatio first widely (63) American sight countless other close encounters have witnesses such as top-class pilots are civilians. Thousands of people around to the visitors from outer space of study inside their flying saucers. Although inside their flying saucers as fantasy or hallucination public and media for ignoring the subjection objects, natural phenomena like auroral	n with UFO was only (62) by the ting in Idaho in 1947. Since that time, been reported both by highly credible id less credible ones such as ordinary I the world maintain having come (64) or to have been (65) for a scientific bugh most of these accounts have been s, there's (67) criticism from the ct for too long. To many people, rejecting to UFO encounters as luminous artificial is or even as meteorological balloons and
satellites seems to be an irresponsible	(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 <u>it</u> 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 to other three in e	hat has its un ach question.	derlined part p	ronounced 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>eig</u> ht 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 q	vith the stress uestion.	pattern differe	nt from that of the oth	er three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. repetitious A. detriment A. poisonous A. immune	B. curriculum B. terminate B. synonymo B. pneumoni	C. desolate ous C. transmit	D. determine	
III	. Identify the on for the sentence	e underlined v e to be correct	vord or phrase	that must be changed	in order
9.	Businessmen where the second with the second we have a prison (D)	A)	<u>honest</u> methods (B)	s will <u>eventually</u> (C)	
10.	Only after check (A) (B)			of the answer. O)	
11.	I like this book r	(A	1)	nave lent me last (B)	
	week. <u>It is</u> better (C)	(1	O)		
12.	(A) I'll have a job <u>for</u>		ou <u>graduate fro</u> (B)	<u>m</u> university, <u>maybe</u> (C)	
13.	The police told u	s to refrain <u>fro</u> (A		furniture in <u>case</u> (B)	
	they <u>would need</u> (C)	to look <u>for</u> fing (D)	gerprints.	(3)	
		ing for <u>other</u> t (A)	en minutes, but	will you <u>please</u> keep (B) (C)	
	me company? (D)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
15.	We <u>needed to</u> go (A)	on foot because (B) (C)	<u>se</u> the car <u>would</u> (D)		

16. Some philosophers say that physics, chemistry and biology <u>are</u> (A)				
subject <u>to</u> the same rules, but scienti (B)	sts <u>seem to not</u> agree with <u>them.</u> (C) (D)			
IV. From the four words or phrases (A, completes the sentence.	B, C, or D), choose the one that best			
S	- "Don't worry. I it by tomorrow."B. will be finishingD. will have finished			
0 0	too much in criticizing everyone. B. pleasure D. entertainment			
19. My family has gone to Edinburgh to died last Thursday.A. respects B. sympathy				
20. Hats like this may have been fashion the times.				
21. Who else is of the that we show				
22. The sergeant was furious because he A. notified B. announced				
	?" B. do you leave D. will you be leaving			
24. The local press has been pouring council. A. blame B. hatred	on the mayor for dissolving the C. scorn D. disapproval			
25. The Smiths have been guilty of have been sentenced to ten years in p	f kidnapping their neighbour's child and			
26. "Did you enjoy your picnic?" – "Yes home we stopped the sunset." A. to admire	s, we had a great time and on the way			
27. It's no wonder the children felt di promised to take them to Disneyland A. played down B. went back				

28.	I'm too keen A. that	on visiting the Pa B. very	arkers again so C. such	soon. D. none
29.	"Well, I first came a "So by the end of M A. will have worki C. will have been	here last June." May you win		t a year."
30.	apart.	_		r parents can them
	A. tell	B. mean	C. distinguish	
31.	Do you think this l A. allows	kind of meat B. gives	_ itself to stewi C. lends	
32.	princess.			lucing our guests to the
	A. adopted	B. took	C. led	D. pursued
33.	"I'm sure you miss "Yes, I often imagir	ne it again.	"	_
	A. having seen	B. to see	C. seeing	D. to be seeing
34.	Martha has been younger children.		_	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	C. entitled	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	the casting will b	e done perfectly	, just your trust in
	me and you will se A. allow		C. grant	D. lay
38.	The open-air party A. postponed			eavy rainfall. D. extinguished
39.	Tim has got a	nose and he's s B. hot	_	D. aching
40.	If it hadn't been found out the corre			, nobody would have
	A. cast		C. threw	D. flung
41.	"How much time d "I suggest you			-
	A. having made	B. make	C. made	D. to make

	questioning the pa		n on scrutinizing	the evidence instead of
	A. focus	-	C. attract	D. draw
43				meet ever since they
	both lost their job	-		
	A. coins		C. ends	D. limits
44.	"Shall I call Eddie	at home?" - "I this	nk he now.	n
	A. is going to wor	k	B. will be workin	g
	C. is to work		D. will work	
45.	At first, Mark tho	ught it would be a	great to build his	own ranch, but he was
	forced to the	idea when the ban	k refused to give h	im a loan.
	A. depart	B. leave	C. abandon	D. cease
46.	"So, what did the	President have to	say?"	
	_		d went on	that he would reduce
	unemployment fig			
	A. adding	B. add	C. to be adding	
47.	· · · · · · · · ·		lmost 50% so I do	n't think it is a good
	idea to buy it abro	oad. B. on	C. at	D. of
10	A. for	,		D. OI
40.	She got her paren	B. allowance		D. word
40	_			
49.	Mexico City is a(n)			20 million people. D. mixed
		B. unspoilt		
50.	_	-		mance and we'll
	have to spend this A. therefore	_	of the TV set. C. whereupon I) whereon -
			•	
51.	-	-	completely a	nd she has been left
	with several scars A. cure	B. remedy	C. treat	D. heal
E 0		•		
52.	Can you th A. speak	B. tell	een the two brothe C. say	D. show
	•			D. SHOW
53.	Police gave	=	_	D
	A. off	B. out	C. in	D. up
54.				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.
	A make for	B make with	do with	D. pass for

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

STUDYING ENGLISH ABROAD

examstar (67) will countries	a (57) numl (58) course rses are (59) dren as young as dren abroad to stu relling to a strangelanguage challe a (63) deal mple, (65) ted to learn indepe, children be well prepared ntry on their (69)	ber of language sches for younger lear to 11-year-olds as seven. But what dy? (61), excountry and encounging. depends on how they have been extendence, then they who have previou to undertake a str Getting (70 as and cultures is	nools in English-sporners. In Britain, reand upwards, with is a (60) and upwards adult learners funtering people who a child has been posed to new thin are (66) to sly travelled abroaudy (68) in to the idea	s worldwide, so there eaking countries that most young learners' a few that cater for age to start sending and the experience of o speak a barely (62) (64) up. For gs and have already enjoy the experience. d with their parents an English-speaking that other countries ge 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	B. setting	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.
 - $\ensuremath{\mathrm{D}}.$ 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 Harbou

- 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 -

A.	other three in ea	iat has its under ich question.	iinea part prono	unced differently from the		
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. b <u>oo</u> t A. plough A. final	B. m <u>oo</u> d B. laugh B. rev <u>i</u> val	C. f <u>oo</u> d C. rough C. rel <u>i</u> able	D. bl <u>oo</u> d D. cough D. liberty		
	A. borrow <u>ed</u>	B. help <u>ed</u>	C. dismiss <u>ed</u>	D. book <u>ed</u>		
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	ith the stress pa Jestion.	ttern different fr	om that of the other three		
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		
III	. Identify the one for the sentence	underlined wor to be correct.	d or phrase that	must be changed in order		
9.	You are just <u>as</u> y (A)	our brother: you	think, talk and e	<u>ven</u> eat in the (B)		
	same way. You b		ur father.	、		
10.	10. You <u>didn't have to write</u> the letter. <u>It</u> was <u>a waste</u> of time because (A) (B) (C) we have it <u>in our</u> computer.					
11.	(D) No sooner it had (A)	stopped <u>raining</u> (B)	than the sun can (C)	ne <u>out</u> . (D)		
12.	Only when Pete 1 (A)		ve can begin the (C) (D)	programme.		
13.	Although it was the (A)	ne first time I <u>was</u> (B)		now that place somehow. (D)		
14.	4. Whoever <u>told</u> you <u>all this</u> <u>he</u> must <u>have been</u> a liar. (A) (B) (C) (D)					
15.	Maribel <u>has regis</u> (A)			ropology class (B)		
1.0	as well as the even	(D)				
16.	On no condition (A)	that they are to o		<u>a</u> warning. D)		

IV. From the four we completes the ser		A, B, C, or D), (choose the one that best
17. "Is Nigel still here" A. to leave C. to be leaving	?" – "Yes, but hurr	y up, he is just B. about leavin D. about to lea	ıg
unanimous concl	ısion.		he board had a
A. committed	B. reached	C. solved	D. compromised
	o delicate that non B. deal	e of the minister C. affect	rs knew how to it. D. handle
20. The whole situation into a bitter row.	on is getting out of	f Let's do s	something before it turns
A. capacity	B. charge	C. hand	D. discipline
			manager's post after the e'd decided to change his
22. "Do you know it's "Yes, she : A. has	Maggie's birthday a party tonight."		
			reat importance to coming D. attributes
			r efforts had gone to
you put them toge			even more apparent when D. analogy
26. For almost fifty ye abroad unless the A. rejected			vere from travelling D. forbidden
27. I wouldn't influential one da A. undertake C. underestimate	y in the future.	the market. The B. underwrite D. undercharg	ey may appear to be very e
28. "Doesn't she feel : "I shouldn't th October she A. will have been C. is going to be	ink so as she _ teaching for fifte	's such an e	t 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 of A. corners	•		eople from all four uts. D. places
32.	Mr. Henson's bitte the conflict which A. cause		_	s mistakes gave to s. D. ground
33.	Numerous h A. inhibitions	ave prevented us f B. deterrents		lakeside again this year. D. adversities
34.	The realisation of mother's sudden il A. prevented		c. shelved	be because of my
35.	•	-		lm started by now."
36.	immediately.	_		nich hurried to the
	A. saving	B. rescue	C. protection	
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			i i
39.	The way Nigel specialist had to be A. approached	e hired.	n't satisfactory	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 memor C. put	y. D. file
42.	It's colder to	day than it was ye B. much	sterday. You'd be C. more	etter put on your jacket. D. many

43.	a. to get one of t B. with getting of C. getting one of	lo it, the bosses we those ambitious yone of those ambit f those ambitious e of those ambitic	roung men to do tious young men s young men do	
44.		leged duplicating		nds by a rival on the D. tried
45.		cise than its Engl	lish	by the Japanese designers D. pattern
46.	It's too hard to do or not. A. spread		r the disease has C. enlarge	already begun to
47.	Don't forget to ri		_ any changes in	the timetable.
48.	The serum could A. served		the spot as the fir C. distributed	rst aid kit lacked needles. D. catered
49.	In fact the crimiso they just wall A. needn't have C. didn't need t	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 D. visible
51.	. The second ston A. in the size		ras of a sm C. at a size	all watermelon. D. with a size
52.	. Ted loves A. getting	tricks on his frie B. making		D. breaking
53.	. "Were you involv "Yes, but I wasn A. blame	ved in the accider I't to for it. B. accuse	"	D. apologise
54	expect him to.	Tony, he can lose B. vigour		quickly than you may D. temper
55	. I couldn't believ A. looked so be	e my eyes. She _	in that pink B. was looking	kimono. beautifully

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

SMART SHOES

Smart shoes tha	t adjust their si	ze throughout t	he day could soon be
available. A prototy	pe of such a sh	noe has already	been produced and a
			a few years. The shoe
contains sensors that	t constantly (57) _	the amount	of (58) left in it. If
			nd the shoe (59)
			and is (60) inside
			the volume of the (62)
foot can chan	ige by as much a	s 8% during the	course of the day. The
system is able to lear	n about the weare	r's feet and (63)	up a picture of the
			e shoes to change in size
			ney are obviously more
			n athlete's point of view,
they can help improv	e (66) a litt	e, and that is wh	y the first (67) for
the system is likely to			J 101
			r household items, from
beds that automatica	lly change to fit th	ne person sleeping	g in them, to power tools
			grip. There is no reason
			of consumer (70)
•	•		(, 0)
56. A. assortment	B. variety	C. style	D. version
57. A. prove	B. check	C. style 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. achievement	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	B. shape	C. respond	D. convert
70. A. commodities	B. possessions	C. goods	D. objects

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	
/ 1	. 111	LIIC	late	1200	

- 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.

	— TI	HE END —
A. B. C.	no has the text been written for? people who go walking in the n people who go walking in hot v walkers who are unfit people who only go walking in	nountains veather
of to A. B. C.	cording to the writer, when are withe sun? if they have suffered an injury if their sun cream is not strong when there is a strong wind when they are unaware of the	
A. B. C.	at does the writer mean by "ext clothing which is too tight clothing which most people wo clothing which is no longer nee clothing which is too heavy to	uld consider unusual in hot weather ded to keep you warm
A. B. C. D.	it is less likely to create problem it is very light. it keeps you cool. it lasts longer than tight-fitting	clothing.
A. v B. v C. i	ording to the text, when might y when they cool down when they are wet if you are wearing tightly-fitting if you have to walk through wa	boots
A. t		
A. I B. I C. I	It helps to reduce sweating. It prevents the loss of body salts It works in the same way as an It will prevent you getting diarrl	3. isotonic drink.

д.	other three in ea	ich question.	riined part pron	ounced differently fi	om 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	ith the stress pa Jestion.	attern different f	rom that of the other	er three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. commerceA. popularityA. applianceA. consequent	B. submergeB. personalityB. applicantB. subsequent	1	D. immerse D. apprentice D. applicable D. delinquent	
III.	Identify the one for the sentence	underlined wor to be correct.	d or phrase tha	t must be changed i	n order
9.	We advertised the shown any interest (D)	(A)	out only <u>the</u> hand (B)	Iful of people <u>have</u> (C)	
10.	I suppose I <u>have</u> (A			<u>in making</u> speeches. (C) (D)	
11.	The good thing a	<u>bout</u> 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>sto</u> (A)	op thinking abou (B)	t football! She is	obsessed by her loca (C)	al <u>team</u> ! (D)
13.	Heavy snow has to the been cut off during (B) (C)	A) ng the <u>past</u> two o		y villages have	
14.	In spite of the ter (A) decided to rise th (C)	(B)		-	
15.	I wasn't used to \underline{s} blisters on both f	(A) (B)	nd <u>ended up</u> hob (C)	bling home, <u>with</u> (D)	
16.	My sister <u>was tip</u> (A		<u>king no</u> noise <u>alo</u> B) (C) (I		

	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	According to the m A. refer	_	-	all of us soon. D. experience
	"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	
	This fund has been endangered with c A. kinds		n.	of animals that are D. species
20.	Several hundred nuclear tests in th A. stop		ed the petition C. break	to put a to the D. cease
21.	To the best of my . A. thinking	that dentise B. mind		mas Garreth. D. remembrance
22.	somebody climbed	up at night.		wake us up whenever D. screeching
23.	better in the futur		hoping that this	ngs will change for the D. outlive
	"Where's Christine "I don't know; she A. has left		ifteen minutes ag C. left	o." D. had been leaving
25.	His parents have brothers both at so A. form	chool and at hom		od to his younger D. model
26.	"Why didn't Madel "When I called her A. had still been s C. would still stu	ine show up at th at 11 :00 she studying	e party last night	?"
27.	Betty says she car 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		crets. D. contradiction
29.	According to the against terrorists and A. experience	should such a nee		ke an immediate action D. arise

30. Anything he does him for the post.	is in with	the law and that's	why I have suggested
A. commitment	B. obedience	C. compliance	D. responsibility
31. To his own great bulimia treatment	t.		overed a new method of
A. reputation	B. credit	C. fame	D. name
32. The book says the state governor. A. triggered	at the revolution v B. cropped		he assassination of the
	**		D. prompted
tedious task once	again.		to myself to the
		1113	_
she was too busy	to pay attention t	o other people's p	
A. assistance		C. aid	D. backing
35. Did you know tha A. has been livin C. had been livin	g	_ in Paris during B. had lived D. lived	his final years?
36. Before we set ou some hot tea in a A. distributed	thermos flask by	the owners of the	with sandwiches and hostel. D. assigned
37. Let's not buy any mentioned somet A. confidence	hing about an ille	gal passport.	D. respect
38. Only those who ha	ave scored more th B. supplied		nts will be a prize. D. awarded
39. Our father's sudd A. cast	len illness has B. borne	doubt on our C. passed	holiday trip to Egypt. D. dropped
40. I need you to give A. put	100% effort out t B. let	here – so don't C. sit	me down. D. have
41. "You're looking m "I on my th A. used to work C. would work		mputer suddenly B. was working D. have been w	
42. You finish A. couldn't	your homework r B. mustn't	now. You can alwa C. don't have to	
43. I wasn't impresse standard.	d with the exhibit	tion – most of the	painting were of a very

A. attached	B. united	C. joined	D. combined			
45. Don't at p	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 would		argument. You're C. to	e just making things worse. D. up			
48. Why lie to him about your condition? You tell him the truth or things might get worse.						
A. had better	B. would better	C. should better	D. would rather			
49. Jeff seemed to b			I told him. D. incapable			
50. I decided that I A. up		_ their thoughtle C. up with	ss behaviour any longer. D. through to			
51. Don't forget to _ A. keep	in touch wh B. put	ile you're away. C. make	D. hold			
52. However strict we took, we couldn't eliminate the risk of any further riots in the streets.						
A. controls	B. measures	C. discipline	D. regulations			
53. They are expand A. need	ing the business b B. request	ecause the C. claim	for their product is so high. D. demand			
54. Could you pleas A. put	e 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 below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.						
TOURISM						
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) , along with the economic benefits, this mass movement of people has resulted in threats (60) the environment. People often forget the damage caused by carbon emissions from aircraft, which (61) directly to						

global warming. D	eforestation has	cleared (62)	in order to build hotels,
			ilife. In some areas, water
			l to fill swimming pools and
water (64)	courses for tou	rists. By pushir	ng up prices for goods and
			people who live in tourist
destinations.	•	,	1 - 1
In response to t	hese concerns, s	ome travel opera	ators now offer environment-
			egative (66) of tourism
			aipment to recycle waste and
			ists are also being reminded
			ole (69) countries they
			s, such as restaurants and
shops, which deper			
onopo, which deper	(70) 101	misim for them in	am meome.
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	B. result	C. cause	D. act
	B. earth	C. land	D. place
63. A. thanks	B. because	C. due	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
68. A. with	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.
- 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 to other three in e		rlined part prono	unced differently from the		
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. caught A. gr <u>ea</u> t A. h <u>o</u> peful A. pr <u>e</u> tty	B. bought B. bean B. opposite B. send	C. drou <u>gh</u> t C. b <u>ea</u> ch C. l <u>o</u> cal C. d <u>e</u> ntal	D. laughter D. reach D. postal D. petty		
II.	Find the word words in each of		attern different fr	om that of the other three		
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. reluctance A. meteorite A. employee A. amount	B. attendanceB. ferociousB. refugeeB. themselves	C. performanceC. adventureC. committeeC. control	D. utterance D. achievement D. absentee D. primarily		
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)			ring <u>the</u> dress rehearsal. C) (D)		
10.	Last night my n	eighbours <u>were</u> s (A)	houting <u>for</u> hours (B)	and I <u>can't get to sleep</u> . (C) (D)		
11.	When you lived (A)		ou use to <u>travellin</u> (B) (C)	g <u>by</u> bus? (D)		
12.	Everyone <u>was</u> h	aving <u>a</u> good time (B)	e, although <u>not ma</u> (C)	any people <u>danced</u> . (D)		
13.	Jill was <u>really</u> h	ungry <u>because</u> sh (B)	ne <u>didn't eat</u> <u>all da</u> (C) (D)			
14.	I <u>was trying</u> to g	get <u>into</u> touch <u>with</u> (B) (C)	<u>h</u> you <u>all</u> day yest) (D)	erday.		
15.			efore I realised wh (C)	at <u>had happened</u> . (D)		
16.	There are <u>still</u> a (A)	few details <u>which</u> (B)	need <u>being seen</u> (C)	to before $\underline{\text{the}}$ wedding. (D)		
IV.	From the four vicompletes the		(A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best		
17.	"Did you hear the A. had been poor." C. has poured		?" – "Yes, it B. was pouring D. was poured	all night."		

18.		I want because I a B. subject	m still financially ₋ C. dependable	D. reliant
	"Who took part in t " Mr. Wallace, Mrs. A. name		rank Cox, to C. call	_ but a few." D. state
	of cocaine was disc	covered by the sni		firearms and a load D. involving
	Mr Thornton was devastations his pe 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	ıs! We all tl	his way to eat fish	and chips."
24.	They said I'd be o find out about my A. testing	skills.	first two or three C. inspection	weeks as they want to D. examination
25.	It was to Make injury got wo A. argumented	rse.		m the game in case his D. appealed
26.	The authorities prabsurd demands. A. yield		e tough and won't C. abandon	to the hijackers' D. collapse
27.	"Mary has difficult "Well, I guess she A. didn't use C. doesn't get use	to this type	e of work." B. hasn't been u D. isn't used	sed
28.	Pasta in its variou A. common	s forms is the B. staple	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.	The Stetsons' son his wild ideas. A. giving		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	our acceptance.	ion to the mistake, the

32.	I was rather at a different origin.	in the be	ginning because l	was the only person of
	A. displeasure	B. dislike	C. disinterest	D. disadvantage
33.	Are you still bear your singing? A. grudge	ing a agai B. dislike	ž.	e of his criticism about D. scorn
2/	We took the most		•	
υт.	A. forward		C. regular	D. even
35.	children to look af	ter.		nd who left her with four
	A. problem	J	C. time	D. deal
36.	flight to Chicago.		us into thinking	that it was a half-price
	A. misconducted	B. misfired	C. misled	D. misinformed
37.	discrimination in t			ght 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 inhabitate. A. preliminary	ants before the vo	seismologists tha lcano erupted. C. cursory	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		_	strict on quality control. D. carry on
42.	next 50 years.	_	_	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 toge		did I. Every Chri	stmas Eve all the family
	A. would have dec	corated	B. would decora	te
	C. had been decorating		D. used to decorating	

~			D. bonus	
			D. under	
It's been a really A. over			another week like that. D. through	
			ns for more than 40 years. D. put	
			D. gave	
It took herA. time			g for. D. money	
		he's rather tall, i		
"It's hot in here." A. Do			D. Would	
"Well, I've	had a shower, I'n		D. during	
	d out of the build	ling."		
Read the text bel				
			•	
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."				
	A. more than Lucy found the many A. profit Just think, A. in It's been a really A. over The Rolling Stones A. made She no no A. took It took her A. time I thought he was A. actual "It's hot in here." A. Do "What are you go "Well, I've A. before "What's wrong we door and stormed A. got Read the text below A large supermany and chosen five it was clear that off his shoes uld (62) his to moment, a telephole moment, a telephole interviewers had (68) ," said replied. "But I (68)	A. more than B. what is more Lucy found the missing dog. She A. profit B. benefit Just think, two years' time, A. in B. over It's been a really difficult time. I d A. over B. off The Rolling Stones have pleat A. made B. done She no notice of his behaved A. took B. paid It took her to find the build A. time B. ages I thought he was small but in A. actual B. deed "It's hot in here." - " I open A. Do B. Will "What are you going to do?" "Well, I've had a shower, I've had a show	A. in B. over C. after It's been a really difficult time. I don't want to go A. over B. off C. back The Rolling Stones have pleasure to millions of far A. made B. done C. given She no notice of his behaviour towards her. A. took B. paid C. made It took her to find the building she was looking A. time B. ages C. while I thought he was small but in he's rather tall, if A. actual B. deed C. particular "It's hot in here." - " I open the window?" A. Do B. Will C. Shall "What are you going to do?" "Well, I've had a shower, I'm going to go out." A. before B. as soon as C. while "What's wrong with Robert?" - "I don't know. He door and stormed out of the building." A. got B. has got C. was getting Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, HOW NOT TO GET A JOB A large supermarket was looking for a (56) for yhad chosen five and asked them to come for an, Mr Riley, walked into the interview room. He was it it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was listening to a personal stee it was clear that he was l	

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 $\underline{\text{they}}$ 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
 - D. Shakespeare's plays are not suitable for young audiences

C. children should be informed of Shakespeare's work before they go to see

a play

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part prono	ounced differently from the	;
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. reign A. character A. shower A. creamy	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 w words in each q		attern different f	rom that of the other three	ì
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		-
ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		ord or phrase tha	t must be changed in orde	Γ
9.	It wasn't <u>up to</u> 1 (A)	983 <u>that</u> Nigel c (B)	ould afford <u>to tak</u> (C)	<u>e</u> holidays <u>abroad</u> . (D)	
10.		(A) (B)	<u>lly</u> in the past few to alter their eatin (D)	(C)	
11.	I <u>was having</u> a b	eath <u>during</u> the t (B)	time, <u>so</u> I didn't h (C)	ear <u>the</u> doorbell. (D)	
12.	. We bought <u>our</u> t	cickets <u>and</u> five 1 (B)	minutes <u>after</u> <u>the</u> (C) (D)	train arrived.	
13.	. Not until <u>did I g</u> (A)	<u>et</u> home did I no	tice <u>that</u> I had <u>th</u>	e <u>wrong</u> umbrella. ;) (D)	
14	. According <u>to</u> Gr (A)	andpa, people <u>u</u>	sed to get dressed (B) (C)	<u>l</u> formally <u>in his day</u> . (D)	
15	. Everyone <u>was ta</u> (A		ed <u>at the moment</u> (C)	Mr Smith <u>arrived</u> . (D)	
16	. The coach insist	s that the player	rs <u>do whatever</u> <u>it i</u> (A) (B) (C	s necessary <u>to win</u> the game (D)	:.
IV	From the four completes the		es (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that bes	it
17	. I with my A. stay C. 'll have beer		o to Mexico next y B. staying D. 'll be stay		

18.		and the problem B. as soon as	she explai	ned it to me. D. at once
19.	She said she wa	s disturbed by the B. launching	e shadow of somet C. lurching	oody behind the trees. D. lurking
20.	Otherwise we'd	have to go to the	birthdaytrouble of launch C. harmonizes	ing two parties.
21.	This quiet villag A. remnant		one I grew up in. C. reminiscent	
22.	definitely	may not do her at English litera B. accomplishe	ture.	D. excels
23.	It's apparent no imported goods. A. confidence		estic customers h	ave lost their in the D. credibility
24.	When I lived down A. was going C. went	wntown I t	to the cinema alm B. have been go D. had been goi	ing
25.	The expectation in the of A. run	s are that most this year. B. course	of these derelict C. term	buildings will be renovated D. time
26.	Any further deta subscribers. A. request		age course will b	e sent on to all our D. wish
27.	•	ised for having	with his	research work in spite of D. lasted
28.	The number of t A. amounted		plane crash has C. scored	been at 53. D. estimated
29.	smart he A. Although		figure out how to C. However	solve the puzzle. D. Despite
30.	"The Governmen "It's about time! A. debating C. having debat	They've spent me	made up their months this B. to debate D. have been de	issue,"
31.	Since the new m	achinery was pu	rchased in 2007,	the old type has fallen into
	A. decrepit	B. disuse	C. disfunction	n D. damage

32.	Sue from a s A. was recovering C. would recover		B. used to recover D. recovered	r
	"I haven't heard fro "Yes, but he's think A. to trek B. to		$_$ in the French A	lps soon." D. trek
	performance of The			a severe to the n. D. drawback
35.	Will it make any A. displeasure		deliver their equi C. conflict	ipment tomorrow? D. difference
36.	She didn't know wh A. turning C. to turn	no to for he	lp. B. to have turned D. having turned	
37.	short by a p	hone call from he	r husband.	D. caught
38.	Don't forget to leav 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	n 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 s	seismologists suspect it D. expelled
42.	Thanks for helping	g me. I'll do the sa		
43.	"Where's Anne?" – A. be doing	"She's busy B. doing	_ the washing up C. having done	." D. to do
	A. Keep	B. Make	C. Have	D. Take
45.	My father thinks to for popular music. A. term		C. era	was the greatest D. stage
46.	. Don't live on the n A. insulation		you have good C. insurance	against noise. D. assurance

47.	Most of the birds			
	A. devour	B. prey	C. exploit	D. hunt
48.	We keep the anima A. captive	lls until they B. convicted	y are well enough C. captured	to go back into the wild. D. caught
49.	He claims for A. to be denying C. to have denied		ch needn't neces B. to have been	sarily be true. denied
50.	At the beginning o A. strolls	f the working day B. saunters		into the city centre. D. ambles
51.	No wonder she's co A. pipe	oughing – she smo B. fire	okes like a C. cigarette	D. chimney
52.	The hotel is situate A. course	ed next to an 18-h B. court		D. pitch
53.	These jeans don't . A. suit	B. fit	re; 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 the	s of our project wi main points of our project in its mair	th the public r project n points	
55.	Although the teach don't think we sho A. to pretend seei C. to pretend to h	uld believe her. ng	e hall at that tim B. pretending to D. to pretend ha	
56.	She's waiting to fin A. opponent	nd out who her B. enemy	will be in the C. other	next match. D. rival
57.	Everybody was sta A. excited	ring and laughing B. exhausted	at her – she felt C. amused	so D. embarrassed
V.	Read the text belov	v and decide which MYSTERY O	answer (A, B, C, F THE DEEP	or D) best fits each space.
The but mon is a seve noth	loch is a dark and most visitors con ister, Nessie. Those type of marine d nty million years a ting more than a cl	I mysterious expane in the hope of the who believe in the inosaur otherwise ugo. More sceptica lever ploy to (61) _cal hotel owner w	nse of water, 300 of (58) a he monster's exist e presumed to h l observers, howe the tourists ho made the firs	t modern (62) of

	by the national and international press. A photograph of the monster,				
taken	taken the following year by Robert Wilson, a local doctor, created an overnight				
				most convincing evidence	
availat	ole of the mon	ster's existence fo	r almost sixty ye	ars.	
Dr '	Wilson had, h	lowever, taken (6	6) in an e	laborate hoax. A fact only	
				f the other people involved	
				like head and neck rearing	
up fro	m the waters	of the loch had b	een achieved us	ing a (79) disguised	
toy su	bmarine. For	the monster's mi	llions of fans, th	is was something of a (70)	
				whether the other	
				nwhile Nessie continues to	
intrigu	ie people and t	the tourists keep	coming.		
58. A.	taking	B. gaining	C. catching	D. finding	
59. A.	claim	B. pretend	C. demand	D. require	
60. A.	expired	B. extinct	C. exempt	D. exhausted	
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	
	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.

A.	other three in ea		iinea part prono	unced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. br <u>u</u> sh A. <u>th</u> under A. tr <u>ea</u> son A. surf <u>ace</u>	B. fl <u>u</u> sh B. <u>th</u> reaten B. pl <u>ea</u> sure B. pref <u>ace</u>	C. push C. through C. endeavour C. palace	D. crush D. themselves D. treasure D. replace
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ttern different fr	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. tropical A. colonel A. advisable A. penalty Identify the one for the sentence		C. miraculous C. document C. admirable C. petrol d or phrase that	D. badminton D. Canadian D. desirable D. pedestrian must be changed in order
	A number of peo (A)	ple <u>who</u> attended (B)	the fair <u>exceeded</u> (C)	d our <u>expectations</u> . (D)
10.	If environmental (A) certain that pane	(B)	e, <u>it is</u> almost (C)
11.	Getting to work (A)	on time <u>mean</u> I <u>ha</u> (B)	ave to get up <u>at</u> 6 (C) (D)	5.00.
12.	No sooner <u>I had</u> (A)	reached the door	than I realised it	t was <u>locked</u> . (D)
13.	Peter couldn't ur people <u>were talki</u> (C)		<u>ad decided</u> becau (A)	use <u>too many</u> (B)
14.	Whatever will ha		u here <u>in</u> a <u>week</u> (C) (D)	's time.
15.	By the time you y (A)	will finish getting (B)		missed the train! (D)
16.	A lot of homes <u>in</u> (A)		en <u>broken into</u> <u>by</u> (C) (D	

completes the sen	tence.		
17. "Ted is so inconsid A. is making			, George?" D. makes
18 I love swimm A. On the other h C. Whereas		won't go near the B. Nevertheless D. Even so	water.
19. It is often said tha A. regret B.	t having rich pare handicap	nts is a rathe 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	
my expectations.			ut none of them
A. met	B. made	C. gave	D. took
23. I really that A. hope	I didn't try to find B. wish	d a quicker way – C. regret	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	ult." — "I agree. It C. revealing	D. to be revealing
		•	9
25. You should make A. owed	sure that you get B. due		are to. D. promised
26. Please indicate ho A. rate	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		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	to climb as long as B. do	s you sensib C. take	le precautions. D. put
31. The picture didn't A. flash	come out becaus B. light		y camera didn't work. D. illumination
	time to come to _ B. terms		t that he was homeless. D. agreement

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

33.	"Has Paul come to "Yes. He the			s?"
	A. had accepted C. accepted		B. has been acce D. has accepted	epting
24	-	·· ···········	•	., ., ., .,
	yesterday.	y you're doing t	nat now. You k	tnow it finished
	A. should be		B. must have be	en
	C. should have be	en	D. ought to be	
35.	No matter what Jo	said she couldn't	make him	her point.
	A. to see	B. see	C. to be seen	D. have seen
36.	Sam took a longer	route to pa	assing the school.	
	A. avoid	B. prevent	C. stop	D. deny
	"Did you have a go			
	"Not really. I			
	A. won't be thinki	ng	B. am not thinki	ng
	C. don't think		D. think not	
38.				ve readers in
	A. mind		C. brain	D. head
	microphone.			end to into their
	A. mutter	B. grumble	C. murmur	D. mumble
40.				oublic quite like Pavarotti.
	A. taken	B. received	C. caught	D. obtained
	The meeting was _ ready.	off at the l	ast minute becau	ase the papers were not
	A. stopped	B. broken	C. turned	D. called
42.	Gerald just can't _	working shi	fts.	
	A. used to		C. be used	D. used to be
43.	I had to cut down o	on my activitie	es because of my	school exams.
	A. leisure	B. hobby		D. pleasure
44.	"So, whose fault wa	as it? Jane's or Br vere both partly to		
	A. Being		C. Having been	D. To be
	As a rule you shou openly offensive.	ldn't argue with y	our hosts unless	they something
	A. had said	B. will say	C. have said	D. would say
46.	Samuel his	collection. I can	imagine his wife's	s fury if he does.
	A. may have to sel		B. may have sold	
	C. could have sold	1	D. must have sol	ld

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.	C. having migrat D. to be migratin		
49.	The film was so A. reluctant			o, I ended up crying. D. sensible	
50.		_		ands gave him away. D. trembling	
51.	Today, universitie animals, ba A. are accused – u C. have been accu	nned drugs such	as amphetamines B. have accused	– to use	
52.	being given a large	parking fine.	that I didn't	it, and so I ended up D. realize	
53.	After the film direct kilos in just 10 mo A. narrow		n started a(n)	diet, he lost over 30 D. considerate	
54.	Did you read abou A. big	t the diet that's _ B. rich	in fat? C. high	D. full	
55.	score even one goa	1.		s, but they still couldn't	
	A. tremendous	B. rebellious	C. prosperous	D. previous	
٧.	Read the text belo space.	w and decide wh	ich 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	
				the chance to see the	
sta	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
		C. Aside	D. Between
58. A. give B. 1	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!

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.

71. The writer suggests that getting rid of old clothes can _____

- 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 th 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. f <u>u</u> ture B. <u>ch</u> ocolate B. mea <u>s</u> ure B. <u>e</u> minent	C. cubic C. cholera 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
III.	.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> station (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 <u>was</u>	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)		der, <u>and</u> there (B)
12.	You will <u>hear fro</u> (A) complaint.	<u>m</u> us <u>when</u> we ha (B)	ave finished <u>to de</u> (C)	
13.	In generally, this (A) (income.	<u>s year</u> has been <u>ra</u> (B)	ather successful i	in <u>terms of</u> our (D)
14.	\	<u>m the</u> red car is _J 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) as <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 s		anger than she _ C. was	D. would
18.	locked the door pro			ary because she hadn't C. blame
19.		strong o	f duty so he wil	ll always carry out his
		B. sense	C. mind	D. thought
20.	The interviewer's w A. ease	varm smile soon p B. leisure	out Jill at her C. rest	D. comfort
21.	No how long A. way	g it takes, I will ke B. worry	ep trying to find a	an answer. D. mind
22.	"Will you wi "Possibly, but I'll le			2:30 p.m?"
	A. finish B. ha	ave finished	C. be finishing	D. finished
23.	I to think ho	ow you're going to B. avoid	cope all by yours	eelf with two babies. D. dread
24.	How do they earn of A. support	enough to f		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	e worst househole	d D effort
27.	After all my compla A. yet	aints, she is B. still	_ making long ph C. just	one calls in peak time. D. already
28.	"George is in hospi A. makes	tal." – "Yes, I've h B. will make		
29.	My wife and I are jo A. outlay		for the of C. outlook	
30.	He makes a lot of selling them again.	money by buyin		them up and then
	A. doing	B. making	C. putting	D. setting
31.	Don't worry about A. stay	me - just o B. rest	n with what you'r C. carry	re doing. D. hurry
32.	After the builders h	nad left, everythin B. over		dust. D. thick

JO. 1	suggest you	_ up a list of thin	gs to be done.	
A	A. draw	B. do	C. put	D. make
34. T	he police have st	arted to train me	embers of the cor	nmunity in basic crime
1	A. protection	B. prevention	C. participation	D. information
"]	I'm getting my wor It's about time. Yo A. are C. will have been	rk permit next we	ek." two months by th B. will be D. have been	nen."
	o our surprise the A. apologised			he had done. D. regretted
37. S				a little stubborn at
	A. be	B. to have been	C. being	D. to be
	he old lady A. demanded		t to give evidence C. begged	D. urged
	f you continue to . A. tell		e will never believe C. make	e anything you say. D. give
_	Japanese for A. have been eating C. am eating	ood." ng	B. eat D. have eaten	erent. It's the first time I
	Kate Tim th A. remembered		ointment after lu C. recalled	nch. D. recollected
	Police are trying to A. trace			D stalk
ł	'She was great, wanter such a A. has been delivering C. to be delivering	an inspiring spee ering		ecall the last time I heard
44. V			much easier if yo C. variable	u can work hours. D. negotiable
	acts in recent hist	ory, and, even to		re two of the most g debated. l D. coincidental
	Neighbouring cou and rescue teams A. goodwill	to the flood-stric	ken areas.	sending both material aid D. share

A. attentive			men were envious of her. D. fundamental
The flags of Italy Mexico's flag has	and Mexico are an emblem in the	the same; t	he only difference is that
A. entirely	B. identically	C. colourfully	D. basically
part in tou A. was taking	irnaments for no	first opponent w less than ten year B. has been tak D. took	s.
So much was de the damage in mo A. calculate	onetary terms.		
don't know if they A. could meet		B. should proba	ably meet
interested. A. what matters	really	cult job – all B. that really m D. which will re	atters
			80 cents a barrel. D. rose
something of a su	rprise to see that	speech in an alm quite stud C. some	nost empty hall so it was ents did in fact attend. D. many
Read the text be space.	ow and decide w	hich answer (A, E	B, C, or D) best fits each
	NATURAL 1	DESTRUCTION	
et, we should not g damage on a hozone layer are ever, we must real which, quite a pephere. And onle (62) which yes, smoke and edients in this determined to a hozone smoke and edients in this determined to a hozone smoke and edients in this determined to a hozone smoke and edients in this determined to a hozone smoke and edients in this determined to a hozone smoke and edients in this determined to a hozone smoke and the smoke	ot forget that naturally greater that the maturally, (61) y fifty years ago a hung over the later gases from indeadly mixture. The	ure itself is a (56) cenhouse (57) rse by the (59) nere are certain (off gases that in London, hund: River Thames. Wh ustry, vehicles ar ne other vital ingr	force, capable of and the (58) in society we live in. 60) of plant and the are very harmful to the reds of people died from the people died
	A. attentive The flags of Italy Mexico's flag has A. entirely I was very upset part in tou A. was taking C. had been taking A. calculate They were travelly don't know if they were travelly don't know if they A. could meet C. might meet You will see it is interested. A. what matters C. what really m Within hours follow A. was rised I was prepared to something of a sure and the text below they are greater. Or all the talk of et, we should not greater are ever, we must real which, quite the prophere. And only they were and which, quite the prophere. And only they were greater are every we must real which, quite the prophere. And only they were smoke and edients in this decidents in this decidents in this decidents.	A. attentive B. arrogant The flags of Italy and Mexico are Mexico's flag has an emblem in the A. entirely B. identically I was very upset to learn that my part in tournaments for no A. was taking C. had been taking So much was destroyed in the fire the damage in monetary terms. A. calculate B. propose They were travelling on the same don't know if they did. A. could meet C. might meet You will see it is not a very diffic interested. A. what matters really C. what really matters Within hours following the crisis th A. was rised B. has risen I was prepared to have to give my something of a surprise to see that A. a few B. few Read the text below and decide we space. NATURAL I or all the talk of what humanking et, we should not forget that nating g damage on a huge scale. The gre ozone layer are indeed made wo ever, we must remember that the nal which, quite naturally, (61) osphere. And only fifty years ago (62) which hugg over the layers, smoke and gases from ind edients in this deadly mixture. The	The flags of Italy and Mexico are the same; to Mexico's flag has an emblem in the centre. A. entirely B. identically C. colourfully It was very upset to learn that my first opponent well was very upset to learn that my first opponent well was taking B. has been taked C. had been taking D. took So much was destroyed in the fire that it will take of the damage in monetary terms. A. calculate B. propose C. separate They were travelling on the same train so they don't know if they did. A. could meet B. should probed C. might meet D. may have meet they were travelly be may have meet they will see it is not a very difficult job - all interested. A. what matters really B. that really meet D. which will result in the price of oil A. was rised B. has risen C. raised It was prepared to have to give my speech in an alm something of a surprise to see that quite study. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, E)

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
 - C. most Czech schools offer courses in the Russian language
 - D. it is now illegal for Czechs to speak Russian
 - 80. This passage would most likely appear in _____.
 - A. a grammar book of the Czech language
 - 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 -

l.	other three in ea	nat has its unde ich question.	rlined part prond	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. <u>ch</u> ronic A. sh <u>one</u> A. obse <u>ss</u> ion A. divi <u>s</u> ible	B. <u>ch</u> emistry B. al <u>one</u> B. depre <u>ssion</u> B. deci <u>sion</u>	C. s <u>ch</u> eme C. fl <u>ow</u> n C. proce <u>ss</u> ion C. di <u>s</u> ease	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 w words in each qu		attern different f	rom that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. beneficialA. apparentA. documentA. irrational	B. uraniumB. machineryB. fountainB. irritable	C. discoveryC. disappearC. residentC. irrelevant	D. emergency D. achievement D. maintain D. irreparable
III	.Identify the one for the sentence	underlined wor to be correct.	rd or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	Tina <u>paid</u> everyon (A) money <u>on the</u> lot (D)			<u>st won</u> some C)
10.	Were the police <u>h</u>	naving found <u>out</u> (A) (B)		en <u>in</u> trouble. (D)
11.	My mother <u>made</u> (A)	some soup yest (B)		<u>ldn't</u> eat. D)
12.	At no time I was (A) (B)	aware <u>of</u> anythir (C)	ng <u>out of the</u> ordin	nary.
13.	The difficulties no (A) the same ones the (D)	A) (B)		uildren <u>is</u> often (C)
14.	Dad <u>discovered</u> I (A) supposed <u>to do</u> . (D)	went out with N (B)	lick last night, <u>îor</u>	<u>which</u> I wasn't (C)
15.	Some pop stars h	nave <u>not</u> privacy (A)	at all, which is the (B) (C)	ne price of fame. (D)
16.	Karen <u>admitted</u> <u>i</u> (A) (F		ne <u>hasn't met</u> him (C)	before. (D)

IV. From the four vocampletes the s		A, B, C, or D), c	hoose the one that best
17. "Wasn't sacking "Not really; he _ A. will warn	Mary rather harsh her several tin B. was warning	nes in the past."	D. had warned
18. After five years i A. disengaged	n prison, Hathaway B. released	was finally C. withdrawn	 D. loosened
than from	n their families.		ed by pressure from their
A. colleagues	B. counterparts	C. equals	D. peers
other young peo	ple in the battle aga	ainst crime.	ung people to work with
A. act	B. measure	C. control	D. experiment
21. He a se innocent.	ntence of 27 year	s before it was	discovered that he was
A. served	B. performed	C. did	D. had
22. The thief's girlfr. A. accused	iend was wit B. blamed	h helping him. C. threatened	D. charged
23. "Where's Jonath	nan?" – "He t	o the travel agent	.'s."
A. has been C. has gone		B. has been goi D. had gone	ng
watch TV.			had left before they could
A. allowed	B. made	C. let	D. seen
25. We are doing so A. take	well that we'll soon B. keep	have to o C. pay	n new staff to help us. D. hire
26. Many women pr A. girl	efer to keep their _ B. single	names whe	n they get married. D. maiden
27. The storm was t	terrifying, with the B. snow	howling aro C. wind	und the house. D. thunder
	the city centre what move somewhere		out when I finally
A. calm	B. camp	C. come	D. settle
29. He leaves work	early to his o	laughter up from	school.
A. put	B. pick	C. take	D. collect
30. "John really or	ight to lose some	weight." - "You	're right; he very
	he walk yesterday."		, <u> </u>
A. had been br	eathing	B. had breathing	ng
C. has been br	eathing	D. was breathing	ng

31.	save enough mone	y.	C. given	D. put
32.	expecting.	ning, you must ta	ke into ho	ow many people you are D. memory
33.		the passengers sa B. deck	at on the e C. outside	njoying the sunshine. D. terrace
34.	"I heard Roy and A "Do you know wha A. started C. had been starti	t it this tin		
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 t 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	ise 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 telephorwith me. A. talk	ne number. If yo B. touch	u have any prob C. speak	lems, just get in
	"I wonder how Jeff "I haven't got a clu A. have spoken			
41.	I heard she was a lo A. occasion		tunately, I never g C. chance	ot the to meet her. D. possibilities
42.	She us how A. told		ry where the exhi	ibition was on. D. described
43.	We certainly didn't e A. in	expect that so man B. out		n to see the match. D. over
	alone through the	park at night.		n? I'd rather you D. don't walk
45.	Do you really expect A. to not object to C. not to object to	be	ted in this way? B. not to object to l.	

	46. From my children's point of view, our new home was clearly a change better.				
•	A. to the	B. for the	C. on	D. on the	
47.	The way he behave	ed at the party is	as far as I'ı	n concerned	
	A. forgiving	B. unforgiving	C. forgivable	D. unforgivable	
	48. If you had told me you liked modern art. I given you our invitations to the opening of his exhibition.				
	A. would have	B. would	C. had	D. have	
49. \$	She's got lo				
	A. a	B. the	C. same	D. Ø	
	you already to find a trainer.	have some know	ledge of rhythmic	gymnastics, you'll need	
	A. Providing	B. Unless	C. If	D. Supposing	
	The woman next tand snuffling thro		d act.	erformance by coughing	
	A. enjoying	B. enjoyed	C. enjoyment	D. enjoyable	
52.′	The waiter hovered A. intimately	d all the tin B. attentively	-		
	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 .	
	A. symbol	B. sign	C. logo	D. emblem	
55. 1	wouldn't say I kn A. intuitively			ner from time to time. D. imperceptibly	
	Read the text belo space.	ow and decide wi	nich answer (A, E	3, C, or D) best fits each	
		UNIVERSAL V	WET WEEKEND		
a go Brid favo how the	ood (56) of lington on the nor urably with Alican ever, was coping name Helen, hit H	f sunshine. On Strth-east (57) the in southern Sp with some (59) _ Hong Kong on Sat	Saturday, the lunt of England was pain at 29°C. The conditions. urday morning, t	d settled last week, with nechtime temperature at 28.2°C, which compared (58) of the world, A tropical storm, given hough her presence had showers and (61)	
of ra	of rain became more and more frequent so that by midnight on Sunday, thirty-				

six :	six hours (62), there had been 333 mm of rainfall, not far off the (63)					
	for the month of August, at 367 mm. Even on Sunday there was a (64)					
		_		near Hong Kong, was (65)		
			•	leading up to midday on		
			•	On the other (67) of		
				the Gulf of Mexico and		
	-					
			,	69) month. Although		
		•	-	s were sufficient to set off		
	• •		-	thunderstorm at Lyons in		
east	ern France depo	sited 99 mm of ra	ain in just six ho	urs.		
56.	A. extent	B. quantity	C. proportion	D. deal		
57.	A. shore	B. sands	C. coast	D. beach		
		B. remnant				
59.	A. exaggerated	B. extravagant	C. excessive	D. extreme		
60.	A. waited	B. found	C. felt	D. warned		
61.	A. outbreaks	B. outbursts	C. outputs	D. outlets		
62.	A. after	B. plus	C. later	D. more		
63.	A. average	B. standard	C. medium	D. general		
64.	A. prick	B. sting	C. stab	D. poke		
		B. immersed				
		B. nearly				
67.	A. section	B. part	C. face	D. side		
68.	A. exceeded	B. overtook	C. passed	D. beat		
		B. sole				
70.	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
	would 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 -

	other three in ea	ch question.			
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. chopsticks A. surgeon A. idiot A. retreat	B. p <u>o</u> rk B. agent B. <u>i</u> deal B. pl <u>ea</u> d	C. moderate C. engage C. idol C. thread	D. p <u>o</u> ssible D. engine D. <u>i</u> dentical D. def <u>ea</u> t	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ittern different	from that of the o	ther three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. garment A. discovery A. exile A. bookstore Identify the one for the sentence		C. document C. economic C. occupy C. theater	D. comment D. considerate D. assembly D. superman at must be change	ed in orde
9.			o about <u>the</u> mos (C)	squitoes <u>at the nig</u> (D)	<u>ht</u> ?
10.	It <u>is said</u> that Lo (A) (B)	s Angeles can <u>be</u> (C		s city.	
11.	Dan <u>insisted</u> that (A)	t he'd been worki	ng <u>hardly</u> <u>all thro</u> (B) (C	ough the summer <u>l</u> C)	<u>nolidays</u> . (D)
12.	I tried <u>taking</u> tha (A)	at medicine you	g <u>ave</u> me <u>but</u> I co (B) (C)	ouldn't swallow <u>it</u> . (D)	
13.	Because the stri (A) continue well in (D)	(B)	controllers, dela	ys are <u>set to</u> (C)	
14.	. The guests could	d have had <u>their</u> (A)	lunch <u>outside</u> if (B)	f it <u>weren't</u> <u>so</u> cold. (C) (D)	•
15.				narrying later, to produce offspri	ng.
16	. The <u>whole</u> team (A)	was <u>in</u> high <u>spir</u> (B) (C		<u>eir</u> victory. 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.	"It's a pity she had she such ex A. is making C. has been making	cellent progress."	B. made					
18.		Ü	D. had been making but he refused to tell me.					
	A. paid	B. earned	C. money					
19.	Come on, hurry up A. ordered	and get B. ready	Your bus leaves in C. fit	n five minutes. U prepare				
20.	His parents are wo 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 A. ever		-	lay?" D. still				
0.4		3						
24.	night.	er &1 million was	from a hou	ıse in Wimbledon last				
	A. stolen	B. burgled	C. robbed	D. mugged				
25.	Because it was the first time he'd been in trouble with the police, he was let with a warning.							
	A. down	B. out	C. off	D. away				
26.	Tomorrow we can ewill remain cloudy.		nd to the r	ain in the region, but it				
	A. hard	B. heavy	C. strong	D. rough				
27.	Sea levels are expe A. lift	cted to consid B. raise	lerably in the nex	t few decades. D. rise				
28.	He put his own life A. risk	at in an a B. threat	ttempt to save his C. hazard	s dying friend. D. danger				
29.	Heavier fines should. A. dump	ld be imposed on B. drop	those people who C. throw	litter. D. waste				
30.	"Did you get to see "No. She for A. would leave	the airport when	I arrived at her h	ome." D. left				

31.	i was wondering ii A. give	B. put	e up at your place C. live	D. take
20	· ·			D. tano
32.	He was an : A. put	B. treated	m. C. had	D. given
33. ⁻	You have very higl A. pressure	h blood , M B. infection	_	D. level
	to on the le A. be used to driv	ft." ving	B. use to drive	e she'll find it difficult
	C. get used to dri	ving	D. be used to dr	ive
35.	He me to do A. suggested	o more exercise. B. offered	C. said D. re	ecommended
36.	I wish you'd get _ A. away	of these old 1 B. out	books – you never C. rid	read them any more. D. lost
37.		open their exam pa B. Participants		do so by the invigilator. D. Takers
38.	My mum's just kn A. high-heeled	itted me a lovely . B. second-hand		D. ankle-length
	"How long have you "By next month I A. will be working C. am going to w	there for a g B. will have been	year."	
	Most of the people actresses. A. public	e in the wer B. spectators		y of the actors and D. audience
	-	-		
41.	By the time we A. arrived	B. reached	the train had air	eady left. D. found
42.	You have s A. mightn't		reet because he's C. shouldn't	
	until they reach t		_	o refrain from smoking D. douse
44.	I've lost my A. sign	_	nto my e-mail acco C. password	ount. D. logo
45.	When I was at scl A. outlawed		tly to eat in C. sanctioned	
46.	I had a sor	nething terrible w		

	vas a and set it a	on board th adrift.	ne Bour	ity and the	crew p	out the cap	tain in	а
A. mu	tiny	B. insurrec	tiọn (C. rebellion	Γ). revolutio	n	
A. Wer	e you runn	n the face ing running	E	r somethin 3. Have you). Had you	run	unning		
	e come	_ to live in F	F	but I do mi 3. to have c). having co	ome	Zealand s	ometin	ies.
A. pac	ad a k cards ds' pack	we could pla	F	ne to pass of control	ards	e.		
machin A. has	ighbour re e on late at always put always bee		E	y nerves. 3. had alwa). is always	ys put		e was	shing
	come or dn't have	ut to the air B. needn't				nave taken). didn't ne		
	sure I'd on spendin	along g. B. be		what the		Minister O. carry	said a	bout
brillian A. brai	t.	little absent	E	from time 3. minded 3. spirited	to time	e, but she's	absol	utely
		if you addressed en			ny man	uscript to	me in	the
A. grad C. grat				3. indebted 9. ingratiate	ed			
V. Read the space.	e text belo	w and decid	le whic	h answer (А, В, С	, or D) bes	t fits e	ach
	,	CRIME - RE	EVERS	NG THE T	REND			
the last the done – and The first crime is ag professiona	irty years. more can b step toware ainst prope ls; nor is it	l aware, has But we are e done – to n ds preventin rty, not (58) carefully pla e often (60)	not (50 reverse g crime anned.	5) a the trend. c is unders , and mos Property cr	gainst You ca tanding t crime rimes (!	crime Muon play a pagits (57)e is not car	ch is bart in it I ried ou on the	eing :. Most it by easy

				- the (61) age for
offer	nding is fifteen. A	lso, and not surpri	singly, the (62) _	of being a victim of
crim	ie (63) grea	tly depending on v	vhere you live.	
				nity is the (65) to
				a sitting target for the
				e in five drivers do not
alwa	ays (66) to	secure their cars	by locking all th	ne doors and shutting all
				the burglar simply walks
in v	vithout having to	use (67)	f opportunities	like these did not exist
				es are that many crimes
		ttea, which would	release more p	olice time for (68)
	ous crime.	mam, mananaihilita	for (60)	with crime rests with the
				the (70) of life for
pon	reelf and vour com	munity there are i	many ways you c	an help reverse the trend.
you	isen and your con	miumey, unere are i	many ways you o	211 1101p 101 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
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.

75. What happened when Lisa shouted at the burglar? A. He tried to explain why he was there. 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. 76. What did Lisa's father do when he arrived? A. He told her off. B. Her comforted her. C. He praised 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. D. He was already known to the police. Around a quarter of all prescription drugs sold around the world are believed to be based on chemicals obtained from only forty plant species. So far, fewer than 1% of the world's 265,000 flowering plants have been tested for their powers to cure. In the past few years, however, breakthroughs in computer technology, genetic engineering and other realms of biology have led to a "gold rush" to the rain forests and mountain ranges of the tropics, home to uncounted plant species. Here, scientists hope to profit from the traditional knowledge of tribes, which had previously been looked down on as "primitive" and "backward". 78. From the figures in the passage, we learn that A. there are only about 2,650 known species of plant in the world B. around 25 per cent of the world's prescription drugs are plant-based C. plants that can be used as medicines are worth more than gold D. about 265,000 of the world's flowering plants can be used as medicine 79. The passage tells us that tropical rain forests and mountain ranges of the tropics A. are a rich source of plants B. own extremely rich gold mines C. need to be protected from those rushing there for gold D. are home to 265,000 plant species 80. The aim of the scientists going to the rain forests and mountain ranges of the tropics is A. to extract huge amounts of gold with the help of the natives B. to find out about the traditional ways of life of the tribes people.	 What does "Lisa saw red" (line 18) mea A. She got impatient. C. She felt frightened. 	n? B. She got angry. D. She felt brave.			
A. He told her off. C. He praised 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. D. He was already known to the police. Around a quarter of all prescription drugs sold around the world are believed to be based on chemicals obtained from only forty plant species. So far, fewer than 1% of the world's 265,000 flowering plants have been tested for their powers to cure. In the past few years, however, breakthroughs in computer technology, genetic engineering and other realms of biology have led to a "gold rush" to the rain forests and mountain ranges of the tropics, home to uncounted plant species. Here, scientists hope to profit from the traditional knowledge of tribes, which had previously been looked down on as "primitive" and "backward". 78. From the figures in the passage, we learn that A. there are only about 2,650 known species of plant in the world B. around 25 per cent of the world's prescription drugs are plant-based C. plants that can be used as medicines are worth more than gold D. about 265,000 of the world's flowering plants can be used as medicine 79. The passage tells us that tropical rain forests and mountain ranges of the tropics A. are a rich source of plants B. own extremely rich gold mines C. need to be protected from those rushing there for gold D. are home to 265,000 plant species 80. The aim of the scientists going to the rain forests and mountain ranges of the tropics is A. to extract huge amounts of gold with the help of the natives	A. He tried to explain why he was thenB. He fell over as he ran towards her.C. He dropped the TV and attacked here	er.			
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the tropics is A. to extract huge amounts of gold with the help of the natives	tropics A. are a rich source of plants B. own extremely rich gold mines C. need to be protected from those ru	shing there for gold			
C. to get information from the natives about plants with medicinal value D. to become rich through the exploitation of the riches in the region	the tropics is A. to extract huge amounts of gold with B. to find out about the traditional with C. to get information from the natives	th the help of the natives ays of life of the tribes people about plants with medicinal value			
- THE END -	— THE I	END —			

I.	Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.						
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. sleigh A. enough A. grow A. preface	B. height B. tough B. brow B. replace	C. fr <u>eig</u> ht C. ploug <u>h</u> C. p <u>ow</u> er C. surf <u>a</u> ce	D. v <u>ei</u> n D. rough D. prow D. palace	sth ou thus o		
~~.	words in each qu		ittern amerent n	om that or the t	dier diree		
5. 6. 7. 8.			C. ancestor C. outnumber C. saline C. vehement d or phrase that	D. compressor D. analysis D. combine D. sentiment must be change	ed in order		
0	for the sentence						
9.	of the new moto		ve <u>set a</u> deadline <u>c</u> (A) (B)	of 1 June for com (C)	i <u>pleting</u> (D)		
10.		whose weight ex	<u>ceed</u> 50 kilogram: (C)		wed D)		
11.	The trains <u>in</u> Sw. (A)	itzerland are <u>so</u> r (B)	ounctual you can	<u>set</u> your watch <u>l</u> (C)	<u>oy it</u> . (D)		
12.	Mr Johnson was		out that his son w	as making			
	progresses in his (B)	,	was really glad to	o <u>hear that</u> . (D)			
13.		aken in the <u>storm</u> (A) (B)	ny waves <u>and</u> mar (C)	ny people <u>got</u> sic (D)	k.		
14.	Another two mill	(A)	eased <u>considerabl</u> (B)	y since last year			
	In this hospital to (A) whole province. In (C)		t staff and <u>equipr</u> (E andard.				

	and <u>take off</u> . (D)	(A)	(B)			(C)					
IV.	From the four completes the			rases	(A, B, C,	or D),	choos	e the	one	that	best
17.	"Did you stay u "Not really. I w A. had left	ent t	o bed aft	er Moi	nica C. leavi		D.	has lo	eft		
18.	If you have sto A. wealthy		n problen B. afflue		best to a C. rich	void _		od. lavisł	ı		
19.	I'm sure that li A. swayed				an has C. impres		to eat D.				
20.	Before I pay for A. real		ainting, I B. authe			it is a(r		_Picas natuı		ot a c	юру.
21.	Plenty of evinvolvedA. in	_ smı		come	to light	t to	_	that with		has	been
22.	I must warn yo A. speak C. speak to m		am not us	sed to	so B. be spo D. being	ken to)		*		
23.	The Prime Minterviewer. A. shirk		r manag B. evade		ar	ny tric		stions duck		ked t	y the
24.	The damp has A. swayed				ne's got rh C. affecte			impr	esse	d	
25.	. I was rather en A. well-off		rassed w B. rich	hen J	ohn gave i C. affluer			extra			
26.	. It was a very c A. let		oversial b B. made		t certainly C. forced			e thin allow			
27.	. Family relation A. took on	_	s later _ B. kept o		a greater s C. built ı			his l made			
28.	. He was very is A. round		ed and ha B. over	d no-	one to tur C. to	n		n he r	eede	ed he	lp.
29	. He chose to A. flunk		family lif 3. fail	e for t	he sake of C. surrer			sacri	fice		
30	. Not, ch A. obviously				er in subj C. surpri			enjo to sa			

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

31.	A. nevertheless C. in contrast		B. on the other had D. on the contrary	nd
32.		helpful that it's d B. take	ifficult not to h C. think	er for granted. D. see
33.	He's a very distin	nguished writer in B. place	n the of ancie C. field	ent history. D. section
34.	The of the A. plight	homeless in the B. trouble	cities needs to be a C. difficulty	
35.	Let's have a brea A. immediate	k — we've done e B. now	nough for the time _ C. instant	D. being
36.	The word "friends A, loosely	ship" can be B. slightly	_ applied to a wide va C. lightly	ariety of relationships. D. sparingly
37.	"Why are the New "Because their h A. damaged C. had damaged	ouse in th	loan repayment mode e flood." B. was damaged D. was being dama	
38.	Some children ar A. tall	re encouraged by B. flying	their parents to bed C. high	come achievers. D. large
39.	There should be A. gets drunk C. won't get dru		n 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		remember the answe C. search	rs to the quiz questions. D. reach
42.	The report sugge A. joining	sted up lir B. making	nks with local compa C. doing	anies. D. setting
	The first manned the whole world.	l space flight was	a major scientific _	and fascinated
	A. breakdown C. breakout		B. breakthrough D. break-up	
44.	C. breakout	e tends to B. subside	D. break-up as children get olde	er. D. sink

46.	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 the A. superficially	rough the report, b B. thoroughly	out I must admit, o C. carefully	only D. seriously
48.	It never h A. sprung	is mind that he wo B. crossed	ould be found out. C. passed	D. reached
49.	lesson.	l a story to the clas	ss to time u	intil the end of the
	A. make	B. mark	C. save	D. kill
	A. bring C. will bring		B. am bringing D. am going to l	•
51.	Human thought A. methods	B. processes	omplex than those C. activities	of animals. D. techniques
52.		ice at university is B. shrugged	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 inf	lation many banks B. keep up with D. stand by	s have raised their
54.		to your bes		et him you should
55.	The high rate of working families		puts a great strai	in the majority of
	A. through	B. in	C. beyond	D. on
56.		U		entence."
V.	Read the text bel	ow and decide whic	ch answer (A, B, C,	or D) best fits each space.
		THI	e news	
fire bet	in a nearby con ween two armies that this exp	mmunity, a speec ten thousand mile perience has been	h by a president es away. It is impo possible only wi	presents, whether it is a or an actual (57) rtant for students to (58) thin the (59) fifty days or weeks before

newspapers could (61) on invasions or great natural disasters. We live,					
therefore, in a remarkable period when we not only (62) instant news on					
the radio but can watch dramatic events just as they are (63) place					
thousands of miles a	way				
Television news c	an be (64)	as part of the	entertainment provided by		
			readers providing detailed		
accounts of events but we have a great (65) of live footage. News items are					
			and features are included		
that are attractive to	local audiences,	, (67) they	are unimportant in terms		
of world, or national	news.				
In times of emer	gency, an excell	lent (68)	is done by the television		
networks which (69)	up-to-date	e by interviewing	world leaders and experts.		
But most television	newscasts are no	ot (70) a :	service to the public. They		
(71) large view	ing audiences an	d so are very im	portant for the companies,		
which compete to se	ll their commercia	al time slots for h	nigher 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	D. thoroughly		
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	al remedy by
A. homeopaths.	B. the beauty industry.
C. biochemists.	D. medical researchers.
74. Honey based beauty products _	4 .
A. remove scars.	B. act as natural laxatives.
C. are used as cosmetics.	D. improve the hair and skin

A. that h B. about C. about	ers are not sure oney has any medicinal properties. all the healing properties of honey. the levels of hydrogen peroxide. ffective honey is as an antibiotic.
A. is bett B. makes C. makes	om the New Zealand Tea Tree planter than from the Australian Jelly bush. So the best variety of honey. So honey with more medicinal properties. The beneficial.
A. may co	ial brands of honey ontain bacteria. B. should be kept in our kitchen cupboards. c used to treat ourselves. D. often get contaminated.
drinking of al evil, thought no more need end, new pri- law. "Prohibit an increase is	r 1920, the United States attempted a bold experiment: making the cohol a crime. Many people, who felt that alcohol was the root of all that this would bring about a new and happier age. There would be I for prisons, they felt, and slums would disappear. However, in the sons had to be built for all the new criminals created by the new cion", as the law was called, destroyed respect for the law and led to organised crime, but it did not stop people from drinking. On the nking increased during the Prohibition period. In the end, the law ersed.
A. drinki B. Prohi appli C. drinki	or of the passage states that Ing alcohol was the main reason for the emergence of slum areas bition could have stopped people from drinking alcohol, had it beer ed effectively ing alcohol is the cause of most crime and violence bition only helped increase the consumption of alcoholic drinks
A. the n who o B. the la C. Prohi	from the passage that number of Americans who obeyed the law was smaller than those didn't w had the opposite effect from what was intended bition was the main cause of the existence of slums in the 1920s icans in general like drinking alcohol
A. no on B. the US C. there D. a not	e law was introduced, e thought that it would eliminate organised crime groups SA was the leading country in terms of the amount of alcohol consumed were people who believed that it would really work iceable decline was observed in the number of crimes committed by dwellers

I.	I. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.					
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. tasty C. shock C. ghost C. idiot	D. waste D. lecturer D. post D. idol		
II.	Find the word w words in each q		ittern different f	rom that of the other three		
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. specificA. instructorA. memorialA. preferential	_	C. precedentC. influenceC. medievalC. apprentice	D. confidentD. inflationD. momentumD. potential		
III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.						
9.	The President of	ten contradicts <u>h</u>	nimself. He often	says something		
	which doesn't ag	gree <u>with</u> what he (C)	e <u>says</u> earlier. (D)			
10	10. There <u>has been</u> a slight increase <u>in</u> production – about 0.15%. (A) (B) That's not <u>many</u> but something is better <u>than nothing</u> . (C) (D)					
11	. Shops often red	uce <u>price</u> <u>so that</u> (A) (B)	to encourage cu	stomers to buy their goods. (C) (D)		
12	e. She is an <u>efficient</u> (A)	<u>nt</u> employee. She		ore work <u>as</u> other people <u>do</u> . B) (C) (D)		
13	3. This text is <u>com</u> out what <u>is the</u> (D	(A) point.	hensible <u>for</u> me. (B)	I <u>just can't</u> make (C)		
14	F. She is <u>so shy</u> . <u>W</u> (A)	<u>/henever</u> you pay (B)	her <u>a</u> complime (C)	nt, she <u>blushed</u> . (D)		
15		(A)		ilisation on that island <u>were</u> (B) a, we would <u>have been</u> right. (D)		

16.	His commercial ac	tivity, <u>that is</u> – tra (A)	ading <u>in</u> cars – <u>l</u> (B)	have already (C)
	brought him a fort	` '	(D)	
IV.	From the four wo		A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
17.	The report issued hazards of factoring A. resistance		v	raws attention to the
18.	Many of the critics poor quality. A. display	clearly regarded B. account	several of the p	aintings on as of D. approval
19.	The report on the A. bundle	accident was four B. pile		of lies. D. collection
20.	"How's the new tow "Oh, there's still a A. to be done C. having done		ect going?" B. has been de D. have done	one
21.	Did you read A. a	news about the B. the	volcanic eruptic C. some	on in the Pacific? D. Ø
22.	The police officer, be taken to the state. A. to catch. C. having caught.	ition.	vas pushing hin	n into a police vehicle to
23.	We just decided to A. spur	have the party of B. tip	n the of t C. heat	he moment. D. flash
24.	That actor seems _ A. involved	on making B. intent	as much mone C. insisted	y as he can. D. interested
25.	to his feet in A. He jumped	.		O
26.	If that door won't o	open, you'll have t B. utilise	to to force C. employ	e. D. return
27.	"Hi Nick. I break b "I know, but it is J A. for whom			
28.	Successful blockby film industry. A. stroke	uster movies have B. ray	c brought a	of hope to the declining D. shaft

29.	He tried to take			v. D. advantage
		J	•	3
30.	I didn't get a A. blink		tching that horror C. wink	r film last night. D. piece
	"How did his speed "With all the noise A. have made			
32.	How many shares in A. possess	in that company o B. maintain	-	? D. keep
33.	Everyone was shoo 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 y A. thudding	ou're ? B. hissing	C. screeching	D. humming
36.	Advertising compa A. prone		very strict regula C. subject	
37.	Children often A. pester		for sweets and ice C. persuade	
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.	its products.			it has effective of
41.	A. promotion The new model sue A. void	B. publicity cceeded because : B. gap	it filled a ir	
42.	that she has		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 t	ing"	e two main courses and D. has been left
44.	A. Despite	new car was an e	normous success	

45. "What was Bob ye "He warned		n	
		C. that I don't	D. that I not
46. They congratulate A. to	ed us the b B. for	irth of our twin da C. on	aughters D. by
47. There are so man	y names no	ow that it is impos	ssible to remember them
A. brand	B. model	C. trademark	D. logo
48. The choice of A. packing	can make or b B. wrapping		
49. Putting it quite A. obviously	, she really g B. apparently		D. frankly
unbelievable.			the product on time was
A. to give	B. given C. 1		D. giving
51. I wouldn't risk A. leave	any later thai B. you leave		re you. D. leaving
52. The garden had b	ecome rather		D. grown
53. "He looks familiar "He's the author _ A. which	." novel becan	ne a best seller."	D. whom
54. "What are you rea	lm was on		nt."
A. which it	B. where	C. which	D. that it
"Well, he's reported	ed the coun	try last night."	
		C. to be leaving	
v. Redu tile text belo		AY IT WAS	or D) best fits each space
Today the police			inimala se astrovem d
technological aids in however.	their (56) ag	gainst crime. This	kinds of scientific and was not always the (57)
In the early days the police officer's wh (59) Gradually	istle was his (58) , in the twentieth lucky enough to	way of calling century, things be (61)	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 cri	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
		166)	lies officer who w	at the registration number
				ot the registration number tly to (67) who owned
				was to phone up Police
				wake up the caretaker at
				wo would then have to go
				nent. Today, police officers
				Police National Computer.
56	A charge	B. duty	C. fight	D. match
	A. charge		C. ngm	D. condition
	A. instance	B. case		
	A. mere	B. whole	C. pure	D. main
	A. difficulty	·	C. concern	*
		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 IA. since the third century BC.C. since the 1950s.	B. since the 18th century. D. since history began.
75. In the 18th century, mechanicalA. 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 wouC. they wanted mechanical servD. they were impressed by comp	ld take over the world. ants.
77. Fifty years ago, computers were A. thousand of times better at u B. two or three times slower at u C. thousand of times slower at u D. two or three times worse at u	sing human language. processing information. processing information.
78. We need tech support staff becau A. computers and people do not B. so many people these days u C. today's computers have wind D. we have so many call centres	work in the same way. se computers. ows and mice.
79. Computers cannot think like hun A. we do not know enough about B. scientists can't program then C. computers can't copy human D. computers do not have robot	at the human brain. In to do so. In thought processes.
80. Computers can not use human l A. they do not understand the g B. human language does not ha C. they can not work out what s D. humans don't want to chat w	grammar. ave any rules. sentences mean.

I.	Find the word the other three in each		lined part prono	unced differently from	ı 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. cl <u>ow</u> n C. miss <u>ed</u> C. na <u>tu</u> ral C. blast <u>ed</u>	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 q		ttern different fr	om that of the other t	hree	
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. dominant D. delivery D. recognize D. desirable		
III	I.Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in o	rder	
9.		<u>in</u> when <u>I'm spea</u> (A) (B)		to interrupt <u>as</u> this. (D)		
10	10. The diversity of life on this planet is amazed. So many different (A) (B) (C) forms of intelligent life! (D)					
11.	11. I don't like <u>doing</u> the same exercises <u>all the</u> time. I like variety – (A) (B) <u>each</u> time something <u>differently</u> .					
12	(C) . I am going to con	(D) mplain <u>with</u> <u>the</u> s (A) (B)	shop owner - they	sold <u>me</u> a <u>faulty</u> came (C) (D)	ra.	
13.	13. The policeman fined me <u>for</u> speeding. He said it was <u>not an</u> (A) (B) excuse <u>which</u> I hadn't seen <u>the</u> speed-limit. (C) (D)					
14.	. The expert's help succeed to do it.	o <u>is</u> indispensable (A)	e – <u>without</u> him w (B)	ve <u>shall not</u> (C)		
15	(D) . People in <u>every r</u> (A)	part of the world in the world	(B)	easily		
	(5)	(2)		_		

16. I didn't have my	glasses <u>on, so</u> I co (A) (B)	ouldn't make <u>out</u> t (C)	he <u>road's sign</u> . (D)
IV. From the four w completes the se		(A, B, C, or D), c	hoose the one that best
17. "What do you thi "Well, it w crazy about it."			of the Rose?" tell you the truth I'm not
A. is	B. was	C. is being	D. has been
18. During the hot so A. over	ummer, sales of b B. above	ottled water went C. through	the roof. D. on
19. The candle A. twinkled		then went out. C. flashed	D. sparkled
20. There was a might A. crash	nty as the r B. bang	nirror fell to the fl C. thud	loor. D. hiss
21. It suddenlyA. dawned	on me that he w B. struck		D. seemed
22. I'd rather you A. don't	say anything B. won't	to John about thi C. didn't	is conversation. D. hadn't
23. Did you a A. have	ny New Year's res B. make		P. D. get
24. Although there is behaviour.	s no formal agreer	nent, the compan	y has an code of
A. unsaid	B. untold	C. unstated	D. unwritten
25. Magazines prom A. well-rounded		eating a die C. balanced	et. D. fair
26. The new technol A. shows	ogy incredi B. delivers	ble, high-fidelity s C. contains	sound. D. makes
27. The product has A. care		l with great C. attention	
28. "What lie did Liz "She claimed A. that she cou C. about writin	before she wa ld write		ite
29. Can you imagine A. live	e in anothe B. to live	r country? C. living	D. you live
30. Living in Singap	ore has had great B. at		

51.	Our teamn	irst in the local so	chools' championsh	11p.
	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	ong Kong for Christ	mas.
	A. of	B. for	C. by	D. about
34.	Their children	_ lots of new frien	ds since they	to that town.
	A. have made — n		B. were making –	
	C. made – are mo	oving	D. made – have b	oeen moving
35.	The crime i	s rising in inner o	ity areas.	
	A. ratio	B. rate	C. toll	D. rating
36.	He was called into			friend.
	A. tell	B. describe	C. testify	D. give
37.	Among the proble those of and	ems facing bridg d repair.	e engineers, the	most serious ones are
	A. improvement		B. maintenance	
	C. determination		D. reassessment	
38.	The engines of the	plane let out a h	uge	
	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	ive a full of	f the incidence of c	rime
	A. illustration		C. picture	D. drawing
41	The rise in energy	has led to	_	sil fuels that the world
	must use.	nas ieu te	a reduction of los	isii lueis that the world
	A. redundancy	B. consumption	C. efficiency	D. suitability
42.	"Did you enjoy you	r graduation cere	emony?"	
	"Oh yes; I didn't lil	ce photogr	aphed all the time,	though."
	A. it to be	B. having been	C. to have been	D. being
43.	"How was your firs	t day in your new	v job?"	
	"Extremely embarr	assing! We were	present ou	rselves and talk about
	our previous work	experience."		
	A. been asked to	B. asked to	C. being asked	D. asked
44.	I whether th	e truth will ever	be known.	
	A. doubt	B. fear	C. mistrust	D. distrust
45.	Due to the industri	alisation and colo	nisation, the ninete	enth century the
	greatest expansion	of wealth the wo	rld had ever known	1.
	A. put off	B. set off	C. brought about	D. held up

		B. break through		D. look up	
I	persuade people to	him seriou	usly.	cill found it difficult to	
	A. relate	B. see	C. take	D. think	
	The Youth leader wa A. spring	as a of inspi B. source	ration to many of t C. beginning	he boys he worked with. D. derivation	
f	rom entering.		_	to prevent burglars	
	A. inserted	B. attached	C. implemented	D. fitted	
	The boy had a hist crime.	ory of theft	but had never be	een accused of a serious	
	A. petty	B. small	C. little	D. unimportant	
51. 0	Old buildings shou A. endowment	ald be preserved a B. estate	s they are part of C. entitlement	our cultural D. heritage	
52. I	Even in today's tec A. unfound	hnological world, B. unanswered		ain D. uncleared	
	Гraffic is always ba A. busy		our at the end of t	the day. D. rush	
	54. "So, how is Anne getting to the airport?" "She said that her brother her a lift." A. would give B. would have given C. should give D. could be given				
55. I	t was a wonderful A. discharged	plan but sadly it B. implemented		D. fulfilled	
	Γhey that the shopping centre.	ne theatre be dem	olished to make w	vay for the new	
	A. proposed	B. promised	C. hoped	D. tendered	
V. I	Read the text below	v and decide which	answer (A, B, C, o	or D) best fits each space.	
		INVE	NTIONS		
wan are ther (59) then	ted to buy. New in those which do not e are the ideas where the ideas where the common and the thing is a subject to the common and the common are the common and the common are the commo	deas may fail for ot (58) wo nich are good in two words people can are those which	one of (57) rk very well when themselves, but w (60) without ch (61) t	time, but which nobody reasons. Firstly, there is put to the test. Then, which do not fulfil a real but them, so do not buy to be too expensive to y, in the 1990s, no new	

technology was (63	3) in rep	lacing the comp	act disc as the means of
packaging recorded	music.		
The 1990s was a	period of rapid t	echnological cha	nge, particularly in the area
of electronic (64)	for the h	nome. (65)	_ this time, a number of
			nave replaced the CD, but
none of them (66) _	on. The nev	w ideas worked, v	vere not (67) to make
and would have pro	ovided consumers	s with (68)	quality recordings. Despite
_			y be explained by the (69)
that people	who had investe	d in CD players	and discs of their favourite
music did not think	the improvemen	nt in quality on (7	70) was great enough
to make it (71)	the effort and	expense of chang	ing.
57. A. both	B. few	C. several	D. plenty
58. A. hopefully	B. truthfully	C. carefully	D. actually
59. A. like	B. need	C. wish	D. want
60. A. be	B. make	C. do	D. have
61. A. turn	B. prove	C. fail	D. end
62. A. explains	B. accounts	C. describes	D. understands
63. A. profitable	B. rewarded	C. successful	D. attempted
64. A. supplies	B. machinery	C. appliance	D. equipment
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
71. A. pay	B. worth	C. value	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 wasA. boringC. distasteful	to some people. B. exciting D. needless
76. People thought that the Wright bA. been negatively influencedC. been too cautious	B. acted without thinking
77. The Wright's interest in flight greA. financial empireC. foolish thought	
78. Lilenthal's idea about controllingA. proven wrong byC. disliked by	airborne vehicles was the Wrights. B. accepted by D. opposed by
79. The old tables were and re pressure on curved surfaces.A. canceledC. multiplied	placed by the first reliable figures for air B. destroyed D. discarded
80. The Wrights designed and built to A. force to going backward C. turning	

I.	Find the word the other three in each		rlined part prono	ounced differently from t	he		
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 other thr	ee		
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			
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed in ord	ier		
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 tl	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 has yet been found on Mars. (A) (B) (C) (D)							
12. There were many factors which contributed <u>to</u> your illness and (A)							
	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 <u>is coming</u> to our town next week. We <u>will have</u> an (A) (B)							
	opportunity to see those magnificent tigers playing with people and (C) men swallow fire. (D)						
15.	My neighbours a	re <u>quite</u> well-off. (A)	They can afford <u>tr</u> (B)	avelling abroad <u>every</u> year. (C) (D)			

16. Wealth is not important <u>in</u> life. <u>What</u> (A) (B)	t matters is who y	ou are, <u>not</u> (C)		
how much <u>do you have</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 who had taken the money?" "Yes. Robert finally admitted it all." A. to spend B. have spending C. to have spent D. to having spent				
18. "Wendover? Never heard of that tow I spent my teen years." A. when B. who	vn before." — "We	ll, actually it's the town D. which		
19. Commuting really me down - A. gets B. pulls	- I hate it. C. puts	D. drags		
20. Safety regulations are usually A. set B. laid	_ down by law. C. written	D. put		
21. The tower is a real – you can A. viewpoint B. landmark		D. milestone		
22. In the height of the season, tourists A. mass B. flock	all over the ru C. throng	ins taking photographs. D. swarm		
23. The children of today are healthier and better than those of the past, and far fewer of them die in infancy.A. fed up B. rounded up C. cared for D. looked into				
24. The facsimile when the secretary returns from lunch. A. is going to send C. was being sent D. has been sent				
25. Animals to survive in the wild, rather than kept in captivity. A. are helping B. could be helping C. should be helped D. ought to have helped				
26 you were driving thirty mile time of the accident will count again. A. The fact that B. Whether		e the speed limit at the D. Whenever		
27. Judging from the speed of mechanization, it that very few things in the world by hand in the twenty-first century. A. has been predicted — will be making B. can be predicted — will be made C. will be predicted — were made				

29. According to the fire chief, it still isn't clear where the fire but he believes that it in the storeroom. A. starts — has started B. was starting — ought to start C. started — might have started D. has started — will be starting 30. "Why do you look so upset?" "Mum refused after my flat while I'm away."	
30. "Why do you look so upset?"	
A. my looking B. me to look C. to looking D. to look	
31. After the floods there were many schemes to money to help the homeles A. raise B. rise C. produce D. cultivate	SS.
32. "Which was the most disappointing moment in your career?" "It was the moment I realised that my partner was giving away company secrets to our rivals." A. which B. where C. on which D. when	
33. It's unlikely that they will want to live in the city — they're country lover A. totally B. highly C. completely D. absolutely	s.
34. I suggest that we for the cheapest course of action. A. choose B. decide C. select D. opt	
35. The photographs in the booklet an image of prosperity. A. convey B. display C. strike D. send	
36. "What did the dietician say to Angela?" "He advised down on fats otherwise she would develop heart proble in later life." A. to cut B. that she cuts C. her to cut D. her cut	ems
37. If too many species out, it will upset the ecosystem. A. die B. go C. pass D. get	
38. The streets were wide enough for two people to pass each other. A. narrowly B. barely C. strictly D. closely	
39. There has been a increase in the use of bicycles in the city recently A. keen B. prominent C. blatant D. marked	y.
40. The accident caused a tailback of seven miles, with traffic along snail's pace.A. hobbling B. limping C. crawling D. fumbling	at a
41. If one company starts to show concern for the environment, then others surely follow A. on B. through C. up D. suit	s will

42.	Children always A. why		e reason t C. which	hings are as they are. D. who	
43.	The Giant Panda A. border	a has been on the B. verge		tion for many years. D. rim	
44.	It is hoped that n A. eradicated	nore diseases may B. cleared	be through C. destroyed	n programmes of vaccination. D. removed	
45.	The problem need. A. checked	eds to be ur B. monitored	gently, otherwise C. addressed	e it will be too late. D. focused	
46.	46. Factory used to be one of the main causes of pollution. A. remissions B. admissions C. submissions D. emissions				
47.	In remote comm sets in. A. replenish		rtant to fo	ood stocks before the winter D. return	
48.	•	blem with the le	tter?" — "The p	person this letter is D. whom	
49.	Fishing in many A. decaying	parts of the world B. dying		4.	
50.		with the ide		it'll work. D. go along	
51.	The job market of A. reducing	on the island is _ B. constricting	rapidly. C. shrinking	D. compressing	
52.		international B. pressure		for environmental causes. D. persuasion	
53. The mountaineers were concerned about weather conditions as they were climbing late in the year.A. diverse B. converse C. perverse D. adverse					
54.				ot to face up to the problem. D. cover	
55. "What did Ivan suggest?" "He suggested on an excursion tomorrow." A. we to go B. us to go C. going D. to going					
V.	Read the text bel	ow and decide wh	ich answer (A, B	, C, or D) best fits each space	
	THE ORIGIN 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.					

Spa	s were developed by	y the (57) Ro	omans, who built	public bath houses over
				ip to 6,000 bathers, and
				lens and libraries. An
	emely (59) er			
				ere used. People might
				rm Room to relax, (62)
				a good soak in a warm
bath	n. Next, they could	take a bath in the	e Hot Room, befor	re (64) down the
Colo	l Room. After that,	they might (65) _	for a swim, r	ead some poetry in the
libra	ary, have a (66) _	to eat, or to	alk about urgent	matters of state in a
priv	ate talk room.			
I	n those days, the	daily bath was a g	great social (67) _	Today, spas, or
"day	spas", as they are	e sometimes (68) _	, are rather	expensive. They are for
				s, who don't (70)
pay	ing a lot of money	when they're feeling	ng under the wear	ther or need to unwind
	n stressful jobs.	-	_	
56	A. cure	D improve	C. correct	D
		B. improve		D. support
	A. antique	B. dated	C. historical	D. ancient
	A. provide	B. accommodate		D. involve
	A. low	B. poor	C. little	D. short
	A. line	B. queue	C. order	D. route
	A. tired	B. solid	C. high	D. hard
	A. hold	B. have	C. admit	D. possess
	A. enjoy	B. like	C. love	d. satisfy
	A. heating	B. cooling	C. warming	D. chilling
	A. go	B. take	C. spend	D. use
	A. taste	B. piece	C. mouth	D. bite
	A. chance	B. circumstance		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; \underline{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	oza is right.
A. have completely died out.C. now number only 300.	B. now number between 285 and 600.D. live in only two areas in the wild.
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.	
78. The wildlife conservation society in A. sold gorillas as souvenirs to tou B. arranged cheap holidays in Rwa C. trained gorillas to observe people D. encouraged people to go and see	rists. anda. le.
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 the other three in each	nat has its under ach question.	rlined part prono	ounced differently fr	om 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. southern B. stopped B. bought B. throw	C. south C. talked C. fought C. thank	D. am <u>ou</u> nt D. dial <u>ed</u> D. <u>oug</u> ht D. <u>th</u> us	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu	rith the stress pa uestion.	ittern different f	rom that of the othe	r three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. eradicate A. ferocious A. continent A. conductor	B. continentalB. adventureB. coherentB. conference	C. popularityC. OrientC. permanentC. confidence	D. beneficial D. achievement D. sentiment D. context	
Ш	. Identify the one for the sentence	e underlined wor to be correct.	rd or phrase that	t must be changed i	n order
9.	Unless you get y (A)	our son <u>doing</u> the (B)	e work, you will <u>l</u>	nave to do it all by yo (C) (D)	ourself.
10.	When you look in that is a reflection (C)	(A)	(B)	ce in the glass,	
11.	What would you			on a <u>million</u> dollars? C) (D)	
12.	We slept in tents (A) cold.	, <u>covering</u> with b (B)	lankets which we	ere <u>too</u> thin – we got (C)	pretty (D)
13.	Is there enough (A) glasses full?	wine to go <u>round</u> (B)	or <u>will</u> I bring an (C)	oother bottle? Are <u>all</u>	<u>the</u> (D)
14.	This machine is to handle \underline{it} . (D)	rather complicate (A)	ed. You need <u>a</u> m (B)	onth <u>for learning</u> (C)	
15.	Our <u>latest</u> report (A) and specific desc	(B)		(C)	

16. Saint Nicholas is said <u>to have been</u> a very generous man. Whenever he saw				
somebody hungry or <u>i</u>	n need, he <u>boug</u> (B)	<u>tht them</u> food or <u>w</u> (C)	<u>hichever</u> they needed. (D)	
IV. From the four words completes the senten		, B, C, or D), cho	oose the one that best	
17. "So, what do you think of his new novel?" "It's definitely than his previous one." A. more controversial B. most controversial C. far controversial D. much controversial				
18. If you keep the wound A. cure B.		ld certainly C. heal	_ very quickly. D. recover	
19. India is the country _ A. at which B.	he spent on which	the early years of C. that	his life. D. where	
20. The building of the new stadium was schedule, which was worrying the sponsors a great deal. A. behind B. off C. below D. under				
21. It was his first mara order to do well. A. end B.		pushed his endu	D. margin	
22. He at the chan A. sprang B.		the college's bas C. leapt		
23. The fire-fighter ordered the building at once. A. to everyone evacuating C. to be evacuated D. evacuating				
24. His footballing career A. up B.	really took		won the cup. D. over	
25. When the storm or stay where he was. A. broke B.		ecide whether to C. blew	push on to the summit D. reached	
26. The dream was so A. lively B.			ally happened. D. vivid	
27. I was the last one to my performance. A. utterly B.		course — but I sti C. completely		
28. I didn't think that the g	game would . give		players, but I was wrong. D. make	
house."	e business cont	aula?" tinued to do so b s. would have to	adly they sell the D. should	

A. observe		C. think	along a beach at night. D. visualise
31. It seemed as the injury.	ough he could w	alk through fire	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. In spite of all he the strange even A. across as			a good explanation for D. over as
35. "How did Gina re	eact when she ar a wonderful sur	rived at her surp	rise birthday party?" - "She
36. He never plans ar A. whim	nything in advanc		t on the whole time.
thinking.	_	inally brought h C. system	er round to his of D. direction
38. The cup is full to A. brim	5	careful when you	
39. She woke with a A. bang		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		ry and not C. spare	
42. This car is A. more modern C. the more mod	L	els in the showrood B. the most mod D. one of the mo	lern
43. In order to have imposed fis A. save	hing quotas.	to their previous C. regain	levels, some governments D. restore
		_	possible to live nowadays D. theme

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 datA. am retiringC. will have retired	B. have retired D. have been retiring			
47. It's been a good year. I two bare now in printA. 've writtenC. 'Il have written D. 'd written	B. 've been writing			
48. Patrick was quite well before				
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	next time you're in Paris. C. ought D. can			
51. As far as, family are more in A. I concern C. I'm concerning	nportant than friends B. I've concerned D. I'm concerned			
52. "Thank God we came across that p "Oh, yes! What done if you h A. were you to have C. had you				
53. She admitted the anonymou A. to sending C. to send	s letter. 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.	and they don't really see much of			
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 ELEP	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!				

Layang is particularly	(60) of che	erry and apple, se	es is delivered. Layang- o she was given four big the rest as toys. Lunch
			s and fruit. Most of this
			(63) they would
			have to make sure she
doesn't (65)	t of these. Some	visitors to the zo	o aren't very (66)
			paper and plastic,
her stomach hurts.		11801 11 0110 (01) _	paper and plastic,
	er kilo of dog bis	scuits, 750g of di	ried horse food, 350g of
			of vitamin E. Layang-
Layang eats a lot but s			0
			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 ____
 - A. they like to touch each other.
 - B. they are often separated from each other.
 - C. they have strong relationships with their family members.
 - D. they are often in different herds.
- 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.

, 0.	A. giving birth to new elephants. B. not letting family members di C. rubbing each other's bodies. D. giving their lives for members	е.
76	. How many species of elephant ha A. two C. six hundred	ave there been throughout history? B. five thousand D. ten thousand
77.	A. they feel so sad when other el B. there are only five or ten milli C. they are not very good hunter D. their homes are being destroy	ephants die. on elephants left. rs.
mu int on so cas en for	reseums, buy souvenirs, enjoy of eracting with the local people. For ly as a source of money. There is there is no mutual respect. Who sh they may grow unhappy with vironmental changes as homes an	alts for local communities. Tourists go to the beaches and see the sights without it this reason, local people often see visitors no interaction at all except over money, and en young people see visitors with plenty of their traditional way of life. There may be not villages are often destroyed to make way is in money, it leaves behind problems like commental damage.
78	According to the passage, A. local people regard tourists as B. most tourists respect local cu C. young local people are happy D. local people regard tourists w	s a source of ready money. Istoms and traditions. to show off their traditions.
79	B. many local communities need C. tourism is harmful as well as	
80		is a good way to keep up local traditions good thing for local communities th happy memories.

of

1. A. <u>Ch</u> ristmas B. <u>ch</u> aos C. <u>ch</u> allenge D. <u>ch</u> aracter 2. A. gas B. giant C. gain D. goods						
2.A. gasB. giantC. gainD. goods3.A. sunB. sortC. successD. sure4.A. beadB. dreadC. spreadD. thread						
II. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other the words in each question.	ree					
5. A. refusal B. substitute C. magnetic D. unpleasant 6. A. conductor B. conference C. context D. confidence 7. A. tragedy B. candidate C. cathedral D. catholic 8. A. participate B. dominant C. capital D. mutual	wall o					
III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in or for the sentence to be correct.	ue					
9. The walks of life <u>are</u> sometimes strange. You sometimes help (A)						
somebody and, after some time, turning out to be in need of his help. (B) (C) (D)						
10. Let's <u>not</u> forget <u>to settle</u> <u>the</u> bill before we <u>shall leave</u> the restaurant. (A) (B) (C) (D)						
11. The little boy tripped <u>over</u> and <u>hitting his</u> head <u>on the</u> edge of the table. (A) (B) (C) (D)						
12. <u>Despite</u> of the numerous accusations, the Minister <u>maintains</u> that he (A) (B)						
did not <u>know about</u> the corruption going on <u>among</u> his employees. (C) (D)						
13. As teachers, we need to be flexible. Every situation <u>calls for</u> a (A)						
different solution. It <u>wouldn't be</u> a good idea <u>to just</u> follow the (B) (C)						
coursebook, no <u>matter of</u> what the class need. (D)						
14. The condition of our economy <u>keeps</u> worsening <u>with</u> a variety of (A) (B)						
reasons, <u>from</u> social to political <u>ones</u> . (C) (D)						

15. <u>To judge</u> by appearances, our new b	ooss is an easy-going guy. <u>But</u> (B)
let us <u>see</u> what happens <u>later</u> . (C) (D)	
16. The police are carrying out a thorough (A)	(B)
They are examining <u>all the</u> details (C)	which may prove <u>relevantly</u> . (D)
IV. From the four words or phrases (completes the sentence.	A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best
17. I don't think there's so much as a _ A. crumb B. speck	of truth in that rumour. C. grain D. pebble
had certain parts of the book	to publish his memoirs, the government C. disallowed D. prohibited
A. forbidden B. censored 19. "Should I eat that?" – "If I yo A. would have been C. had been	
20. Young children are often to i	illnesses such as measles. C. susceptible D. apt
21 scientists from around the revolutionary new drug. A. Elevated B. Eminent	c. Prestigious D. Noteworthy
22. She was chosen as one of dr A. the best B. the better	
23. The job is fine at the moment but I for the future there. A. hopes B. ambitions	won't stay long as there are no real C. chances D. prospects
24. Thousands of refugees are campin hoping to find asylum.A. boundary B. border	g at the between the two countries, C. brim D. rim
25. Nursing doesn't pay very well but I A. enjoyment B. value	love it and it gives me great job C. pleasure D. satisfaction
26. He was moved by the speed A. broadly B. highly	ch made at his retirement party. C. deeply D. widely
27. The government failed to keep its for a general election.A. therefore B. thus	c. so D. hence

<i>2</i> 0.	A. guilty			D. reprehensible
29.	"There's a great fi I'm too tired to stay	y up and watch it	."	started because
	A. earlier	B. more earlier	C. the earliest	D. more early
30.	you go on ta	dking, he'll ask yo B. If	ou to leave. C. When	D. Suppose
31.	The incidence company.	ce of redundancy	is to blame for th	ne low morale within the
	A. high	B. big	C. important	D. large
32.	They sacked the he A. relatively		because he was _ C. hopelessly	
33.	To you the t		te to change my jo C. reveal	ob. D. say
34.	Some peopleA. conduct	_ 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	five children.	B. the older of D. the oldest that	an .
36.	course.			g - he'll have to go on a
	A. hint	B. suggestion	C. clue	D. tip
37.	She felt that travel A. moved	lling had greatly _ B. enriched		D. increased
38.	We now take ease A. given	of communication B. normal		D. granted
39.	. It really wouldn't d A. harm	lo any to give B. trouble	e her a second cha C. hurt	ance, would it? D. damage
40.	good of the	basic grammar.		t is important to have a
	A. clasp	B. hold	C. grip	D. grasp
41.	. The computer has A. irreplaceably			D. irreparably
42	. In my opinion, int	erfering with hum	nan genetic struct	ure is just asking for
	A. disaster	B. trouble	C. difficulties	D. complications
43	. Being passed over A. blow	for promotion wa B. shock		

44. "Why are you screaming?"				
"If you burn yourself, it, you A. would have hurt	B. hurt			
C. have hurt	D. hurts			
45. No-one could any light at all	on the cause of the explosion.			
A. put B. turn	C. throw D. switch			
46. I'm rather for time, but I'll try t A. rushed B. pushed	o 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 pr 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 si	ghtings began to appear in the newspapers.			
A. when B. since	C. until D. by the time			
51 was expected, the new management of 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 more debated for a long time.	ally acceptable to clone people has been			
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			
55. Believe it or not, but these girls as the greatest musician of the 20th A. do think C. really are thinking	that Elvis Presley will be remembered century. B. are really 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				
People love to complain. Moaning to friends can be a source of relief from the				
(56) and strains of work, study	or relationships. But when it comes to good and services, many of us find we			

ä			
don't have the nerv	e and choose to	(58) in sile:	nce.
By the time we d	lo (59) sui	mmon up the cou	rage to make our (60),
we have generally a	ılready allowed t	he problem to get	to us, and we are angry. In
this (61), v	ve can all too (6	52) become	e aggressive, gearing up for
battle and turning	what should be	a rational discuss	ion into a conflict.
To complain eff	fectively you ne	ed to be specific	about your problem and
			ive and fair. (63) over
the top with emotion	onal language ar	nd unreasonable o	claims will get you nowhere.
Good negotiators ter	nd to be calm an	d logical. They sta	rt by explaining the situation
and stating their re	equirements clea	rly, without threa	t. Most complaints prompt a
defensive (64)	from the other	person, but by be	eing reasonable yourself, you
(65) more ch	ance of achievin	g the positive (66)	you want.
If you feel angr	y or upset abou	it what has happ	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			
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	D. eventually
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	*	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	_		D. demonstrating
68. A. mind	B. view	C. opinion	D. reason
69. A. carry	B. bear	C. do C. do	D. make D. work
70. A. fill	B. carry	C. u0	D. WOLK

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
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

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 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 asA. Hiroshima.C. Nagasaki.	an act of war in B. New Mexico. D. The United States.			
75. The decree to drop the atomic bornA. August 6th 1945.C. July 25th 1945.	ub was decided on B. July 16th 1945. D. August 9th 1945.			
76. "Little Boy" DID NOT generate A. a sudden flash of light. C. extensive damage to Hiroshim	B. a blast of hot air.			
77. Hiroshima was chosen to be bombed because A. 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 de B. was less powerful than "Little C. damaged a larger area than "L D. was the first atomic bomb eve	Boy". .ittle Boy".			
79. Most of the Hiroshima inhabitantsA. burns.C. radiation poisoning.	s suffered B. deep wounded cuts. D. injuries caused by machinery.			
80. Which of the following is NOT a portion A. The bombings did not need to B. The war ended thanks to the C. Such bombings should never D. We should all remember those	happen. bombings. happen again.			

- THE END -

I.	Find the word the other three in ea	ıat has its ι ich question	ınderli 1.	ned part pror	nounced differ	ently from the
1.	A. thr <u>ea</u> d	B. bead		C. bread	D. dread	
2.	A. believes	B. pencils		C. table <u>s</u>	D. contents	S
3.	A. want <u>s</u>	B. looks		C. says	D. laughs	-
4.	A. consider <u>ate</u>	B. narrate		C. priv <u>ate</u>	D. pirate	
II.	Find the word w		ss patl	tern different	from that of t	he other three
_				_		
5.	A. determine	B. encount		C. consonant	D. disaster	
6.	A. gradually	B. perversi		C. suddenly	D. insight	
7.	A. contractor	B. phonetic		C. character	D. Pacific	
8 .	A. intellect	B. insectic	ide (C. incident	D. innovate	
III	Identify the one for the sentence			or phrase tha	at must be ch	anged in order
9.	In a country <u>as</u> In	an, you wo	n't get	away with su	ch a crime <u>as</u>	
	(A)			(B)	(C)	
	distributing drug	s. You are <u>l</u>	ound	to receive seve	ere punishmer	nt.
			(D)			
10.	10. The thief broke into the shop and stole goods worthy of \$2000. (A) (B) (C) (D)					
11.	11. She was a nice girl. We have taken to her the first day we met her.					
	Was a 11100 B			(B) (C)	st day we met	(D)
10	m	•		` ' ' '		• •
12.	12. The owner of the household was reluctant <u>of allowing</u> the tourists (A)					
	to put up a tent <u>within</u> his premises because he was afraid that (B)					
	they could cause	a fire or so	methin	ıg <u>like that</u> .		
		(C)		(D)		
13.	Dollars, pounds,	franks and	other]			
	o	11 41-		(A)	(B)	
	exchangeable over (C)	<u>r all</u> the wo D)	ria.			
14.	14. To my <u>opinion</u> , their accusations of the Minister are completely (A)					
	groundless. They	have made	it all ι	ıp.		
	(B)	(C)	(D)	•		

15.	She <u>accompanied</u> w	<u>vith</u> her boyfriend	to the airport to	see <u>him off</u> . (B)
	When the aeroplane	e <u>took off,</u> she sta (C)	rted <u>weeping</u> . (D)	
16.	She took <u>a</u> handker (A) her cheeks.	chief <u>out of</u> her p (B)	oocket and <u>wiping</u> (C)	the tears <u>from</u> (D)
IV.	From the four wor completes the sent		A, B, C, or D), ch	ouse the one that best
17.	Mary was ill. She's A. temperature	_	under the C. rain	D. weather
18.	David was unhappy A. people	y because he had B. gifted	problems. C. personal	D. turning
19.	All things, to A. noted B. co			D. considered
20.	The trekkers were A. determined			ne evening. D. persistent
21.	He tried to persua no	de his wife to go	to the Antarctic	for their holiday, but to
	A. good	B. result	C. benefit	D. avail
22	. The decor is out of A. style			building. D. match
23	. The controversy hare seen as a threa		nomy.	oreign businesses which
	A. spurred	B. charged	C. inspired	D. fuelled
24	. The courier was al A. on hand	ways to de B. to hand		ems that might arise. D. in hand
25	. Holiday brochures resort.	can be very	as to the true	appearance of a holiday
	A. deluding	B. misleading	C. false	D. wrong
26	. It's hard to environment. A. match	_ the demands of B. unite	of tourists with t	he best interests of the D. connect
07	'. He's not exactly ri		ly earns enough r	money to
	A. get through	B. get by	C. get on	D. get up
28	3. It seems to be the			share of the profits.

29.	A. If you didn't C. If you don't	n in class, you w	on't pass the test. B. Unless you do D. Unless you wo	
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		r development as a C. aptitude	
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	B. with	_	D. by
35.	The behaviour of ptimes.	priests of this reli	gious order is exp	pected to be at all
	A. extraordinary	B. exceptional	C. excessive	D. exemplary
36.	I have very	-	the plan — it mig	ght possibly work, or it
	A. certain	B. mixed	C. doubtful	D. troubled
37.	After losing my job	, I was on the	of a nervous b	oreakdown.
	A. verge	B. brim	C. bounds	
38.				od, but to be the best D. forced
39.	His for the f	future is to retire B. vision	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	always beyond _ B. recrimination		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.	He had a great the game. A. capability	for football, B. proficiency	with exceptional C. faculty	ability in all aspects of D. gift

	"Why don't we as 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
47.	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		•	ning at 8.30 a.m. our time.
48.	By the end of the in Atlanta. A. will be winnin C. are winning		B. will win D. will have won	s many medals as they did
49.		e broke two world		a silver in the medley and D. to top
50.			can trust her to do C. vow	o what she says she'll do. D. word
51.	doing so well.	ave expected		she hadn't told me I was D. passing
52.	•	nad called the me	•	e got down to business.
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 helmer			number of fatalities since D. from
55	They decided to I		ears after they ha	nd finished school, D. assembly
V.	Read the text be space.	elow and decide	which answer (#	A, B, C, or D) best fits each
us life	ually (57) and an enormo	without any warr ous demolition o	ning and (58) of buildings. Add	(56) disasters. They of ditionally, they may cause s which, in (60), are

colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are				
(61) of destr	oying coastal ci	ties. However, t	he (62) majority of	
fatalities and serious	s injuries (63)	about when t	ouildings (64)	
Most frequently, t	he earthquake la	sts 30 to 60 seco	onds, so usually there is no	
			shaking starts. The savage	
forces of an earthqu	ake trigger (67)	a comple	x chain (68) in the	
			ed or pulled. A building's	
height, its shape and	d construction m	aterials are the 1	most significant (69)	
deciding about the s	urvival or collaps	se of the structur	e and, consequently, about	
the life or death of it	s (70)			
E6 A matrima	D	0		
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	
VI. Read the passag	es and the quest	tions or unfinishe	ed sentences. Then choose	
the answer – A,	B, C, or D – that	you think fits be:	st.	
Although there wa	as scientific evide	ence linking smok	ring and lung cancer in the	
1950s, acceptance	was slow. Each	decade brought	more evidence and more	
forceful warnings. No	ow it is absolutel	v clear that toba	cco is truly a "killer weed",	
and is a bigger pub	lic health threat	than all other o	drugs combined, including	
alcohol. For example	e, though lung c	ancer is not a co	ommon disease, almost all	
			ated to be related to about	
			eaths resulting from heart	
disease, and 80-90%				
71. The passage stat		4		
			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

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 island 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 inactive for				
A. seven thousand years				
C. seven thousand months	D. seven hundred years			
78. Black cinders fell that were the si	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			
<u> —</u> т	HE END —			

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		rlined part pron	ounced differently from the
1. 2. 3. 4.	A. s <u>ew</u> A. h <u>ear</u> A. mass <u>age</u> A. nak <u>ed</u>	B. few B. rehearse B. beverage B. crowded	C. ren <u>ew</u> C. m <u>ere</u> C. man <u>age</u> C. want <u>ed</u>	D. revi <u>ew</u> D. d <u>eer</u> D. cover <u>age</u> D. stopp <u>ed</u>
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		attern different 1	from that of the other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. citizen A. estimate A. reference A. teenager	B. civilian B. activate B. inference B. rehearsal	C. citadel C. migrate C. inferior C. orchestra	D. circular D. inflate D. redundancy D. pastime
III	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed in order
9.	I <u>managed to</u> tall (A)	k <u>to</u> Carol just <u>w</u> (B)		ving. D)
10	. The British Gove	rnment entruste	ed that dangerou	s task <u>to</u> James (A)
	Bond, because o	<u>nly he</u> was capa (B)	ble <u>to find</u> the <u>m</u> (C)	<u>issing</u> spacecraft. (D)
11.	The Mayor is abs treatment <u>in the</u> (D)	(A)	pecause he is <u>rec</u>	eiving medicinal (B) (C)
12	. The Englishman	was <u>desperate t</u> (A)	o obtain <u>another</u> (B)	passport because
	he had lost <u>one</u> h (C)		gently needed to g (D)	go back to England.
13	. His devotion and	l commitment to	his work <u>are</u> ex (A)	ceptional. <u>A few</u> (B)
	employees seem	to care <u>for</u> the b	ousiness as <u>mucl</u> (D	
14	. There were some	e advantages and	d disadvantages	of living in the (A)
	country <u>but</u> , all (B)	in all, <u>they were</u> C) (D)	an interesting ex	xperience.

15.	The newspapers ar	<u>re beginning</u> to wr (A)	ite <u>that</u> the indec (B)	ently high salaries of the
	Mayor and his emp		<u>luce</u> because it <u>de</u> C)	emoralises society. (D)
16.	Get in touch with 1 (A) number and address (C)	(B)	d my help. You've	got my phone
IV.	From the four wo completes the sen		A, B, C, or D), ch	oose the one that best
17.	If he as hon A. would be C. would have been		, he wouldn't hav B. were D. have been	re done that.
18.	of letter-writing.	oularity of the tele B. negative		rather to the art D. prejudicial
	The director uses a	a variety of techni B. arouse		suspense in the film. D. build
20.	The feature film was A. derived			D. acquired
21.	The book was so _ A. grasping			n. to finish it. D. gripping
22.	The school playing the cricket match. A. bounds		while equip	oment is being set up for D. border
23.	The film was	_ near as good as	the novel.	D. nowhere
24.	"What would you complain to the m	anager."	- "Were tre	eated like that, I'd D. to I be
25.	It may be difficult A. coexist	for three generati B. conform		
26	. Her eyes were tire A. glimmering	d from gazing at t B. twinkling	he screen o C. flickering	f her computer all day. D. sparkling
27	having to rush bac		their meal an	d enjoy it instead of D. linger
28	. I'd much prefer to A. sooner	read the book B. better	than see the C. rather	film. D. more

29.	My mother used to	me to the	zoo when I was a	child.
	A. bring	B. visit	C. show	D. take
30.	They exchanged le A. genuinely	tters for fifty years B. actually	s, but they never C. positively	met in person. D. truly
31.	He was under A. deep	pressure to get B. large	the work done b C. considerable	y the end of the day. D. important
32.	What would you do	o if you ricl B. were C.	h? would be D. wo	ould have been
33.	The main of A. function		er is to help stude C. situation	
34.	The new shop has A. several			eater for tastes. D. all
35.	The new scheme p A. ways B. op	rovides greater portunities	for school-le	avers to find work. D. reasons
36.	The increase in important research A. allow	funds will n. B. arrange		ors to continue their
37.	Violent crime is be A. completely	coming cor	nmon in modern	cities.
38.	Many people believ	ve that bullfighting B. severe	g is and show C. heavy	uld be banned. D. violent
39.	What would you be A. had you C. you had	ouy, provided	the money? B. have you D. you would ha	
40.	Local wildlife will A. injure	if the factory B. suffer	does not stop poll C. fail	uting the nearby river. D. hurt
41.	She was wearing a A. necklace of dia C. diamonds' neck	monds	have cost million B. diamond neck D. diamond's ne	klace
42.	Sue spent weeks in A. injured		ing seriously C. ruined	in a car crash. D. damaged
43.	When she lost her to A. snapped	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	board quickly, loo B. scanned	oking for second-l C. scrutinised	hand cars for sale. D. inspected
45.	The forensic expert A. scanned	B. glimpsed at	nce looking for pa C. scrutinised	rticles of skin. D. peered at

46.	On the third day	of the shipwrec	k they gave up	all hope of finding any
	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
	Where do you keep A. the	B. some	C. a	D. Ø
49.	The tickets for the A. so	play weren't nea B. than	rly as expensive _ C. that	we thought. D. as
50.	My parents would A. join		a rock band until C. joining	I was fifteen. D. to joining
		B. have	C. would have	
52				ke a living from his art. D. In spite of
53	. She's good A. so	l pianist. I'm sur B. such	prised she doesn't C. such a	play professionally. D. a so
54	. Is that the artist _ A. whose		vere so controvers C. who	ial? D. that
55	. You need to take v A. over	vitamins to stop y B. out	yourself getting ru C. down	n D. through
٧.	Read the text bel	low and decide v	vhich answer (A,	B, C, or D) best fits each
	space.	TOMATOES - T	HE PREFECT FR	UIT
ea fro in th w th as gr	ountains of moderr ting tomatoes sinc in the rest of ait (59) an ingredient in many that (61) would The tomato (62) _ hich are poisonous terefore, tomatoes were table decorations rown in Italy in 15 ter. The first recip	a-day Peru, the lete prehistoric (56) the world (58) _ mportant role in ypes of fast food, be rather ordina _ to the nights. When they were viewed with (65) _ thar they it per for tomato ket	ocal inhabitants I , but the form recently. The cooking of many (60) both the cooking of many (64) and pany as food. In Eurwasn't (66) the cooking of cooking the cooking of the cooking of cooking the cooking of cooking the cooking of cooking	oes. High in the Andes have been cultivating and bod has only become (57) hese days, the bright red any cultures and is a key aste and colour to dishes plants, many members of into North America, beople tended to use them ope, 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 fruit.					
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 snop of A. there are too many online storeB. 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 on B. the website does not tell you C. it uses technology to conceal D. there is a picture of a padlock	your screen. it is secure. credit card details.
76. A password is not safe if A. it contains more than five letted B. people can not recognize the C. it contains punctuation mark D. it is the same as other password.	words.
77. If you have to write your passworA. not let anyone see it.C. remember it.	rd down, you should B. write it backwards. D. write down different letters and numbers.
78. You should not give information A. in an e-mail C. on a secure website.	about your credit card B. in a note. D. over the phone.
79. "Theft of identity" is whenA. someone steals your credit can be someone disguises themselves contained applies for a loan for D. someone uses your details to	es as you. r you.
80. Don't buy a product online if A. you feel comfortable buying i B. you do not trust your instinct C. you do not trust the compan D. the website does not have all	it. ets. y.
	THE END —

4.	other three in ea		nined part prono	ounced differently fro	m tne
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>ou</u> ght B. foll <u>ow</u> B. fl <u>u</u> sh B. b <u>a</u> d	C. dr <u>ou</u> ght C. holl <u>ow</u> C. br <u>u</u> sh C. th <u>a</u> nks	D. f <u>oug</u> ht D. all <u>ow</u> D. cr <u>u</u> sh D. m <u>a</u> ny	
II.	Find the word w words in each qu		ittern different fi	rom 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 ir	order
9.	You <u>can't hope</u> ye (A) minutes you con	(B)		(C)	10
10.		<u>in</u> our firm as <u>w</u> (A)	<u>rell as</u> she stops <u>r</u> (B)	neglecting her duties. (C) (D)	
11.	When you transle how many the av (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)	

16. Cellular telephones		<u>nvenient</u> that a A)	business
person can and ofte	en does save valu (B)	able office time	by efficiently making (C) (D)
telephone calls.			
IV. From the four wor completes the sent	ds or phrases (Æ tence.	A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
17. If only I ther A. could know C. had known	n what I know now	v! B. knew D. was known	
18. Floods have comple A. injured		rmer's crops. C. harmed	D. ruined
19. The original design consultation with t	was by a the gallery directo B. initiated	r.	cts working in close D. originated
20. "It's time you "You're right." A. are	_ in bed. It's almo	ost midnight, is C. had been	n't it?" D. were
21. Children should ke	eep away from the B. brim	e river in C. bounds	case they fall in. D. border
22. Some animals can A. designed	B. manufacture	d C. artificial	D. false
23. Many business exc A. have	B. experience	C. create	rk. D. bear
24. There must be a _ A. further	way to spen	d your time! C. more	D. better
25. Our food contains A. standard	only ingre B. natural	edients. C. typical	D. daily
26. "I overslept and w "You'd that A. better have C. rather have	as late for work a clock fixed; it has	gain!" n't worked for o B. better to h D. rather had	ave
27. Opponents of cen regulated. A. pick	B. show	ut that television	on programmes are already D. speak
28. "That trip was a r A. went	B. hadn't gone	C. have gone	D. go
29. The old road is m A. territory	uch longer, but in B. land	t offers traveller C. setting	s some magnificent D. scenery

50.	A. single	B. particular	C. unique	heard before. D. only	
31.	After four attempt A. succeeded			D. achieved	
32.	You have 30 minu	•		B. acmeved	
	A. attempt	B. task	C. effort	D. labour	
33.	It's a lovely old tov	vn with many na	rrow. stree		
	A. curling	B. waving		D. winding	
34.	disappeared arour	nd the corner.	I only caught	a of him as he	
	A. look			D. catch	
	There is a spectac A. perspective	B. sight	C. outlook	D. view	
36.	interesting museu	ms.		great shops and many	
		B. More than		D. Apart	
37.	At tide, the			ır walls.	
1	A. complete		C. maximum	D. high	
38. 1	terminal building.	ked to refrain	smoking unt	il they are well inside the	
	A. to	B. from	C. for	D. at	
39.]	excellent time to vi	August, the town sit.	still has many r	rooms to so it's an	
	A. let	B. paid		D. borrowed	
40. This small seaside town is almost deserted in the winter, there are a few people who live here permanently.					
	A. even	B. otherwise	C. although	1	
41. 7	The architect's wor A. fee	k was superb, bu B. ticket	it he charged an C. fare	enormous D. subscription	
"	You missed an exc Yes, it's a pity I	on time."			
	A. am not	B. hadn't been		D. haven't been	
43. 1	The weather is so g A. by	good that hundred B. along		the place all year D. round	
44. T	housands of A. spectators	_ make their way B. sightseers	to the Eiffel Tow C. observers	ver in Paris every year. D. onlookers	
45. Visitors can see many fascinating relics in the museum payment of a small charge at the entrance.					
	A .	B. over	C. on	D. from	

A. teasing	B. pestering	C. harassing	D. getting on at	
47. Don't take any noti A. through		e never carries C. out	her threats. D. over	
48. He wanted to trave A. flight attendant C. flying waiter		a with one B. flight assistar D. flying aide		
49. The border guards A. pestering B	have been accuse getting on at	ed of refug C. harassing	ees. D. teasing	
50. If only I the A. paid B. ha		have been cut off d been paid		
51. Receiving the anormy opinion.A. up		alls led directly _ C. towards	her breakdown in D. in	
52. My young nieces ke A. teasing B.	ept me to be getting on at	ouy them sweets. C. pestering	D. harassing	
53. I a plate who		up, but it can sti C. snapped		
54. The windscreen A. smashed	into a thousa B. cracked	and pieces when t C. snapped	he car hit a lamp-post. D. shattered	
55. She jammed her fin A. car door		C. cars' door	D. door car	
V. Read the text below	and decide which	answer (A, B, C, c	or D) best fits each space.	
		TARIES		
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				

46. My brother is always ____ me about my hooked nose.

administration, some personnel work and some research. The professionals in 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. C. definition D characteristic B. detail 56. A. explanation D. unfashionable C. aged 57. A. elderly B. outdated 58. A. characteristic B. related C. likely D. appropriate C. vibrating D. effecting 59. A. pushing B. operating D. kept C. packed 60. A. held B. covered C. completing D. obeying B. minding 61. A. satisfying B. advent C. entrance D. opening 62. A. approach C. correctly D. truly B. validly 63. A. effectively C. demanding D. critical 64. A. thorough B. severe D. pressing C. claiming 65. A. insisting B. ordering C. highly D. supremely 66. A. considerably B. vastly B. collection C. cluster D. range 67. A. group D. engagement 68. A. appointment B. recruitment C. hiring

B. intensifying C. improving

B. turn

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

C. switch

D. heightening

D. swing

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.

69. A. advancing

70. A. change

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

I.	Find the word th other three in ea		ined part prono	unced differe	ently from the
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>ea</u> t 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 fr	om that of t	he other three
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. decide A. portable A. neglect A. innovate	B. almostB. temperatureB. appointmentB. insecticide		D. complete D. compute D. remembe D. intimate	er er
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be ch	anged in order
9.	I <u>didn't think</u> tha (A) obviously <u>is</u> . (D)	t his crazy idea <u>l</u>	<u>nad</u> any real valu (B)	le, but <u>it</u> (C)	
10	. So was the force (A) (B)			oted. O)	
11	. Scarcely <u>had I</u> en (A)		and the second s	ing. D)	
12	. A lot of meetings (A)	have been <u>held,</u> b (B)	out nothing has <u>b</u>		<u>yet</u> . (D)
13	by <u>applaud</u> the p	gratitude for <u>havi</u>			
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.	
15	. <u>Because</u> Finland (A) not at all <u>like</u> th (D)	l is part of Scand	(B)	(C)	<u>t</u> ,
16	. When first stepp	oed on the moon,	Neil Armstrong	spoke to the	

	(A)	(A) (B)			
	entire world <u>by</u> television satellite and said that the event <u>was</u> a (C)				
	great leap forward	for humankind.		(2)	
IV.	From the four words or phrases (A, B, C, or D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.				
17.	"I shouldn't have rule "It's a pity you A. haven't come C. weren't coming	; we had a lov			
18.	It was a lovely reso A. distinctly	ort, at night B. exactly		so much to do. D. particularly	
19.	Most people have of A. any	experienced a disa B. a	astrous holiday at C. one	D. the	
20.	My noisy neighbour A. criticise	rs were to for B. blame	r the fact that I co C. fault	uld not sleep last night. D. accuse	
21.	We're spending ou A. bank	r holidays on the B. coast	this summ	ner. D. shore	
22.	Professor Knight of the War Office. A. across	ame this e	xtraordinary docu C. along	ument in the archives of D. through	
23.	He regrets e A. not to have C. not have had		G	D. tillough	
	"Do you mind if I t "Well, I'd rather yo A. wouldn't tell	u anyone e		D. haven't told	
	A good teacher will consider these who A. effects			his or her students and D. needs	
26.	At the party he tri all the gues A. meet	ts.		older music in order to	
27.		B. satisfy ept arguing on he the wante B. second	C. agree oliday because or ed to visit old cast C. latter	D. provide ne wanted to lie on the les and museums. D. other	
28.	His rudeness browninside her for mona.	ight the su ths. B. across	urface all the ang	er she had kept hidden D. off	

music when I'm try A. haven't played C. won't play		B. hadn't played D. wouldn't play	acaginound
30. He had such charm A. already		ke the shye C. even	st of people feel at ease. D. rather
31. Everyone in our ho A. proper	ouse has their B. own	hobbies and in C. single	nterests. D. only
32. He does not like ta A. on		when he is	holiday. D. for
33. After an increase needed a new A. mixture		ur, the Headteac C. set	her decided the school D. pack
34. What to watch on A. raises	**-		n our house. D. builds
35. The weather is so A. allowed	bad you could be B. defended	for thinkin C. permitted	g that it was winter. D. forgiven
36 he passed hi	s exam, he was v B. Still	ery disappointed of C. However	with his grade. D. Despite
37. It would yo A. offer	B. give	C. have	D. do
38. He said that gett happened to be in A. season	the right place a	was due to good the right	l luck, because he just D. month
39. The TV stations _ A. compete	for the large B. chase	est number of view C. oppose	vers. D. pursue
40. He has his A. declined	studies and I dou B. neglected	ubt that he will pa C. lessened	ss the exam. D. disposed
41. He's a bit incline losing the match A. mind	ed to lose his B. temper	and shout a C. nerve	t people if our team are D. balance
42. The new video sh		nge of titles to choo C. from	D. out
43. A. lot of people of effects.			ecause of its spectacular
A. special		C. unusual	
44. The basketball te	am worked hard B. flat		e. D. even

45. I'm sorry I broke yo A. look	ur mug; I'll buy j B. make	you a new one to C. tidy	up for it. D. stay		
46. The transport strike resulted complete traffic chaos in the centre of the city.					
A. to	B. for	C. in	D. on		
only one table, thre	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				
semester.	nore time to you	ır studies, you are	e bound to do badly this		
A. devote	B. possess	C. deliver	D. donate		
of his or her	condition.		tient, they can halt the		
A. improvement			D. deterioration		
A. crashes	n its axis as it B. roams	around the S C. revolves	Sun. D. contracts		
from nuclear	environmental power plants. B. decay	problems today :	is what to do with the D. decline		
if he how to	isk so I'm rather begin. 3. has shown		t Roger's chances. Even D. showed		
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 C. wouldn't make		B. won't be making D. don't make			
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 chose	D. should choose	2			
just ten minutes afte	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 taken C. would certainly t		B. had to take D. had to have ta	.1		
o. would certainly t	arc ,	D. Had to have ta	кеп		
/. 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					

every student must (57) it.						
The aim is to (58) students with "life skills", which the Diploma divides into						
	eight categories. These cover a range of things (59) to life beyond school, from					
				udience. Under the heading		
				ce, first aid and cooking. We		
				things such as (62) a		
				ploma includes such things		
				meone has a heart attack. It		
		oloma in Common		meone has a near attack. It		
				traditional (65), but		
				themselves. This is above		
				r (67), good schools		
hav	e always tried to	(68) the	se skills. Unfortu	unately, 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.		
F.C	Α	D 1	G .	5		
	A. everyday	B. normal	C. set	D. typical		
	A. pick A. equip	B. make	C. adopt C. offer	D. take		
	A. concerned	B. give B. associated	C. linked	D. donate D. relevant		
	A. having	B. giving	C. miked C. speaking	D. expressing		
	A. as a result	B. therefore	C. speaking C. otherwise	D. for example		
	A. mend	B. maintain	C. do up	D. service		
	A. limit	B. end	C. extreme	D. point		
	A. handle	B. cope	C. guide	D. direct		
65.	A. means	B. approach	C. route	D. way		
	A. practical	B. technical	C. practising	D. theoretical		
67.	A. amount	B. method	C. extent	D. depth		
68.	A. grow	B. develop	C. make	D. do		
69.	A. proved	B. given	C. placed	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.

o. modrie.	dr.)	HE END –
80. Van Gogh wa A. epileptic. C. insane.	s believed to be	B. a loner. D. an inadequate painter.
A. he painted	went into an asylum I <i>Starry Night.</i> part of his ear.	
A. he did not B. he disliked C. he wanted	to Arles because get along with his b 1 big cities. I to live in a bigger ci I to live in Gauguin's	rother, Theo.
77. Vincent move A. in order to C. to meet ot	evolve as an artist.	B. to live with Paul Gauguin.D. to live with his brother.
A. her childre B. their tame	en. personalities. of living in poor con	o was stormy because of
A. the church B. his paintir C. his sympa	eme commitment to a discharging him of ag the miners and th thizing with the min a giving food and clo	eir families. ers.
A. his love of B. his develop C. the Goupil		

I.	Find the word the other three in each		lined part prono	unced differently from th	e
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 thre	e
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. companion A. biology A. futile A. applicant Identify the one	B. comfortable B. scientific B. concert B. appliance underlined wor	C. compliment C. geography C. collector C. delicate	D. competence D. activity D. comics D. relevant must be changed in orde	er
	for the sentence		•	•	
9.	Having begun his (A) became a renown prestigious awar Just when the ci hurricane of three that created furth	(B) ned film director and distributed film director and distributed film director and distributed film distributed film (A) the years earlier, contact and distributed film director and distributed film distributed film director and	and writer, <u>and v</u> ebuilding from a (B)	vinning several (C) devastating (C)	
11.	<u>Craftsmen</u> are per (A)	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> try (A) some questions.	(B)	ns to be familiar <u>t</u>	rder to ask him to his whereabouts. D)	
13.	the fence by pret	ending that the c		e <u>to get</u> his friends <u>paint</u> (A) (B)	
	was a special pri	vilege.			

1	The inght from Ch	icago never go				
	the flight from Atla	anta too. (D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	
15.	Only Catherine <u>an</u> (A		ey pass (B)	the final exar (C) (D)	mination.	
16.	Prices of fuel have	gone up as a	result o	f exterior <u>fact</u> (A		е
		<u>on</u> foreign ma (B)	rkets or	diminished p		<u>he</u> D)
	Middle East.					
IV.	From the four wor completes the ser	rds or phrase: itence.	s (A, B,	C, or D), choo	se the one tha	it best
17.	I was very surprise A. to that what C. to what	ed that nobod	В.	d he wa against that v for what		
18.	Stress can often _ A. turn	B. move		into a crisis. bring	D. push	
19.	Both gangsters we A. to be arrested C. of being arrest		В.	as no danger of arresting to have been		
20.	The letter was now A. dropped	v illegible, as l B. fallen		it into a pr decreased		d
21.	Dogs must A. be kept	on a leash at B. be keepin			D. have ke	ept
22.	After you'veshopping for me?	your brother	at the s	wimming poo	ol, could you de	o some
	A. given up	B. handed in	n C.	dropped off	D. passed	out
23.	As a result of the s	storm, many f B. lines		wer we wires	ere reported. D. strings	
24.	"It's a pity Sarah i A. would have fin C. would finish		В.	"Yes, if only finishes had finished	she uni	versity."
25.	We could not affor A. in spite	d a holiday _ B. no matter			part-time job. D. regardl	ess of
26.	The old ladyA. seized	her bag for tB. clutched		might lose it. grasped	D. grabbe	d
27.	The hotel makes a					

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	as offered. B. have accepted D. had accepted	
31.	I have decided to _ A. take up	your offer o B. fill out		s. D. pass by
32.	The scheme is A. partly C. roughly	new, but peop	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.	be furious!	_	s story circulating a	round the office; she'd D. were heard
36.	I don't want to A. pass	the next episo B. lack	ode of that program C. lose	me. D. miss
37.	Much of her talent fears and problems A. stands			D. belongs
38.	This season ticket _A. allows	you to use a B. grants	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	a way of u B. catching		D. raising
41.	"Susan looks read "It looks as if Peter A. has forgotten C. has been forge	her birthe	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 Amstero	dam, you are	to see people rid C. definite	ing their bicycles. D. sure
	A. safe			
44.	Archaeologists fou thousand years. A. ancient	nd remains of a(B. antique	n) cit C. old	y dating back several D. past
4 -		-		•
45.	A. into	B. by	C. for	rith 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.	Frozen foods are us A. however		_ fresh products car C. nevertheless	n be quite expensive. D. despite
49.	No matter how always be w A. attached	ith the one that r	nade him famous.	the future, he will D. associated
50.			variety of sources.	get them from your D. compulsory
51.	cruelly, but should	d be dealt with as	n, prisoners of war as possible. C. abusively	
52.	It's time youA. to think	_ about your futu B. had thought		D. think
53.	There was a certa		among the fire	e-fighters with the pay
	A. deceit	B. suggestion	C. disloyalty	D. discontent
54.			d win our next mat	— our performance is ch. D. motivated
55.	"I can't think of a "You be how A. had better C. would have be		ruth." B. would better	
56	many matches las	st 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
- V. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

D. have regularly cut it

C. have it cut regularly

AN ANCIENT CURSE EXPLAINED

The archaeologist Howard Carter died in Egypt only five months after uncovering the tomb of King Tutankhamen in the Upper Valley of the Nile Twenty-five others involved in the project also died within a year of the excavation of the tomb. Newspapers at the time (58) the deaths to the "Mummy's Curse" after a journalist (59) to have found a hieroglyphic inscription at the entrance to the tomb. The writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, (60 of the famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, also advanced the story, insisting that a "pharaoh's curse" was (61) for the deaths. Doctors have long speculated that they (62) victim to some sort of bacteria, but now Dr. Nicola Di Paolo, a kidney disease expert and (63) archaeologist has obtained the first clinical proof of the (64) growth of a (65) toxic microscopic fungus. "In tombs which have been closed for centuries, air and damp may penetrate minute cracks in the walls, (66) the growth o poisonous moulds," Di Paulo said recently. He speculated that an explorer who entered a tomb that had been closed for centuries without using a mask mush have inhaled dust full of toxins from the mould. (67), he said, researchers handling the mummy and other (68) found in Tutankhamen's tomb could have breathed in the toxic mould. While small (69) are thought to be (70, Di Paolo said (71) exposure could be fatal, causing (72) degeneration of the kidneys and liver.					
58. A. blamed	B. associated	1	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		
64. A. quick	B. fast	C. swift	D. rapid		
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		

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	tΩ	the	nassage	m101 15 A	custom	which	
, 0.	riccor arris	LU		passage,	much in a	CUCCUIII	******	

- 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?

70. Montet is different from other robots be	cause			
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 Cog 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 robots is	n the future?			
A. She welcomes the new inventions.				
B. She is worried that they may make us less human				
C. She believes we may create a mons	ter.			
D. She thinks people will need to use to	them more.			

76 Kismet is different from other relate because

I.	Find the word the other three in ea		lined part prono	unced differently from the
1.	A. roug <u>h</u>	B. tough	C. enough	D. plough
2.	A. l <u>ai</u> d	B. s <u>ai</u> d	C. p <u>ai</u> d	D. stayed
3.	A. make <u>s</u>	B. streets	C. book <u>s</u>	D. phone <u>s</u>
4.	A. miss <u>ed</u>	B. remov <u>ed</u>	C. stopped	D. watch <u>ed</u>
II.			ttern different fr	om that of the other three
	words in each qu	uestion.		
5.	A. terrestrial	B. tertiary	C. territory	D. temperature
6.	A. irrelevant	B. irritable	C. irreparable	D. irrational
7.	A. conquer	B. complex		D. complicated
8.	A. appliance	B. admiral	C. household	D. applicable
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		d or phrase that	must be changed in order
9.	I am <u>old enough</u> (A)	and, please, don (B) (C)		hild.
10	. Toy manufactur	ers must be extre	mely careful <u>to n</u>	naking their products
				(A)
	safe in order <u>to</u>	protect the childs	ren <u>who use</u> then	n from <u>being injured</u> .
		(B)	(C)	(D)
11	. In plants, roots	serve <u>to absorb</u> a: (A)	nd <u>conduct</u> water (B)	r and <u>dissolved</u> (C)
	minerals to and	hor the plant, an	• •	
			(D)	
12	. When Luis <u>was</u>	growing up in Bra (A)		ould <u>have</u> lots of (B) (C)
	animals, but the	ey <u>don't</u> anymore. (D)		
13	. We <u>have</u> dinner	tonight with the	Browns, and I' <u>d l</u>	<u>ike</u> <u>to invite</u> you
	(A)		(1	B) (C)
	to <u>come along</u> . (D)			
14	. Japan <u>has</u> <u>long</u> (A) (B)	being considered (C) (D)	an economic suj	perpower.

15.	(A)	(1	<u>l be</u> easy and carefr B)	ree, but it
	turned out quite of (C)	<u>lifferently</u> . (D)		
16.	Mary and John w		e to afford plain tic (B)	kets to Dallas
	\	,	y the time Decembe	r <u>rolls</u> around. (D)
IV.	From the four wo	ords or phrases (ntence.	A, B, C, or D), cho	oose the one that best
17.	The sinking of the A. greater		in a environ	
18.		stood up and che B. spectators	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	the deal in wri	ting by the end of r B. have confirmed D. confirm	next week.
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		common in t	he streets of the city. D. appearance
	charges.			are no hidden or extra
05			C. approved	-
2 J.	you a big bonus, y A. has been offeri	ou would too."	B. would offer	opose your boss
06	C. had offered		D. had been offere	
26.	A. so	A is different, B. even	_ no two fingerprint C. just	s are the same. D. such as
27.	His rude behaviou A. convenient		our school. C. comfortable	
28.			even though th	nere was limited space.

29.	A. sticks	ner principles, sn B. stuck	e wouldn't have bee C. had stuck	D. have stuck
30.	Tourists visiting th A. informed	B. suggested		p water. D. advised
31.	You need quite a lo A. fry		chips. C. bake	D. roast
32.	The River Elbe _before reaching the A. sinks		astern Germany a C. blows	nd through Hamburg D. flows
33.		e years in		s once captured as a Roman Catholic group
34.	Vitamins and min of them in sufficier A. superficial	nt amounts, our l		d so, without a supply D. vital
35.	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	ook fantastic! D. concerns
37.	John felt quite a(r he had a lot of bill A. temptation	s, he decided agai		was half price, but, as D. ambition
38.	I hope the coach v to my legs f A. fracture			ts soon, as I can't wait D. bend
39.			reactions than ma or chronic headach C. exact	ny other painkillers, it e. D. adverse
40.	What I actually ea A. link			D. connection
41.		apparently, it's	a(n) expre	n't know what he was ssion used in British D. colloquial

		the previous nigl	in the egg-packing at's TV programmes C. tedium	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 say 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 helping to ma	ke the event a succe	for the charity raffle ss. D. generosity
47.	comeback in even		in her house seem C. corrupt	as they always D. distracted
48.	The stages in this being the easiest a A. periodically C. progressively			icult, with stage one
49.	with health	and safety regula		down until it could D. contrast
		1 3		
50.	Despite giving he competitor, she did A. insurance	l exactly that.	he would not sell C. assistance	the business to a D. assurance
	71. misuranec	D. Hegingenee	C. assistance	D. assurance
51.		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 a	night because it was ays.
	A. squashed	B. crushed	C. packed	D. regulated
53.	Various types of a swans and pink-ba			h, and, occasionally,
	A. sighted	B. touched	C. relieved	D. estimated

	countless times a	day, until they a	re red raw.	D. obsession	
	all night.			o leave them in discomfort	
		B. triumphant		D. convenient	
	Your application you know the res		,	d meeting, and we will let	
	A. assessed	B. conflicted	C. removed	D. progressed	
	Read the text be space.			B, C, or D) best fits each	
		DESIGI	NER LABELS		
Calvenanthe these more I (62) The same white work clotters are the content of the	In Britain these days, it seems even very young children hope to wear a Calvin Klein watch or Nike trainers. Fashion experts (57) that brand names have become so important that their followers(58) to be able to buy the company's products no matter what. In an (59) to get people to buy, these companies' symbols are (60) so extensively that they have become more important than the products themselves. In a (61) survey of British teenagers, only one out of 60 would (62) that they did not own any designer clothes of the (63) fashion. The survey also (64) that a staggering 60 per cent are willing to spend the same (65) of money on one designer item as on two non-designer items which might do harm to their image. Some people (66) that on the (67) designer labels offer a guarantee of quality, but 35 per cent said they would rather buy counterfeit designer wear than a non-label (68) of clothing.				
				choice in what we buy than what is (70) fashion,	
				nart by wearing identically	
	elled trainers, jea			J. Committee of the com	
58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64.	A. demand A. require A. effort A. played A. present A. allow A. final A. announced	B. claim B. suppose B. labour B. acted B. just B. admit B. closing B. exhibited	C. request C. assume C. work C. used C. late C. consent C. concluding C. revealed	D. displayed	
65.	A. number	B. amount	C. total	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.

Herculaneum and its harb	or were buried under lava.
A. solid	B. liquid
C. flowing	D. gas
73. The poisonous gases were	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	a about Vesuvius in the same way that an.
A. describes in detail	B. chart
C. photographs	D. studies by cutting apart
75 have concluded that t A. Scientist who study at B. Scientist who study oc C. Scientist who study as D. Scientist who study an	eans h
76. Scientist have used skeletons 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 hackersA. 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 -

. Find the word t other three in e	hat has its unde ach question.	rlined part prono	ounced differently from the
. A. modern . A. southern	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
		attern different f	rom that of the other three
. A. bookstore . A. sensible	B. computerB. betweenB. continueB. variety	C. complianceC. doctorateC. exampleC. contribute	D. commuter D. superman D. contestant D. interference
		rd or phrase that	: must be changed in order
		(A) (B) ((C)
(A) those areas whe (C) 1. The study of ma (A) probably oldest (C) 2. Mary, we have b (A)	re <u>cholera and m</u> (D) tter and energy i A) of the pure <u>scier</u> (I een gotten unde	(B) nalaria are epidem n the universe, <u>as</u> nces.	stronomy is (B)
(A) (B) (C)		dromat. What else
(A) (B) than two average	e cups of coffee,	(C)	
	other three in each of the sentence of the sen	other three in each question. A. cavity B. slave A. modern B. onion A. southern B. south B. south A. around B. south Find the word with the stress properties of the sentence of the correct. The doctor told the patient that sor she could have some very serical (A) those areas where cholera and mand (C) Travelers are usually discourage (A) those areas where cholera and mand (C) The study of matter and energy in (A) probably oldest of the pure scient (C) Mary, we have been gotten under (A) (B) (C) last ten months. Your clothes must have been steen (A) (B) (C) could have happened? 4. One glass of an ordinary cola drication (A) (B) than two average cups of coffee, some young children.	other three in each question. A. cavity B. slave C. behave A. modern B. onion C. orange A. southern B. south C. scout A. around B. south C. thousand I. Find the word with the stress pattern different from words in each question. A. competent B. computer C. compliance A. bookstore B. between C. doctorate A. sensible B. continue C. example A. spectacular B. variety C. contribute II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that for the sentence to be correct. The doctor told the patient that she had better to (A) (B) (C) Or she could have some very serious health consection (D) O. Travelers are usually discouraged by a medical and (A) (B) those areas where cholera and malaria are epidem (C) (D) The study of matter and energy in the universe, as (A) probably oldest of the pure sciences. (C) (D) Mary, we have been gotten undercharged on our least ten months. A. could have happened? A. (A) (B) (C) (D) could have happened? One glass of an ordinary cola drink, which contain (A) (B) (C) than two average cups of coffee, is sufficient to causome young children.

15.	We expect the job t	<u>to being done 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 C. senses	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 a from the cond. A. allowance	mpany which had	installed it.	ere able to receive
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	a few times, but some eady washed-out and
	A. reverse	B. decrease	C. fade	D. shrink
23.	Anthropologists ha		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.				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 C. shallow	forest. 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

	help at all. A. entirely		C. mostly	D. roughly
29.		ean settlers: there e today.		s name, were virtually habitants from purely
30.		few friends but m		ey only see from time to
	A. allies C. associates		B. accomplices D. acquaintances	
31.			he laser printer or	presentation slides, as photocopier. D. tactfully
32.	I am certain tha against for		n't get the promot	ion was because I was
	A. fought E	B. protected	C. governed	D. discriminated
33.	because the ma		by the police.	e was publicints about his violent D. treachery
	<u> </u>	•	C. Graci	B. treatmery
34.	"Have I done som "I wish you A. have been C. were being		u're always offendin B. were D. had been bein	
35.	28 kilometres.			one litre of petrol to go
			C. efficient	D. expensive
36.	for an hour, but	ne post office were I got in and out in B. abruptly	just five minutes.	D. surprisingly
37.		t on a bus, he wa		tand the alphabet, so s and just went
	A. fare B.	destination	C. arrival	D. environment
38.		sure about her fut her for information		led to her school
		B. predict		inquire

39.	over the world.	fortune to i	n a meeting of fam	ious scientists from all
	A. contemplate	B. reveal	C. retard	D. participate
40.		ıt 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 ni	ght; I couldn't get to B. wouldn't make D. haven't made	
42.	The coin we fou one like it is kno A. current	wn to exist.	ogical site seems to C. unique	D. common
43.	Tom's car was nobody wasA. superficially	injured.		dent, but fortunately, D. seriously
44.		a device that er too hot or too co B. regulates		hus keeping the room D. hinders
45.	If only we if A. had known	more people, then w B. were known		ng so lonely. D. knew
46.	Many environm research into the A. drainage	e of the sun's	s heat into electricit	should be supporting by. D. manufacture
47.		nce the invitation s		think they're for v. D. comfortable
48.	We would be rea A. did	lly happy if you B. paid	us a visit some	time at the weekend. D. put
49.	matter how small	1.		nother thing into it, no
	A. luggage		C. capacity	D. stuff
50.	beaten by the me	ob.		foreigners were
	A. humanely	•	C. universally	•
51.	It was obvious fr father with the c		on his face that he	was helping his
		B. eventually	C. ordinarily	D. reluctantly

	nguage used in th		
53. It's high time yo A. to be cleaned C. had cleaned	d	ny. It's covered in B. cleaned D. to have cle	
	everything done.	approaching, ac	countants have been D. intentionally
55. The in Ir A. breed	ndia resembles the B. tribe	e class system str C. sect	ructure in Britain. D. caste
V. Read the text I space.	pelow and decide	which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each
	FUI	R CLOTHES	
that it could be pro In many countr the farming of ani kill animals purely and (62) to the fashion indust	oduced. ies, animal rights mals for their fur for fashion. They convince some no ry can do (63)	s campaigners hat, claiming that it have also (61) _t to use fur for the	ave (59) for a ban on its (60) to breed and pressure on designers neir clothes. They argue that cial alternatives are equally
allowed to (64) they point out tha ban it would (66) _ Some people, th it is the animals (6 stop fur farming, i	r say that it is a n up their own t many people ea thousands en, are prepared t 58) are the nternational trade othes made from	n minds about wrn their (65) to become unemp o (67) a for real fashion vict e rules (69) fur. So as (70)	choice and people should be that they wear. In addition, from the fur trade and to cloyed. tune for the latest trend, but tims. Even if some countries governments from banning as there is a demand for
56. A. glimpse 57. A. thought 58. A. injured 59. A. demanded 60. A. severe	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 being questioned 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 becauseA. 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	
78. It took some time for chocolate to become popular in Spain because A. 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.	
 79. 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	

I.	Find the word the other three in each	nat has its unde ach question.	rlined part pron	ounced differently from the			
1.	A. n <u>er</u> vous	B. w <u>or</u> ry	C. b <u>ir</u> thday	D. th <u>ir</u> d			
2.	A. br <u>u</u> sh	B. r <u>u</u> sh	C. p <u>u</u> sh	D. crush			
3.	A. rec <u>i</u> pe	B. slice	C. str <u>i</u> pe	D. bribe			
4.	A. character	B. <u>ch</u> emistry	C. s <u>ch</u> olar	D. <u>ch</u> apter			
II.	Find the word w words in each q		attern different 1	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			
Ш	.Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase tha	t must be changed in order			
9.	9. Much of a person's character, psychologists believe, is formed (A) by the environmental influences of the five first years of life. (B) (C) (D)						
10	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 have</u> food in order to live. (C) (D)							
13. If you <u>do</u> not want <u>the teacher</u> to <u>take away</u> your radio, then you (A) (B) (C) had better <u>put away</u> right now. (D)							
14	. In my view, <u>eithd</u> (A) <u>a good job</u> while (C)		te for mayor <u>are</u> (B)	likely to do			

15.	5. The disaster that resulted from an unauthorized experiment in				
(A) (B) nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, Ukraine, was one of the worst catastrophe					
		t in Chernobyl, Ul	kraine, was <u>one of t</u>		
	(C) of the twentieth ce	nturv		(D)	
		-			
16.	Many people think	that eating starch (A)	hes <u>is</u> all right beca (B)	use they believe	
	that starches do n	` '	mounts of fat. How	vever it does	
	(C)			(D)	
IV.	From the four wor completes the sent		A, B, C, or D), cho	ose the one that best	
17.	She is under the _	that her fian	ncé is a multi-millio	naire.	
	A. illusion		C. delusion	D. hallucination	
18.	Their claim that the clearly an, a A. estimate	as the entire prop		about half that.	
19.	will cost you a lot of	money if you want		D. decisive	
20.	I know she was not sorry for what she A. reluctantly	had done.	apologized because C. constantly		
21.	Although Jeff was	not the person wh	no caused the prob	lem, everybody	
	him responsible for			, , ,	
	A. led	B. held	C. kept	D. took	
22.	The casserole was it at home?	delicious! Could y	ou give me the	so that I can make	
	A. recipe	B. description	C. preparation	D. formula	
23.	So far, a variety of t A. are being put C. were putting	heories 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	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.	If we had t more tickets availa		ıld≀be so popular,	we/would have made	
	A applauded	B reserved	C. anticipated	D broadcast	

27. (s of sea birds and do C. drips	D. losses
	"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
	better since they jo	ined the club.		es have become much
		B. keen	C. shape	
30.	If only they A. didn't buy C. wouldn't buy	their tickets; I've ş	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			we been late for work. D. should catch
33.	Suppose the stock A. has crashed	market ho B. crash	w much money wo C. had crashed	ould we have lost? D. would crash
34.	Sally would prefer A. to starting C. rather than sta	-	dies to look B. rather than sta D. than to start	
	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 _	four years in	the Andes, I would find
	his story unlikely. A. didn't spend C. wouldn't spend	1	B. hadn't spent D. couldn't spend	
38.	The boss was in a A. bad	mood so h B. glad	e agreed to give me C. funny	e the day off. D. good
39.	The greenhouse A. effect	has changed B. result		for the worse. D. influence
40.	upper-class	. •	onal erudition is C. upbringing	an effect of her strict
41.		ken away much o B. labour		l in boring office work. D. job

42. I asked for a bi A. suit	gger size because tl B. fit	he jacket didn't C. match	me. D. go with
43. She thro	ough the keyhole to B. peered	see the present the C. stared	ey were wrapping. D. gazed
classes.		•	grammar and listening
A. contains	B. comprises		
45. The rock band A. spectators	have a club which t B. audience	their can wri C. fans	te to for information. D. mob
46. When he didn't A. wounded	bother to come to B. injured	her party, he really C. spoiled	her feelings. D. hurt
47. The teams ran A. court	onto the for B. course	the start of the foot C. rink	ball championships. D. pitch
48. In recent years because of dam A. will increase C. increase	age to the ozone la	yer. B. have increase	iburn worldwide
49. With 35,000 pe	populated country	D. are going to in 1.5 square kilome in the world. C. hugely	etres of land, Monaco is
resources, in alternatives.	addition to end	couraging the u	t the of energy se of other, cleaner
A. admiration	B. desertion	C. conservation	D. relation
51. It's a chance of a A. make	a lifetime for me to s B. do	ee Tokyo, so I'll try t C. fulfil	o the most of it. D. catch
52. I found the nois the workers hav A. relaxing	ring to work in that	in the factory unbe noise. C. whispering	earable, and felt pity for
53. The chances of A. steadily C. spontaneous	surviving cancer ha		_
54. She always bary on the price.	gains hard, and ne	ver to get at	t least a 10% reduction
A. succeeds	B. fails	C. manages	D. attains
chips, yet	of us actually do s	so.	hier for us than eating
A. much – few	B. very – most	C. as – none	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

	_		at will tell them when to or. These homes will be
			uter that will (57)
people to take their	r medicine or (5	8) off the o	oven. This computerised
			talk and negotiate with
			t if it is doing something
			ne" is to allow the elderly
to live independently	in their own hor	nes for as (62)	as possible, instead of
moving into nursin	g homes. The n	umber of people	living into their 80s is
expected to increase	e dramatically in	the (63) fe	ew decades. As a result,
there will probably l	be a (64) d	lemand for these l	nomes, which will enable
the elderly to (65)	their in	dependence and	privacy. In addition to
reminding them abo	out things they m	ay have forgotten	to do, the system would
contact a volunteer	in (66)	of illness or dang	er. At the (67) a
bioengineer at Brun	el University nea	ar London is work	ing with several housing
associations, commu	unication compan	ies and charities i	n order to make this (68)
			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 69. A. set	B. unreal	C. wishful	D. dream
70 A likely	B. put	C. make	D. build

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.

- B. by offering them reward.
- C. by giving them an interesting description.
- D. by telling them a joke.
- 78. They found the gallery easily _____
 - A. because it was not far from their house.
 - 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.

I.	other three in each question.						
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. h <u>o</u> me C. f <u>a</u> vour C. impr <u>o</u> ve C. sn <u>ee</u> ze	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.	II. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.						
5. 6. 7. 8.	A. CanadianA. estimateA. mechanicA. detriment	B. cameraB. inflateB. memorialB. resentment	C. lifestyle C. migrate C. machine C. assignment	D. document D. activate D. mechanism D. detachment			
III	. Identify the one for the sentence		rd or phrase that	: must be changed in order			
9.	The letter still ha	adn't arrived <u>at</u> th (B) (C)	ne end <u>of the</u> wee (D)	k.			
10.	Peter offered me	another drink bu		e had enough. (C) (D)			
11.	11. The police <u>are still mystified</u> by the lack of clues regarding the (A) kidnapping, which <u>must have committed</u> by a <u>person</u> who <u>was known</u> (B) (C) (D) to the victims.						
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. 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.	14. There are so much information in this book and such a diversity (A) (B) (C) (D) of it. I just can't take it all in.						
15.	15. It <u>has long been suspected</u> that <u>consuming</u> large quantities of fish (A) (B) <u>raises</u> the level of intelligence, but this theory has <u>never proved</u> . (C) (D)						

	(A) time did people \underline{s}	(B) tarted to show up (C) (D)	<u>o</u> ?	
IV.	From the four w completes the se		(A, B, C, or D),	choose the one that best
	main station that	hardly anyone o		packed with people at the per stations. D. technically
18.		·	re will be a consid C. halt	lerable in inflation. D. default
	the tour.			d changed her mind about
	A. up	B. out	C. down	D. through
20.	Do you have to _ A. suck	into your ap B. lick	pple so noisily? C. lap	D. crunch
21.	When he crashed A. aerial	his car into the B. boot	wall, he damaged C. clutch	the front D. bumper
22.	The cut was very A. sewed		t to the hospital t C. stitched	o have it D. embroidered
23.	The teacher refus A. in	sed to put wi B. up	ith his bad behav C. off	iour any longer. D. for
24.	He me of a A. robbed	dl my money. B. stole	C. mugged	D. raped
25.	I don't know him A. mate		st a(n) C. companion	D. acquaintance
26.	"Are we going to a A. partly		nt?" – "Notstoday, 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	urly was ve B. wage	ery low because h C. income	e was inexperienced. D. profit
30.	It is a common A. culture		nds when being : C. habit	introduced to somebody. D. custom
31.	strap to fit.	old the passenge B. adapt	ers to fasten the	ir seatbelts and the D. acquire
	20,000		c. adopt	z. acquire

16. The party <u>lasted until</u> the early hours of the morning, but what

32.	He's involved	a number of a	research projects	i.
	A. at	B. on	C. in	D. to
33.	The army suffere A. victims			ry was imposing. D. harms
34.		rown will change B. conceited		He's very! D. snobbish
35.	We can't go on he A. fees		our are to C. fines	oo low. D. funds
36.		t many de B. temples		, Goddess of the Hunt. D. monuments
37. ′	There are several A. colonies			D. communities
38.	Teachers have be A. prize		good behaviour : C. reward	
39.	away.			atch, the gardener put his
	A. trowel		C. saw	-
	running.			loudly to stop his nose
	A. sniff		C. wheeze	_
41.	The council decibitten by one.	ded to round up	all the d	ogs after a young boy was
	A. stranded	B. lost	C. stray	D. missing
42.	When the Titanic A. panic		er passengers wer C. fear	restricken. D. apprehension
43.	After so many ye be the happiest r A. will have retu C. returned	nan ever the day		yself 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 airl	
45.	Since the kidnapp A. reluctantly C. constantly	pers refused to su	rrender, th B. adequately D. voluntarily	e police decided to attack.
	Programming a r is extremely com		opening a	drawer or turning on a tap

A. such simple acts C. such simple acts		B. the simple acts D. such a simple a	
47. Tom Grey, who does blame on him. A. hadn't been able			
C. can't have sent	to send	B. wouldn't be abl D. couldn't send	le to sena
48. Some people never let the outside world and A. tedious B			are more about D. curious
49. Newborn animals ever being taught. A. reluctantly B			
50. We were disappointe too ill to	d when we wen		
51. Our previous manage to know how to use a	er was highly _		one doesn't even seem
52. We could go to the s mountains — it's up t A. alternatively B.	to you.		
53. We have to check in our flight, or they ma A. landing B			he scheduled of D. attendance
54. The film was extreme A. canal B	ely boring so we		D. broadcast
55. The inspector deman of the murder. A. exactly B		what had hap	
V. Read the text below a			
	on which (56) drastic effects: (57) is exister is (59) shocking (60) _ the victims of the country desting geonditions an	global in the countries of tremely high, pove of thirty five int are those v famine in certai tution are additio d infectious disease	attention is severe of the Third World. In certy and starvation are fants being born every which (61) the in African territories. nally (62) with ses (63) the (64)

(65)	they mi	ght continue bri	nging about inn	umerable worries upon	the
afflu	ent societies ar	ound the world. I	Unless measures	s are taken to (66)	_ the
				tions, desperate crowd	
imm	igrants will (6	7) in floo	ding the richer	states in (68)	of a
brigl	nter future. It	s the most (69)	task f	or the international gi	ants
now	adays to help th	ne poor populatio	ns get out of the	poverty (70)	
		D '1	01	D. manusiman	
	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 believe
that the Earth was the centre of the universe. Most astronomers now believe
that if our sun can support a system of planets, then it is mathematically
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 Norway and the Irish Republic will s	of Australia have already installed the bans and soon follow suit in 2004.
74. Smoking is already banned in pA. in all U.S. cities.C. at work.	public places B. in Britain. D. in Ireland.
A. active smoking kills 1000 p B. smoking is the leading caus	se of death in Britain. o work in a healthy environment.
 76. A public ban on smoking will _ A. cause ear infections in child B. result in fewer cases of lun C. increase the smoking-relate D. increase the number of ast 	dren. g cancer. ed death toll in Britain.
77. According to the text, the ban of A. the British Public Health M. B. non-smokers.C. smokers.D. the presidents of Britain's I.	
A. she thinks it will be hard to B. the British public universa C. she does not believe that pa	at to implement the ban because o persuade the public to stop smoking. Ily disapproves of it. ssive smoking is that harmful to public health. ucation is a better course of action.
79. Professor Black believes that the A. urge smokers to quit.B. save 300,000 lives in the local C. not have any effect.D. will slow down the hospital	
80. The government's anti-smokin A. the public ban on smoking B. the use of warnings on ciga	•

- THE END -

C. setting a deadline for the regulation of smoking.

D. paying people to stop smoking.

ANSWER KEY

		_	_	_		_	_	_	_										
	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	. О	•	0	0
2.	0	Ó		Ο	22	. O	0		Ο	42.	0		0	0	62	. •	0	Ō	Ō
3.		0	0	0	23	. O		0	0	43.	0	0	0		63	. 0	0	•	Ō
4.	0		0	0	24	. О	0	0		44.		0	0	0	64	. 0	0	0	
5.		0	0	Ο	25	. O	0		Ο	45.	0	0		Ó	65	. 0	0		O
6.	0		0	Ο	26	. О		0	Ο	46.		0	0	0	66	. О	0	0	
7.	0	0	0		27	. О	0	•	0	47.	0	0		0	67	. О		0	0
8.	0	0		Ο	28	. \varTheta	0	0	Ο	48.	0		0	0	68	. О	0		0
9.		0	0	O	29	. O		0	0	49.	0	0	0	•	69	. 🔴	0	0	0
10.	•	0	0	0	30	. О	0	0		50.		0	0	Ó	70	. О	0	0	
11.	0	0		0	31	. 🔴	Ο	0	Ο	51.	0	0	0		71	. 🔴	0	0	0
12.	0	0	0		32	. О		0	Ο	52.	0	Ο	•	0	72	. О	Ó		Ο
13.	0	0		0	33	. О	0	Ο	0	53.	0	0	0		73	. О		0	0
14.	0	0	0		34	. \varTheta	0	0	0	54.	0		0	0	74	. 0	0	0	
15.	0		0	0	35	. О	0		0	55.		0	0	0	75	. О	0	0	
16.	0		0	Ο	36	. О	0	0		56.	0		Ο	0	76	. О		0	0
17.		0	0	Ο	37	. О		Ο	Ο	57.	0	0		0	77	. •	0	0	0
18.	0		0	0	38	. 🔴	0	Ο	0	58.	\circ	0	0		78	. 0	0	•	0
19.	0	0	0		39	. О	О	Ο		59.	0		Ö	0	79		0	0	0
20.	0	0		0	40	. О	0		0	60.	Ο	0		0	80	. 0		0	0

- 9. A ⇒ me to go
 10. A ⇒ enter/entering
 11. C ⇒ which
- 12. $D \Rightarrow to talk$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow saw$
- 14. D ⇒ should have helped
 15. B ⇒ their uncle's
 16. B ⇒ spending

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 0 0 •	21. ● ○ ○ ○	41.000	61. 0 0 0 🔵
2. 0 • 0 0	22. 0 0 • 0	42. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	62. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
3. • 0 0 0	23. 0 • 0 0	43. 🔾 🜒 🔾 🔾	63. 0 0 0
4. 0 • 0 0	24. 0 0 0 •	44. • 0 0 0	64. ○ ○ ● ○
5. • 0 0 0	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	65. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
6. 0 • 0 0	26 . ● ○ ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ○ ●	66. • 0 0 0
7. 0 0 • 0	27. ○ ● ○ ○	47. • 0 0 0	67. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
8. • 0 0 0	28. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾	48. 0 0 🜒 0	68. • 0 0 0
9. 000	29. 🔾 🔾 🔘 🔾	49. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	69. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
10. 0 0 0 🔵	30. 🔾 🔾 🔾 \varTheta	50. 🔾 🔾 🔾 😂	70. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
11. 0 0 🜒 0	31. 🗶 🔾 🔾 🔾	51. • 0 0 0	71. 0 0 🔵 0
12. 0 0 0 🔘	32. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	52. 0 0 🔵 0	72. • 0 0 0
13. 0 0 0 0	33. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	53. 🔵 🔾 🔾	73. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
14. 0 • 0 0	34. 0 0 0 🔵	54. 0 0 0 🜑	74. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. • • • •	55. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	75. • • • •
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56 . ● ○ ○ ○	76. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
17. • 0 0 0	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. 🔾 🌑 🔾 🔾	77. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
18. 0 • 0 0	38. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	58. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	78. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
19. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	39. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
20. • • • •	40. ○ ● ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. • • • •

- 9. $D \Rightarrow started$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow the$ -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. $C \Rightarrow testay$

																		,
	Α	В	С	D	Α	В	С	√ D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	C	D
1.	Ο		0	0	21 . O		0		41.	•	0	0	Q	61		0	0	Ο.,
2.	0	0	(1)	Ο	22 . O	О		O	42.	Ο	Ο		Ó	62	. O	0		0
3.		0	0	Ο	23 . O		0	Ö	43.	Ο	Ο	0		63	: 0		Ο	0
4.	0	0	0		24 . O	0		0	44.	Ο		О	0	64	.•О	0		0
5.		0	0	0	25. 🌑	0	0	0	45.	Ò	0	0		. 65		0	Q	0
6.	0		0	0	26 . O	0	0		46.	Ο	Ο		0	66	. О	0	Ю.	•
7.		0	0	0	27 . O		0	0	47.		Ο	0	Ο	67	. О	•	Ó	0
		0			28. 🌑	0	0	0	48.	0		0	0	68	. 🔴	Ο	Ο	0
9.	0	0	0		29 . O	0		O	49.	0	0		0	69	. О	О	О.	
10.	0	0		0	30 . O	0	0		50.	0		0	0	70	. О	0		0
11.	0		0	0	31. 🌑	0	0	0	51.	Ο	Ο	0		71	. О		0	0
12.	0	0	0		32 . O	0	0		52.		Ο	0	0	72	. О	Ο		0
13.	0	0		0	33. 🌑	0	0	0	53.	0		0	Ö	73	. О	0	Ο	
14.		0	0	Ο	34 . O		0	0	54.		0	0	0	74	. О		Ο	0
15.	0	0		Ο	35 . O	0		0	55.	0	0	0		75	. 🔴	О	0	0
16.	0		0	0	36 . O	0	0		56.	0	0		0	76	. О	Ο	Ο	
17.	0	0	0		37 . O		0	0	57.		Ο	0	Ο	77	. О	Ο		0
18.		0	0	0	38.	0	0	0	58.	О	Ο	0		78	. 🔴	0	0	0
19.	0		0	0	39 . C	0	0		59.	0		0	Ο	79	. О	0	0	
20.	0	0	0		40. O	0		0	60.	0	0		Ο	80	. О		0	0

- 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. $B \Rightarrow what$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D	
1.		0	0	0	21.	0		0	0	41.	0	0		0	61	. О	0		0	
2.	Ο	0		0	22.		0	0	0	42.	0		0	Ο	62		0	0	· O	
3.	0		0	0	23.	0	0	0		43.		0	O	0	63	. О	0	0		
4.	0	0	0		24.	0	0		Ο	44.	0		0	O	64	. О		0	0	
5.		0	0	0	25.	0	0	0		45.	0	0		Ο	65	. O	0	0		
6.	0	0	0		26.	0	0		0	46.	0	0	0		66	. O	0		0	
7.	0		0	Ο	27.	0		0	0	47.	0	0	0		67	. 🔴	0	0	0	
8.	0	0		0	28.	0	0		0	48.	0		0	Ο	68	. O	0	0		
9.	0		0	0	29.		0	0	0	49.	0	0	0		.69	. O		0	0	
10.	0	0	0		30.	0	0	0		50.	0	0		0	70	. O	0		0	
11.	0	0		Ο	31.		0	0	0	51.	(4)	0	0	0	71		0	0	0	
12.		0	0	0	32.	0		0	Ο	52.	0	0	0		72	. O	0	0		
13.	0	0		0	33.	0	0		O	53.		0	0	0	73	s. O		0	0	,
14.	0	0	0		34.	0		0	0	54.	0		0	0	74	. 0	0	0	0	1
15.	0	0	0		35.		0	\circ	0	55.		0	0	O	75	i. O	0		0	į
16.	0		0	0	36.	0	0	0		56.	0	0		0	76	3 . O	Ô			į
17.		0	0	0	37.	0		0	0	57.	6	0	0	0	77	'. O		0	0)
18.	0		0	0	38.	0	0	0		58.	0	0		0	78	3. O	0		C)
19.		0	0	0	39.		0	0	0	59.	0	0			79	9. 🚳	0	0	C)
20.	.0	0	(0	40.	O			0	60.	0		0	0	.80). C	•	0	C)

- 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. $B \Rightarrow have I$

A	В	С	D	A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1. 6) C	0	Ο	21 . C	0	0		41.	0	0		0	61	0	0	0	•
2. () C	9	Ο	22 . C	0		0	42.	•	0	0	Ο	62	0	•	0	0
3.) C	0	Ο	23 . C		0	Ο	43.	Ο	0	Ο		63	•	0	0	0
4 . C) C	0		24. 🌑	0	O	Ο	44.	Ο		0	Ο	64	0	\circ	0	
	_	0	_	25 . C	0	0		45.	Ο	О	Ο		65	0	Ο		Ο
6 . C) C	•	0	26 . C	0		Ο	46.		0	0	0	66.	0	0	0	
	_	0	_	27 . C		0	Ο	47.	Ο	0		0	67.	0		Ο	0
8 . C) C		0	28.	0	0	Ο	48.	Ο	Ο	0		68.		О	0	0
9 . C) 6	0	0	29 . C		0	Ο	49.	Ο		0	0	69.	0	Ο		0
10. C)	0	0	30 . C	0	0		50.	Ο	0	Ο		70.	0		Ο	0
11. C) C	0		31.	0	0	Ο	51.	0		Ο	Ο	71.		Ο	Ο	0
12 . C) 6	0	0	32 . O	0		0	52.		0	Ο	Ο	72.	0	Ο		0
13. C) C	0		33 . O		0	0	53.	О		Ο	Ο	73.		Ο	Ο	0
14. 🛭) .C	0	0	34 . O	0		0	54.	Ο	Ο		0	74.	Ο	Ο	0	
15 . C) C	0		35 . O	0	0		55.	@	Ο	Ο	Ο	75.	0	0		0
16 . C) @	0	Ο	36 . O		Ο	Ο	56.	Ο	Ο	0		76.	0		О	0
17. C) C		0	37. 🌑	0	Ο	Ο	57.	Ο	Ο		0	77.	0	0		0
18. 🥊) C	0	0	38 . O	0		Ο	58.		0	0	0	78.	0	0	0	
19. C		0	Ο	39 . O	0	Ο		59.	Ο		0	Ο	79.	9	0	0	0
20 . C) C		Ο	40.	0	0	0	60.	0	Ο		0	80.	0		0	0

- 9. $B \Rightarrow have written$

- 10. B ⇒ damaging
 11. D ⇒ checking
 12. B ⇒ rich enough

- 13. $D \Rightarrow in completing$ 14. $A \Rightarrow None of$ 15. $D \Rightarrow information$

- 16. $B \Rightarrow yours$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	3 (D
1.	0	0		0	21.		0	0	0	41.	0		0	0	61.	0) C) 📵
2.		0	0	0	22.	0	0		0	42.		0	0	0	62.	0 (- -	0 0
3.	0	Ο	0		23.	0	0	0		43.	0	0	•	0	63.	0) C	
4.	0		0	0	24.	0	0		0	44.	0		0	0	64.	0) C	
5.	0	0		Ο	25.	0		0	Ο	45.	0	Ο	0		65.	0) C	0
6.	0		0	0	26.	0	0	Ο		46.		0	О	0	66.	0	9 (0 0
7.	0	0	0		27.	0		Ο	0	47.	0		\circ	0	67.) C	0 0
8.		0	0	0	28.		0	Ο	Ο	48.	0	Ο	0		68.	0) C	
9.	0	0		0	29.	0	0		Ο	49.	0	Ο		0	69.	• () C	0 0
10.		0	0	0	30.		Ο	Ο	0	50.		0	0	0	70.	0	9 (0 0
11.	0	0	0		31.	Ο	Ο		0	51.	0	Ο	0		71.	0) C	
12.	0		0	Ο	32.	Ο		Ο	Ο	52.	0		0	Ο	72.	• () C	0 0
13.		0	0	Ο	33.	0	Ο		Ο	53.	0	Ο		0	73.	0) C) 📵
14.		0	0	Ο	34.	0	0	Ο		54.	0		0	0	74.	0 (0 0
15.	0	0	0		35.	0		Ο	0	55.		Ο	0	Ο	75.) C	0 0
16.	0		0	0	36.		Ο	Ο	Ο	56.	0	Ο	0		76.	0 () C) @
17.					37.	0	0	Ο		57.	0	Ο		0	77.	0		0 0
18.	Ο		0	0	38.		0	0	Ο	58.	0	Ο	0		78.	0 () (
19.	0	0		0	39.	0	0		Ο	59.		Ο	0	0	79.	0 () C) 📵
20.	Ο	0	0		40.	0		0	0	60.	0	0		0	80.	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. $B \Rightarrow to do it$

АВС	D	АВ	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1. 00	O 21	. • 0	0	0	41.	0	•	0	0	61.	0	0	0	0
2. 000	3 22	. 0 0		0	42.	0		0	0		Ō		-	_
3. ○ ● ○	O 23	. O 💿	0	0	43.	0	0	0		63.	•	0	O	Ō
4. 0 0	O 24	. 0 0	0		44.	0		0	0	64.	0		0	O
5. 0 0 0	25	. O 🜑	0	0	45.	О	0	0	0	65.	0	0	0	
6. 00	O 26	. 🔾 🔴	0	0	46.		0	0	0	66.	0	0		0
7. 000	2 7	.00		0	47.	0	0		0	67.		0	0	0
8. 00	O 28	. 0 0		0	48.		\circ	0	0	68.	0	0	0	
9. • 0 0	O 29	. 0 0	0		49.	О	Ο		0	69.	0		0	0
10. • • •	O 30	. 0 0		0	50.	Ο	\circ	0		70.	0	O		0
11. ● ○ ○	O 31	. 🌑 🔾	0	0	51.	Ο		\circ	0	71.	0	Ο	0	
12. 🔾 🗶 🔾	O 32	. 🔾 🔵	0	0	52.	0	\circ	0		72.		0	0	0
13. • • •	O 33	. 0 0	0		53.		Ο	0	0	73.	0	0	0	
14. 🔾 🗶 🔾	O 34	. 0 0		0	54.	0	Ο		0	74.		0	0	0
15. 🔾 🔵 🔾	O 35	. 0 0	0		55.	0	Ο	\circ		75.	Ο	0		Ο
16. ● ○ ○	O 36	. 🔾 🜑	Ο	0	56.		Ο	0	0	76.	0		0	0
17. 🔾 🔾 🗶	O 37	. 0 0	0		57.	Ο		0	0	77.		0	0	0
18. 0 0 0	38	. • •	0	0	58.	0	0		0	78.	0	0		0
19. 🔾 🔵 🔾	O 39	. • 0	0	0	59.	0		\circ	0	79.	0	0	0	•
20. 0 0 0	- 40	. 0 0		0	60.	0	Ο		0	80.	0		0	0

- 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. $A \Rightarrow must$

	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.	0		0	0	22.	•	0	Ο	0	42	. О	0		0	62	0		0	0
3.		0	0	0	23.	0	Ο		Ο	43	. 🔴	0	0	0	63.		0	0	0
4.	0	0	0		24.	0		Ο	0	.44	. О	0	0		64	. 0	0	•	0
5.	0		0	0	25.	0	0	Ο		45	. О		Ο	0	65.	0		0	0
6.			0		26.	0		Ο	0	46	. О	0	0		66.	0	Ο	0	
7.		_		_	27.	0	0	Ο		47	. 0		0	0	67.	•	O	0	0
8.			0	_	28.		0	Ο	0	48	. 🔴	0	0	0	68.	0	Ο	0	
			0	_	29.	0	0	0		49	. О	Ο	0		69.	0		Ο	0
		_	0			0	_	_	_	50	. О	О		Ο	70.	0	Ο		0
			0		31.	0	0		0	51	. О		Ο	Ο	71.	•	0	0	0
		_		_			_	_		52	. 🔴	0	Ο	0	72.	0	Ο		Ο
			0	_	33.	0	0		0	53	. О	0		0	73.	0	Ο	0	
		_	0	_	34.	0		Ο	Ο	54	. О	0	Ο		74.	0		0	Ο
			0	_	35.	0	0	0		55	. O		Ο	Ο	75.		Ο	0	0
	-	_	0	_	36.		0	0	Ο	56	. О	0		0	76.	0	Ο		0
- 1				-	37.	0	0	0		57	. 🔴	0	Ο	Ο	77.	О	Ο	0	
	_	_	0	-	38.	0	0		0	58	. О	Ο	Ο		78.	0		Ö	0
	_	_		_	39.		0	0	0	59	. О	Ο		Ο	79.	0	0		0
20.		0	0	0	40.	0		0	0	60	. 🔴	0	0	Ο	80.		0	0	0

- 9. $B \Rightarrow to being$ 10. $D \Rightarrow locking$ 11. $A \Rightarrow to smoke$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow not do$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow carry \text{ it}$ 14. $A \Rightarrow to speak$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow from$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow such a smart/so smart a$

	A	В	C	D		В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0	O	21. (0 0	0	•	41	. О	0	0	0	61.		0	0	0
2.	0	•	0	0	22.		0	0	42		О	0	0	62.	0	0		0
3.	0	0		0	23. (O	0	•	43	. О	0		0	63.	•	0	0	Ο
4.	0	0	0		24. (O 0	0	Ö	44	. 0		0	0	64.	О	O	0	•
5.	0	0		0	25. (\circ		0	45	. О	0	0		65.	0		0	0
6.	0	0	0		26.		0	0	46	. О	0		0	66.	0	Ο		Ο
7.	0		0	0	27. (\circ	Ο		47	. •	0	0	0	67.		Ο	0	O
8.	Ο	Ο	0		28.		0	0	48	. О	О	Ο		68.	0	Ο	0	
9.	0		0	0	29. (0 0		Ö	49	. O	О		O	69.	0		Ο	0
10.	0	Ο		0	30. €		0	0	50	. •	0	0	0	70.		0	0	0
11.	Ο		Ο	0	31. (O	0	0	51	. О		Ο	0	71.	0	Ο		Ο
12.		Ο	Ο	0	32. (0 0	0		52	. О	0	0	•	72.	Ο	0	Ο	
13.		Ο	Ο	0	33. 🤇		0	0	53	. 0	О.		0	73.	0		0	Ο
14.	Ο		Q	0	34. (0	Ο	0	54	. О	0	0		74.	О	O		0
15.	Ο	0		0	35. (0 0		0	55	. •	Ο	0	0	75.	0	•	0	0
16.		Ο	0	0	36.	0	0	Ο	56	. О	0	Ο		76.	Ο	Ο	0	
17.	Ο	Ο		0	3 7. (O	0		57	. O		Ο	0	77.	0	О		0
18.	Ο	Ο	O	•	38. (0 0		0	58	. О	Ο		0	78.		Ο	Ο	0
19.		Ο	Ο	0	39. (0	0	0	59	. •	Ο	0	0	79.	0	0	0	
20.	Ο	Ο	Ο	•	40. (0 (0	60	. 0		0	0	80.	0		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. $A \Rightarrow due to$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0		2	. 0	0		0	41.	0	0		0	6	1. 6	0	0	0
2.		0	0	0	22	2. 0	0	0		42.	0	0	0		6	2. C	0	0	•
3.	Ο	0	0		23	8. 🔴	0	0	0	43.	0		0	0	6	3. @	0	0	0
4.	0		0	0	24	l. O	0		0	44.	0	0	0		6	4. C	0	0	0
5.	Ο	Ο	0		25	i. O		Ο	0	45.	0	0		0	6	5. C	0		0
6.	0		0	0	26	6. 🔘	0	Ο	0	46.		Ο	0	0	6	6 . C	Ö	0	
7.	Ο	О		Ο	27	'. Ó		0	0	47.	0		0	0	6	7. C) 📵	0	0
8.		0	0	Ο	28	s. O	0	0		48.		0	0	Ο	6	B . C	0	0	
9.	Ο	0		Ο	29). O	0		Ο	49.	0		0	0	6	9. C	0		0
10.		0	Ο	Ο	30). O	-	0	Ο	50.	0	Ο		0	7	0 . C	•	0	0
11.	0		0	Ο	31	. О	0	0		51.	0	0	0		7	1. €	0	0	0
12.		0	Ο	Ο	32	. 0	0	0	0	52.		Ο	0	0	7:	2. C	0	0	
13.	0	0		Ο	33	i. O	0		Ο	53.	0		0	Ο	7	3. C	0		0
14.	0		0	0	34	. O		0	Ο	54.	О	Ο	0		7	4. C	•	0	0
15.	0		0	Ο	35	i. O	0	0		55.	0	0		0	7	5. @	0	0	0
16.	0	Ο		0	36	i. O	0		Ο	56.		0	0	0	7	3. C	0		0
17.	Ο	Ο	0		37	. ©	0	0	Ο	57.	0	O	0		7	7. 🗨	0	0	0
18.		Ο	0	Ο	38	. O	0	0		58.	0		0	0	7	3 . C	0	0	0
19.	Ο	Ο	Ο		39	. O		0	Ο	59.	0	0	0	0	7	9. C	0		0
20.	Ο	0		0	40	. 🔴	Ο	0	Ο	60.	Ο	0		Ο	8). C	Ō	O	

- 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		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0	•	21.	•	0	0	0	41.	0	0	•	Ο	61.	. •	0	0	0
2.		0	0	0	22.	0	0		0	42.	Ο		0	0	62	. О	Ο		0
3.	0	Ο	•	Ο	23.	0		0	Ο.	43.		0	0	0	63	. О		0	0
4.	0	0	0		24.	0	0	0		44.	0	0	0		64	. 0	O		0
5.		0	0	Ο	25.	0	0		0	45.	0	0	•	0	65	. 0	Ο	0	
6.	0		0	0	26.	0	0	0		46.	•	0	0	0	66	. 0	0	0	0
7.	0	0	0	•	27.	•	0	0	0	47.	0		0	0	67	. О	0	0	
8.		Ō	Ó	0	28.	0	•	0	Ó	48.		0	0	0	68	. 0	•	0	0
9.	Ō		Ō	Ō	29.	O	0	0	•	49.	0	0		0	69	. 0	0	0	0
10.	Ō	O	•	Ō	30.	0	0		0	50.	0	0	0		70	. О	•	0	0
11.		0	0	O	31.	•	0	0	Ο	51.		O	0	0	71	. 0	0		0
12.	0	0	•	0	32.	0		0	0	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	. 0	0		0
15.	0		0	Ó	35.	0	0	•	0	55.	Ö	0	0		75	. •	0	0	0
16.	0	0	•	0	36.		0	0	0	56.	0		0	0	76	. 0	•	Ο	0
17.	O	0	0		37.	0	0		0	57.	•	0	0	0	77	. 0	0	0	•
18.	•	0	0	0	38.	0	0	0	0	58.	0	•	0	0	78	. •	0	0	0
19.	Ō	0	Ō	•	39.	O	0	0		59.	0	0	•	0	79	. О	0		0
	Ō	-			40.	•	0	O	O	60.	0	0	0		80	. О	•	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. O O • O	21. 0 0 • 0	41. 0 • 0 0	61. 〇 〇 〇 🔵
2. 0 • 0 0	22. 0 • 0 0	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. 🔾 \varTheta 🔾 🔾
3. • 0 0 0	23. 0 0 0	43. 0 0 0 🜑	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. 0 • 0 0	24. • 0 0 0	44. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	64. 🔾 🜒 🔾 🔾
5. • 0 0 0	25. 0 • 0 0	45. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	65. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾
6. 0 0 0 •	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. • 0 0 0	66. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
7. 0 • 0 0	27. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	47. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	67. • 0 0 0
8. • 0 0 0	28. 0 0 • 0	48. 0 0 0 🗶	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. 000	29. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	49. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	69. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
10. 0 0 0	30. • • • •	50. • 0 0 0	70. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
11.00 0	31. 🔾 🔾 🖨 🔾	51. 🔾 🔾 🔾 \varTheta	71. • 0 0 0
12. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	32. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	52. 🔾 🌑 🔾 🔾	72. O • O O
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. • • • •	53. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	73. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
14. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	34. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	54. • 0 0 0	74. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
15. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	35. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	55. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	75. • • • •
16. • 0 0 0	36. • 0 0 0	56. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	76. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
17. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	37. 0 0 0 💿	57. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	77. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
18. • • • •	38. ○ ● ○ ○	58. • 0 0 0	78. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
19. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. ○ ○ ● ○	79. • 0 0 0
20. 🔾 🔾 🔾	40. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. 🔾 🔾 🕲 🔾

- 9. $D \Rightarrow others$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow had to$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow for$ 12. $C \Rightarrow is$

- 13. $C \Rightarrow \text{the support teacher}$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow addition$
- 15. $D \Rightarrow times$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow to swim$

	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	•	Ó	. 6	31.	•	0	0	0
2.		0	О	0	22.	0	Ο	0		42.		0	0	0	. 6	32.	0		0	0
3.	Ο		0	Ο	23.	0	0		0	43.	Ο		0	Ο	. 6	33.	0	0		0
4.	Ο	Ο		0	24.		0	0	0	44.		Ο	0	0	6	34.	0	0	0	
5.		Ο	Ο	Ο	25.	0		Ο	Ο	45.	Ο	Ο		Ο	. 6	35.	•	0	Ο	0
6.	Ο	Ο		Ο	26.	0	0	Ο		46.	Ο		0	Ο	6	66.	0		О	0
7.	0	Ο	Ο		27.	0	0		Ο	47.	0	Ο	Ο		. 6	37.	0	Ο	Ο	
8.	0		Ο	Ο	28.		0	Ο	0	48.		0	0	0	6	88.	О		0	0
9.	0	Ο		Ο	29.	0		O	0	49.	0	Ο	0			89.	\circ	О		0
10.	Ο	Ο	0		30.	0	0	Ο		50.	Ο		0	0	7	0.		0	О	0
11.		Ο	Ο	0	31.		0	0	Ο	51.	0	О		0	7	1.	0	0		0
12.	0		О	Ο	32.	О	Ο		0	52.	О		Ο	O	7	2.	0	Ο	0	
13.	Ο	Ο	Ο		33.	0		Ο	Ο	53.	0	Ο	Ο		7	′ 3.	0		Ο	O
14.	Ο	Ο		Ο	34.	0	0		0	54.		Ο	0	Ο	7	4.		0	0	
15.		Ο	Ο	Ο	35.	0	0	Ο		55.	Ο	Ο		Ο	7	7 5.	0	0		0
16.	0	•	Ο	0	36.		0	Ο	Ο	56.	0	0	Ο		7	6.		0	0	0
17.	0	0		0	37.	0		Ο	Ο	57.	Ο	Ο		Ο	7	7.	Ο	0	Ο	
18.	0		0	0	38.	Ο	0	•	Ο	58.		О	0	Ο	7	7 8.	Ο		0	0
19.		0	0	Ο	39.	0		0	Ο	59.	0	0	0		7	7 9.	0	0	0	
20.	0	0	0		40.	0	0	0		60.	Ο		0	Ο	8	30.	Ο	0		0

- 9. $C \Rightarrow it will$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow wanted to be$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow To$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow the former$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow said that$
- 14. C ⇒ waiting
 15. A ⇒ from swimming
 16. B ⇒ advice

	Α	В	С	D			Α	В	С	D			A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.		0	0	0	2	21.		0	0	0		41.	0	0		0	61.	0	0		0
2.	0	0		0	2	22.	Ó	0	0			42.	0		0	0	62.		0	0	0
3.	0		0	0	2	23.	0		0	Ο		43.		0	0	0	63.	0	0		0
4.	0	0		0	2	24.		0	0	0		44.	0	0		Ο	64.	0		0	Ο
5.	0	Ο	0		2	25.	0		0	Ο		45.	0	0	0		65.		0	0	0
6.		0	0	\circ	2	26.	0	0		0		46.	.0		0	0	66.	0	0	0	
7.	0	0		0	2	27.	0	0	0			47.		0	0	0	67.	0	0		0
8.	0		0	0	2	28.		0	0	0		48.	0	0		0	68.	0		0	0
9.	0	0	0		2	29.	0		0	Ο		49.	0	0	0		69.		0	0	0
10.	0	0	0		3	30.	0	0		Ο		50.	0		0	0	70.	0	0		0
11.	0	0		0	3	31.	0		0	Ο		51.	0	0	0		71.	0	0	0	
12.		0	0	Ο	3	32.	0	0	0			52.		0	0	0	72.	0		0	0
13.		0	0	Ο	3	33.		0	0	Ο		53.	0	0		0	73.	0	0	0	
14.	Ο	0	0		3	34.	0	0		Ο		54.		0	0	0	74.		0	0	0
15.	O		0	0	3	35.	0	0	0			55.	O	0		0	75.	0	0	0	
16.		0	0	Ο	3	36.	0	0		Ο		56.	0	0	0		76.	0		0	0
17.	Ο		0	Ο	3	37.		0	0	0		57.	0		0	0	77.	0	0	0	
18.	0	0		0	3	88.	Ö		0	0	~	58.	0	0	0		78.	0		0	0
19.	0		0	0	3	39.	0	0		0		59.	0		0	0	79.	•	0	Ō	0
20.	0	0	0		. 4	Ю.	0	0	0	0		60.		O	Ō	Ō	80.	Ō	Ö	•	O

- 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	Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	C	D
1. C	•	0	0	21.	0	0	О	41.	•	0	0	0	61.	0	0	0	•
2.	0	0	О	22 . O	0	0		42.	0	0	O		62.	•	0	0	0
3 . C	0		0	23 . O		0	0	43.	0	0		0	63.	0	•	0	0
4. C		0	0	24 . O	0	•	0	44.	Ö		0	0	64.		0	0	Ö
5 . C	0	0		25. 🔾	0	0		45.	0	0	0	0	65.	0	0		0
6 . C	0		0	26 . O		0	0	46.	0	0		0	66.	0	0	0	
7.	0	0	Ο	27.	0	0	Ο	47.	•	0	0	O	67.	0		0	0
8 . C		0	0	28 . O	0		0	48.	0	•	0	0	68.	0	0		0
9. C	0	0		29. 〇	О	0	•	49.	0	Ο	0		69.	0	0	0	0
10 . C	•	0	0	30 . O	0		0	50.	•	0	0	0	70.	0	O	0	
11. C	0	0		31 . O	0	0		51.	0		0	0	71.	0	0	•	0
12.	0	0	$^{\prime}$ O	32 . O		0	Ο	52.	0	0	0	•	72.	0	•	0	0
13. C	0		0	33. 〇	Ο		0	53.		Ο	0	0	73.	0	0		0
14. C	0	0		34.	Ο	0	0	54.	0	0		0	74.	•	0	0	Ö
15. C	0		0	35 . O	0	0		55.	0	0	0		75.	0	•	0	0
16.	0	0	0	36. 🌑	О	0	0	56.	0		0	0	76.	0	0		0
17. C	•	0	0	37 . O		0	0	57.	0	0		0	77.		0	0	0
18.	0	0	0	38 . O	0		Ο	58.	0		0	0	78.	0	0	0	
19 . C	0	0		39. 🌑	0	0	0	59.	0	0	0		79.	0	•	Ó	0
20 . C	0		0	40. 🔾		0	Ο	60.	0	0		0	80.	0	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
21. O • O O O 22. O O • O	41. O O O O	61. • O O O
23 . ● ○ ○ ○ ○ 24 . ○ ● ○ ○	43. • O O O •	63. O • O O 64. O O • O
25. O O O O	45 . ○ ○ ● ○ 46 . ● ○ ○ ○	65. O O O O
27. 0 0 0	47. 0 • 0 0	67. O O O O
29. 0 0 0	49. 0 0 0	69. 0 0 0
31. 0 0 0 •	51. 0 0 0	71. 0 0 0 0
33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	73. 0 0 • 0
35. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	55. • • • •	74. O • O O
37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. • • • •	76. ○ ○ ○ ● 77. ○ ○ ● ○
38. O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	58. O • O O • 60. O O • O	78. O • O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
	21.	21. 0 0 41. 0 0 22. 0 0 42. 0 0 23. 0 0 43. 0 0 24. 0 0 44. 0 0 25. 0 0 45. 0 0 26. 0 0 46. 0 0 27. 0 0 47. 0 0 28. 0 0 48. 0 0 29. 0 0 49. 0 0 30. 0 0 50. 0 0 31. 0 0 51. 0 0 32. 0 0 52. 0 0 33. 0 0 54. 0 0 34. 0 0 55. 0 0 36. 0 0 56. 0 0 37. 0 0 58. 0 0 39. 0 0 59. 0 0

- 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. $B \Rightarrow in \ common$

	A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0		21.	•	0	0	0	4	1. C		0	0	61	•	0	0	Ô
2.	0	•	0	Ο	22.	0	0		0	4	2. C	0		0	62	0	0	0	•
3.	0	0	0		23.	0		0	0	4	3. C	0	0	0	63	0		0	Ö
4.		0	0	Ο	24.	0	0	0		4	4. 6	0	0	0	64	0	0		$O^{\frac{1}{2}}$
5.	0		0	0	25.	0	0		0	4	5. C	0		Ο	65	0		0	0
6.		0	0	0	26.	0		0	Ο	4	3. 6	0	0	0	66		0	0	О
7.	0	0	0		27.	0	0		Ο	4	7. C	0		Ο	67	0	0	0	
8.		0	0	0	28.		0	0	Ο	4	3 . C		0	Ο	68	0	0		0
9.	0	0		O	29.	0		0	Ο	4	9. C	0	0		69	•	0	0	Ο
10.	0	0	0		30.	0	0	0		5). @	0	0	0	70	0	0		0
11.	0	0		0	31.		0	0	Ο	5	1. C	0	0		71.	0	0	Ο	
12.	0	0	0		32.	0		0	0	5	2. C	0		Ο	72.	•	0	Ο	Ô
13.		0	0	Ο	33.	0	0	0		5	3. C	0	0		73.	0	0		0
14.	0	0		0	34.		0	0	0	5	4. C	•	0	0	74.	0		0	0
15.	0	0	@	0	35.	0		0	0	5	5. 🜒	0	0	0	75.	0	0	Ο	
16.	0		0	Ο	36.	0	0	0		5	3. C		0	0	76.	0		Ο	0
17.	0	0		Ο	37.	0		0	0	5	7. 🛭	0	0	Ο	77.		0	Ο	Ο
18.	0		0	0	38.		0	0	0	5	3 , C	0		0	78.	0	O		Ο
19.		0	0	0	39.	0	0	0		5	9. C	0	0		79.	0	Ο	Ο	
20.	0		0	0	40.	0	Ο		0	6) . C	•	0	0	80.	0		Ο	0

- 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. $B \Rightarrow of neglecting$

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- 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 ⇒ to water

A B	CD	ABC	D	ABC	D	ABCD
1. 00	• 0	21. ○ ● ○	0 4	41. 0 • 0	O 61.	000
2 . O O	\circ	22. 🔾 🔾 🔘	0 4	12. 0 0	O 62.	0 0 0 0
3. • 0	00	23. 🔾 🗶 🔾	0 4	43. 0 0 0	6 3.	• 0 0 0
4. 0	00	24. 🔾 🔾 🔵	0 4	14. 0 • 0	O 64.	0000
5. 00		25. ● ○ ○	0 4	45. 0 0 0	6 5.	0 0 0 0
6. 0	00	26 . O O	9 2	16. ○ ○ ●	O 66.	• 0 0 0
7. 00	\circ	27. 🔾 🗶 🔾	0 4	47. ● ○ ○	O 67.	0000
8. 00		28. ● ○ ○	0 4	48. 🔾 🔵 🔾	O 68.	0 0 0 0
9. 🔾 🚳	00	29. 🔾 🗶 🔾	0 4	49. 🔾 🔾 🜑	O 69.	0000
10. 0 0	\bigcirc	30. 0 0 0		50. 🔾 🔵 🔾	O 70.	\bullet 0 0 0
11. • 0	\circ	31. ● ○ ○	0 8	51. 0 0 0	9 71.	0 0 0 0
12. 🔵 🔾	00	32. 0 0 0	• 5	52. • • •	O 72.	000
13. 0 0		33. • 🔾 🔾	0 8	53. 0 0 0	9 73.	
14. 0 0	\circ	34. ○ ○ ●	0 5	54. • • •	O 74.	0000
15. 0 0		35. 🔾 🗶 🔾	0 5	55. 🔾 🔵 🔾	O 75.	0 0 0 0
16. • 🔾	\circ	36. 0 0 0	• 5	56. 🔾 🔾 🜑	O 76.	000
17. 0 0		37. ○ ● ○	0 8	57. 0 0 •	O 77.	0000
18. 🔾 🗶	00	38. ● ○ ○	0 5	58. 🔾 🗶 🔾	O 78.	
19. 🔵 🔾	00	39. 🔾 🔾 🔾		59. • • •	O 79.	000
20. 🔿 🌑	00	40. ○ ○ ●	0 6	30 . O O O	8 0.	0000

- 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. $A \Rightarrow to drive$

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1.	(4)	0	0	0	21.	0		0	0	41.	0	0		0	61	. 0	•	0	0
2.	0	Ο	Ο		22.		0	0	Ο	42.	Ο		0	0	62	. •	0	Ο	0
3.	Ο		0	0	23.	0	0	0		43.		Ο	0	0	63	. O	0	Ο	
4.	0	0		Ο	24.	0		0	0	44.	0		0	0	64	. О		Ο	0
5.	0		0	Ο	25.	0	0	0		45.	0	0	0		65	. 🔴	0	Ο	0
6.	Ο	0		Ο	26.	0	0		0	46.	0	0		0	66	i. O	0		0
7.		0	0	0	27.	0		0	Q	47.	Ο	0	0		67	. O	0	Ο	
8.	0	0		0	28.	0	0		Ο	48.	Ο		0	0	68	i. O		Ο	0
9.		0	0	0	29.		0	0	0	49.	Ο	0	0		69). O	0		0
10.	0	0	0		30.	0	0	0		50.	Ο	0		0	70	. 👄	0	Ο	0
11.	0	0	0		31.		.0	0	0	51.		0	0	0	71	. О	0	Ο	
12.	0	0	0		32.	0	0		0	52.	0	0	0		72	2. O		0	0
13.		0	0	0	33.	0		0	0	53.		0	0	0	73	3. O	О		0
14.	0	0	0		34.	0	0		0	54.	0		0	0	74	. 0	0	0	0
15.	0		0	Ο	35.		0	0	0	55.		0	0	0	75	5. O	0		0
16.	0	0		O	36.	0	0		Ò	56.	0	0		0	76	3. O	0	0	
17.		0	0	Ο	37.	0		0	0	57.	0	0	0		77	'. O	•	0	0
18.	0		0	0	38.	0	0	0		58.	0	0		0	78	3. O	0		0
19.	0	0		0	39.		0	0	0	59.	0		0	0	79	. •	0	0	0
20.	0		0	0	40.	0	0	0		60.		0	0	0	80). O	0	0	

- 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. $C \Rightarrow to take$

	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_			_		
	A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0		Ο	21.	Ö	0		Ο	41.	0	0		Ó	61	. 0	0		0
2.	0	О	0		22.	0	0	0		42.					62	. •	0	0	0
3.		0	0	0	23.	0		0	0	43.	Ο	0	0		63	. O	0	•	0
4.	Ο		0	0	24.		0	0	0	44.	0		0	0	64	. 0	0	0	•
5.		0	0	Ο	25.	0		0	Ο	45.	0	0	0		65	. 0	0		Ö.
6.	0	0		Ο	26.	0	0	0		46.		0	0	0					Ο,
7.	0	0	0		27.	О	0		O	47.	0	Ο		0	67	. 0	0	Ö	
8.	О		0	Ο	28.		0	0	Ο	48.	Ο	0	0		68	. O	0		O
9.	Ο	0	0		29.	0		0	0	49.	О	•	0	Ο	69	. •	0	0	O
10.	0		0	Ο	30.	0	Ο	0		50.	0	0	•	Ο	70	. О		0	O
11.	Ο	0		0	31.		Ο	0	Ο	51.	Ο		Ö	Ο	71	. •	0	0	0
12.	0	Ο	Ο		32.	О	0		0	52.		О	Ο	Ο	72	. O	0	0	
13.	Ο		0	Ο	33.	0		0	0	53.	0		0	O	· 73	. 0		0	0
14.	0	Ο		0	34.	Ο	0		Ο	54.	0	0		Ο	74	. О	Ö	0	
15.		0	0	Ο	35.	0	0	0		55.		О	О	0	75		0	0	0
16.		0	0	Ο	36.	Ο		Ο	Ο	56.	Ο	Ο	0		76	. 0		0	O
17.	Ο		Ο	0	37.		Ο	0	Ο	57.	0	0	•	Ο	77	. O	0		0
18.	0	Ο		0	38.	0	О		0	58.		О	0	Ο	78	. 0	0	0	
19.		0	Ο	Ο	39.	0	Ο	0		59.	0	0	0		79		0	0	0
20.	Ο	Ο	Ο		40.		Ο	О	0	60.	0	•	0	Ó	80.	Ö		0	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. $A \Rightarrow a$ little
- 16. $A \Rightarrow buying$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 0 0 🔵	21. 0 0 0 🔵	41. 0 • 0 0	61. 0 0 • 0
2. 0 • 0 0	22. • 0 0 0	42. • 0 0 0	62. 0 • 0 0
3. 000 •	23. 0 0 0	43. 0 0 0 0	63. 0 0 • 0
4. 00 00	24. 0 0 • 0	44. 0 • 0 0	64. 0 • 0 0
5. • 0 0 0	25. 0 • 0 0	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. 0 0 0
6. 000	26 . • O O O	46. 0 0 0	66. ○ ● ○ ○
7. • 0 0 0	27. 0 • 0 0	47. ○ ● ○ ○	67. • • • •
8. 00 00	28. 0 0 0	48. • 0 0 0	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. 0 • 0 0	29. 0 0 🔵 0	49. 0 0 • 0	69. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. ● ○ ○ ○	50. • 0 0 0	70. 0 • 0 0
11. 0 • 0 0	31. ○ ○ ● ○	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. ● ○ ○ ○
12 . ○ ● ○ ○	32. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	52. ○ ● ○ ○	72. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ○ ○ ● ○	53. ○ ○ ○ ●	73. • 0 0 0
14. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾	34. 0 0 0 👄	54. • • • •	74. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
15. • 0 0 0	35. ○ ● ○ ○	55. 0 0 • 0	75. ● ○ ○ ○
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ● ○ ○	76. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
17. 0 0 0 🔘	37. 0 0 0 •	57. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	77. 0 0 • 0
18. ○ ● ○ ○	38. • • • •	58. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	78. • 0 0 0
19. • 0 0 0	39. ○ ○ ● ○	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. 0 0 0
20. 〇 〇 〇 🌑	40. ○, ● ○ ○	60. ○ ○ ○ ●	80. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾

- 9. $B \Rightarrow dishonest$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow was I$
- 11. $B \Rightarrow have lent$
- 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. 0 0 0 •	21. • 0 0 0	41. • 0 0 0	61. 0 • 0 0
2. • • • •	22. 〇 〇 🌑 〇	42. 0 • 0 0	62. O O O
3. 0 0 0 •	23. 0 • 0 0	43. ○ ○ ○ ●	63. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
4. • 0 0 0	24. 0 0 0 •	44. 0 • 0 0	64. ● ○ ○ ○
5. 0 • 0 0	25. ● ○ ○ ○	45. 0 0 • 0	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. 000	26. ○ ● ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7. ○ ○ ● ○	27. ○ ○ ● ○	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. 0 0 0 •
8. O • O · O	28. • • • •	48. 0 • 0 0	68. ● ○ ○ ○
9. • • • •	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. 0 • 0 0
10. • • • •	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	70. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
11. • 0 0 0	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ○ ● ○ ○	71. 0 • 0 0
12 . ○ ○ ● ○	32 . ○ ● ○ ○	52. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	33. ○ ○ ○ ●	53. ● ○ ○ ○	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. ○ ○ ● ○	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	74. 0 0 • 0
15. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	35. ○ ○ ○ ●	55. • • • •	75. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
16. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	36. ○ ● ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. ○ ● ○ ○
17. 0 0 0 🗨	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	77. • 0 0 0
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. $B \Rightarrow are they$

	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	0		42.	0	0	0	0	62	0	0		0
3.		0	0	0	23.	0		0	0		43.		\circ	0	0	63	0		0	0
4.	0	0		0	24.	0	0		Ο		44.	0	Ο	0		64	0	0	Ο	
5.		0	0	0	25.	0	0	0			45.	Ο		0	0	65		0	0	0
6.	0	0	0		26.			0	Ο		46.	Ο	Ο		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.		0	0	Ο		48.		Ο	0	0	68	. О	0		0
9.	0		0	0	29.	0	0	0			49.	0	Ο	0		69		0	0	0
10.	0		0	Ο	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	. 0	0		0
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.	Ο	0	0		73	. О	0	0	
14.	0	0		0	34.	0		0	0		54.	Ο	0		0	74	. О		0	0
15.	0		0	Ο	35.	0	0	0			55.		0	0	0	75	. О	Ο	0	
16.	0		0	0	36.	0	0		0		56.	Ο		0	Ο	76	. О	0		0
17.	0	0		0	37.		0	0	Ο		57.	Ο	0	0		77	. О	0	0	
18.		0	0	0	38.	0	0	0			58.		0	0	Ο	78	. О		0	0
19.	0	0	0		39.		0	0	0		59.	0	0		Ο	79	. О	0		0
20.	•	0	0	0	40.	0		0	0		60.	0	0	0		80	. •	0	0	0

- 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. $B \Rightarrow to make$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 000	21. ○ ○ ○ ●	41. ○ ● ○ ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. • 0 0 0	22 . ● ○ ○ ○	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ○ ○ ○ ●
3. ○ ● ○ ○	23. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	43. ○ ○ ● ○	63. ○ ○ ● ○
4. • 0 0 0	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. ● ○ ○ ○
5. 000	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. ○ ○ ○ ●	65. ○ ● ○ ○
6. • 0 0 0	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. 0 0 • 0	27. ○ ○ ○ ●	47. ● ○ ○ ○	67. ● ○ ○ ○
8. 000	28. ○ ● ○ ○	48. ○ ○ ○ ●	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. 0 • 0 0	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. ○ ○ ● ○	69. ○ ● ○ ○
10. ○ ○ ● ○	30. ● ○ ○ ○	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ○ ● ○ ○	51. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	32. 0 0 0 •	52. ○ ○ ○ ●	72. ● ○ ○ ○
13. ○ ○ ● ○	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	73. ○ ○ ○ ●
14. 0 • 0 0	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. 0 • 0 0	74. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
15. ● ○ ○ ○	35. ○ ○ ● ○	55. • • • •	75. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
16. ○ ○ ● ○	36. ○ ○ ● ○	56. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑	76. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
17. 🔾 🌘 🔾 🔾	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. 🔾 🌘 🔾 🔾	77. O O • O
18. ○ ○ ○ ●	38. ● ○ ○ ○	58. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑	78. ● ○ ○ ○
19. • 0 0 0	39. ○ ● ○ ○	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
20. 0 • 0 0	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ○ ● ○	80. 🔾 🗨 🔾 🔾

- 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. $B \Rightarrow as$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. 0 0 • 0	41. ○ ○ ● ○	61. ● ○ ○ ○
2. 000	22. 0 0 0 •	42. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	62. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
3. 0 • 0 0	23. • 0 0 0	43. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	63. • 0 0 0
4. 0 0 • 0	24. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	44. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	64. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
5. 000	25. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
6. 0 • 0 0	26 . ● ○ ○ ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. ○ ○ ○ ●
7. 000	27. 0 • 0 0	47. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	67. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
8. 0 • 0 0	28. 0 0 0 🔘	48. • 0 0 0	68. • 0 0 0
9. • 0 0 0	29. ○ ○ ● ○	49. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	69. 0 0 0
10. • 0 0 0	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. 0 0 0 🔵	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	77. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
18. • 0 0 0	38. ○ ○ ○ ●	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. ● ○ ○ ○
19. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	39. 0 • 0 0	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. $C \Rightarrow it is$

	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1	\cap	0	A	\bigcirc	21.	\cap	\circ	\circ	A	41	. 0			_	64	. 0			
2	_	Ö	_	_	22.	-	_	_	-		. O	_		-		. 0	_		
3.	_	0	_	-	23.	_	_	_	_		. 🔵	-	_	-			_	_	_
4	_	0	_	_	24.	_	_	_	_		. 0	_	_	_		Ö	_	_	-
5.	_	Õ		_	25.	_	_	_	_		. O	_	_	-	•	. 0	_	_	_
6.	_	Õ	_	_	26.	_	_	_	_		. 0	_	_	-		. 0	-	-	-
7.	Ō	Ō	•	Ō	27.	-	_	_	_		. 0	-	_	_		Ö	_	-	_
8.	0	0	0		28.	0	•	Ō	Ō		. 🔴			_		Ō	_	-	-
9.		0	0	0	29.	0	0	0		49	. 0	0		O	69	. 0	•	0	Ō
10.	0		0	0	30.	0	0	•	Ο	50	. 0	0	0		70.		0	0	0
11.	0	•	0	Ο	31.		0	0	0	51	. •	0	0	0	71.	0		0	0
12.		0	0	0	32.	0		0	Ο	. 52	. О	0		0	72	0	0	0	•
13.		0	0	Ο	33.	0	0	0		53	. О		0	0	73	. 0		0	0
14.	@	0	0	0	34.	0	0		0	54	. О	0		0	74.		0	0	0
15.	0		0	0	35.	0		0	Ο	55	. 🔴	0	0	0	75.	. 0		0	0
16.	0		0	0	36.		0	0	0	56	. О	´ (O			76	. О	0	•	0
17.	0	0	0		37.	0	0		Ο	57	. О		0	0	77	. 0	0	0	
18.	0	0		0	38.		0	0	Ο	58	. О	0		0	78		0	0	0
19.	0		0	0	39.	0	0	0		59	. О	0	0		79	. 0		0	0
20.	0	0		0	40.	0	0		0	60	. 0		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. 0 0 0 0	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. 0 • 0 0	61. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
2. 0 • 0 0	22. 0 • 0 0	42. • 0 0 0	62. • 0 0 0
3. 0 0 • 0	23. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	43. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	63. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
4. • 0 0 0	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. 🔾 🌒 🔾 🔾	64. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
5. 0 • 0 0	25. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	45. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	65. • 0 0 0
6. 00 00	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. • 0 0 0	66. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
7. 0 • 0 0	27. 0 • 0 0	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
8. 000	28. ○ ○ ● ○	48. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑	68. ○ ○ ● ○
9. 00 • 0	29. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	49. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	69. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🚳
10. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	30. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾	50. • • • •	70. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
11. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	31. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	51. ○ ○ ○ ●	71. 🛛 🔾 🔾 🔾
12. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	32. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	52. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	72. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
13. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾	33. • • • •	53. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	73. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🚳
14. • 0 0 0	34. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	54. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾	74. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
15. • • • •	35. ○ ○ ● ○	55. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	75. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
16. 0 0 0 🔵	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
17. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	77. ● ○ ○ ○
18. 0 0 0 🜑	38. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	58. ● ○ ○ ○	78. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
19. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	79. • 0 0 0
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. $A \Rightarrow So$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow and so is$

	A	В	С	D		Α	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	Ο	22.	0	0	0		42.		0	0	Ο	62.	0	0	•	0
3.	0	0	0		23.	Ο	0		Ο	43	. 0		0	0	63.	•	0	0	0
4.	0		0	Ο	24.	Ο		0	Ο	. 44		0	0	О.	64.	0		0	0
5.		0	0	0	25.		0	0	0	45.	. 0	0		Ο,	65.	0	0	•	0
6.	0	0		0	26.	0	0	0		46	. 0		0	0	66.	0		0	0
7.	_	_	0	_	27.	0	0		Ο	47	. 0	0	0		67.	0	0	0	
8.	0		0	Ο	28.	0	0	0		48		0	0	0	68.		0	0	0
9.		0	0	0	29.	Ο		0	0	49	. 0	0	0		69.	0	0		0
10.		0	0	Ο	30.	0	0	0		50	. 0		0	Ο	70.	0		0	0
11.	0	0		Ο	31.		0	0	Ο	51.	. 0	0		0	71.	0	0	0	
12.	0		0	0	32.	0	0		Ο	52	. О		Ö	0	72.	O		0	0
13.	0	0		Ο	33.	0		0	0	53	. О	0	0		73.		0	0	0
14.	0	0		0	34.		0	0	0	54.		0	0	0	74.	0	0	•	0
15.		0	0	0	35.	0	0		0	55	. О		0	0		0	-	_	-
16.	0	0		0	36.		0	0	Ο	56	. 0	0	0		76.		0	0	0
17.	0	0	О		37.	0		0	Ο	57.	. О	0		0	77.	0	0	0	
18.	0		0	Ο	38.	Ο	0		0	58		0	0	0	78.	0		0	Ο
19.	0	0	0		39.	Ο		0	0	59	. О	0	0		79.	0	0	0	
20.	0		0	0	40.	Ο	0	0		60	. 0	0		0	80.	0	0		0

- 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. $C \Rightarrow hadn't met$

	A	В	С	D	Α	В	С	D	Α	В	С	D	ABCD
1.	0		0	0	21.	0	0	0	41. 0	0	•	0	61. 0 0 0 •
2.	Ο	0		Ο	22 . O	0	0		42 . O		0	0	62. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
3.		0	0	Ο	23 . O		Ο	\circ	43.	Ο	Ο	Ο	63. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
4.	0	0		Ο	24. 🜑	0	Ο	Ο	44 . O	0		Ο	64. • 0 0 0
5.	Ο		0	Ο	25 . O	0		Ο	45 . O	0	Ο		65. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
6.	0	0		Ο	26 . O		0	Ο	46 . O		Ο	Ο	66. ○ ○ ● ○
7.	0	0	0		27 . O	0	0		47. 🔘	0	Ο	Ο	67. • 0 0 0
8.	0		0	Ο	28. 🗶	0	Ο	0	48 . O	0		0	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9.	0	0	0		29 . O		0	Ο	49. 🔾	Ο	0		69. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
10.	0	0	0		30 . O	0		\circ	50 . O		0	Ο	70. 🔵 🔾 🔾
11.	0		0	0	31 . O		0	0	51 . O	0	0		71. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
12.		0	0	Ο	32 . O	0	0		52.	0	Ο	Ο	72. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
13.		0	0	0	33. 🗨	0	0	Ο	53 . O	Ο		0	73. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
14.	0	0		0	34 . O	0		Ο	54 . O		0	0	74. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
15.		0	0	Ο	35 . O	0	0		55 . O	0		0	75. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
16.	0	0		Ο	36 . O	0		Ο	56 . O	Ο	О		76. • 0 0 0
17.	0	0	0		37. 🔘	0	0	Ο	57. O		Ο	Ο	77. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
18.		0	0	0	38 . O	0		0	58. 🔵	Ο	Ο	0	78. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
19.	0		0	0	39 . O		0	Ο	59 . O	Ο	Ο		79. • 0 0 0
20.	0	0	0		40 . O	0	0		60. 🔵	Ο	Ο	0	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. $C \Rightarrow hadn't been$
- 15. $A \Rightarrow which$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow spirits$

	A	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	O	0			42.	Ο	0	0		62	. О	Ó	0	
3.		О	0	Ο	23.	0		0	Ο	4	43.	Ο		0	Ö	63	. О	0		0
4.	0		0	0	24.	0	0		0	4	44.	Ο	Ο		Ο	64	. 🔴	Ο	Ο	0
5.	0	0		0	25.	0	0	0			45.		Ο	0	0	65	. О		0	0
6.		0	0	0	26.	0	•	0	0		46.	0	0		0	66	. О	0	0	
7.	0	0		0	27.		0	0	0		47.		0	0	0	67	. 🔴	0	0	Ο
8.		0	0	0	28.	0	0		0	4	48.	0		0	Ο	68	. О	0		Ο
9.	0	0	0		29.	0	0	0		4	49.	Ο	Ο	0		69	. О	0	Ο	
10.	0	0		0	30.	0	0		0		50.	Ο	Ο		Ο	70	. О		Ο	0
11.	0	0	0		31.	0	0	0		,	51.	Ο		0	0	71	. •	0	0	Ο
12.	Ο		0	0	32.	0		0	0	:	52.	Ο	0	Ο		72	. О	0		Ο
13.		Ο	0	Ο	33.	0	0		0		53.	Ο		0	Ο	73	. 🔴	0	Ο	Ο
14.	0	Ο	0		34.		0	0	0		54.	Ο	Ο		Ο	74	. О	0	Ο	
15.	0		Ó	0	35.	0	0	0		;	55.	Ο	Ο	0		75	. О		Ο	Ο
16.	0	Ο	0		36.	•	0	0	0		56.	Ο		Ο	Ο	76	. О	0		0
17.		Ο	0	0	37.	0		0	0		57.		Ο	0	Ο	77		0	Ο	0
18.	Ο	Ο		Ο	38.	0	0		0	;	58.	Ο	0	0		78	. О	0	0	
19.	0	0	0		39.		0	0	0		59.	Ο	Ο		Ο	79	. О		0	Ö
20.	0	•	0	0	40.	0	•	0	0	(60.	•	0	0	0	80	. О	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. 0 • 0 0	61. • 0 0 0
2. 0 0 0 👄	22. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	42. 0 0 🔵 0	62. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
3. • • • •	23. • • • •	43. • 0 0 0	63. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
4. 0 0 • 0	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑	64. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
5. • 0 0 0	25. ○ ○ ● ○	45. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	65. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
6. 0 0 • 0	26. ● ○ ○ ○	46. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	66. 🔾 🌒 🔾 🔾
7. 0 • 0 0	27. 0 0 0 •	47. • 0 0 0	67. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
8. • 0 0 0	28. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	48. 0 0 🜑 0	68. • • • •
9. 000	29. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	49. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🚳	69. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
10. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	30. 🔾 🔾 🚇 🔾	50. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	70. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
11. 0 • 0 0	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. • 0 0 0	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. $C \Rightarrow has$

	Α	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	0	61	. О		0	0
2.		0	0	0	22.	0	0		0		42.	Ο	0	0		62	. 0	0	0	Ο
3.	0		0	Ο	23.	0		0	Ο		43.	O		Ο	Ο	63	. O	0		0
4.	0	0	0		24.	0	0	0			44.		0	0	Ο	64	. О	0	0	
5.	0	0		Ο	25.	0	0		Ο		45.	0	0		Ο	65	. •	0	0	0
6.	0		0	0	26.	0		0	Ο		46.		0	0	Ο	- 66	. O	0		0
7.	0	0		0	27.	Ο	0		Ο		47.	0	0		Ο	67	. O		0	0
8.		0	0	Ο	28.		0	0	Ο		48.	О		0	Ο	68	. O	0	0	
9.	0	0	0		29.	0	0		Ο		49.	Ö	0	0	•	69	. •	0	0	0
10.	0		0	Ο	30.	Ο	0	0		;	50.		0	0	Ο	70	. O	0		0
11.	0	0	0		31.		0	0	Ο	;	51.	0	0	0		71	. О		0	0
12.	•	0	0	0	32.	0		0	Ο	:	52.	0	0		Ο	72	. O	0	0	
13.	0	0		0	33.	0	0	0		:	53.	Ο	0	0		73	. O		0	Ο
14.	0	0	0		34.		0	0	Ο		54.		0	0	Ο	74	. •	0	0	0
15.	0	0		0	35.	Ο		0	Ο		55.	Ο		0	Ο	75	. O	0		0
16.	0	0	0		36.	0	0	0		:	56.	•	0	0	Ο	76	. O		0	0
17.		0	0	Ο	37.	Ο		0	Ο	- ;	57.	0	Ο		Ο	77	. O	0	0	0
18.	0	0		0	38.		0	0	Ο	:	58.	0	0	0	•	78	. O	0		0
19.	0		0	0	39.	О	0	0		:	59.	0		0	0	79	. •	0	0	0
20.		0	O	0	40.	0	0		0	(60.	0	0	•	0	80	. О	0	0	•

- 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. $D \Rightarrow road sign$

	A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0		21.	0	0	0	0	41.	0	0	0		61	. О	0	0	
2.		Ο	0	0	22.	Ο	0	0		42.		0	0	0	62	. О		0	0
3.	0		0	0	23.	0	Ο		Ο	43.	Ο		0	Ο	63	. 🔴	0	0	0
4.	Ο	0		Ο	24.	0		O	Ο	44.		0	0	0	64	. О		0	0
5.		0	0	Ο	25.	0	0		Ο	45.	0	0		0	65	. 0	0	0	0
6.	0	0		0	26.		0	0	0	46.	0	0	0		66	. О	0	0	
7.		0	0	0	27.	0		0	0	47.		0	0	0	67	. О	0		0
8.	0	0		0	28.		0	0	0	48.	Ö	0		Ο	68	. 🔴	0	0	0
9.		0	0	0	29.	0	0		0	49.	0		0	Ο	69	. О	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	Ο	51.	0	0		0	71	. O	0	0	
12.	0	0	0		32.	0	0	0		52.	0		0	0	72	. •	0	0	0
.13.	0		0	0	33.	0		0	O	53.	0	0	0		73	. O	0		0
14.	0	0	0		34.	0	0	0		54.	0		0	0	74	. О	0	0	
15.	0	0		0	35.		0	0	0	55.	0	0		0	75	. O		0	0
16.	0	0	0		36.	0	0		0	56.		0	0	0	76	i. O	0		0
17.	0		0	0	37.		0	0	О	57.	0	0	0		77	. O		0	0
18.	0	0		0	38.	0		0	0	58.	0		0	0	78	. O	0	0	
19.		0	0	0	39.	0	0	0		59.		0	0	0	79). O	0		0
20.	0		0	0	40.	0	0		0	60.	0	0		0	80	. 🔘	0	0	0

- 9. $A \Rightarrow Such$
- 10. $D \Rightarrow$ the prison
- 11. $B \Rightarrow have$
- 12. $D \Rightarrow them$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow to \ cross$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow swallowing$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow to travel$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow d\theta$ you have

	Α	В	С	D		A	В	C	D		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	(a)	0	0	21.	0	•	0	0	41.		0	0	0	61.	•	0	0	0
2.	0	0	0		22.	0	0		0	42	0	0		0	62.	0	0	0	
3.		Ο	0	O	23.	0		0	Ο	43	0	0	0		63.	0		О	0
4.	0	0	0		24.	Ο	0		Ο	44	0	9	0	O	64.	0	Ο		0
5.		0	0	0	25.		0	0	Ο	45	0	0	0		65.		Ο	Ο	Ο
6.	0	0		0	26.	0	0	0		46	0	0		0	66.	0	0	О	
7.	0		0	0	27.	0		0	Ο	47	•	0	0	0	67.	0		0	0
8.		0	0	Ο	28.		0	0	0	48	0		0	0	68.	0	Ο		0
9.	0		0	O	29.	0	0	6	0	49	0	0		0	69.	0		Ο	Q
10.	0	0		0	30.	0	0	0		50		0	0	0	70.		0	Ο	Ο
11.	0	0		Ο	31.		0	0	Ο	51.	0	0	0		71.	0	Ο	Ο	
12.	0		0	Ο	32.	0	0	0		52.	0		0	0	72.		Ο	Ο	Ο
13.	0	0		0	33.		0	0	0	53.	•	0	0	0	73.	0	0		0
14.	0	0		Ο	34.	0	0		0	54.	0		0	0	74.	0		О	Ο
15.	0	0	0		35.	0		0	Ο	55.	0	0	0		75.	0	Ο	0	
16.	0	0	0		36.	0	0	0		56	0	0		0	76.	0	Ο		Ο
17.		0	0	Q	37.	0		0	0	57.		0	0	0	77.	0	0	Ο	
18.	0	0		0	38.		0	0	0	58.	0	0	0	•	78.		Ο	0	Ο
19.	0	0	0		39.	0	0	0		59.	0		0	Ο	79.	0	Ο		Ο
20.		0	0	0	40.	0	0		0	60.	0	0		0	80.	0		0	0

- 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. $D \Rightarrow whatever$

Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
1. O	0		0	21.	0		0	0	41.	0	0		0	61.	•	0	0	0
2. O	•	0	0	22.		\circ	0	0	42.	0		0	0	62.	0	0	Ō	
3. O	\circ	0		23.	0	0	0		43.		0	0	0	63.	0		0	0
4.	Ο	0	Ο	24.	0		\circ	Ο	44.	0	0	0		64.	0	0	0	
5. 0		0	0	25.	0	0	\circ		45.	0	0		0	65.		0	0	0
6. 🗶	0	0	0	26.	Ο	\circ		0	46.	0		0	0	66.	0	0		O.
7. O	0		0	27.	0	0	\circ		47.	0	\circ	0		67.	0	0	0	
8.	0	0	0	28.	0	0		Ο	48.	0		\circ	0	68.	0		0	0
9. O	0		0	29.		0	0	Ο	49.	0	Ο	\circ		69.	0	0	0	
10. 🔾	0	0		30.	0		0	0	50.	\circ	Ο		0	70.	0		\circ	Ο
11. O		0	0	31.		0	0	0	51.		\circ	\circ	0	71.		0	\circ	0
12. 🜑	0	0	0	32.	0	0		0	52.	\circ	\circ	\circ		72.	O	0		0
13. 🔾	0	0		33.	0		0	0	53.		\circ	\circ	0	73.	0		0	0
14. O		0	Ο	34.	0	0		0	54.	0		\circ	0	74.		0	0	0
15. 🜑	0	0	0	35.		Ο	0	0	55.		Ο	\circ	0	75.	0	0		0
16. 🔾	0	0		36.	0	0		\circ	56.	\circ	0		0	76.	0	0	0	
17. O	0		0	37.	0		\circ	0	57.		\circ	\circ	0	77.	0		0	0
18. 🔾		0	0	38.	0	0	\circ		58.	\circ		\circ	0	78.	0	0		0
19. 🔾	0	0		39.		0	\circ	0	59.	\circ	\circ	0		79.		0	0	0
, 20 . O	0		0	40.	Ο	0	0		60.	О	0		0	80.	0	0	0	

- 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	D
1.	\cap	•	\cap	\cap	21.	\cap	\cap	\cap	_		41.	\cap	\cap	a	\cap	61	. 0	\cap	a	0
2.	_	Ö	_	_	22.	_	_	_	_		41. 42.	_	_	_	_			_	_	_
3.	_	Õ	-	-	23.	-	_		_		43.		-	-	-		. 0	_	-	_
4.	_	•		_	24.	_	_	_	_		44.	_	-	_	-		. 0	-	-	_
5.	0	0		0	25.	0		0	Ö		45.	0	0	0	•	65	. 0	O		0
6.	0	•	0	0	26.	0	0		Ο		46.	•	0	0	0	66		0	0	0
7.	0	0		0	27.	0		0	0		47.	Ο	0		0	67	. 0	0	0	
8.	0		0	0	28.	0	0	0	•		48.	Ο	Ο	0		68	. О		О	Ο
9.		0	0	0	29.	0	0		Ο		49.	Ο		0	0	69		0	0	Ο
10.	0	0	0		30.	0	0	0		!	50.	0	0	0		70	. О	0		0
		_		_	31.	-	_	_	-		51.	_	_	_	-		. О		_	
		_	_	-	32.	_	_	-	-		52.	_	_	_	-		. О	_	-	-
	0				33.	_	_	_	_		53.	-	_	-	_		. •	_	_	-
	•	_	_	_		_	0	_	_		54.	_	_	_	_		. О	_	_	_
		_	_	_	35.	_	_	_	_		55.	_	_	_	_		. O	_	_	-
	0	_	_	_	36.	_	_	-	_		56.	_	_	_	_	. •	. 0	_	_	_
	0	_	_	_			0		_		57.		_	_	-		. •	_	_	_
	0	_	_	-	•••	_	0	_	_		58.	_	_	-	_		. 0		_	_
. •	0	_	_	_	39.	_	_	_	_		59.	_	_	_	0		. 0	-	_	-
20.	0		\circ	0	40.		\circ	\circ	O	1	60.	\circ	\circ	(1)	O	80	. О	\circ	\circ	

- 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. $C \Rightarrow wiped$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. • 0 0 0	21. 0 0 0 🔵	41. 0 • 0 0	61. ○ ○ ● ○
2. 0 🔵 0 0	22. ● ○ ○ ○	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
3. • 0 0 0	23. 0 0 0 •	43. ○ ○ ● ○	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. ○ ○ ○ ●	24. ○ ● ○ ○	44. ○ ● ○ ○	64. O O O 🔵
5. 0 • 0 0	25 . ● ○ ○ ○	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. ○ ○ ● ○
6. 0 0 0 •	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	66. ● ○ ○ ○
7. • 0 0 0	27. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	47. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	67. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
8. 0 • 0 0	28. 0 0 • 0	48. • 0 0 0	68. ○ ○ ○ ●
9. 0 0 • 0	29. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🕥	49. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	69. ● ○ ○ ○
10. 0 0 🔵 0	30. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	50. ● ○ ○ ○	70. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
11. ○ ○ ● ○	31. ○ ○ ● ○	51. 🔾 🔾 🔾 \varTheta	71. ○ ● ○ ○
12. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	32. ○ ● ○ ○	52. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	72. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔾
13. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	33. ● ○ ○ ○	53. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	73. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
14. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	34. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	54. • 0 0 0	74. 🔵 🔾 🔾 🔾
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	55. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	75. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
16. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ● ○ ○	76. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
17. 0 • 0 0	37. ○ ○ ● ○	57. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	77. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
18. ● ○ ○ ○	38. ● ○ ○ ○	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. • 0 0 0
19. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	39. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	59. ● ○ ○ ○	79. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
20. ● ○ ○ ○	40. ○ ● ○ ○	60. 0 0 0 •	80. ○ ○ ● ○

- 9. $C \Rightarrow as$
- 10. $C \Rightarrow of finding$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow medical$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow the one$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow Few$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow it was$
- 15. $C \Rightarrow be reduced$
- 16. $D \Rightarrow haven't you$

	Δ	R	С	n		Α	B	С	n		Α.	D	^	_			_	_	_
						^	Б	C	ט		А	В	C	ט		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0		0	21.		0	0	Ο	41.		0	0	0	61.	0	0	0	(a)
2.	0	0	0		22.	0	0		0	42.	0		0	0		O			
3.		0	0	Ο	23.	0		0	0	43.	0	0	0	•		•			
4.	0	0	0		24.	0	0	0		44.						Ö			
5.		0	0	Ο	25.	0		0	0	45.			_	_		•			
6.	0	0		0	26.		0	0	0	46.						Õ	_	_	_
7.	0	0	0		27.	0	0	9	Ō	47.		_	_	-		Ö	_	_	_
8.		0	0	0	28.	0	•	Ō	Ō	48.						Ö			
9.	0	0		0	29.	Ō	Ō	Ō	•	49.				_		0			
	0				30.		7	-	_	50.						•	_	-	-
	0				31.			-	_	51.						-	_	_	_
	Ō	_	_	-	32.	_	-	_	_	52.			-	_		O			
	Ō				33.			_	_	53.				_		_	_	_	_
	Ŏ		_	-	34.		_	_	_			_	-	_		0			
	Ö		_	_	35.					54.						0		-	_
16.					36.		_	_	_	55.	-	_	_	_		0	-	_	_
17.				_						56.						Ō	_	-	_
					37.			_	-	57.	_	_	_	~			_	_	_
18.					38.	-	_	_	_	58.	_	_	-	_		0			
19.			_	_	39.		_	-	_	59.					79.	0	0	0	
20.	O	\circ	\circ		40.	\circ	O		0	60.	0	0	0	@	80.	0		0	0

- 9. $C \Rightarrow after every$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow long as$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow much$
- 12. $B \Rightarrow considered$

- 13. $B \Rightarrow did\ Columbus$
- 14. $B \Rightarrow widespread$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow only \ a \ few$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow so convenient$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 000 🔵	21. ○ ○ ● ○	41. 0 • 0 0	61. 〇 〇 〇 🌑
2. 0 0 • 0	22. • • • •	42. ○ ○ ● ○	62. • 0 0 0
3. • • • •	23. 🔾 🗶 🔾	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. 0 0 • 0
4. 0 0 • 0	24 . O O • O	44. 0 0 0 •	64. 0 • 0 0
5 . ○ ○ ○ ○	25. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	45. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	65. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
6. ○ ○ ○ ●	26 . O • O O	46. ○ ○ ● ○	66. ● ○ ○ ○
7. 00 • 0	27. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	47. 0 • 0 0	67. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾
8. 0 • 0 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. ● ○ ○ ○	68. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
9. 000	29. ○ ○ ○ ●	49. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	69. ○ ○ ○ ●
10. • 0 0 0	30. ○ ○ ● ○	50. 🔾 🔾 🖨 🔾	70. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
11. 0 • 0 0	31. 0 • 0 0	51. • 0 0 0	71. • 0 0 0
12. 0 0 • 0	32 . ● ○ ○ ○	52. ○ ○ ● ○	72. 🔾 🔾 🔘 🔾
13. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵	33. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	53. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	73. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
14. • 0 0 0	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	74. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
15. • • • •	35. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	55. • • • •	75. • • • •
16. • 0 0 0	36. ● ○ ○ ○	56. ○ ● ○ ○	76. ○ ○ ● ○
17. 0 • 0 0	37. ○ ○ ○ ●	57. 0 0 0 •	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		Α	В	С	D		,	4	В	C	D		Α	В	С	D
1.	0	0	0		. 21.	•	0	0	0	4	1. (0	0	0	61	. О	•	0	0
2.	Ο	0		Ο	22.	0	0		Ο	4	2. (C		Ο	0	62	. •	Ο	0	0
3.		0	O	Ο	23.	0		0	Ο	4	3. (C	0	0		63	. O	0	0	0
4.	0		0	Ο	24.	0	0	0		4	4. (9	0	Ο	0	64	. О	0	0	
5.		0	0	Ο	25.	0	0		Ο	4	5. (C	Ο		Ο	65	. О	Ο		0
6.	0		0	Ο	26.	0		0	Ο	4	6. (Ο	Ο	0	66	. О	Ο	0	
7.	Ο	0		Ο	27.	0	0		Ο	4	7. (C	0		O	67	. О		0	0
8.	0		0	Ο	28.		0	0	Ο	4	B. (C		Ο	0	68	0	0		0
9.	0	0		Ο	29.	0		0	О	4	9. (C	0	0		69	. •	Ο	0	0
10.	0	0	0		30.	0	0	0		5	0. (0	0	0	70	. О	0	0	
11.	0	0	0	0	31.		0	0	Ο	5	1. (C	Ο	Ο		71	. •	0	0	0
12.	0	0		Ο	32.	0		0	Ο	5	2. (C	Ο		0	72	. O	0		0
13.	0		0	Ο	33.	0	0	0		5	3. (C	0	Ο		73	. О		0	0
14.	Ο	0	0		34.		0	0	Ο	5	4. (C		Ο	Ο	74	. О	0	0	
15.	0		0	Ο	35.	0	0		Ο	5	5. (Ο	Ο	Ο	75	. О	0	0	
16.	•	0	0	0	36.	0	0	0		5	6. (Ċ		0	0	76	. О		0	\bigcirc
17.	0	0		Ο	37.	0		0	Ο	5	7. (C	0		Ο	77	. •	0	0	0
18.		0	0	0	38.		0	0	Ο	5	8. (C	Ο	Ο		78	. О	0		0
19.	0	0		0	39.	0	0	0		5	9. (С		0	0	79	. •	0	0	Ο
20.	•	0	0	0	40.	0	0	•	0	6	0. (О	0		0	80	. О		0	0

- 9. $C \Rightarrow and won$
- 10. D ⇒ along came
 11. D ⇒ for
 12. C ⇒ However

- 13. $B \Rightarrow to paint$
- 14. $D \Rightarrow Atlanta$ too
- 15. $B \Rightarrow passed$
- 16. $A \Rightarrow factors$

	Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D	Α	В	C D
1.	0	0	0		21.		0	0	0	41	0	0	0		61. 🔾	\circ	A
2.	0		0	0	22.	0	Ō		Ō		Õ				62. 🔾		
3.	Ο	0	0		23.	0		0	0	43.	0		Ō	Ō	63. O		_
4.	0		0	Ο	24.	0	0	0		44.		0	0	0	64. 0	Ō	
5.		0	0	Ο	25.	0	0		Ο	45.	0		0	0	65. O	9 (0 0
6.	0		0	Ο	26.		Ö	Ο	Ο	46.	0	0	0		66. 🗶	0 (0 0
7.	0	0		0	27.	0		Ο	Ο	47.		0	0	0	67. 🔾	0 (O O
		_	0	_	28.		O	0	0	48.	Ο	0		0	68. 🗶 (0 (0 0
		_	0	-	29.	0	0		0	49.	Ο		Ο	0	69. 🔾	0	
10.			_	-	30.	0	0	0		50.	0	Ο	0		70. 🔾		0 0
11.			-	_	31.		0	Ο	0	51.		Ο	Ο	0	71. 🔾 () (
12.	_	_	_	_	32.	0	Ο	Ο		52.	0	Ο		0	72.) C	0 0
13.	_	_	_	_	33.	0	0		Ο	53.		0	Ο	0	73. 🔾 (O O
14.			_	-	34.	0	0	0		54.	Ο	Ο	0		74. 🔾 () C	
15.					35.		Ο	Ο	0	55.	Ο	Ο		0	75. 🔘 () C	0 0
16.	_	_	_	_	36.	0	0		0	56.		Ο	0	0	76. 🔾 () C	
17.					37.		Ο	0	0	57.	Ο		0	0	77. 🔾 (0 0
18.		_	-	-	38.					58.	Ο	0	0		78. 🔾 () C	0
19.	_	_	-	-	39.	0	0	0		59.		0	0	0	79. 🔾 () (• 0 .
20.		0	0	0	40.	0		0	0	60.	0	Ο		Ο	80. 🔘 () C	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		A	В	С	D		Α	В	С	D			Α	В	С	D	
1.	•	0	0	Ó	21.	0	•	0	0	41.		0	0	0	6	1.		Ó	0	0)
2.	0		0	0	22.	0	0		0	42.	0	0		Ο	6	2.	Ο	Ο		0)
3.		0	0	0	23.	0		0	Ο	43.	0	0	0		6	3.	0		0	С)
4.	0	0	0		24.	0	0		Ο	44.	0		$^{\circ}$	Ο	6	4.	0	О		С)
5.		0	0	0	25.		0	0	Ο	45.	0	0	0		6	5.		Ο	0	C)
6.	0		0	Ο	26.	0	0	0		46.	0	0		0	6	6.	0	0	0)
7.		0	0	Ο	27.	0		0	Ο	47.		0	0	0	6	7.	0		0	C)
8.	0	0	0		28.		0	0	Ο	48.	0		0	0	6	8.		0	0	C)
9.	0	0		Ο	29.	0	0		Q	49.	0	\circ		0	6	9.	0	Ó	0)
10.	0		0	0	30.	0	0	0	•	50.	0		0	0	7	0.	0	0		C)
11.	0	0		0	31.		0	0	Ο	51.	0	0	0		7	1.	0		0	C)
12.	0	0		0	32.	0	0	0		52.		0	0	0	7	2.	0	0		C)
13.	0	0	0		33.	0	0	0	0	53.	. 0		0	0	7	'3.	0	0	0		
14.	0	0		0	34.	0		0	Ο	54.		0	0	0	7	4.	0		0	C)
15.	0		0	0	35.	0	0		0		. О	_	_	_	7	′ 5.		0	0	C)
16.	0	0		0	36.	. 0	0	0		56.	. О	0		0	7	6.	0	0	0	•	ð
17.	. 0	0	0		37.	. С	•	0	0	57.	. •	0	0	0	7	77.	0	0		C)
18.		0	0	0	38.		0	0	0	58.	. О	0	0	0							
19.	. 0	•	0	0	39.	. C	0	0		59	. О	0	0	0	7	79.	0	0	0	•	þ
20	. О	0	0		40	.C	0	0	0	60	. О	0		0	8	30.	0		0	$\overline{}$)

- 9. $C \Rightarrow to stop$
- 10. $B \Rightarrow a medical$
- 11. $C \Rightarrow the oldest of$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow getting$

- 13. $D \Rightarrow stolen$
- 14. $C \Rightarrow which contains$
- 15. $B \Rightarrow be$
- 16. $C \Rightarrow mustn't$

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1. 0 • 0 0	21. 0 • 0 0	41. 0 0 🜒 0	61. 0 0 • 0
2. ○ ○ ● ○	22. • • • •	42. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	62. • 0 0 0
3. • 0 0 0	23. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	43. ● ○ ○ ○	63. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔵
4. 0 0 0 0	24. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	44. 0 • 0 0	64. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
5. • • • •	25. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	45. ○ ○ ● ○	65. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑
6. 0 0 0	26. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾	46. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	66. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
7. 0 • 0 0	27. 0 • 0 0	47. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	67. • 0 0 0
8. • 0 0 0	28. ○ ○ ● ○	48. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	68. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑
9. 0 0 0 0	29.	49. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	69. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
10. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	30. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	50. 🔾 🔾 🚭 🔾	70. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
11. • 0 0 0	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. ● ○ ○ ○	71. • 0 0 0
12 . ○ ○ ● ○	32. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	52. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	72. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘
13. 0 0 0	33. 🔾 🔾 🔵 🔾	53. • • • •	73. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾
14. ○ ● ○ ○	34. ○ ● ○ ○	54. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾	74. • 0 0 0
15. ○ ○ ● ○	35. • • • •	55. • • • •	75. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
16. 0 0 0 •	36. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶	56. ○ ○ ● ○	76. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🗶
17. • 0 0 0	37. 🔾 🗶 🔾 🔾	57. ● ○ ○ ○	77. 🔾 🔵 🔾 🔾
18. ○ ○ ○ ●	38. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🜑	58. ○ ○ ● ○	78. 🔾 🔾 🗶 🔾
19. ○ ○ ● ○	39. ● ○ ○ ○	59. 🔾 🔾 🔾 🔘	79. • 0 0 0
20. 0 • 0 0	40. ○ ○ ● ○	60. ○ ● ○ ○	80. ○ ● ○ ○

- 9. $C \Rightarrow$ first five years
- 10. $B \Rightarrow are not$
- 11. $A \Rightarrow should$
- 12. $C \Rightarrow must$

- 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. 0 • 0 0	21. 0 0 0 •	41. O O ● O	61. ○ ○ ○ ●
2. 000 •	22. 0 0 • 0	42. ● ○ ○ ○	62. ○ ● ○ ○
3. • 0 0 0	23. 0 • 0 0	43. 0 0 0 •	63. ● ○ ○ ○
4. 0 0 0 •	24. ● ○ ○ ○	44. 0 • 0 0	64. 0 0 0 •
5. • 0 0 0	25. ○ ○ ○ ●	45. 0 0 0 •	65. 0 0 • 0
6. 0 • 0 0	26. ○ ○ ● ○	46. ● ○ ○ ○	66. 0 0 0
7. 000	27. 0 • 0 0	47. ○ ○ ● ○	67. 0 • 0 0
8. • 0 0 0	28. ● ○ ○ ○	48. 0 0 0	68. O O O
9. 0 0 0 0	29. ○ ● ○ ○	49. 0 • 0 0	69. O O O O
10. 0 0 • 0	30. ○ ○ ○ ●	50. ○ ○ ○ ●	70. ○ • ○ ○
.11. 0 • 0 0	31. ● ○ ○ ○	51. 0 • 0 0	71. • 0 0 0
12. 0 0 • 0	32. ○ ○ ● ○	52. ● ○ ○ ○	72. 0 0 • 0
13. 0 0 • 0	33. ○ ● ○ ○	53. ○ • ○ ○	73. ● ○ ○ ○
14. • 0 0 0	34. ○ ○ ● ○	54. ○ ○ ● ○	74. 0 0 0
15. 0 0 0	35. 0 0 0	55. ● ○ ○ ○	75. 0 0 0 0
16. 0 0 • 0	36. ○ ● ○ ○	56. ○ ○ ○ ●	76. 0 • 0 0
17. 0 • 0 0	37. ● ○ ○ ○	57. 0 0 • 0	77. 0 0 • 0
18. • 0 0 0	38. ○ ○ ● ○	58. ● O O O	78. 0 0 0
19. 0 • 0 0	39. 0 0 0	59. 0 • 0 0	79. • 0 0 0
20. 0 0 0	40. ● ○ ○ ○	60. 0 0 0	80. 0 • 0 0

- 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. $C \Rightarrow start$

Who Tho

	1
Đề 13	Đề 24 172
Đề 29	Đề 25180
Đề 317	Đề 26187
Đề 424	Đề 27194
Đề 531	Đề 28201
Đề 638	Đề 29208
Để 745	Đề 30215
Đề 853	Đề 31222
Đề 961	Đề 32229
Đề 1068	Đề 33236
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
Để 21148	Đề 44315
Đề 22156	Đề 45323
Đề 23164	
ANSWER KEY	330

SÁCH PHÁT HÀNH TẠI

*HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIỀU THỊ CỦA
CÔNG TI CỔ PHẨN VĂN HÓA DU LỊCH GIA LAI TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

*HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIỀU THỊ CỦA
CÔNG TI CỔ PHẨN VẪN HÓA PHƯƠNG NAM TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC

ĐÀ NẮNG: NS MINH TRÍ

NS MINH TRÍ – 103 Lý Thái Tổ

QUẢNG NGÃI: NS TRẦN QUỐC TUẤN - 526 Quang Trung NHA TRANG: CÔNG TY CP PHS - 34 - 36 Thống Nhất - Nha Trang

SIÊU THI 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 Mang Tháng Tám – TP. Biên Hòa

ĐỔNG NAI: NS KIM NGÂN – 88 Cách Mạng Thá VỮNG 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 Lạt

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

TIỀN 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 HỒNG 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 Thị 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 HÔ I - 98B Trần Phú - Rạch Giá

NS ĐÔNG HỒ 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 Thị Sáu - TP. Long Xuyên

TT VĂN HÓA TỔNG HƠP - 15 - 17 Hai Bà Trưng

SÁCH CÓ BÁN LỂ TẠI CÁC CỬA HÀNG SÁCH TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC