

CHAPTER V: READING

CLOZE TEST

Part 1. Cressida Cowell is the author of the widely-praised How to Train your Dragon series of children's books. She spent her own childhood holidays on a remote island, where she has left very much to her own (1)_____. As a result, she became an avid reader, entertaining (2)_____ with books and developing a fervent imagination. She even (3)_____ up her own secret languages.

Cowell believes that today's children still have a real (4)_____ for language, even though their attention (5)_____ may not be as great as in her day, (6)_____ them less tolerant of descriptive passages in stories. Her books are outlandish and exciting, with vivid imagery, cliffhangers and eye-catching illustrations. Dragons seem to (7)_____ to children of all nationalities, who also seem to (8)_____ with her protagonist, Hiccup, quite easily. Hiccup is a boy who battles his way through's life problems, often against the (9)_____. Cowell is currently planning an illustrated book for teenagers. In her own words, she enjoys breaking the (10)_____ and finds that kids are open-minded enough to accept this.

devices – herself – dreamt – ear – span – making – appeal – identify – odds – mould

Part 2. Recent research carried out in Ireland amongst chefs and consumers found that 48% of people (1)_____ to regularly over-ordering in restaurants. A campaign has been launched as a result calling for the food-service industry to join (2)_____ with chefs and consumers to address the issue of food waste.

To bring the research findings to (3)_____, the owner of a restaurant in Dublin is creating a "Great Irish Waste" menu, reconsidering food ingredients that have been thrown away, rejected or (4)_____ inedible and turning them into imaginative dishes that are both appetising and of a suitable (5)_____ to serve his customers. He says that while there will always be some (6)_____ of waste in the kitchen due to elements such as bones or fat trimmings, there's an opportunity to minimize wastage in the restaurant (7)_____ through better communication. "Even though so much food comes back on customers' plates and goes in the bin, the majority of diners aren't aware of the environmental or cost (8)_____ of that waste." Without consumers shifting their (9)_____ restaurants will struggle to reduce food waste significantly.

Tackling this problem as a consumer is straightforward. Ultimately, it (10)_____ down to smart shopping, clever cooking and shrewd storage.

admitted – forces – life – deemed – standard – degree – itself – implications – mindset – comes

Part 3. The relationship between the modern consumer and his or her rubbish is a complex one. Getting rid of rubbish has come to mean a great deal more than simply consigning breakfast leftovers (1)_____ a plastic bag. With the (2)_____ of recycling, rubbish has now invaded many people's personal lives to an unprecedented degree.

There was a time, in living (3)_____, when rubbish collection was a simple matter – but today's household rubbish, (4)_____ being discarded, has to be filed and sorted into colour-coded containers according to its recycling category.

What is more, we are (5)_____ out in a rash of irritation by the suggestion that, if rubbish collections (6)_____ to become more infrequent, people would then make the effort to cut down on shopping and recycle more. We might be excused for wondering how this would be (7)_____. Can people realistically buy fewer eggs or tubes of toothpaste than their lives (8)_____?

Recycling is (9)_____ to be good for us. But for some, it's just a (10)_____ of rubbish.

to – advent – memory – before – brought – were – possible – require – supposed – load

Part 4. The environmental outlook for the future is mixed. In spite of economic and political changes, interest in and (1)_____ about the environment remains high. Problems such as acid deposition, chlorofluorocarbons and ozone depletions still require (2)_____ and concerted action is needed to deal with these. (3)_____ acid deposition diminish, loss of aquatic life in northern lakes and streams will continue and forest growth may be affected. Water pollution will (4)_____ a growing problem as an increasing human population (5)_____ untold stress on the environment. To reduce environmental degradation and for humanity to (6)_____ its habitat, societies must recognize that resources are finite. Environmentalists believe that, as populations and their demands increase, the idea of continuous growth must give (7)_____ to a more rational use of the environment, but that this can only be brought about by a dramatic (8)_____ in the attitude of the human species.

concern – solutions – Until – remain – puts – save – way – change

Part 5. Just as a language may develop varieties in the (1)_____ of dialects and argots, languages as a whole may change (Latin, for example, evolved into the different Romance languages). Sometimes rapid language change occurs as a result of (2)_____ between people who each speak a different language. In such circumstances a pidgin may arise. Pidgins are grammatically based on one language but are also influenced, especially in vocabulary, by (3)_____; they have relatively small sound systems, reduced vocabularies, and simplified and altered grammars, and they rely heavily on context in order to be (4)_____. Pidgins are often the result of contact by traders with island and coastal peoples. A pidgin has no native speakers; when speakers of a pidgin have children who learn the pidgin as their first language, that language is then (5)_____ a creole. Once the creole has enough native speakers to form a speech community, the creole may (6)_____ into a fuller language. Many creole speakers think of their languages as dialects of some colonial languages. Linguists nearly always disagree with this view - from our (7)_____, creoles have independent grammars and all the equipment of full, proper languages.

form – contact – others – understood – called – expand – perspective

Part 6. The issues for emerging economies are a little more straightforward. The desire to build on undeveloped land is not (1)_____ out of desperation or necessity, but is a result of the relentless (2)_____ of progress. Cheap labour and a relatively highly-skilled workforce make these countries highly competitive and there is a flood of inward investment, particularly from multinationals (3)_____ to take advantage of the low wages before the cost and standard of living begin to rise. It is (4)_____ such as these that are making many Asian economies extremely attractive when viewed as investment opportunities at the moment. Similarly, in Africa, the relative (5)_____ of precious metals and natural resources tends to attract a lot of exploration companies and a whole sub-industry develops around and is completely dependent on this foreign-direct investment. It is understandable that countries that are the focus of this sort of attention can lose (6)_____ of the environmental implications of large-scale industrial development, and this can have devastating consequences for the natural world. And it is a vicious (7)_____ because the more industrially active a nation becomes, the greater the demand for and harvesting of natural resources. For some, the environmental issues, though they can (8)_____ be ignored, are viewed as a peripheral concern. Indeed, having an environmental conscience or taking environmental matters into consideration when it comes to decisions on whether or not to build rubber-tree plantations or grow biofuel crops would be quite prohibitive in. For those (9)_____ in such schemes it is a pretty black-and-white issue. And, for vast tracts of land in Latin America, for example, it is clear that the welfare of the rainforests (10)_____ little to local government when vast sums of money can be made from cultivating the land.

born – march – looking – factors – abundance – sight – cycle – hardly – involved – matters

Part 7. It seems that a large percentage of today's population is addicted to all forms of digital media and no one seems (1)_____ of the nagging phone that buzzes, rings or sings to its owners incessantly. Many people no longer trust their own fallible memories and (2)_____ every detail of their lives to some digital device or (3)_____ and are completely lost without it. Generally speaking, it is the younger generation who are so addicted, but more and more people seem to be (4)_____ their way of life eroded by the digital world. People 'tweet' the most mundane of (5)_____ as well as the most interesting – in their world, having a cup of coffee is as exciting as climbing Mount Everest! There is a grave danger that people are allowing technology to take (6)_____ over everything else in their lives. And in educational circles, concern is (7)_____ over the influence of social media, which seems to be adversely affecting students' progress in some cases.

free – commit – other – having – matters – precedence - growing

Part 8. Social networking is here to (1)_____ and interaction between people all over the world has never been (2)_____. We can share our lives with our network friends who can help us solve problems or offer advice. Although these sites can (3)_____ as a kind of group therapy session with people who seem to care and who will listen, there is little or no censorship, so cyber-bullying is a growing problem. Perhaps there need to be more (4)_____ on what people are allowed to say. Nevertheless, social networking sites can be a great way to find people with shared (5)_____ and they can also be very informative if used wisely. For many people, it offers them a feeling of (6)_____ from the real world. Furthermore it gives them a chance to chat about anything and (7)_____, often quite meaningless, without fear of being rejected by others. (8)_____ the drivers, it has become a compelling activity for many, so it is hardly surprising that some people feel a (9)_____ of disconnectedness if they are unable to get online for any period of time. And when they do get back online after a few hours of downtime, there is an unmistakable feeling of relief at being a (10)_____ of the world once more.

stay – easier – act – constraints – interests – escapism – everything – Whatever – sense - part

Part 9. It is hardly surprising, in light of their desperation, that the peoples of the developing world who are on the very bottom (1)_____ of the ladder have little time for the conservationists and environmentalists who (2)_____ bloody murder at what they perceive to be a total (3)_____ for the environment in some parts of the "Third World". And while they – the nature campaigners, that is – have, on the (4)_____ of it, a very valid point after all, serious, and, in some cases, irrevocable (5)_____ has been done to many precious habitats and the rare creatures that inhabit same – we must understand that the rules of supply and demand are in (6)_____ here in the developing world just as much as anywhere else. For example, on the African plains, where (7)_____ is still rife, and in the mountain forests where rogue hunters patrol, ask yourself this; would they bother if there wasn't a market for their kill? Believe me, for every bull elephant slaughtered for its ivory (8)_____, there is a rich, greedy, fat-cat collector ready to pay a premium to acquire this 'find' – in fact, there are probably ten of them. Similarly, for every mountain gorilla murdered, whose dismembered limbs appear in tourist outlets (9)_____ so-called 'ornaments' – ashtrays and jewellery boxes, if you don't mind – there has to be a willing buyer; an admirer of these grotesque trinkets. And there are plenty of them it (10)_____ out. It's the same principle with rare animal furs and skins; who do you think buys the crocodilian handbag? I doubt the local tribespeople could afford the price tag, don't you? It is an absolute tragedy that endangered species of animals are being (11)_____ to the verge of extinction, of this there can be no doubt. But we must try to understand the reasons why this is happening. The reality is that poaching will continue while it is a lucrative occupation and while the (12)_____ of finding other forms of employment are very poor. Developing nations need our help, not our scorn. (13)_____ that for the few unscrupulous trophy hunters still out there; rich, spoilt, despicable

Western brats who get a (14)_____ out of taking aim at some of the world's most precious and endangered species; it is a good thing for them that we live in a civilised world where the death penalty has, by and large, been removed from the list of possible punishments our courts can (15)_____ down. That said, since they have made themselves judge, jury and executioner for the innocent creatures they have slain, perhaps nothing (16)_____ than a capital sentence would be good enough for these trigger happy delinquents.

rung – scream – disregard – face – harm – play – poaching – tusks – as – turns – hunted – prospects – Save – kick – hand – less

Part 10. While the internet opens up a whole new (1)_____ of knowledge and information for this and future generations to explore, it also (2)_____ a number of serious concerns for parents with young, net-savvy children. For (3)_____, it is exceptionally difficult to (4)_____ your children's net activity and keep (5)_____ of whom they are interacting with online. Secondly, there is little (6)_____ any censorship of the internet, so parents must be willing to do the censoring themselves or rely on software products to do it for them. Even still, there are ways around the best-intentioned of such programmes, and, besides, the alarming level of growth in cyber-bullying is (7)_____ of a trend parents should, perhaps, be far more concerned about. It used to be that children were (8)_____ from the bullies one they returned to the safe confines of their home, (9)_____ escaped their schoolyard tormentors, but not anymore. There is nowhere to (10)_____ thanks to social networks like Facebook, which, if anything, make the (11)_____ far and wide of malicious rumours and the like easier than ever before given the virulent (12)_____ of the internet.

world – poses – starters – monitor – abreast – if – indicative – protected – having – hide – spreading – nature

Part 11. Today many people find that the pressure they have at work makes their jobs untenable as they have to put their families totally in the (1)_____. So working from home, being more at the (2)_____ of your family rather than your current boss, has great appeal to many as they start up their own businesses from bedrooms or garages. But don't just think about it. Now is the time to start, so (3)_____ while the iron's hot. Providing you are disciplined in what you do, and (4)_____ the idea of working mostly alone and without the team spirit (5)_____ by working alongside others, then what's stopping you? You gain far more flexibility as you can choose the working hours that suit you. You will still have to meet deadlines, but they are ones that you or customers have (6)_____. And if you are at a (7)_____ end during quiet times, you can go out and do things you couldn't do before. But don't get (8)_____ away with the idea of making millions. You'll need to be determined and work hard to succeed, but it'll pay off in the end.

background – disposal – strike – embarce – engendered – set – loose – carried

Part 12. It is said that we never stop learning until the day we die. Broadening our horizons has never been easier, as the twenty-first century (1)_____ ever more opportunities for learning and developing our skills. And if you don't want to (2)_____ out in the job market and (3)_____ for a poorly-paid, boring job, there's no (4)_____ these days. Thousands of online courses allow you to work at your own (5)_____, while you are doing a full-time job. Although be careful that you don't (6)_____ off more than you can chew! Modern-day society puts a lot of pressure on people, many of whom have had to take out (7)_____ and run up enormous overdrafts, just to survive. The situation they find themselves in is often not of their own (8)_____ but rather that of the global economy. Facing up to difficult situations by doing something about it rather than running away and coming up with new ways of solving these problems is the (9)_____ to survival, and ongoing education helps you do this. Don't (10)_____ around complaining. Get out there and do something about it. Remember, actions speak louder than words!

offers – lose – settle – excuse – pace – bite – loans – making – key – sit

Part 13. According to some psychologists, we should examine our deeper (1)_____ when we attempt to help others who appear to be in need of our support. Helping others is clearly a good thing to do, and it can have a therapeutic effect on both giver and (2)_____. If, however, we begin to focus on what we might (3)_____ out of helping someone, rather than how that person might be helped, we could be in (4)_____ of adopting a somewhat calculating attitude. This would be to lend (5)_____ to the ideas of those psychologists who believe that, ultimately, we only do things for our own (6)_____ that no actions are truly altruistic. And, of course, we can all think of examples of problems that have been exacerbated by the well-intentioned, but ill-considered intervention of third (7)_____. We should also (8)_____ in mind that doing too much for people and protecting them from the consequences of their actions can (9)_____ their motivation and even rob them of the resources to (10)_____ things out for themselves.

motives – recipient – get – danger – weight – ends – parties – bear – reduce – sort

Part 14. We live in culture that values participation over ability: the karaoke culture. In broadcasting, it seems we cannot (1)_____ the vogue for “access TV”, “people shows” and “video diaries”. (2)_____ is our apparent obsession with documenting our own lives that, in future, programmes will be replaced by cameras in every room, so that we can watch (3)_____ endlessly on TV. In the countless shows that (4)_____ our daytime schedules, the audience has become the star. The public make programmes, the public participate in programmes, the public become performers. Anybody can do it!

But there is a world of (5)_____ between enjoying something and joining in. If we all join in, what is the (6)_____ of artists or experts? If everything (7)_____, there can be no mystery, no mystique. I love listening to a genius and learning from (or even just appreciating) his or her skill. To assume then that I can “have a (8)_____ at” their craft would be monstrous impudence on my part.

escape – Such – ourselves – fill – difference – point – accessible – go

Part 15. Few inventions have had more scorn and praise (1)_____ upon them at the same time than television. And few have done so much to unite the world (2)_____ one vast audience for news, sport, information and entertainment. Television must be rated (3)_____ printing as one of the most significant inventions of all time in the field of communications. In just a few decades it has (4)_____ virtually every home in the developed world and an ever-increasing proportion of homes in developing countries. It took over half a century from the first suggestion that television might be (5)_____ before the first flickering (6)_____ were produced in laboratories in Britain and America. In 1926 John Logie Baird’s genius for publicity brought television to the (7)_____ of a British audience. It has since reached such (8)_____ of success and (9)_____ on such a pivotal function that it is difficult to imagine a world (10)_____ of this groundbreaking invention.

heaped – into – alongside – reached – possible – pictures – attention – heights – taken – bereft

Part 16. Concentration is good in exams, bad in orange juice. Concentration happens when you manage to focus on one thing to the (1)_____ of all others, and concentrating on that one thing (2)_____ you to stop worrying about a lot of other things. Sometimes, of course, your mind concentrates when you don’t want it to. Maybe you can’t get something out of your head, such as a problem you have to (3)_____ up to, or an embarrassing situation you’ve been in. That’s why collecting things as a hobby is popular; it (4)_____ your mind off other things. Indeed, some people seem to prefer looking after and cataloguing their collections to actually (5)_____ anything with them, because this is when the absorbing, single-minded concentration happens. The natural span for concentration is 45 minutes. That’s why half an hour for a television programme seems too short whilst an hour seems too long. But many people’s lives are (6)_____

of concentration. Modern culture is served up in small, easily digestible chunks that require only a short (7) _____ span although young people can concentrate on computer games for days at a (8) _____.

Sticking out the tongue can aid concentration. This is because you can't (9) _____ yourself with talking at the same time and other people won't (10) _____ to interrupt your thoughts, because you look like an idiot!

exclusion – allows – face – takes – doing – devoid – attention – time – distract - dare

Part 17. Television occupies a large portion of American children's time. Starting in preschool, children spend more time watching television than participating in any other activity (1) _____ sleeping. Children also have extensive experience with television before being exposed to many socializing (2) _____, such as schools, peers, and religious institutions. (3) _____ the central role of this medium in most children's lives, it is important to understand its potential positive and negative effects on a variety of cognitive, academic, social, behavioral, and attitudinal outcomes. The results of recent research suggest that there is considerable overlap between the comprehension processes that take place during reading and those in prereading television viewing. Thus, it may very well be the (4) _____ that children who learn these comprehension skills from television viewing before they are able to read are equipped with some very important tools when they later start to read. If (5) _____, this has important implications for education, by opening the door for early childhood education of some of these essential literacy skills.

Clearly, television viewing is not the sole (6) _____ in which important cognitive precursors to literacy may develop. For instance, children may be (7) _____ to narratives through parental bedtime reading and storytelling, particularly given that most parents have positive beliefs about the value of such activities. Television, however, may be an especially ideal medium in which to cultivate some of the skills and knowledge needed for later reading acquisition. For example, this medium involves minimal print, and the decision to view can be controlled entirely by the preschooler. Television is also partially a visual medium, and thus (8) _____ information more concretely than do written and spoken text. This content difference across media seems to (9) _____ for the fact that preschoolers frequently are better at (10) _____ televised stories than audiotaped ones.

except/but - agents – Given – case – so – context – exposed - presents - account - recalling

Part 18. Television used to (1) _____ as a uniquely unifying national phenomenon. Never before had so many people had so common (2) _____ core of shared cultural experiences. People might not know the names of their next-door neighbours, (3) _____ they probably watched many of the same programmes.

These days, however, with the vast (4) _____ of television programming, everyone can watch (5) _____ different, just as each Internet user can explore a different selection of websites. Even so, programmes (6) _____ at international markets generally (7) _____ to be less popular (with the partial exception of those from America) and people still often choose to watch their own national programmes. In (8) _____, if television develops along similar (9) _____ to the movie business, with a few blockbusters attracting vast international audiences, people may even (10) _____ up watching a narrower range of programmes.

But (11) _____ patterns of viewing habits develop, television will almost certainly become a personal (12) _____ of equipment, more (13) _____ a mobile phone than a communal source of entertainment. Armed (14) _____ a credit card and a remote control, viewers will be able to pick their programmes from wherever they choose. Television will then have become truly global. (15) _____, perhaps, will the cultural values it instils.

act – a – but – expansion - something – aimed – tend – fact – lines – end – whatever – piece – like – with - So

Part 19. Language is thought to be a mechanism for transmitting the information (1)_____ thoughts. One experiment used to demonstrate this idea (2)_____ subjects to listen to a short passage of several sentences. The subjects are then asked to repeat the passage. Most subjects accurately convey the gist of the passage in the sentences they produce, but they do not come (3)_____ to repeating the sentences verbatim. It appears as if two transformations have occurred. Upon hearing the passage, the subjects convert the language of the passage into a more abstract representation of its meaning, which is more easily (4)_____ within memory. In order to recreate the passage, the subject (5)_____ this representation and converts its meaning back into language.

This (6)_____ of thought and language is less intuitive than it might be because many people find language to be a powerful (7)_____ with which to manipulate their thoughts. It provides a mechanism to internally rehearse, critique, and (8)_____ thoughts. This internal (9)_____ of communication is essential for a social animal and could certainly be, in (10)_____, responsible for the strong selective pressures for improved language use.

within – requires – close – stored – recalls – separation – tool – modify – form – part

Part 20. There are solid reasons for supporting, preserving, and documenting endangered languages. First, (1)_____ and every language is a celebration of the rich cultural diversity of our planet; second, each language is an (2)_____ of a unique ethnic, social, regional or cultural identity and world view; third, language is the repository (3)_____ the history and beliefs of a people; and finally, every language encodes a particular subset of fragile human knowledge about agriculture, botany, medicine, and ecology. Mother tongues are (4)_____ of far more than grammar and words. For example, Thangmi (known in Nepali as Thami), a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by an ethnic community of around 30,000 people in eastern Nepal, is a mine of unique indigenous terms for local flora and fauna that have medical and ritual (5)_____. Much of this local knowledge is falling into (6)_____ as fluency in Nepali, the national language, increases. When children (7)_____ to speak their mother tongue, the oral (8)_____ of specific ethnobotanical and medical knowledge also comes to an end.

each – expression – of – comprised – value – disuse – cease – transmission

Part 21. Broadcasting has democratized the publication of language, often at its most informal, even undressed. Now the ears of the educated cannot escape the language of the masses. It (1)_____ them on the news, weather, sports, commercials, and the ever-proliferating game shows. This wider dissemination of popular speech may easily give purists the (2)_____ that language is suddenly going to hell in this generation, and may (3)_____ the new paranoia about it. It might also be argued that more Americans hear more correct, even beautiful, English on television than ever before. Through television more models of good usage (4)_____ more American homes than was ever possible in other times. Television gives them lots of colloquial English too, some awful, some creative, but that is not new.

Hidden in this is a (5)_____ fact: our language is not the special private property of the language police, or grammarians, or teachers, or even great writers. The genius of English is that it has always been the tongue of the common people, literate or not. English belongs to everybody: the funny (6)_____ of phrase that pops into the mind of a farmer telling a story; or the travelling salesman's dirty joke; or the teenager saying, 'Gag me with a spoon'; or the pop lyric — all contribute, are all as valid as the tortured image of the academic, or the line the poet sweats over for a week. Through our collective language (7)_____ some may be thought beautiful and some ugly, some may live and some may die: but it is all English and it (8)_____ to everyone — to those of us who wish to be careful with it and those who don't care.

surrounds – idea – justify – reach – simple – turn – sense – belongs

Part 22. Little babies are not so innocent after all, it would seem. Infants as young as six months, new research claims, are capable of lying to their doting parents, which they do (1)_____ crying when they are not truly (2)_____ pain or distress. They do it simply to draw attention to themselves, but once they start receiving the loving hugs and cuddles they (3)_____ badly crave, the babies then do (4)_____ best to prolong this reward by offering fake smiles.

This has led to suggestions that human beings are 'born to lie' and that this is a unique quality of our species. As someone who has devoted a lifetime to studying human and animal behaviour, I have to report that this is actually (5)_____ from being the truth. Mankind may be the most adept species at telling fibs, but we are far from alone.

A young chimpanzee in captivity, for example, is just as capable of 'lying', as I have witnessed on many occasions, most commonly when human handlers, working with young chimps, have to leave them alone. (6)_____ human babies, the apes really hate (7)_____ left alone, and for this reason, their handlers, (8)_____ have become their 'family', should ideally never be out of sight. Even (9)_____ the handlers always do their best to avoid going away for too long, some absence is unavoidable. In (10)_____ a situation, and as soon as the young ape knows it is going to be left alone, it will start protesting vocally, and these protests can be heard as the handler leaves the building. The screaming stops when the door is slammed, (11)_____ at this point the ape knows that the handler can (12)_____ longer hear him. It has total control (13)_____ its crying and can switch it on and off whenever it likes. The crying is actually a deliberate signal, rather (14)_____ an uncontrollable outburst. But (15)_____ this is a case of "real" lying rather depends on how you look at it.

by – in – so – their - far - Like – being – who - though - such - since - no - over - than - whether

Part 23. Once children had ambitions to be doctors, explorers, sportsmen, artists or scientists. Now, taking their (1)_____ from TV, they just "want to be famous". Fame is no longer a (2)_____ for gallant service or great, perhaps even selfless endeavour. It is an end in (3)_____, and the sooner it can be achieved, the sooner the lonely bedroom mirror can be replaced by the TV camera and flash gun, the (4)_____ Celebrity is the profession of the moment, a vain glorious vocation which, like some 18th-century royal court, seems to exist largely so that the rest of us might watch and be amazed while its members live out their lives in public, (5)_____ self-regarding members of some glittering soap opera.

Today, almost anyone can be famous. (6)_____ has fame been more democratic, more ordinary, more achievable. No wonder it's a modern ambition. It's easy to see why people crave celebrity, why generations reared (7)_____ the instant fame offered by television want to step out of the limousine with the flashlights (8)_____ around them. It doesn't want to be the (9)_____ of attention at some time in their lives?

Modern celebrity, peopled by (10)_____ largely vain and vacuous, fills a need in our lives. It peoples talk shows, sells goods and newspapers and rewards the famous for — well, being famous.

lead – reward – itself – better – like - Never – on – bouncing – centre - the

Part 24.

In 1942, only a few months after the United States had entered World War II, as Hitler plunged deeper into Russia and Japan was advancing victoriously throughout the Pacific, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and his deputy, Sumner Welles, along with many politicians, journalists, and academics, were already involved in a debate on postwar arrangements. Many of the proposals were far-reaching, (1)_____ revolutionary. In no other country did the shock of war create such a (2)_____ at a time when the Nazis and the Japanese were still clearly winning. Such activities (3)_____ strikingly with the negativism and lack of verve that now, in our peaceful time, characterize the discussion, when there is any, of international organization for the future.

At the end of the war, (4)_____ from the usual xenophobes and isolationists, relatively few voices questioned the need for the new international system. On the (5)_____, there was a tendency to oversell it and to create unrealistic hopes for its effectiveness. Thus when the cold war—along with the usual tendency of sovereign states to quarrel and (6)_____ to violence—shattered the dream of a more rational world, public disillusion and hostility to the UN (7)_____ all the fiercer. In fact, the UN has never quite (8)_____ from its failure to live up to its advance notices.

Already in 1942 there were warning (9)_____. Professor Nicholas Spykman of Yale wrote that “plans for far-reaching changes in the character of international society are an intellectual by-product of all great wars,” but they have never altered “the fundamental power patterns.” Spykman predicted that the new postwar order would remain “a world of power politics in which the interest of the United States will continue to demand the preservation of a (10)_____ of power in Europe and Asia.”

even – response – contrast – apart – contrary – resort – grew – recovered – voices – balance
Part 25.

Thousands of tired, nerve-shaken, over-civilized people are beginning to find that we cannot (1)_____ without the wilderness and that mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life. The national park movement, is seeing to the worldwide protection of wild places, not only out of respect for their intrinsic natural (2)_____, but also for their capacity to (3)_____ people's lives with a depth of spiritual and poetic inspiration, discovery and adventure.

It is often in the (4)_____ places, away from the dominating presence or evidence of human activity, that thousands find spiritual and physical refreshment: on the downs, along the seashore or by the mountain streams. It is a dislike of constraint and restriction which (5)_____ us to wild places. We aspire to wild landscapes because we aspire to freedom. In Britain our wild landscapes are now small in (6)_____ and ecologically (7)_____ due to overgrazing, acid rain and nitrogen pollution. What is (8)_____ is doubly precious.

do – value – enrich – remote – draws – scale – degraded – left
Part 26.

A few countries, mainly in the south, have large herds of elephants that are growing in number and are rapidly exceeding the (1)_____ of game reserves to sustain them. In most other countries, mainly in the centre of the continent, elephants are (2)_____ but extinct. The lines of conflict are (3)_____ by this division. Countries with big and growing herds push for culling and trade in elephant products. Those (4)_____ favour a ban on trade in ivory.

For environmentalists, the answer is to (5)_____ elephants from overpopulated to underpopulated areas, can help to ease the pressures to cull and stops the bitter clashes (6)_____ what to do. However, this is often just too expensive.

The only real (7)_____ lies in the opening up of large new elephant rangelands by dropping the fences of game reserves and joining them up with other protected areas, including those in adjacent countries. This would create new homelands for thousands of elephants at a (8)_____ of the cost. In fact, one such trans-frontier park was opened early this year. between South Africa and Botswana in the Kalahari. The governments of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique have agreed to (9)_____ up two more trans- frontier parks in areas (10)_____ high elephant congestion.

capacity – all – drawn – without – redistribute – over – solution – fraction – set - of
Part 27.

The advertising industry is suffering from a brain drain because an increasing number of senior executives find the strains of the job (1)_____ with family life, a survey shows. Stress

counsellors say more mature staff are voting with their (2)_____ because they are disillusioned by poorer pay and less fun since the spendthrift heyday of the late Seventies. Rather than pursue a place on the board, many choose alternative but less lucrative jobs as (3)_____ as furniture-making and alternative medicine, which enable them to spend more time with their children.

Experts from the institute say their 2001 census of the 14,000 advertising employees in Britain raises (4)_____ over a lack of experience in senior positions. There was a danger that unless companies made greater efforts to retain experienced staff, they may lose (5)_____ with the "grey market" as the population grew older.

Hamish Pringle, the institute's director general, says: "It bothers me that by definition this means the industry has very few people with any significant business experience. There are people advising clients on multimillion-pound decisions who are really very wet behind the (6)_____. You've got to ask yourself whether that is really good for the business."

He says increasing numbers of men and women tired (7)_____ by the dual demands of desk work and essential socialising in the London-dominated industry are leaving around the age of 40 to achieve a healthier balance between work and home life.

incompatible – feet – varied – concerns – touch – ears – out

Part 28.

Sports psychology is the science of behaviour (1)_____ to exercise and sport participation. With levels of competition rising ever higher and differences between competing athletes being measured in fractions of a second, increasing numbers of sportsmen and women are using sports psychologists to help them gain a competitive (2)_____. During the past decade major national organizations addressing the area of sports psychology have emerged. Parallel increases have been apparent in the number of books on the topic, but there is a (3)_____ between the large amount of publicity about the field and the relatively few trained professionals around. Until now it has been a comparatively unknown area academically, however, in the (4)_____ of the next few years, with a rising number of universities offering specialist training, this (5)_____ of affairs will be resolved as more and more people take up the profession in earnest.

applied – edge – discrepancy – course – state

Part 29.

The research in the University of Leicester Department of Media and Communication examines interest in celebrities and gossip about them. It was carried out by Dr Charlotte De Backer who (1)_____ in her study to explain interest in celebrity culture.

She said: "Life is about learning, (2)_____ experience and in that process we have a tendency to observe and mimic the actions of others. Ideally we mimic what makes others successful and (3)_____ unsuccessful actions others have trialed (and paid for).

"In reality, humans seem to have the tendency to mimic the overall behavior pattern of higher status or more successful others.

"This explains why celebrities act as role models for broad (4)_____ of behaviour they display - good or bad."

Dr De Backer also examined another theory for interest in celebrity, known as the Parasocial Hypothesis. In this (5)_____, the bonds are parasocial, or one-way because the celebrity reveals private information (often involuntary), and the audience members respond emotionally to this, but there is no feedback of the private life of the audience going to the celebrity (or hardly ever), and (6)_____ do celebrities display emotions towards their audience

Her study of 800 respondents and over 100 interviews confirmed that younger participants showed greater interest in celebrity gossip, even if it was about celebrities who were a lot older than them and even when they did not know the celebrities. They showed greatest interest in internationally (7)_____ celebrities, because they considered those as more prestigious.

Her study also found that older people were interested in celebrity gossip not because they wanted to learn about the celebrities, but because it helped them to (8)_____ social networks with other people.

“We did find in the interviews that older people do not gossip about celebrities as (9)_____ because they want to learn from them or feel befriended with them, but they use celebrity gossip to (10)_____ with real - life friends and acquaintances.

sought – gaining – avoid – ranges – case – nor – known – form – much – bond

Part 30.

How far should members of the public have to run the risk of personal harm where scientific or technological innovation is (1)_____? In some legal systems, including European Union law, the (2)_____ of the precautionary principle is a statutory requirement. The precautionary principle advises society to be cautious about a technology or practice where there is scientific uncertainty, ignorance, gaps in knowledge or the likelihood of (3)_____ outcomes.

This runs (4)_____ to the optimistic notion that any adverse effects that arise unintentionally can be addressed. (5)_____, some claim these may provide an opportunity to develop new solutions, and in this way contribute to economic growth. For this reason, the US Chamber of Commerce dislikes the precautionary approach and prefers the use of sound science, cost – benefit (6)_____, and risk assessment when assessing a particular regulatory issue. Its strategy is therefore to : ‘Oppose the domestic and international adoption of the precautionary principle (7)_____ a basis for regulatory decision making.’ Yet history (8)_____ us that asbestos, halocarbons and PCBs seemed like miracle substances at first, but turned out to be highly problematic for human and environmental health.

concerned – application/adoption – unforeseen – counter – Indeed – analysis – as – reminds

Part 31.

Our biological clocks govern almost every aspect of our lives. Our sensitivity to stimuli (1)_____ over the course of the day, and our ability to perform certain functions is subjects to fluctuations. Consequently, there is an (2)_____ time for tasks such as making decision: around the middle of the day. Anything that (3)_____ physical co-ordination, on the other hand, is best attempted in the early evening. What is more , there is a dramatic drop in performance if these activities are carried out at other times. The risk of accident in a factory, for example, is 20% higher during the night (4)_____. Primitive humans lived their lives in (5)_____ with the daily cycle of light and dark. Today we are firmly convinced that we can impose schedules on our lives at (6)_____. Sooner or later, however, we pay a price for ignoring our natural rhythms. A good example is jet lag, caused when we confuse our body's biological clocks by (7)_____ several time zones, people suffering from iet lag can take several days to (8)_____ to new time zones, and have a reduced ability to make decisions, which is a wonying thought, as serious (9)_____ of judgment can be made, And this may be just the tip of the iceberg. An increasing number of people suffer from seasonal affective disorder (SAD), a form of depression that can be triggered by living in artificial conditions. SAD can be serious, and sufferers, may (10)_____ need to take antidepressant drugs.

varies – optimum – demands – shift – tune – will – crossing – adjust – errors – even

Part 32.

In cities around the world a wide range of schemes is being instigated to promote environmental awareness. ‘It’s just as easy to (1)_____ of litter properly as it is to drop it on streets’, says the city councillor, who has called on the government to mount a concerted campaign to deal with the problem of litter. It’s just a question of encouraging people to do so as a (2)_____ of course. Once the habit is ingrained, they won’t even (3)_____ they are doing it. After all, think what we have achieved with recyclable waste in the home. People have become accustomed to doing this, so it doesn’t (4)_____ to them that they are spending any additional time in the process. Only if they

have to carry this waste for some appreciable distance to find a suitable container do they feel they are (5) _____. Most people know they should behave in a responsible way and just need (8) (6)_____ to do so. So a quirky, light – hearted gimmick might be enough to change behaviour. With this in (7) _____, the city of Berlin is introducing rubbish bins that say ‘danke’, ‘thank you’ and ‘merci’. It might just (8)_____ the trick in this city, too.

dispose – matter – notice – occur – inconvenienced – prompting – mind – do

Part 33.

One of the strongest influences on teenagers today is that of their peers. What their friends think, how they dress and how they act in class and out of it (1)_____ the behaviour of nearly every teenager. In their (2)_____ not to be different, some children go so (3)_____ as to hide their intelligence and ability in case they are made fun of. Generally, teenagers do not want to stand out from the (4)_____. They want to fit in, to be accepted. In psychological terms the importance of peer pressure can not be overemphasized. There is a lot of evidence that it has great (5)_____ on all aspects of their lives, from the clothes they wear, the music they listen to and their (6)_____ to studies, to their ambitions in life, their relationships and their (7)_____ of self-worth. However, as adolescents grow up into young adults, individuality becomes more acceptable and in their (8)_____ for their personal style, the teenager and young adult will begin to experiment and be more willing to (9)_____ the risk of rejection by the group. Concern about intellectual ability and achieving good exam results can dominate as the atmosphere of competition develops and worries about the future (10)_____ any fears of appearing too brainy.

affect – efforts – far – crowd – bearing – attitude - sense – search – run – override

Part 34.

As medical science progresses, we are becoming an increasingly elderly (1)_____ and, although living to a ripe old age can only be a good thing, it brings with it a large number of problems that we have yet to deal with properly. One (2)_____ problem is that the burden of financing care for the elderly seems to be (3)_____ on a reduced percentage of the working population. The gradual but steady trend (4)_____ smaller families is likely to result in a smaller number of people to pay for the requirements of an increasingly elderly population. The services needed by the elderly appear to have stretched to breaking (5)_____. Nursing homes, homecare, meals on (6)_____ and so on all need more investment if we wish our elderly to live as fulfilled and independent a life as possible. Young people today are encouraged to start saving with personal pension (7)_____ as early as possible to ensure an adequately financed retirement, since it is predicted that state pension levels in the future will not be enough to guarantee a (8)_____ of the lifestyle they have become accustomed to. But we still have to cope with an expanding older population who are discovering too late that the (9)_____ they had taken to guarantee an income for their later years were not sufficient. Obviously, the (10)_____ on public funds to subsidize this shortfall is enormous.

society – such – falling – towards – point – wheels - schemes – continuation – steps – pressure

Part 35.

Our ultimate escape from whatever life has thrown at us during our waking day is sleep. Nature’s healer lowers our eyelids and (1)_____ us with the comforting blanket of unconsciousness. Every night we are given a period in which our bodies and minds can recuperate and (2)_____ us for the trials and demands of the following day. As we all know, our subconscious controls our quiet periods, taking our (3)_____ on journeys consisting of events and half-remembered thoughts from our conscious hours. Our journeys are usually fragmented patterns of sensations and pictures, sometimes pleasant, sometimes harrowing.

These periods of (4)_____ and dreams are essential for our health and well-being but an increasing number of people today suffer from an inability to enjoy this necessary form of escape.

Insomnia affects a high proportion of us and this frustrating, debilitating malady can have dire results. The insomniac wades (5)_____ his waking hours in a fog. Creative thought can be deadened, reflexes slowed and sensations dimmed. If this ability to sleep lasts for more than a week or two, what is known as chronic insomnia (6)_____ in, sometimes causing severe depression and leaving the sufferer unable to cope with daily life.

covers – prepare – minds – consciousness – through – sets

Part 36.

Throughout history people of all cultures have (1)_____ to their dreams as a means of finding solutions to problems or answers to specific questions. Nowadays it may seem to be a forgotten art, but controlled dreaming is increasingly being advocated as a means of tapping (2)_____ the causes of deep – rooted problems. The procedure, known as “incubating a dream”, is not difficult and almost anyone can develop the habit of focusing on a specific question before (3)_____ off, in the hope that the subconscious will provide enlightenment. Answers may come in the (4)_____ of symbols or events and may not be immediately obvious, but with guidance and practice, almost anyone can do it.

Many dream enthusiasts have gone a step (5)_____ and perfected a technique known as ‘lucid dreaming’. This (6)_____ training your mind to stay awake while dreaming in order to coherently experience the dream and even control it. Most of us are familiar with the kind of dream where we know we are dreaming, but being able to do it at (7)_____ and having the capacity to influence events in the dream is a subtle art. This technique has been shown to be a useful way of facing up to one’s fears, insecurities, doubts or negative (8)_____. Conversely, lucid dreaming can be a kind of wish fulfilment, opening up unlimited (9)_____ within the imagination, empowering the dreamer in a way that can be carried over into waking life as an additional (10)_____ to one’s self-esteem or feelings of well-being.

turned – into – dropping – form – further – involves – will – emotions – avenues – boost

Part 37.

Some current evidence (1)_____ that dreams may serve no useful psychological or physiological function, and perform no adaptive role in maintaining our psychological health. In fact, some researchers believe that dreams are merely an evolutionary by-product of sleep (2)_____ with a gradually awakening consciousness in human beings – a developmental cognitive achievement assigned to the healthy functioning of a complex neural network located in specific (3)_____ of the forebrain.

Nevertheless, the way dreams reflect our emotional preoccupations or run (4)_____ to our awakened states of consciousness may explain why, throughout history, dreams have been (5)_____ to various uses. For example, in many societies dreams would be used by shamans or witch doctors as a means to diagnose or cure illnesses, or to (6)_____ off evil spirits. Occasionally, dreams would be used to predict the weather or (7)_____ prophecies. In modern times dreams have been used by psychotherapists as a means of understanding the patient’s (8)_____ of mind, or simply to induce him or her to talk about repressed feelings. Dreams may (9)_____ be used socially, as an ice-breaker, or as a way for some people to express fantasies. But there are emergent functions, coming (10)_____ as a result of dreams rather than causing them.

suggests – combined – areas - parallel – put – fend – make – state – even – about

Part 38.

A few generations ago, a university education could only be aspired (1)_____ by an elite minority. In the last few decades, however, a change has slowly but (2)_____ been taking place and prospective students who, a century ago, would have known that even a basic education was beyond their (3)_____, can now look forward to gaining a degree in higher education.

Universities have been (4)_____ into places not only of learning, but also of business and are (5)_____ out on a regular basis their finished product – the graduate.

However, degree – holders are still faced with a problem. What used to be a passport to employment is no longer a (6)_____ of success. And (7)_____ so: there are so many graduates on the job market these days that it would be impossible to employ them all. Were employers able to do (8)_____, everyone would surely be a great deal happier. Consequently, a number of schemes have been set up in order to help and advise those (9)_____ who have been unable to find work. The matter of further education is still (10)_____ that needs attention.

to – surely – reach – transformed – churning – guarantee – understandably – so – graduates – one

Part 39.

There has been a significant (1)_____ in entertainment trends over the last twenty years or so. Entertainment used to be public; now it is becoming more and more (2)_____. Formerly, people wanting to amuse themselves did so in groups; these days, people (3)_____ entertain themselves on their own.

Long, long ago, there were storytellers. They used to travel around the country and their (4)_____ was awaited with eager anticipation. In the more (5)_____ past, people used to have musical evenings, they used to play games together, or simply sit around the fire and chat.

Nowadays, instead of playing board games in a group, children play video games alone or with one (6)_____ person. People of all ages spend their evenings alone watching televisions, videos and DVDs. And large numbers of young (and not so young) enthusiasts spend their free time surfing the net, which, by its very (7)_____, tends to be a solitary activity.

Forms of entertainment have always been changing of course, but it could be said that these recent changes – all products of technological development – (8)_____ a more fundamental shift. One could (9)_____ argue that this shift is symbolised by the earphones that are in evidence everywhere. Can this deliberate attempt to (10)_____ out the rest of the world really be called entertainment?

shift – private – do - arrival – recent – other – nature – mark – further – shut

Part 40.

An Italian academic, Giorgio Stabile, has (1)_____ to light the fact that the ubiquitous symbol of Internet era communication, the @ sign used in email addresses, is (2)_____ a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants. He claims to have stumbled on the earliest known example of the symbol's use, as an (3)_____ of a measure of weight or volume. He said the @ sign (4)_____ an amphora, a measure of capacity based on the terracotta jars (5)_____ to transport grain and liquid in the ancient Mediterranean world. The first known (6)_____ of its use occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536. The ancient symbol was uncovered in the (7)_____ of research for a visual history of the 20th century. Apparently, the sign had made its (8)_____ along trade routes to northern Europe, where it took on its contemporary accountancy (9)_____: "at the price of". According to Professor Stabile, the oldest example could be of great value as it could be used for publicity (10)_____ and to enhance the prestige of the institution that has it in their possession.

brought – actually – indication – represented – used – instance – course – way - meaning – purposes

Part 41.

These days, there is a growing band of 'shoestring renovators' who, in a (1)_____ where finance is hard to come by, are scaling (2)_____ their refurbishment plans and coming up with imaginative ways to transform their homes. Extra money is in short (3)_____ so things are done (4)_____ the cheap - not in a nasty way but in a way that makes use of materials that other people

don't want. Sarah and her husband are an example of this way of a (5)_____ budget: the loan on an old cottage they bought was reduced by the bank so they had no choice but to do most of the work themselves.

Sarah spent every spare minute for a year painting and decorating. She sourced materials and furniture from eBay and recycled friends' unwanted possessions. Do-It-Yourself, however, is not (6)_____ its hazards: Steve, Sarah's husband, (7)_____ himself out cold for two hours by hitting his head on a low beam above the front door. Another time, they only just (8)_____ to save their new kitchen furniture from being ruined after a mains water pipe burst. However, the upside is that the project has opened up a new (9)_____ for Sarah - people have seen her work and have suggested she start up her own home-styling business. And the cottage next door is for sale so more creative furniture sourcing could lie just around the (10)_____ !

climate – back – supply – on – tight – without – knocked – managed – avenue – corner

Part 42.

Many students in the UK consider doing a gap year before going to university. Critics (1)_____ whether it is just a long glorified holiday or if it's really worth doing. Does it actually help students in their careers? Some educational establishments (2)_____ encourage students to take a gap year and recommend that students take advantage of the opportunities (3)_____. However, most of them would prefer it if the students did some (4)_____ of voluntary work instead of just having a holiday. There are numerous organisations which organise these trips for students and it's a good idea to (5)_____ them out online. One of the main advantages is that it's a great way to get to know more about different cultures and, for many, it is also a painless way to learn another language by speaking to local people. Volunteers who stay in local homes say that they get the chance to experience local culture and customs and, in (6)_____, to try a variety of food which they wouldn't (7)_____ have tried. When I was 18 years old, I had set my (8)_____ on going to work in Africa for a year, but unfortunately my parents wouldn't let me go and (9)_____ that I went to university immediately. I'm 49 years old and still haven't had my gap year! Maybe one day I'll get (10)_____ to doing it.

question – do – available – kind – check – particular – otherwise – heart – insisted – around

Part 43.

Violence is alive and well on television. Yet there appears to be a difference in the quality, variety, and pervasiveness of today's televised violence. Some observers believe that, as a result of more than three decades of television, viewers have developed a kind of (1)_____ to the horror of violence. By the age of 16, for example, the (2)_____ young person will have seen some 18,000 murders on television. One extension of this phenomenon may be an appetite for more varied kinds of violence. On the basis of the amount of exposure, certain things that initially would have been beyond the (3)_____ have become more readily accepted.

Violence on TV has been more prevalent than in recent years, in (4)_____ measure because there are fewer situation comedies and more action series. But also because some 25 million of the nation's 85 million homes with television now receive one of the pay cable (5)_____ which routinely show uncut feature films containing graphic violence as early as 8 in the evening.

The evidence is (6)_____ so overwhelming that just as witnessing violence in the home may contribute to children learning and acting out violent behavior, violence on TV and in the movies may lead to the same result. Studies have shown that a steady diet of watching graphic violence or sexually violent films such as those shown on cable TV has caused some men to be more (7)_____ to accept violence against women. Not only actual violence, but the kind of violence coming through the television screen is causing concern. One of the principal developments is the increasing sophistication of the weaponry. The simple gunfight of the past has been augmented by high-tech crimes like terrorist bombings. Programs in the past used the occasional machine gun, but

(8)_____ weapons as the M-60 machine gun and Uzi semi-automatic have become commonplace today on network shows.

Many people are no longer concerned about televised violence because they feel it is the (9)_____ of the world. It is high time that broadcasters provided public (10)_____ on TV screens that would warn viewers about the potentially harmful effects of viewing violence.

community – average – pale – large – services – becoming – willing – such – way – messages
Part 44.

Over the last century the world has become increasingly smaller. Not geographically, of course, but in the (1)_____ that media, technology and the opening of borders has enabled the world's citizens to view, share and gain access to a much wider range of cultures, societies and world views. In this (2)_____ pot that the world has become, today's child is privy (3)_____ facets of the human experience that his immediate predecessors had no inkling even existed. It (4)_____ to reason that in order to absorb, configure and finally form opinions about this information-laden planet, children must be supplied with certain tools. (5)_____ in this list of 'tools' are: education, social skills, cultural awareness and the acquisition of languages, the most important of these being the latter. Until recently, a child who had the ability to speak more than one language would have been considered a very (6)_____ entity. This one-language phenomenon could be attributed to a combination of factors. One of them is that the monolingual environment in which a child was raised played a strong role, (7)_____ did the limited, biased education of the past. With regard to immigrants, the sad fact was that non-native parents tended to withhold the teaching of the mother tongue so that the child would acquire the 'more prestigious' language of the adopted country. Nowadays, the situation has (8)_____ an almost complete reversal. In the majority of North American and European countries, most children are given the opportunity to learn a second or even a third language. Children acquire these foreign languages through various and diverse means. In many countries, learning a foreign language is a compulsory subject in the state school (9)_____. Other children rely on language schools or private tuition to achieve their goal. In other instances, children are (10)_____ to bilingual parents, who, if they so desire, may teach the children two languages.

sense – melting – to – stands – Included – rare – as – undergone – curriculum – born
Part 45.

Our daily lives are largely made up of contacts with other people, during which we are constantly making judgments of their personalities and accommodating our behavior to them in (1)_____ with these judgments. A casual meeting of neighbors on the street, an employer giving instructions to an employee, a mother telling her children how to behave, a journey in a train where strangers eye one another without exchanging a word - all these involve (2)_____ interpretations of personal qualities. Success in many vocations largely depends on skill in (3)_____ up people. It is important not only to such professionals as the clinical psychologist, the psychiatrist or the social worker, but also to the doctor or lawyer in dealing with their clients, the businessman trying to outwit his rivals, the salesman with potential customers, the teacher with his pupils, (4)_____ to speak of the pupils judging their teacher. Social life, indeed, would be (5)_____ if we did not, to some extent, understand, and react to the motives and qualities of those we meet; and clearly we are sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes, although we also recognize that misinterpretations easily (6)_____ - particularly on the part of others who judge us! Errors can often be corrected as we go (7)_____. But whenever we are (8)_____ down to a definite decision about a person, which cannot easily be revised through his 'feed-back', the inadequacies of our judgments become apparent. The hostess who wrongly thinks that the Smiths and the Joneses will get on well together can do (9)_____ to retrieve the success of her party. A school or a

business may be saddled for years with an undesirable member of staff, because the selection committee which interviewed him for a quarter of an hour (10)_____ his personality.

accordance – mutual – sizing – not – impossible – arise – along – pinned – little – misjudged
Part 46.

Can you feel your anxiety and stress levels increasing every time you get caught in a traffic jam? Do you find it difficult to control your tongue when your boss points out your shortcomings yet again? Do you (1)_____ for state-of-the-art technology in your home that you haven't had to pay for? If you are shouting an enthusiastic "Yes!" in answer to these questions, then it could be (2)_____ to make a career and life change that may not even require you to quit your job.

Working from home is a relatively new phenomenon, but is becoming an increasingly popular (3)_____ with both businesses and employees. The technology available to us means that we no longer need to be in the same office building as our colleagues to communicate effectively with each other. Companies may choose to employ a proportion of their staff as home-based workers, as, of course, a workforce set up in such a way requires far less office (4)_____ and fewer parking facilities. The fixed costs of a business can be dramatically reduced. Employees can enjoy the added benefits of freedom to schedule the day as they choose and freedom to spend more time at home with their families. We can even go so far as to say that the working-from-home phenomenon could be one of the answers to the pollution problems which the modern world has inflicted upon (5)_____. Fewer people travelling to work every day equals fewer cars. Fewer cars, of course, (6)_____ to lower CO2 levels in the atmosphere.

But what are the drawbacks to working at home? For many of us, work is a means of (7)_____ our nearest and dearest and making our own mark on the world. The relationships we have with our colleagues are a significant part of our life - after all, full-time workers spend a third of their day in their workplace. Some people who work from home feel that they are actually much more (8)_____ and can get tasks done in a much shorter time than in an office environment. Others, however, may be demotivated by the isolation and find it difficult to get down to tasks which have a more intangible deadline.

As with most aspects of life, a (9)_____ is probably the best solution for the majority of workers - a job based at home which requires regular contact with colleagues at regular meetings. Management surveys show that successful business is easier if we operate as a (10)_____: brainstorming and sharing ideas and offering support and motivation to each other. After all, we are only human and we need others to complain to if we have a bad day at work!

yearn – time – option – space – itself – equates – escaping – productive – balance – team
Part 47.

Beauty is the (1)_____ of a thing or person that gives you pleasure. Inner beauty refers to psychological factors, such as intelligence, kindness, compassion, and honesty. Outer beauty, or physical attractiveness, refers to factors such as looks, health, youthfulness, and symmetry.

Is the ability to define physical or psychological attractiveness innate or learned? Is beauty objective or subjective? There is some (2)_____ that the sense of beauty is subjective and culturally relative. The popular saying "beauty is in the eye of the (3)_____" tells us that different people have different opinions about what is beautiful. For example, most Westerners consider a woman with a wide mouth attractive, while many Chinese regard a woman with a small mouth as beautiful. During part of China's history, women with big feet were considered to be ugly. Traditional Chinese foot-binding was (4)_____ to keep a woman's feet tiny and thus "beautiful". To people in the modern world, the foot-binding of women was painful, horrible, and ugly. These two examples suggest that some ideas about beauty are learned and (5)_____ to change.

On the other hand, research indicates that a preference for beautiful faces (6)_____ early in a child's development. A small child plays with facially attractive dolls longer than with facially unattractive dolls. Children innately pay attention to the beauty of nature.

People from various cultures and periods of time may have slightly different ideas about beauty. Nonetheless, they usually share many (7)_____ of beauty. A kind, honest, and intelligent individual is attractive. So is a healthy, youthful person with a mathematically (8)_____ face and a well – proportioned body. The appreciation of many aspects of both inner beauty and outer beauty is innate.

Many aspects of beauty have been valued throughout human (9)_____. Our notion of beauty is innate, though that innate sense may be (10)_____ by the environment.

quality – evidence – beholder – intended – subject – occurs – standards – average – history – influenced

Part 48.

Early civilisations, as (1)_____ to merely primitive early societies, seem to have a common positive characteristic in that they change human (2)_____ of things. They bring together the cooperative efforts of large number of people, usually bringing them together physically in large agglomerations.

Civilisation is usually marked by urbanisation. It would be a bold individual was willing to draw a precise (3)_____ at the moment when the balance tipped (4)_____ a dense pattern of agricultural villages clustered (5)_____ a religious centre or a market to reveal the first true city. However, it is perfectly reasonable to say that more than any (6)_____ institution has provided the critical mass which produces civilisation.

Inside the city, the surpluses of wealth produced by agriculture made possible other things (7)_____ of civilised life. They provided for the upkeep of a priestly (8)_____ which elaborated a complex religious structure, leading to the construction of great buildings (9)_____ more than merely economic functions, and in due (10)_____ to the writing down of literature.

opposed – scale – line – towards – around/round – other – characteristic – class - serving – course

Part 49.

The average citizen is bombarded with TV commercials, posters and newspapers advertisements (1)_____ he goes. Not only this, but promotional material is constantly on (2)_____, with every available public space from shop to petrol station covered with advertising of some kind. People who are foolish enough to drive with their windows open are likely to have leaflets advertising everything and anything thrust in at them. The amount of advertising to which we are (3)_____ is phenomenal, yet advertisers are being hurt by their industry's worst recession in a decade and a conviction that is in many respects more frightening than the (4)_____ and busts of capitalism: the belief that advertising can go no further. Despite the ingenuity of the advertisers, who, in their need to make advertisements as visually as attractive as possible, often totally obscure the message, the consumer has become increasingly cynical and simply blanks (5)_____ all but the subtlest messages. The advertising industry has therefore turned to a more vulnerable (6)_____ : the young.

The messages specifically aimed at children are for toys and games – whose promotional budgets increased fivefold in the 1990s – and fast food, which dominate the children's advertising market. However the main thrust of advertising in this area is no longer (7)_____ traditional children's products. Advertisers acknowledge that the commercial pressures of the 1990s had an extraordinary effect on childhood: it is now generally believed that the cut-off (8)_____ for buying toys has been falling by one year every five years. Research suggests that while not so many years ago children were happy with Lego or similar construction games at ten or eleven, most of

today's children (9) _____ them at six or seven. In effect, the result is the premature (10) _____ of children.

wherever – view – exposed – booms – out – target – towards – point – abandon – ageing/aging
Part 50.

The game of solving difficult puzzles has always filled people with the feeling of a profound excitement. No (1) _____, then, that the fascination of treasure hunting has invariably been associated with the possibility of (2) _____ the most improbable dreams. According to what the psychologists claim, there is a little boy in every treasure hunter. Yet, the chase of hidden valuables has recently become a serious venture with amateur and professional seekers equipped with highly sophisticated (3) _____ like metal detectors, radars, sonars or underwater cameras.

What (4) _____ the adrenaline level in these treasure - obsessed fanatics are legends, myths, old maps and other variety of clues promising immeasurable fortunes (5) _____ beneath the earth's surface or drowned in the ancient galleys.

For many treasure hunters the struggle of hint searching is even more stimulating than digging out a treasure (6) _____ composed of golden or silver objects, jewellery and other priceless artefacts. The job is, however, extremely strenuous as even the most puzzling clues must be thoroughly analysed. Failures and misinterpretations (7) _____ quite frequently, too. Yet, (8) _____ the most unlikely clue or the smallest find is enough to reinforce the hunter's self - confidence and passion.

Indeed, the delight in treasure finding doesn't always depend on acquiring tremendous amounts of valuables. Whatever is detected, (9) _____ it a rusty sundial or a marble statue, brings joy and (10) _____ after a long and exhausting search.

wonder – realizing – devices – raises – buried – prove – occur – even – be - reward

BÀI TẬP READING TỔNG HỢP

1. Fill each numbered blank with one suitable word from the list given below.

The shark is a meat- eating fish and one of the most feared animals of the sea. Scientists (1) about 250 species of fish as sharks. These fish live in oceans (2)the world, but they are most common in warm seas.

Sharks (3)greatly in size and habits. Whale sharks, the largest kind of shark, may grow 60 feet long. A whale shark weighs up to 15 tons, more than twice (4)much as an African elephant. The smallest shark may (5)only 4 inches long and weigh less than 1 ounce. Some kinds of sharks live in the depths of the ocean, but (6)are found near the surface. Some species live in coastal waters, but others (7)far out at sea. A few species can even live in (8)water.

All sharks are carnivores (meat- eaters). Most of them eat (9)fish, including other sharks. A shark's only natural enemy is a large shark. Sharks eat their prey whole, or they tear off large chunks of flesh. They also (10)on dead or dying animals.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. classify | B. divide | C. organize | D. arrange |
| 2. A. all | B. through | C. throughout | D. over |
| 3. A. grow | B. rise | C. evolve | D. vary |
| 4. A. as | B. so | C. very | D. exactly |
| 5. A. stretch | B. measure | C. develop | D. expand |
| 6. A. some others | B. others | C. different kinds | D. some sharks |
| 7. A. dwell | B. exist | C. emigrate | D. migrate |
| 8. A. fresh | B. sweet | C. light | D. clear |
| 9. A. uncooked | B. live | C. lively | D. alive |
| 10. A. eat | B. swallow | C. exist | D. feed |

1. A 2. C 3.D 4.A 5.B 6.B 7.A 8. A 9.B 10. D

2. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Vitamins are substances required for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been (1).....

A lack of any vitamins in a person's body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (2).....to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to (3).....from scurvy that is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables (4).....vitamin C which is necessary for good (5).....

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different (6).....For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beri-beri, a disease that causes heart problems and mental (7).....A lack of vitamin B2 results in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The (8).....that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to cure people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the (9).....vitamins.

Today, vitamins are (10).....in the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy.

1. discovered	2. lead	3. suffer	4. contain	5. health
6. diseases	7. disorders	8. knowledge	9. necessary	10. available

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best answer among A, B, C or D.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. That small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, more than 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users of any language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The number of nonnative users of English.
- B. The French influence on the English language.
- C. The expansion of English as an international language.
- D. The use of English for science and technology.

2. English began to be used beyond England approximately.....

- A. in 1066
- B. around 1350
- C. before 1600
- D. after 1600

3. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT

- A. the slave trade
- B. the Norman invasion

C. missionaries.

D. colonization

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Most of the information stored on computer systems is in English.

B. Only one thirds of the world's science writing is in languages other than English.

C. English is the only language used in technology, and advertising.

D. International airports and air controllers use mostly English.

5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?

A. A quarter million

B. Half a million

C. 350 million

D. 700 million.

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. C

5. C

4. Read the passage then choose the best sentences A-K to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use:

BITTER WATER HITS THE BIG TIME

Chocolate, which has its origins in South America, is now part of a multi-million pound worldwide business.

At Easter, British people spend over \$230 million on chocolate. A massive eight per cent of all chocolate is bought at this time.

(1)____. Although the large scale industrial production of chocolate began in the last century, the cacao plant was first cultivated by the Aztec, Toltec and Mayan civilizations of Central America over three thousand years ago.

The cacao tree is an evergreen, tropical plant which is found in Africa, South and Central America, the West Indies and South East Asia. The fruit of this tree is melon-sized and contains 20-40 seeds. (2)____. In English – speaking countries, they are called cocoa beans. This is a misspelling from the 17th century when they were also called cacao and cacao beans.

The Aztecs used cocoa beans as money. (3)____. This is from the word in the Aztec language, Nahuatl, meaning “bitter water”. (4)____. The Spanish found the drink more palatable mixed with cinnamon and sugar, but the recipe did not spread to the rest of Europe for another century. In the late 17th century, chocolate houses were set up in Europe's capital cities, where people gathered to drink chocolate.

(5)____. But in 1826, CJ van Houten of the Netherlands invented chocolate powder. (6)____.

The age of the chocolate bar as we know it began in 1847 when a Bristol company, Fry and Sons, combined cocoa butter with pure chocolate liquor and sugar to produce a solid block that you could eat. (7)____.

At the turn of the century, the British chocolate market was dominated by French companies. In 1879 the English company Cadbury even named their Birmingham factory Bournville (ville is the French word for town) in the hope that a little glamour would rub off. But then came Cadbury's famous Dairy Milk bar which began life as a Dairymaid in 1905. (8)____.

It seems that, for the time being at least, chocolate intake in Britain has established at about four bars each week. (9)____. The latest market trick is the so-called “extended line”. This is when the humble chocolate bar becomes an ice cream, a soft drink or a dessert, to tempt chocoholics who have grown tired of conventional snacks.

At the other end of the production process, cacao farmers are still feeling the effects of a crash in cocoa bean prices at the end of 1980s. (10)____. Perhaps you could spare a thought for them as you munch your next chocolate bars.

A. This was made by extracting most of the cocoa butter from the crushed beans.

B. A Swiss company then introduced milk solids to the process which gave us milk chocolate.

- C. They also used them to make a drink called xocoatl.
 D. Until the last century, the chocolate drink was made from solid blocks of chocolate which had to be melted down in hot water.
 E. When dried they become cacao beans, which can be used to make chocolate.
 F. Clever advertising which associated it with the healthy qualities of milk from the English countryside quickly established the bar as a rival to the more decadent French brands.
 G. British manufacturers include up to 5 per cent vegetable fat in their chocolate, something forbidden elsewhere.
 H. As most cacao farmers operate on a very small scale, many were forced out of business.
 I. This has forced manufacturers to look for new ways to attract customers.
 J. In Aztec times the chocolate drink was flavored with spices and used on ceremonial occasions and for welcoming visitors.
 K. Only at Christmas do people eat more of the cocoa-based foodstuffs.
- 1.K 2.E 3.C 4.J 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.F 9.I 10.H

5. Fill in the blank with one appropriate word

Computers are helpful in many ways: First they are fast. They can work with information much more quickly than a person. (1)____, computer can work with lots of information at the (2)____ time. Third, they can keep (3)_____ for a long time. They do not forget things the way (4)____ do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not (5)____, of course, but they usually don't make mistakes. These days, (6)____ is important to know something about computers. There are a number of ways to (7)____. Some companies have class at work. Also, most universities offer day and (8)____ courses in computer science. Another way to learn is (9)____ a book. There are many books about computers in bookstores and libraries. Or you can learn from a friend. After a few hours of practice you can work with (10)____ You may (11)____ be an expert, but you can have fun!

1. second 2. same 3. information 4. to 5. perfect
 6. it

7. learn 8. night 9. from 10. computers 11. not

6. Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered box.

It is now extremely popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work and to spend it traveling. There are plenty of reasons to recommend it - travel broadens the mind, you're (1) only young once, life isn't a rehearsal and so on. And if you don't do it, you may always regret that you didn't take the (2) chance. In the end, there's only one response: well, why not?

The idea may have its roots in the 18th century Grand tour once (3) undertaken by the young, rich and noble, but it is the middle classes who have turned it (4) into something that 200,000 British youngsters do every year. (5) Travel has never been so easy and cheap, with more places open to tourists than ever. Also, the gap year is now (6) accepted by many employers and universities.

The States, the Far East and Australia were among the original (7) destinations and although these remain in the top five, young explorers are now going even further. The most far-flung corners of the world are (8) growing in popularity year by year. About \$700 will buy a student ticket (9) valid for six months that will take you from London to Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Perth, Sydney, Auckland, Fiji, Tahiti, Los Angeles and (10) back again.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. merely | B. only | C. slightly | D. simply |
| 2. A. occasion | B. moment | C. chance | D. luck |
| 3. A. undertaken | B. gone | C. done | D. given |
| 4. A. up | B. out | C. over | D. into |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 5. A. Voyage | B. Travel | C. Excursion | D. Tour |
| 6. A. received | B. stood | C. accepted | D. admitted |
| 7. A. destinations | B. endings | C. landings | D. terminals |
| 8. A. spreading | B. expanding | C. enlarging | D. growing |
| 9. A. genuine | B. valid | C. effective | D. legal |
| 10. A. now | B. here | C. back | D. then |

7. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box.

THE LEGEND OF THE ROOT

Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the “elixir of life”, its widespread use in oriental medicine has led to many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (1) as an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (2) so widely recognized and praised that the root was said to be worth its weight in gold.

(3) despite the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the plant (4) is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (5) like the word panacea, coming from the Greek for “all healing”. There is growing interest by western scientists in the study of ginseng. It is today believed that this remarkable plant may (6) have/cause/produce beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases which are difficult to treat with synthetic drug.

Today, ginseng is (7) no longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world it is becoming widely recognized that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (8) such as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anemia. However, the truth behind (9) how ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (10) more than just a legend.

8. Read the passage, then choose the correct options. Write your answer in the box.

One of the 7 wonders of the ancient world, the great pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheop in 1720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of this construction makes it truly one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen – acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The 4 sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the great pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many **intersecting** lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent type of timeline of events – past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are **prophesied** for future generations and currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate with its extraterrestrial being of the ancient past.

Was it superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today.

1. What has research of the base reveal?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. There are racks in the foundation. | B. Tomb robbers have stolen pharaoh's body. |
|---------------------------------------|---|

C. The lines represent important events.

D. A superior race of people built it.

2. Extraterrestrial beings are _____

A. very strong workers.

B. astronomers in the ancient times.

C. researchers in Egyptology.

D. living beings from other planets.

3. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
- To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.
 - To permit the high priests to pray at night.
 - To enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife.
 - To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.***
4. The word "***intersecting***" in line 9 is nearest in meaning to ____
- crossing***
 - coming
 - observing
 - cutting
5. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
- Architect's plans for the hidden passage.
 - Pathways of the great solar body.
 - Astrological computation.
 - Dates of important events taking place throughout time.***
6. The word "***prophesied***" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ____
- said
 - armed
 - terminated
 - foretold***
7. What is the best title for the passage?
- Symbolism of the Great pyramid.
 - Problems with the construction of great pyramid.
 - Wonders of the Great pyramid of Giza.***
 - Exploration of the burial chamber of Cheop.
8. On what did the ancient Egyptians based their calculation?
- Observation of the celestial bodies.***
 - Advanced technology.
 - Advanced tools of measurements.
 - Knowledge of the earth's surface.
9. Why was the Great pyramid constructed?
- As a solar observatory.
 - As a religious temple.
 - As a tomb for the pharaoh.***
 - As an engineering feat.
10. Why is the Great pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
- It is perfectly aligned with the 4 cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.***
 - It was selected as the tomb of the pharaoh Cheop.
 - It was built a super race.
 - It is very old.

9. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (1) _____ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (2) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (3) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (4) _____ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (5) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (6) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (7) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically. Tears of emotion also help the body (8) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (9) _____ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (10) _____ "weepies". It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. witness | <u>B. evidence</u> | C. result | D. display |
| 2. A. evolve | B. change | <u>C. develop</u> | D. alter |
| 3. A. better | B. fine | <u>C. good</u> | D. well |
| 4. <u>A. contain</u> | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 5. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | <u>D. produce</u> |
| 6. A. curing | B. treating | <u>C. healing</u> | D. improving |
| 7. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | <u>D. sign</u> |
| 8. A. release | <u>B. rid</u> | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 9. <u>A. consider</u> | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 10. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | <u>D. called</u> |

10. Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word.

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (1) whether their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (2) put. And that, (3) in turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (4) union leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (5) free human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (6) but the new technologies could also (7) enable those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (8) most efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (9) make colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (10) of our institutions to respond to new challenges.

10. Read the following passage and answer the questions

Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861-1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be abandoned. The driver returned the next spring to see what had become of his cargo. Instead of the skeletons he had expected to find, he saw his oxen, living, fat, and healthy. How had they survived?

The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans lands trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the "Great American Desert" to reach lands that sometimes proved barren. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant. It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought. To raise cattle out there seemed risky or even hopeless. Who could imagine a fairy-tale grass that required no rain and somehow made it possible for cattle to feed themselves all winter? But the surprising western wild grasses did just that. They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses. Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains. They were not juicy like the cultivated eastern grasses, but had short, hard stems. And they did not need to be cured in a barn, but dried right where they grew on the ground. When they dried in this way, they remained naturally sweet and nourishing through the winter. Cattle left outdoors to fend for themselves thrived on this hay. And the cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring. The dry summer air cured them much as storing in a barn cured the cultivated grasses.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. **A type of wild vegetation**

B. Western migration after Civil War

C. The raising of cattle

D. The climate of the Western United States

2. What can be inferred by the phrase "Legend has it" in line 1?

- A. Most history book include the story of the train.
B. The story of the train is similar to other ones from that time period.
 C. The driver of the train invented the story. D. The story of the train may not be completed factual.
3. The word "they" in line 4 refers to _____.
 A. plains B. skeletons **C. oxen** D. Americans
4. What can be inferred about the "Great American Desert" mentioned in line 7?
 A. Many had settled there by the 1860's. B. It was not originally assumed to be a fertile area.
 C. It was a popular place to raise cattle before the Civil War. **D. It was not discovered until the late 1800's.**
5. The word "barren" in line 7 is closed in meaning to _____.
 A. lonely B. uncomfortable **C. infertile** D. dangerous
6. The word "preferred" in line 8 is closed in meaning to _____.
A. favored B. available C. ordinary D. required
7. Which of the following can be inferred about the cultivated grass mentioned in the second paragraph?
 A. Cattle raised in the Western United States refused to eat it. B. It had to be imported into the United States.
C. It would probably not grow in the western United States. D. It was difficult for cattle to digest.
8. Which of the following was NOT one of the names given to the western grasses?
 A. Mesquite grass **B. Bluejoint grass** C. Buffalo grass
 D. Grama grass
9. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a characteristic of western grasses?
 A. They contain little moisture B. They have tough stems
 C. They can be grown indoors **D. They are not affected by dry weather**
10. According to the passage, the cattle help promote the growth of the wild grass by _____.
 A. eating only small quantities of grass. **B. continually moving from one grazing area to another.**
 C. naturally fertilizing the soil. D. stepping on and pressing the seeds into the ground.
- 11. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word.**

TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast, triggering a massive tsunami. Cars, ships and buildings were (1) swept away by a wall of water after the 8.9 - magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 kms (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo. A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, (2) where pressure has exceeded normal levels. Officials say more than 10,000 people are dead and about 7,000 (3) missing, but it is feared the final death toll will be (4) much/far higher. In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found. "The quake has been the fifth-largest in the world (5) since 1900 and nearly 8,000 (6) times stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month", said scientists. Thousands of people (7) living near the Fukushima nuclear power plant have been ordered to evacuate. Japanese nuclear officials said that pressure inside a boiling water reactor at the plant was running much higher than normal after the cooling system failed. Officials said they might need to deliberately (8) release some radioactive steam to relieve pressure, but that there would be no health risk. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had earlier said the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site.

But US officials later said (9) no coolant had been handed over because the Japanese had decided to handle the situation (10) themselves.

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had been shut down safely.

12. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Women nowadays have more (1) _____ than those in the past. For example, our great grandmothers were not allowed to go to school or to work to earn their own living. (2) _____, they had to depend on their husbands financially. Modern women, on the contrary, can get good education, have their own careers, and (3) _____ their interests. They can even take good positions in politics if they are competent (4) _____ it. However, women living in our modern society have their (5) _____ too. Today women work harder than their great grandmothers so that they can gain the (6) _____ between working life and family life. Many people predict that by 2032, most (7) _____ positions at work will be taken by women. Then, it is possible that women will have more (8) _____ life because, (9) _____ in a very modern society, the women can't (10) _____ their role in the family.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. advances | B. <u>advantages</u> | C. benefits | D. conveniences |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. However | C. <u>As a result</u> | D. Although |
| 3. A. <u>pursue</u> | B. support | C. promote | D. stimulate |
| 4. A. to | B. <u>at</u> | C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. obstacles | B. disputes | C. profits | D. <u>problems</u> |
| 6. A. equality | B. stables | C. <u>balance</u> | D. steadiness |
| 7. A. <u>senior</u> | B. junior | C. inferior | D. superior |
| 8. A. sheltered | B. healthy | C. <u>strenuous</u> | D. active |
| 9. A. though | B. <u>even</u> | C. ever | D. never |
| 10. A. perform | B. adopt | C. fulfill | D. <u>neglect</u> |

13. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to complete the following passage by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Dolphins communicate mainly by (1) _____ of sounds. These sounds not only (2) _____ whistles, but also so-called pulsed sounds, which are often described as squawks, barks, rasps, etc. However, they also use breaching (jumping and falling back into the (3) _____ with a loud splash) and pectoral fin (or flipper) and tail (or fluke) slaps (hitting the flipper or fluke on the water surface). Body posturing and jaw popping also have a role in (4) _____. As for language, we do not know (5) _____ they have one. Several studies have demonstrated that dolphins can understand a structured language like (6) _____. This has been demonstrated for a number of other animal species as well (gorilla, California sea lion, and parrot). Some studies also indicate that dolphin vocalizations are complex (7) _____ to support some form of language. (8) _____, it has not been demonstrated (9) _____ that they can undoubtedly communicate (10) _____ themselves.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. way | B. mean | C. using | D. means |
| 2. A. have | B. include | C. contain | D. combine |
| 3. A. water | B. sea | C. ocean | D. river |
| 4. A. reaction | B. chewing | C. speaking | D. communication |
| 5. A. why | B. if | C. when | D. how |
| 6. A. your | B. ours | C. our | D. yours |
| 7. A. too | B. as | C. enough | D. so |
| 8. A. Whenever | B. Wherever | C. However | D. Whoever |
| 9. A. yet | B. still | C. though | D. neither |
| 10. A. together | B. each other | C. between | D. among |

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. C	9. A	10. D

14. Read the passage and fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

HOME-ALONE FATHERS

The number of (1) _____ fathers has increased considerably in recent years in Britain. We spoke to one such dad, Steve Baker, about how he copes with it all. Steve, 43 years old, has brought up his two teenage sons since he and his wife (2) _____ up two years ago. "It's (3) _____ more difficult for a man than it is for a woman," says Steve. "It's a full-time job, whoever you are. Fortunately, my employers were very (4) _____ in the first few months and they let me take time off work to get myself organized.

As far as the housework is (5) _____, I don't mind cooking, as I've always been good at that; it's the ironing I can't (6) _____! Generally (7) _____, the boys and I get on very well together but of course, sometimes we have rows. That's when I really miss having someone there with me to help me (8) _____. I have had a couple of relationships in the last two years but they haven't (9) _____ out. That has a lot to do with the fact that I put my kids before anyone else, I take fatherhood very (10) _____."

1. single	2. split	3. far/ much	4. sympathetic	5. concerned
6. stand/ bear	7. speaking	8. out	9. worked	10. seriously

15. Read the following passage and fill in each blank.

Fish live almost (1) everywhere. They are found in the near freezing waters of the Arctic and in the steaming (2) waters in the tropical jungles. They live in roaring streams and in quiet (3) underground rivers. Some fish make long journeys (4) across the ocean. Others spend most of their life buried in sand on the ocean (5) bottom. Most fish can't (6) leave water; yet some survive for months in dried-up riverbeds.

Fish have enormous importance (7) to man. They provide food for millions of people. Fishermen catch them for sports, and many people (8) keep them as pets. Fish are also important in the balance of nature. They eat plants and animals and in turn, become (9) food for plants and animals. Fish thus help keep in (10) balance the total number of plants and animals on the earth.

16. Choose the most suitable answer from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete each of the numbered gaps in the passage below. Write your answer on the answer sheet.

You've (1) _____ heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were 'run down'. People generally accept that if you are (2) _____ pressure or run down you are more likely to get ill. But is this really true (3) _____ is it just an old wives' tale? The problem with old sayings like this is that it's often difficult to (4) _____ whether they are true or not. For example, if you ask people with colds whether they are feeling run down, they are (5) _____ certain to say yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, how do you (6) _____ if it's the cold that is making them (7) _____ run down or the fact that they are run down that is making them more likely to catch a cold? Now it seems there is a scientific answer to this question. And answer is yes - if you are run down or under stress, you are more likely to catch a cold. Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got volunteers without colds to attend the centre, where they were first given a questionnaire to complete. The questions measured the (8) _____ of stress each volunteer was under. The volunteers were then deliberately infected with a cold virus and left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a (9) _____ between the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that the higher the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold. At the moment it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now (10) _____ the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate further. They may even find different ways of combating disease.

1. A. perhaps B. maybe C. possibly D. probably

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. <u>under</u> | B. behind | C. at | D. above |
| 3. A. and | B. <u>or</u> | C. but | D. so |
| 4. A. show | B. express | C. state | D. <u>prove</u> |
| 5. A. nearly | B. mostly | C. <u>almost</u> | D. surely |
| 6. A. <u>tell</u> | B. speak | C. say | D. suggest |
| 7. A. be | B. <u>feel</u> | C. become | D. get |
| 8. A. <u>amount</u> | B. number | C. mass | D. heap |
| 9. A. combination | B. joint | C. <u>link</u> | D. relation |
| 10. A. <u>that</u> | B. when | C. because | D. as |

17. Read the passage carefully , then fill in the blank a suitable word.

The majority of lottery winners change their lives (1) _____ little, and continue on their settled way happy ever after. A couple of years ago, a Mr. David Horabin won a million. He had been struggling to (2) _____ a success of his dry cleaning shop for the past 12 months. He accepted his cheque in a small ceremony (3) _____ the premises at 2.30, and by three o'clock he had reopened for business. The reaction of Mr. Pasquale Consalvo who won \$30 million in the New York state lottery was very (4) _____. He was unhappy not to be able to fulfill his desire to go to work as (5) _____ on the day he won. He also said that if the money made him (6) _____ he would give it back. In fact, the chances of his life being made a misery by his new-found wealth are almost (7) _____ slim though not quite as the sixty million-to-one odds he beat to take a jackpot (8) _____ had remained unclaimed through six previous draws. Gambling small amounts (9) _____ the lottery is a harmless if futile hobby. (10) _____, gambling can become an addiction, increasingly so as the activity becomes socially acceptable.

1. but 2. Make 3. At 4. Similar 5. Usual 6. Unhappy 7. As 8. That 9. On 10.

However

18. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answers.

Viewed from the outside (1) _____, the Houses of Parliament look impressive. The architecture gives the place a traditional look, and the buildings are sandwiched between a busy square and the river, making them a (2) _____ between the country house of an eccentric duke and a Victorian railway station. You have only to learn that the members (3) _____ to each other as 'The Honorable Member to (4) _____ the picture of a dignified gentlemen's club, with of course a few ladies to (5) _____ the numbers. Sadly, over the past few years first radio, and now television, have shown the general public, who are (6) _____ the electorate, what in fact goes on when bills are discussed and questions are asked. The first obvious fact is that the chamber is very rarely full, and there may be only a handful of members present, some of whom are quite clearly asleep, telling jokes to their neighbor, or shouting like badly-behaved schoolchildren. There is not enough room for them all in the chamber in any (7) _____, which is a second worrying point. Of course, television does not follow the work of committees, which are the small discussions groups that do most of the real work of the House. But the (8) _____ impression that voters receive of the workings of government is not a good one. To put it (9) _____, parliament looks disorganized, is clearly behind the time and seems to be filled with bores and comedians. This is presumably why members (10) _____ for so long the efforts of the BBC to broadcast parliamentary matters on television.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. likewise | B. at least | C. nevertheless | D. as well |
| 2. A. mixture | B. combination | C. cross | D. match |
| 3. A. call | B. refer | C. speak | D. submit |
| 4. A. finalize | B. end | C. conclude | D. complete |

5. A. take away B. bring about C. make up D. set in
 6. A. after all B. anyway C. even D. furthermore
 7. A. point B. way C. matter D. case
 8. A. total B. broad C. overall D. comprehensive
 9. A. bluntly B. shortly C. directly D. basically
 10. A. prevented B. checked C. defied D. resisted
1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D

19. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

English spelling

Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon (1) _____. They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon speech as they heard it. However, English has a (2) _____ range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to (3) _____ the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

With the Norman invasion of England, the English language was put (4) _____ risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French patterns, and many French words were (5) _____ into the language. The result was more irregularity.

When the printing press was (6) _____ in the fifteenth century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They (7) _____ little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term effects of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to seeing words spelt in the same way. Rules were (8) _____ and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could refer to. However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly - just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the 'k' in 'knife', now became (9) _____. Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had (10) _____ in common with how they sound now, but the way they are spelt hasn't changed.

1. A. ages B. centuries C. times D. years
 2. A. deeper B. longer C. thicker D. wider
 3. A. explain B. express C. perform D. tell
 4. A. at B. in C. on D. under
 5. A. announced B. found C. introduced D. started
 6. A. discovered B. invented C. made up D. taken up
 7. A. brought B. did C. made D. put
 8. A. drawn up B. filled in C. got across D. handed out
 9. A. dump B. quiet C. silent D. speechless
 10. A. much B. many C. few D. little

1C	2D	3B	4A	5C	6B	7C	8A	9C	10D
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

20. Supply the most suitable word for each blank.

Because of the recent growth in air travel, airports have become more than ever before symbols of international importance. They therefore have (1. _____) look good and are frequently designed by well-known architects. In (2. _____) to this, competition and customer demand mean that (3. _____) generally have to have impressive facilities nowadays. For instance, there are (4. _____) lounges, where passengers can wait before their (5. _____) takes off, luxurious restaurants, shopping areas and banks. Good road and rail connections (6. _____) nearby towns and cities are also essential, with large (7. _____) of people needing to get to and from the airport quickly and effectively.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find land on which to build airports. One reason for this is that aircraft, (8. _____) improvements in engine design, are still very noisy, and need a considerable amount of space in which to (9. _____) and take off. This of course means that crowded residential areas need to be avoided, so, unluckily, travellers often find that the airport they need to use might be located (10. _____) an inconvenient distance from the city.

1. to	2. addition	3. airports	4. departure	5. flight/plane
6. with	7. numbers	8. despite	9. land	10. at

21. Complete the text with a suitable preposition in each space. Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

David Peters, the Scottish long-jumper, has been awarded a knighthood in recognition (00) _____ his services to charity and the world of athletics. Sir David, as he will be known, will be knighted by the Queen in a ceremony next week. Mr Peters, who retired from athletics last year, had a talent which was, quite simply, (1) _____ of the ordinary. All his performances were, (2) _____ exception, characterized by great effort and determination. He seemed to thrive on difficult situations, and it was when (3) _____ pressure, that he produced his greatest performances. In later years, he became increasingly prone (4) _____ injury, and last year, his talents evidently (5) _____ decline, he failed to regain his Olympic long-jump title, and promptly retired. At his best, however, his jumping was sometimes (6) _____ belief, and in his greatest year, 2000, he broke the world record no fewer than four times. In the late 1990s he was single-handedly responsible (7) _____ bringing British athletics out of a severe slump with his inspirational performances and personal charisma. Peters was capable (8) _____ great generosity, and once, famously, failed a jump deliberately in order to let his great rival, AravanSijipal, win on his farewell appearance. When being interviewed, Peters was also an exception to the rule, for he always tried to praise others rather than blow his own trumpet. A deeply religious man, he was (9) _____ dispute with the athletics authorities on more than one occasion for his refusal to compete on Sundays. His anti-drugs campaign had a great effect (10) _____ young athletes all over Britain, and throughout his career, he remained very conscious (11) _____ what he saw as his public duty in this respect. Many charitable organizations have reason to be grateful (12) _____ him (13) _____ the time he devoted to raising money for their causes.

Answers:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (00). <u>of</u> | 1. <u>out</u> | 2. <u>without</u> | 3. <u>under</u> |
| 4. <u>to</u> | 5. <u>in</u> | 6. <u>beyond</u> | 7. <u>for</u> |
| 8. <u>of</u> | 9. <u>in</u> | 10. <u>on</u> | 11. <u>of</u> |
| 12. <u>to</u> | 13. <u>for</u> | | |

22. Read the passage and then decide which word best fits each space. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

The heart has long been considered to be where feelings of love (1) _____. In love songs throughout the ages, love almost always (2) _____ together with the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed as the place where love begins and (3) _____. Even the Bible gives numerous (4) _____ to love and the heart.

The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (5) _____ to someone else. The strong feelings for the other person, especially in the early stages of a (6) _____, have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts (7) _____ up.

According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that involves a lot of stress and the body (8) _____ to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the "fight or flight" reaction, meeting danger by (9) _____ it or running away. So with love, the

heart accelerates and (10) _____ becomes quick.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. dwell | B. stay | C. remain | D. linger |
| 2. A. moves | B. associates | C. goes | D. combines |
| 3. A. prospers | B. seeps | C. develops | D. grows |
| 4. A. preferences | B. references | C. citation | D. quotes |
| 5. A. attracted | B. attached | C. bond | D. linked |
| 6. A. relationship | B. connection | C. binding | D. link |
| 7. A. going | B. showing | C. speeding | D. beating |
| 8. A. answers | B. reacts | C. replies | D. looks |
| 9. A. battling | B. struggling | C. defeating | D. fighting |
| 10. A. exhaling | B. inhaling | C. perspiring | D. breathing |

23. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered blanks provided below this part.

All drugs can affect the body (0) _____ both helpful and (1) _____ ways. For example, a particular drug may produce a stronger heartbeat (2) _____ from pain, or some other desired effect. But that drug, (3) _____ any other drug, can also cause undesired effects – especially if the (4) _____ is too large. Such effects might (5) _____ fever, high blood pressure, or constipation.

Most drugs produce changes throughout the body because the drugs (6) _____ through the blood stream. (7) _____ most drugs used to affect one part of the body also affect other parts. For example, physicians sometimes (8) _____ morphine to relieve pain. Morphine depresses the activities of cells in the brain and thus reduces the (9) _____ of pain. But morphine also alters the function of cells elsewhere in the body. It may decrease the rate of breathing, produce constipation, and (10) _____ other undesired effects.

Your answers:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (0). <u>in</u> | 1. <u>harmful</u> | 2. <u>relief</u> |
| 3. <u>like</u> | 4. <u>dose</u> | 5. <u>include</u> |
| 6. <u>circulate</u> | 7. <u>so/therefore/thus</u> | 8. <u>prescribe</u> |
| 9. <u>sensation</u> | 10. <u>create</u> | |

24. Insert ONE word to complete the passage.

Enjoy the benefits of stress!

Are you looking forward to another busy week? You should be according to some experts. They argue that the stress encountered in our daily lives is not only good for us, but essential to survival. They say that the response to (1) _____, which creates a chemical called adrenal in, helps the mind and body to act quickly (2) _____ emergencies. Animals and human beings use it to meet the hostile conditions which exist on the planet.

Whilst nobody denies the pressures of everyday life, what is surprising is that we are yet to develop successful ways of dealing with them. (3) _____ the experts consider the current strategies to be inadequate and often dangerous. They believe that (4) _____ of trying to manage our response to stress with drugs or relaxation techniques, we must exploit it. Apparently, research shows that people (5) _____ create conditions of stress for (6) _____ by doing exciting and risky sports or looking for challenges, cope much better with life's problems. Activities of this type have been shown to create a lot of emotion; people may actually cry or feel extremely uncomfortable. But there is a point (7) _____ which they realise they have succeeded and know that it was a positive experience. This is because we learn through challenge and difficulty. That's (8) _____ we get our wisdom. Few of us, unfortunately, understand this fact. For example, many people believe they (9) _____ from stress at work, and take time off as a result. Yet it has been found in some companies that by far (10) _____ healthiest people are those with the most responsibility. So

next time you're in a stressful situation, just remember that it will be a positive learning experience and could also benefit your health!

1. stress	2. in/during	3. Even	4. instead	5. who/that
6. themselves	7. at	8. how	9. suffer	10. the

25. For questions 46-60, read the following passages and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in corresponding numbered boxes.

THEATRE IN BRITAIN

The theatre has always been very strong in Britain. Its centre is, of course, London, where successful plays can (1)_____ without a break for many years. London has several dozens of theatres, most of them not (2)_____ from Trafalgar Square. (3)_____ London even some quite big towns have no public theatre at all, but every town has its private theatres. British theatre is much admired. There you can (4)_____ the best of everything – an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated actors and a well-dressed (5)_____.

Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself throughout from the moment the curtain (6)_____ to the end of the last act. Get your seats beforehand, either at the box-office or at the theatre itself. You'll probably want to sit as near to the (7)_____ as possible.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. show | B. perform | C. run | D. produce |
| 2. A. far | B. remote | C. distant | D. close |
| 3. A. Inside | B. Outside | C. In | D. Out |
| 4. A. take | B. give | C. hold | D. get |
| 5. A. audience | B. auditorium | C. authority | D. publicity |
| 6. A. puts up | B. sets up | C. makes up | D. goes up |
| 7. A. scene | B. stage | C. scenery | D. performance |

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. D	7. B			

26. For questions 46-60, read the following passages and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer (A, B, C, or D) in corresponding numbered boxes.

SMOG AND AIR POLLUTION

For years London was synonymous with smog, the word coined at the (1)_____ of the 20th century to describe the city's characteristic blend of fog and smoke. The capital's "pea-soupers" were caused by suspended pollution of smoke and sulfur dioxide from coal fires. The most (2)_____ affected area was the 19th-century residential and industrial (3)_____ of inner London – particularly the East End, which had the highest density of factory smokestacks and domestic chimney pots and the lowest-(4)_____ land, inhibiting dispersal. As recently as the early 1960s, the smokier districts of east Inner London experienced a 30 percent reduction in winter sunshine hours. That problem was (5)_____ by parliamentary legislation (the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968) outlawing the burning of coal, combined with the clearance of older housing and the loss of manufacturing.

The less visible (6) _____ equally toxic pollutants of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, benzines, and aldehydes continue to spoil London's air. Traffic fumes and other exhausts are (7)_____ to become trapped between the surrounding hills and below a stagnant capping mass of warm urban air at an altitude of about 3,000 feet (900 metres), causing immediate increases in eye irritation, asthma, and bronchial complaints. But London's weather is too (8)_____ for the development of a full-scale photochemical smog of the kind that can build up under the more stable weather conditions of cities such as Los Angeles.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. back | B. turn | C. next | D. gap |
| 2. A. largely | B. frequently | C. thoroughly | D. severely |
| 3. A. ring | B. belt | C. loop | D. tie |

4.	A. standing	B. situating	C. lying	D. locating
5.	A. alleviated	B. exalted	C. degraded	D. abated
6.	A. with	B. besides	C. regarding	D. but
7.	A. able	B. tenable	C. liable	D. flammable
8.	A. wicked	B. lethal	C. agile	D. fickle
		1. B	2. D	3. B
4. C	5. A	6. D	7. C	8. D

27. For questions 61-75, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided below the passage. There is an example at the beginning (0).

TOMORROW'S WORLD WILL BE A LITTLE LATE

In a report for the US magazine Wired, a large number of academics, writers and experts were invited to (0) make their predictions for the future. In some respects they are quite cautious, ruling (1) _____ ideas that they believe belong (2) _____ science fiction more than to practical reality, at (3) _____ in the next half-century or so. In other areas, (4) _____, they foresee changes before too long.

On the roads, self-driving taxis and cars, in (5) _____ satellites guide the vehicle from office to home, or to holiday destinations, could arrive by 2019, (6) _____ to the experts. By 2034, (7) _____ than 50 per cent of people in industrialized countries, (8) _____ is forecast, will drive clean electric vehicles.

In space, a landing of humans (9) _____ Mars could be the highlight of 2020, say writers and scientists at NASA. Aliens may be contacted in 2025, but even 2050 is (10) _____ soon for androids like C-3PO in Star Wars.

On the James Bond-style personal jetpack, Noah Rifkin, director of technology deployment at (11) _____ United States's Department of Transportation, said that companies are unlikely to put enough money (12) _____ research and development (13) _____ they know how many people might want to buy it.

At work, all the technologies needed to do (14) _____ with the need for paper have already been invented, yet Don Norman at Apple Computer forecasts that people (15) _____ always want paper, although society may be 80 per cent paperless in 2009.

1. out	2. to	3. least	4. however / though / nevertheless	5. which
6. according	7. more	8. it	9. on	10. too
11. the	12. into	13. until / unless	14. away	15. will

28. Read the passage and choose one word or phrase that best fits each space. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

FUN AND GAMES

Do you think computer games is just for kids? Then you should think again. You might be (1) _____ to learn that the game industry now (2) _____ more money than Hollywood. (3) _____ a family buys a new PC, all they really want to do is to play games.

It is hardly surprising that video gaming has (4) _____ one of the most popular (5) _____ of entertainment today. A good game is like a good film; it will hold your (6) _____, capture your imagination and play with your emotions.

The big (7) _____, however, is that watching a movie is a passive (8) _____. You have no say in how the plot (9) _____ or which characters dominate the story. With computer games, you direct the (10) _____ and that is what makes them so exciting. Finding the (11) _____ game is

likely to signal the beginning of a lasting love (12) _____ with the interactive (13) _____ of make-believe.

It is (14) _____ to think of gaming as something simply for children and teenagers. In fact, the (15) _____ growth area of the market is the 25-35 age group.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. concerned | B. admired | C. startled |
| | D. surprised | |
| 2. A. has | | B. makes C. does |
| | D. gains | |
| 3. A. As soon as | B. as well as | C. As far as |
| | D. As long as | |
| 4. A. begun | | B. grown C. |
| become | D. sounded | |
| 5. A. makes | | B. branches |
| | C. shapes | D. forms |
| 6. A. gaze | | B. attention |
| | C. breath | D. control |
| 7. A. gap | | B. variety C. |
| difference | D. direction | |
| 8. A. pastime | B. task | C. routine |
| | D. employment | |
| 9. A. becomes | B. produces | C. turns |
| | D. develops | |
| 10. A. movement | B. change | C. action |
| | D. performance | |
| 11. A. accurate | B. right | C. complete |
| | D. proper | |
| 12. A. affair | | B. story C. |
| secret | D. match | |
| 13. A. region | | B. area C. |
| society | D. world | |
| 14. A. immoral | B. wrong | C. false |
| | D. dishonest | |
| 15. A. longest | | B. widest C. |
| biggest | D. deepest | |

1. D

6. B

11. B

2. B

7. C

12. A

3. A

8. A

13. D

4. C

9. D

14. B

5. D

10. C

15. C

29. Read the passage and think of one correct word to fill in each blank.**MICROSCOPES**

It happened over 300 years ago in Holland. Anton van Leeuwenhoek had a new microscope (1) _____ he had made. One day he looked through it at a drop (2) _____ lake water. What he saw surprised him.

The water was alive with what Leeuwenhoek called "wee beasties." The microscope made tiny organisms look 200 times (3) _____ than life size. Leeuwenhoek was one of the first scientists to see living things that were that small. His work was a giant step (4) _____ science.

Today, microscopes are much stronger. An electron microscope can make tiny organisms look 200,000 times life size. A few electron microscopes can see individual atoms. Pictures can be made to show the objects or organisms much bigger. The pictures add greatly to (5) _____ we know about tiny objects and organisms. Microscopes have come a long way in 300 years.

1. which/ that

2. of

3. bigger / larger

4. for

5. what

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

Reports that the government is about to _____ (1) the go ahead to plans for the building of a new runway at London's Gatwick airport have angered local _____ (2) and raised fears of increased noise and exhaust pollution. The _____ (3) plans also include permission for additional night flights and will _____ (4) the compulsory purchase of farmland, _____ (5) the demolition of a number of private homes. According to sources close to the Ministry of Transport, the government is known to be concerned by the increasing _____ (6) of traffic at London Heathrow, where there are no plans for further runways in the foreseeable _____ (7) Gatwick is widely _____ (8) as a better _____ (9) for expansion than London's third airport, Stansted, which still _____ (10) from poor transport links. A spokesperson for the Keep Gatwick Quiet association, _____ (11) up of local people, accused the government of _____ (12) back on promises made before the General Election. 'We were told then that the airport authority had no _____ (13) of building another runway and we believe that the government has a duty to _____ (14) its pledges. Prominent figures in the government are also believed to be concerned at the news, although the Prime Minister, interviewed last night, is _____ (15) as saying that reports were 'misleading'. However, he would not give an assurance that plans for building a runway had definitely been rejected.

1. A. sign

B. make

C. give

D. approve

2. A. inhabitants

B. dwellers

C. occupants

D. residents

3. A. controversial

B. debatable

C. notorious

D. doubtful

4. A. involve

B. concern

C. assume

D. need

5. A. further to

B. as well as

C. moreover

D. what's more

6. A. sum

B. size

C. volume

D. length

7. A. years

B. period

C. time

D. future

8. A. regarded

B. believed

C. felt

D. held

9. A. potential

B. outlook

C. prospect

D. likelihood

10. A. affects

B. undergoes

C. experiences

D. suffers

11. A. made

B. set

C. brought

D. taken

12. A. getting

B. falling

C. going

D. turning

13. A. desire

B. intention

C. wish

D. objective

14. A. bear out

B. count on

C. pull off

D. stand by

15. A. quoted

B. known

C. thought

D. written

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. A

31. Fill each gap in the passage below with ONE appropriate word.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Inflation is not a new phenomenon, (0)*but*... one that has existed at various times in various places. In _____ (1) severest form; however, hyperinflation can destroy a nation's economy. _____ (2) happened in revolutionary France and Weimar Germany; _____ (3) bundles of notes were needed to pay for a loaf of bread. But what is inflation? Briefly, it may be defined as a continual increase in prices affecting the economy. The rate of inflation is determined _____ (4) changes in the price level, which is an average of all prices. When _____ (5) prices rise while others fall, this will not necessarily affect the price level, as inflation occurs _____ (6) if most major prices increase. The problem with inflation is that it reduces the value of purchasing power of money, as well as eroding people's savings. Wage increases which are below or equal _____ (7) the level of inflation will result in a declining or static _____ (8) of living for workers, while wage increases above the rate of inflation will merely stoke the fire for further inflation. So what can a government do to stop the process? It can increase taxes, raise interest rates, decrease the money supply, reduce government spending or set a ceiling _____ (9) price and wage rises. Why none of these is a popular measure is understandable, but if they reduce inflation _____ (10) a mild two to four percent per annum, as opposed to allowing it to rise to double-digit severe inflation, it is preferable in the long run.

1. its	2. This	3. where	4. by	5. some
6. only	7. to	8. standard	9. on	10. to

32. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The British are widely (1) _____ to be a very polite nation, and in (2) _____ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (3) _____ fewer than four "thank yous" merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, "I'm here.". The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (4) _____ "Here is your ticket.", and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such transactions in most (5) _____ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp contrast to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (6) _____ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation "Good appetite", uttered in so (7) _____ other languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – *Enjoy your dinner!* – is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What's more, the British (8) _____ happiness to their friends or acquaintances only at the start of a new year and at (9) _____ such as birthdays, (10) _____ the Greeks routinely wish all and sundry a "good week" or a "good month".

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. considered | 2. some | 3. no | 4. means |
| 5. other | 6. in | 7. many | 8. wish |
| | | 9. celebrations | 10. while |

33. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks.

Media and advertising

After more than fifty years of television, it might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (1) _____. There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (2) _____ a variety of grounds. Did it cause eye-strain? Was the (3) _____ bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements contain subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (4) _____ programs taught them how to shoot,

rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had spent glued to the tiny screen? Or did it simply create a vast passive (5) _____ drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (6) _____? On the other hand did it increase anxiety by sensationalizing the news [or the news which was (7) _____ by suitable pictures] and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (8) _____ in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, blamed for everything, but above all, eagerly watched. For no (9) _____ how much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt that it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies such as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We kept staring at the screen, aware that our own tiny (10) _____ was in if we looked carefully.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. be | B. stay | C. exist | D. prolong |
| 2. A. with | B. over | C. by | D. on |
| 3. A. screen | B. danger | C. machine | D. reason |
| 4. A. that | B. far | C. many | D. what |
| 5. A. program | B. personality | C. audience | D. tense |
| 6. A. comedies | B. programs | C. perhaps | D. |

consequently

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|----|
| 7. A. taken | B. presented | C. capable | D. |
|-------------|--------------|------------|----|

accompanied

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 8. A. Taken | B. All | C. Somewhat | D. Thus |
| 9. A. one | B. matter | C. difference | D. reason |
| 10. A. fault | B. reflection | C. situation | D. |

consciousness

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.B | 2.D | 3.A | 4.C | 5.C |
| 6.B | 7.D | 8.B | 9.B | 10.B |

34. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

Childhood is the time when there are (1) _____ responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is (2) _____, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In (3) _____, life is always presenting new things to the child- things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well- known. A child finds pleasure playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his (4) _____. He is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are: he is continually told not to do things, or being punished (5) _____ what he has done wrong. His life's therefore not perfectly happy.

When a young man starts to (6) _____ his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents, but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect (7) _____ to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but he has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most time playing about in a day he used to as a child, he will be hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the greatest happiness of seeing himself make steady (8) _____ in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society.

Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age (9) _____ wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their children making progress in life: they can watch their grandchildren growing up around them, and perhaps best of all, they can, if their life has been a

useful one, feel the happiness of having come (10)_____ the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving others to continue the fight.

1. A. little B. a few C. a little D. few
2. A. eaten B. fed C. feeded D. fetched
3. A. short B. term C. addition D. reality
4. A. injury B. difficulty C. problem D. pain
5. A. because B. by C. at D. for
6. A. take B. have C. create D. earn
7. A. other B. another C. others D. someone
8. A. progress B. achievement C. improvements D. accomplishments
9. A. coming B. come C. came D. had come
10. A. out B. across C. through D. back

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.D
6.D	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.C

35. Supply the most suitable word for each blank.

THE THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in ___1___. Many species of animals are threatened, and could easily become ___2___ if we do not make an ___3___ to protect them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or for other valuable ___4___ of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught ___5___ and sold as pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their habitat-the place ___6___ they live-is disappearing. More ___7___ is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces ___8___ there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops but these chemicals ___9___ the environment and harm wildlife. The most successful animals on earth - human beings- will soon be the only ones ___10___ unless we can solve this problem.

1. danger	2. extinct	3. effort	4. parts	5. alive
6. where	7. land	8. than	9. pollute	10. left

36. Read the following passage and choose the most suitable word for each space.

According to a magazine article I read recently, we (1) live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching (2) age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively (3) but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for (4) are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (5) to spend less time travelling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (6) the whole thing is another one of (7) journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people (8) but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed (9) the world. My own parents seem to (10) most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (11) remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours (12) the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to (13) up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my (14) either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my (15)

1. A. presently B. at the moment C. now D. at this time
2. A. retirement B. their C. later D. third
3. A. present B. survived C. free D. intact
4. A. this B. longer C. leisure D. people

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 5. A. use | B. tend | C. have | D. demand |
| 6. A. concern | B. imagine | C. expect | D. tell |
| 7. A. the | B. those | C. these | D. some |
| 8. A. in our days | B. in these times | C. nowadays | D. now and again |
| 9. A. round | B. over | C. through | D. into |
| 10. A. have | B. use | C. the | D. spend |
| 11. A. would | B. to | C. had | D. might |
| 12. A. at | B. for | C. take | D. all |
| 13. A. keep | B. line | C. show | D. set |
| 14. A. cost of living | B. lifestyle | C. lifeline | D. livelihood |
| 15. A. pension | B. retirement | C. insurance | D. salary |

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
#										0	1	2	3	4	5
K	C	A	D	C	B	D	B	C	A	D	A	D	C	B	A
ey															

37. Read the text and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

Our classes take place for three hours every morning from Monday to Friday. The maximum class size is twelve (1)the average is ten. We use modern methods of (2)and learning, and the school has a language laboratory, a video camera and recorders. You will only be successful in improving (3) English, however, if you work hard and (4) speaking English as much as you can. You will take a short (5) in English as soon as you arrive. In this way, we can put you in a (6)at the most suitable level.

There are two classes at the Elementary level; one is for complete (7) and the other is for students who know only a little English, in both classes you will practise simple conversations. In the class (8) the intermediate level you will have a lot of practice in communication in real-life situation because we help you to use the English you have previously (9) in your own country. You will also have the chance to improve your (10) of English grammar and to build up your vocabulary...

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. and | 3. your | 5. test | 7. beginners | 9. learnt |
| 2. teaching | 4. practise | 6. class | 8. at | 10. knowledge |

38. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits each space.

In the past people suffered (1)a disease called scurvy. Their gums bled, their skin became rough, their wounds did not (2) and their muscles wasted away. The (3) of these symptoms was a lack of vitamin C; people ate preserved meats and foods and could not get fresh vegetables and fruits.

The best (4) of vitamin C are oranges, lemons, grapefruit, cantaloupes, strawberries, and fresh vegetables. These fruits must be fresh because vitamin C is destroyed by heat, storage, or exposure (5) air.

Although today more people (6) vitamin C pills than any other supplement, some people still have scurvy, (7) some of the elderly, alcoholics, and the chronically ill.

Research shows that vitamin C reduces the (8) of colds and can help prevent cancer. There is also evidence that vitamin C prevents heart disease, (9) wound healing, helps prevent gum disease, and helps protect us from pollutants such as cigarette smoke. Some recent research also shows that vitamin C has a positive effect on some mental (10) and increases life span.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1. A. from | B. with | C. by | D. at |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2. | A. close | B. recover | C. heal | D. get well |
| 3. | A. reason | B. cause | C. origin | D. signs |
| 4. | A. store | B. resources | C. provider | D. sources |
| 5. | A. to | B. towards | C. in | D. by |
| 6. | A. consume | B. drink | C. take | D. have |
| 7. | A. containing | B. including | C. consisting | D. like |
| 8. | A. severity | B. seriousness | C. gravity | D. importance |
| 8. | A. hastens | B. hurries up | C. quickens | D. speeds |
| 10. | A. chaos | B. confusions | C. disorders | D. disturbances |
| | 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D |
| | 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 10. C |

39. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

At sixteen Henry Vincent was separated from his family as a result of the war. He wandered aimlessly from (1) country to another (2) finally setting down in Australia, where he trained (3) an electronics engineer. He established his own business but it called for so much work that marriage was out of the (4)

His retirement suddenly (5) him realize (6) lonely he was and he decided to (7) up a hobby. With his interest in electronics, amateur radio seemed a natural choice. He installed his own equipment and obtained a licence and his call sign, which is the set of letters and numbers used to announce oneself when making radio contact with other radio amateurs all over the world.

Soon Henry had a great many contacts in far-off places. One in particular was a man in California with whom he had much in common. One night the man in California (8) to mention the village in Europe he had come from. Suddenly, Henry realised that this man was in fact his younger brother, Peter. At first, the two brothers were at a (9) for words but then little by little they filled in the details of their past lives and not (10) afterwards Henry Vincent flew to California to be reunited with his brother.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|
| 1. one | 2. before | 3. as | 4. question | 5. made | 6. how |
| 7. take | 8. happened/ chanced | 9. loss | 10. long | | |

40. Read the passage and use ONLY ONE suitable word to fill in each gap

In a village on the east coast of Scotland, people were waiting for news. Two of fishing-boats had been caught in the storm which had blown up during the night. In the cottages round the harbor people stood by their doors (1) ___ worried to talk.

The rest of the fishing fleet had (2) _____ the harbor before dark, and the men from these ships waited and watched with the wives and families of the missing men. Some had (3) _____ thick blankets and some flasks of hot drinks, knowing that the men (4) _____ be cold and tired. When dawn began to break over in the east, a small point of light was (5) _____ in the darkness of the water and a few minutes later, (6) _____ was a shout.

(7) _____ long, the two boats were turning in, past the lighthouse, to the inside of the harbor. The men (8) _____ helped out of their boats, and (9) _____ they were stiff (10) _____ cold and tiredness, they were all safe.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. too | 2. reached/entered | 3. brought/got | 4. would | 5. seen/ visible |
| 6. there | 7. Before | 8. were | 9. although/ though | 10. with/ from |

41. Read the text and decide which word best fits each blank by circling the letter A, B, C or D

United Parcel Service (UPS) believes that its employees should give the firm a

fair day's

work for a fair's day pay. The package delivery firm seems willing to give more than a fair's day pay. But in (1) , UPS expects maximum output from its employees.

Since 1920s, the firm's industrial engineers have been studying every detail of every task (2)

by most UPS employees. From their studies have come time and motion standards that (3) how those tasks are performed and how long they should take. Drivers, for example, are expected to walk to a customer's door at a speed of exactly three feet per second. They are told to knock as soon as they get there, rather than (4) time looking for a doorbell.

Work engineers are (5) riding with drivers, timing everything from stops at traffic lights, to wait at customers' doorway, to stairway climbs, to coffee break. And they are not (6) to pointing out the occasional inefficiency. Additionally, supervisors ride with the least good drivers, noting how they work and constantly (7) them until their work is up to standard.

The (8) of all this work engineering inefficiency, and UPS has been called one of the most efficient companies anywhere. It's also a highly profitable company. Most drivers take the regimentation in stride: many show (9) in meeting the UPS standards each day. Others, however, feel that they are constantly being pushed, that it is impossible for them to (10) at work. UPS officials claim that the standards provide accountability. And, they say, employees who work according to UPS standards should feel less tired at the end of the day.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1: A.fact | B.exchange | C.return | D.short |
| 2: A.hold | B.performed | C.accepted | D.under |
| 3: A. indicate | B.govern | C.demonstrate | D.tell |
| 4: A. wasting | B.spend | C. spending | D.waste |
| 5: A. consistently | B.continually | C. constructively | D.chronically |
| 6: A. impolite | B.brave | C. intimate | D.averse |
| 7: A. scolding | B.criticizing | C.encouraging | D.correcting |
| 8: A.task | B. reason | C.object | D.target |
| 9: A. pride | B.passion | C. interest | D.pleasure |
| 10: A.rest | B.relieve | C. relax | D.restrain |

1C 2B 3B 4D 5B 6D 7D 8C 9A 10C

42. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

MUSIC - A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal - it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (1) _____ as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is one theory that the (2) _____ languages were chanted or sung, rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (3) _____ history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (4) _____ on stories of the land and spirits to the next generation.

New evidence suggests that music does not just (5) _____ the feel - good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (6) _____ children showed that they could recall more information after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (7) _____ better on a standard intelligence test after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozart effect" has also been (8) _____ by findings that rats brought up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (9) _____ as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (10) _____ benefit from listening to music.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. was | B. swelled | C. arose | D. reacted |
| 2. A. earliest | B. newest | C. easiest | D. simplest |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3. A. enjoying | B. making | C. recording | D. stating |
| 4. A. move | B. pass | C. hand | D. happen |
| 5. A. convince | B. satisfy | C. please | D. prefer |
| 6. A. disabled | B. inactive | C. incapable | D. disordered |
| 7. A. examine | B. prepare | C. achieve | D. score |
| 8. A. supported | B. given | C. marked | D. remembered |
| 9. A. called | B. heard | C. regarded | D. known |
| 10. A. badness | B. hurt | C. illness | D. pain |

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. C

43. Fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

FRUITIBIX

Do you want to be slim?

Do you worry about your family's health?

Then you should try *Fruitibix*, the new (1) _____ fruit and nut biscuit. *Fruitibix* (2) _____ wonderful, but it contains less sugar than most other biscuits. Each biscuit contains dried fruit and nuts, (3) _____ apples, coconut and bananas. Sometimes you (4) _____ like eating something between meals. Now, instead of (5) _____ a chocolate bar, bite into a *Fruitibix*. It will keep you healthy.

At lunchtime, instead of chips or hamburgers, have a *Fruitibix*. It contains all the essential foods for a balanced (6) _____. And if you are in a (7) _____, and don't have time for a proper meal, *Fruitibix* will give you the (8) _____ to keep on going.

So whenever your children ask for (9) _____ sweet, give them *Fruitibix* instead of cakes or chocolate. They will love the taste and it won't (10) _____ their teeth. Discover *Fruitibix*. It's on your supermarket shelves now!

1. healthy	2. tastes/ is	3. including	4. feel	5. having/ eating
6. meal	7. hurry	8. energy	9. something	10. harm

44. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps in the following passage.

British parents are always complaining that their children spend too much time glued to the telly and not enough time on other activities (1) _____ sports and reading. A survey recently (2) _____ on people's viewing habits does not disprove this. It shows that young people in Britain spend on average 23 hours a week in front of the television, (3) _____ works out at over three hours every day.

(4) _____ is surprising, however, is the fact that the average adult watches even more: incredible 28 hours a week. We (5) _____ to have become a nation of addicts. Just about every household in the country has a television and over half have two or more. According to the survey, people nowadays don't just watch television sitting in their living-rooms, they watch it in the kitchen and in bed (6) _____.

The Education Minister said a few weeks ago that Britain's pupils (7) _____ spend more time reading. Unfortunately, parents are not setting a good example: adults do (8) _____ reading than young people. In fact, reading is at the (9) _____ of their list of favourite pastimes. They would (10) _____ listen to the radio, go to the cinema or hire a video to watch on their televisions at home.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. such | B. like | C. as | D. alike |
| 2. A. investigated | B. researched | C. carried out | D. carried out |
| 3. A. that | B. which | C. this | D. it |

4. A. What B. It C. The thing D. This
 5. A. seem B. ought C. used D.
 would like
 6. A. in addition B. as well C. more D.
 moreover
 7. A. might B. could C. should D.
 would
 8. A. more B. less C. little D.
 fewer
 9. A. tail B. top C. beginning D.
 bottom
 10. A. better B. rather C. prefer D. like

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. B

45. Fill in each numbered gap with ONE suitable word.

The traditional of birthday parties started a long time ago. People thought that there (1)_____ a special danger from evil spirits, so friends and family came together to bring good thoughts and wishes and even presents. At one time, only kings had birthday parties but as time went (2)_____, children and then adults began to have their (3)_____ birthday celebrations. There are some traditions - (4)_____ as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the 'Happy Birthday' song, that you can find (5)_____ anywhere, any time.

In China, everyone celebrates their birthday on New Year's Day: they become one year (6)_____ on that day. On a child's second birthday, family members put a variety of objects on the floor around the child. (7)_____ to Chinese tradition, the first object that the child picks up tells you what profession the child will choose (8)_____ in life.

In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake (9)_____ is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old (10)_____ to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to!

1. was	2. by	3. own	4. such	5. almost
6. older	7. According	8. later	9. itself	10. enough

46. Read the text and fill each gap with ONE suitable word.

GETTING ENOUGH EXERCISE

While most people (1)..... to have a toned healthy body, not everyone enjoys (2) out at the gym. In fact, many of us (3)..... sooner avoid any kind of vigorous exercise altogether, and may not even feel it is necessary. Over the years, various health experts have assured us that keeping (4)..... simply requires a total of 30 minutes of moderate activity most days of the week. Many people believe that a walk to the shops or some light housework constitutes moderate activity, but it turns (5)..... this may not be the case.

According to the British Association of Sport and Exercise, it is high (6)..... more specific advice was given about what actually constitutes moderate activity. Housework, it seems, does not fall into this category. Anyone who devotes a great deal of time every day to dusting and vacuuming no doubt wishes that it (7)....., but research has shown that women who spend over eight hours a day (8)..... housework actually tend to be slightly more overweight than (9)..... who do none whatsoever. The association, therefore, would prefer it if the public were instructed as to exactly what (10) of physical activity to aim for.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. wish/want | 2. working | 3. would | 4. fit | 5. out |
| 6. time | 7. did | 8. on/doing | 9. those/women | 10. kind |

47. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE appropriate word:

Books give us all the information (1).....a man. They show his interest. They are the (2).....to his mind. All the richers of the world lose their importance in the face of books. A man with money and (3).....

Books is a poor man. Books have become so cheap that a library can easily be made. Money spent on good books is never (4)..... It is a pleasure to read good books. Thus man gains both efficiency and wisdom. You can(5)..... your library with the expenditure of only a few hundred rupees.

1.about	2.index	3.without	4.wasted	5.form
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48. Read the following passage and circle the most suitable answer (A,B,C or D) for each space:

The computer is undoubtedly one of the most (1) and important inventions of the twentieth century. Boring or time-consuming jobs which, in the past, would have been carried out by hundreds of workers can now be done by one small computer. However, the (2)..... of the computer has not been entirely problem-free. Many people feel that we are already too dependent on computers. They think that computers themselves are becoming too powerful, and that people are no longer in control of them.

One of the problems with a computer is that, like any other machines, it can (3)..... If a computer is damaged, the information it is storing can be lost. If a computer program has a(n) (4)..... in it, the computer's calculation can be seriously (5)..... A faulty program in a hospital or police computer could cause terrible mistakes.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. shocking | B. amazing | C. astonishing | D. surprising |
| 2. A. usage | B. experiment | C. introduction | D. operation |
| 3. A. break up | B. break down | C. break into | D. break out |
| 4. A. foul | B. abnormality | C. wrongdoing | D. error |
| 5. A. devalued | B. affected | C. fooled | D. broken |

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.D	5.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

49. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE appropriate word:

The computer has brought nothing(1)_____problems to the world of the twentieth century.

Chief among the problems has (2)the dehumanization of society. People are no (3) human. Each of us is a series of numbers, numbers to be fed into computers. There are our credit card numbers, our bank account(4)____, our social security numbers, our telephone and electricity numbers - the computer number game is endless.

What happens to these computerized numbers ? They are distributed to a network of government agencies and business(5)_can use them to invade our privacy. The Internal Revenue Service stores millions of facts about every citizen. Credit agencies exchange (6) on the spending and saving practices of nearly every American adult. Mailing lists are (7) available by computers to dozens of

organizations, public and private, who bombard us with unwanted mail.
Just let the computer which stores(8)

concerning our accounts, let us say with a credit card company, make an error and it is almost impossible to correct it. The result is an avalanche of bills, threads, and loss of credit standing.

The computer has thrown thousands of people out of (9) _____.

The gamut of computer-generated unemployed runs from highly skilled technicians to typists.

These are some of the reasons why I feel that the (10) _____ of the computer has been detrimental to the quality of our life in the twentieth century.

1. but 3. longer 5. which 7. made 9. work
2. been 4. numbers 6. information 8. data 10. advent

50. Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the numbered table below.

Is your school just as you wanted (0) _____ to be? Or are there things you and your classmates (1) _____ change, given the opportunity? This is your chance to express your ideas about (2) _____ the ideal school is like. Our competition is open to (3) _____ student between the ages of twelve and eighteen. You can enter (4) _____ an individual or your whole class can work together on a team entry. Your entry can take any form – a piece of writing, a picture, or even architectural plans. It is completely (5) _____ to you. What we are looking for is evidence (6) _____ originality, imagination and, above (7) _____, the genuine views of young people. By (8) _____ part in this, you will help in a study being carried out at a leading university. All work entered (9) _____ the competition will be kept at the university and used in research. Entries cannot be returned (10) _____ of this. But it also means that, even (11) _____ you do not win, your views will still be heard and will remain for future educationalists to study. Entries must reach us no (12) _____ than Friday 30 April. Winners will receive valuable prizes of computer equipment and software for their schools.

0. <i>it</i>	1. <i>would/could/might</i>	2. <i>what</i>	3. <i>any/every</i>
4. <i>as</i>	5. <i>up/ down</i>	6. <i>of</i>	7. <i>all/ everything</i>
8. <i>taking</i>	9. <i>for/ in</i>	10. <i>because</i>	11. <i>if</i>
12. <i>later</i>			

51. Read the article below and decide which answer (A,B,C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the numbered table below. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Students and jobseekers keen to get onto the course or into the workplace of their (0) _____ hope that voluntary work will help them (1) _____ from the crowd. This chance to (2) _____ experience – personally and professionally – is (3) _____ on the wish-list of young people. A survey carried out last year revealed that young and old (4) _____ said volunteering had improved their lives, particularly those (5) _____ in conservation or heritage work. Businesses recognise its importance and get to (6) _____ their profile in the community, while staff get a break from their daily routine to develop ‘soft skill’, (7) _____ initiative and decision-making. One volunteering organisation is (8) _____ another survey to find out if volunteering does make a difference in the workplace, or if it is something businesses do simply to improve their (9) _____.

Not (10) _____ are business-sponsored placements becoming more common, the government is also investing money and aiming to (11) _____ volunteers. The push is clearly on to make volunteering as attractive as possible to everyone.

And the more people who participate, the more the act fulfils its (12) _____ of making the world a better place.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 0. A. alternative | B. choice | C. option | D. election |
| 1. A. stand out | B. lift out | C. pick out | D. point out |
| 2. A. win | B. achieve | C. collect | D. gain |
| 3. A. extreme | B. high | C. sharp | D. strong |
| 4. A. similar | B. the same | C. alike | D. too |
| 5. A. committed | B. associate | C. connected | D. involved |
| 6. A. raise | B. increase | C. arouse | D. motivate |
| 7. A. such | B. such as | C. such like | D. such and such |
| 8. A. governing | B. guiding | C. conducting | D. directing |
| 9. A. representation | B. look | C. image | D. figure |
| 10. A. only | B. just | C. merely | D. simply |
| 11. A. claim | B. recruit | C. bring | D. enter |
| 12. A. aim | B. direction | C. mark | D. design |

0. B	1. A	2. D	3. B
4. C	5. D	6. A	7. B
8. C	9. C	10. A	11. B
12. A			

52. Read the following passage and complete it by filling each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered boxes for answers.

THE GREAT LIBRARY IN ALEXANDRIA

Today, there are libraries in almost every town in the world. Even in areas (1) _____ there are no libraries, there are often mobile libraries which take books from one village to (2) _____. But in the days when books were copied by hand (3) _____ than printed, libraries were very rare. The reason is simple: books took a very long time to produce, and there were (4) _____ fewer copies of any given work around. The greatest library (5) _____ all, that in Alexandria, had 54,000 books. In the ancient world, this number (6) _____ considered huge. It was the first time that anyone had ever collected so many books from all around the world (7) _____ one roof. There are many theories about how these books were lost. (8) _____ is that the library accidentally burned down. Another is that one of the rulers of the city ordered the books to (9) _____ burned. They were taken to various places and it took six months to burn them. (10) _____ happened, the collection there was priceless. Many of the library's treasures were lost forever - some books were never recovered. We cannot even know what exactly the library contained.

1. where	2. another	3. rather	4. far	5. of
6. was	7. under/beneath	8. One	9. be	10. Whatever

53. Read the following passage and circle the letter preceding the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) which best fits each gap.

In this age of (1)telephone networks and electronic mail, it seems that fewer and even fewer people are taking time to sit down and write letters (2)friends and relatives. For hundreds of years, letters were the only way to keep (3)people who were any distance away and letter-writing was seen as an important skill for all learned people (4)

Gradually, (5), the importance of writing letters is decreasing to a point that majority of us have to (6).....a special effort to turn out something worthwhile when we apply for a job or make a complaint. In business circles the tendency is for routine communications to become shorter. (7)clients may appreciate a detailed letter, an employee who sends out long letters is often regarded as (8) Many people prefer the telephone in all circumstances and its speed is essential in many situations but (9)have you put the telephone down, dissatisfied with what you have managed to say? I don't think I'll throw my (10)away yet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. progressive | B. advanced | C. highly-developed | D. all are correct |
| 2. A. to | B. from | C. for | D. with |
| 3. A. in step with | B. in contact with | C. in good terms with | D. in favour of |
| 4. A. to be mastered | B. mastering | C. to master | D. mastered |
| 5. A. therefore | B. however | C. in short | D. for example |
| 6. A. make | B. do | C. cause | D. create |
| 7. A. even though | B. as though | C. despite | D. however |
| 8. A. unimportant | B. inefficient | C. unusual | D. impossible |
| 9. A. how often | B. how long | C. how much | D. how about |
| 10. A. letter | B. telephone | C. pen | D. effort |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. progressive | B. advanced | C. highly-developed | <u>D. all are correct</u> |
| 2. <u>A. to</u> | B. from | C. for | D. with |
| 3. A. in step with | <u>B. in contact with</u> | C. in good terms with | D. in favour of |
| 4. A. to be mastered | B. mastering | <u>C. to master</u> | D. mastered |
| 5. A. therefore | <u>B. however</u> | C. in short | D. for example |
| 6. <u>A. make</u> | B. do | C. cause | D. create |
| 7. <u>A. even though</u> | B. as though | C. despite | D. however |
| 8. A. unimportant | <u>B. inefficient</u> | C. unusual | D. impossible |
| <u>9. A. how often</u> | B. how long | C. how much | D. how about |
| 10. A. letter | B. telephone | <u>C. pen</u> | D. effort |

54. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE appropriate word:

The computer has brought nothing (1)_____problems to the world of the twentieth century.

Chief among the problems has (2)_____the dehumanization of society. People are no (3)_____human. Each of us is a series of numbers, numbers to be fed into computers. There are our credit

card numbers, our bank account (4)_____, our social security numbers, our telephone and electricity numbers - the computer number game is endless.

What happens to these computerized numbers ? They are distributed to a network of government agencies and business (5)_____ can use them to invade our privacy. The Internal Revenue Service stores millions of facts about every citizen. Credit agencies exchange (6)_____ on the spending and saving practices of nearly every American adult. Mailing lists are (7)_____ available by computers to dozens of organizations, public and private, who bombard us with unwanted mail.

Just let the computer which stores (8)_____ concerning our accounts, let us say with a credit card company, make an error and it is almost impossible to correct it. The result is an avalanche of bills, threads, and loss of credit standing.

The computer has thrown thousands of people out of (9)_____. The gamut of computer-generated unemployed runs from highly skilled technicians to typists.

These are some of the reasons why I feel that the (10)_____ of the computer has been detrimental to the quality of our life in the twentieth century.

1. but	3. longer	5. which	7. made	9. work
2. been	4. numbers	6. information	8. data	10. advent

55. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

Cell Phones

Cell phones have been popular in Japan (**0. since**) the early 1990s, but it was (**1.**)_____ until 1999 that their use really took off. The age of cell phones has emerged, but with it come problems.

Cell phones are used on buses and trains, in restaurants, and in all areas of (**2.**)_____. They cause problems when they (**3.**)_____ during meetings, concerts, weddings, or even funerals. What's more, people speak loudly in public, and students read and text messages during lessons. (**4.**)_____ seriously, when a cell phone is used near a person (**5.**)_____ a pacemaker to regulate his heartbeat, its radio waves may interfere with the functioning of the pacemaker.

Now, something is being done to solve these (**6.**)_____. In many places, new technology is being used to block cell phone calls. Airline (**7.**)_____ are requested to stop using cell phones while on board. Concert halls ask their audience to switch their phones to the (**8.**)_____ mode. However, phone users fear that if they do not (**9.**)_____ their phones, they will lose valuable business opportunities. That's why many do not (**10.**)_____ off their phones even when they are asked to.

1. not 2. life 3. ring 4. More 5. using
6. problems 7. passengers 8. silent 9. answer 10. turn/switch

56. Read the following passage and choose the best option to fill in the gap

The (1) part in Ioannina is the lake front. Ships fetch more people and tourists to the island. Near the front lake (2) an ancient castle. If you go for a (3) in the night to the front lake you'll see (4) lights that shines in the castle. A second way is to go around on a mountain. There you can see the whole town. In the night with so many lights, it looks to you (5) a sky.

Another beautiful part in this town (6) the large clock in the square. Specifically, the clock (7) in the center of the city. My town also has many museums. Paul Vrellis, who is a professor, put in many different and other important people from the 1st and 2nd world war with wax. In my opinion, it's (8) museum.

About remains, there are two renowned theaters. There's the theater of Dodoni, which is situated in the (9) of the city. It's normally out of the city. Every summer the most (10) actors of the capital of Greece come to perform there.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. more beautiful | b. as beautiful | 5c. so beautiful | d. most beautiful |
| 2. a. there is | b. it is | c. it has | d. there has |
| 3. a. picnic | b. walk | c. jog | d. run |
| 4. a. more brilliant | b. as brilliant | c. much brilliant | d. most brilliant |
| 5. a. from | b. as | c. like | d. to |
| 6. a. be | b. are | c. is | d. to be |
| 7. situated | b. is situated | c. be situated | d. are situated |
| 8. a. the most best | b. the better | c. the best | d. the well |
| 9. a. outskirt | b. top | c. side | d. edge |
| 10. a. famous | b. fame | c. famed | d. known |
| 1. d | 6. a | | |
| 2. a | 7. b | | |
| 3. b | 8. c | | |
| 4. a | 9. d | | |
| 5. c | 10. a | | |

57. Read the passage bellow and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word

Today in China (1)large scale destruction of forests has occurred, the government has required that every citizen (2).....the age of 11 and 60 plant three to five trees (3)year or do the equivalent amount of work in other forest services. The government claims that at (4)1000 million trees have been planted in China every year (5)1982. In Western countries, increasing consumer demand for wood products that have been produced cause forest land-owners and forest industries to become increasingly accountable for their forest management and timber harvesting practices.

The Arbor Day Foundation's Rain Forest Rescue programme is a charity that helps to (6)deforestation. The charity uses money to buy up (7)preserve rainforest land before the lumber companies can buy it. The Arbor Day Foundation then (8)..... the land from deforestation

KEY: 1. Where 2. Between 3. Per 4. Least 5. Since 6. Prevent 7. And 8. protects

58. Read the following passage, and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake ,one of the world's largest and deepest , lies **hidden** there under four kilometers of ice .Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica . The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this blockof ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core .The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the **frigid** temperatures on the surface .

The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research teamwas conducting an aerial survey of the area .Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size.It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake ; the satellite –borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake .

The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient **microbes**that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organism in more exposed areas .The **downside** of the discovery,however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate

and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination . Scientists are looking for possible way to accomplish this.

- 1: The word “*hidden*” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 A. unexploitable **B. untouched** C. undiscovered D. undrinkable
- 2: What is true of Lake Vostok ?
 A. **It is beneath a thick slab of ice** B. It is heated by the sun
 C. It is a saltwater lake. D. It is completely frozen.
- 3: Which of the following is closest in meaning to “*frigid*” in paragraph 1 ?
 A. easily broken B. quite harsh C. lukewarm **D. extremely cold**
- 4: All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it _____.
 A. could not determine the lake’s exact size B. made use of radio waves
 C. was conducted by air **D. was controlled by a satellite**
- 5: It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if _____.
 A. **there were no lake underneath** B. Antarctica were not so cold
 C. radio waves were not used D. the lake were not so big
- 6: The word “*microbes*” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by which of the following ?
 A. Rays of light B. Pieces of dust C. Tiny bubbles **D. Tiny organisms**
- 7: Lake Vostok is potentially important to scientists because it _____.
 A. may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light B. has already been contaminated
 C. can be studied using radio waves **D. may contain uncontaminated microbes**
- 8: The word “*downside*” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. buried section B. bottom level C. underside **D. negative aspect**
- 9: The last paragraph suggests that scientists should be aware of _____.
 A. further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica B. problems with satellite – borne radar equipment
 C. the harsh climate of Antarctica **D. ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it**
- 10: The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 A. **present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica’s geography** B. provided satellite data concerning Antarctica
 C. explain how Lake Vostok was discovered D. discuss future plans for Lake Vostok

59. Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks

About 50 or so kinds modern plastic are made from oil,gas,or coal-non-renewable natural resources . We (1)_____ well over three million tones of the stuff in Japan each year and,sooner or later, most of it is thrown away .A high (2))_____ of our animal consumption is in the (3)_____ of packaging and this (4) _____ about seven percent by weight,of our domestic(5) _____. Almost all of it can be recycled , but very little of it is ,though the plastic recycling (6)_____ is growing fast .

The plastics themselves are extremely energy - rich – they have a higher calorific(7) _____ than coal and one (8)_____ of “recovery” strongly(9)_____ by plastic manufactures is the (10)_____ of wast plastic into a fuel .

- 1: A. consign **B. import** C. remove D. consume
- 2: **A. proportion** B. portion C. amount D. rate
- 3: A. kind B. type **C. form** D. way
- 4: **A. constitutes** B. carries C. takes D. makes
- 5: **A. refuse** B. goods C. requirements D. rubble

- 6: A. plant B. industry C. factory D. manufacture
 7: A. value B. degree C. effect D. demand
 8: A. measure B. mechanism C. method D. medium
 9: A. desired B. favoured C. argued D. presented
 10: A. melting B. change C. conversion D. replacement

62. Read the following passage, and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

In order to learn to be one's true self, it is necessary to obtain a wide and extensive knowledge of what has been said and done in the world : critically to inquire into it, nearly to sift it, and earnestly to carry it out .It matters not what you learn ,but when you once learn a thing , you must never give it up until you have mastered it.It matters not what you inquire into, but when you inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have completely understood it .It matters not what you try to think out, but when you once try to think out a thing , you must never give it up until you have got what you want . It matters not what you try to sift out ,but you once try to sift out a thing, you must never give it up until you have sifted it out clearly and distinctly .It matters not what you try to carry out , but when you once try to carry out a thing , you must never give it up till you have done it completely and well . If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts.If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand efforts.

- 1:According to the author the ultimate purpose of study is to learn to _____ .
 A. be one's true self B. be a specialist C. succeed in a profession D. become wealthy
- 2:First of all, one must _____ .
 A. inquire B. analyse C. act D. obtain knowledge
- 3:A consequence of man's study should be _____ .
 A. prayer B. action C. fame D. inaction
- 4:According to the author, _____ .
 A. it doesn't matter what we learn B. knowledge is unnecessary
 C. learning is unimportant D. thinking is one of the least importance
- 5:The end of learning should be _____ .
 A. inquiry B. mastery C. thought D. analysis
- 6:The end of inquiry should be _____ .
 A. understanding B. action C. analysis D. thought
- 7:A word that means almost the same as "sift out" is _____ .
 A. inquire B. carry out C. ponder D. analyse
- 8:To successfully carry out the author's program a person would have to be , most of all, _____ .
 A. extremely intelligent B. very wealthy C. very persistent D. A and B
- 9:According to the article, another man's success should _____ .
 A. spur us on to greater efforts B. make us envious
 C. not be taken into consideration D. cause one to stop trying
- 10:Implied but not stated _____ .
 A. Success in one's profession is least important in one's life
 B. Success depends not so much on natural ability as it does on effort
 C. The way to knowledge is through specialization
 D. It is necessary to obtain a wide knowledge of what has been said and done in the world
- 60. Read the following passage and choose the right answer to fill in each of the blanks.**

Keeping fit and staying healthy have, not surprisingly, become a growth industry (1) _____ apart from the amount of money spent each year on doctors' (2) _____ and approved medical treatment, huge sums are now spent on health foods and (3) _____ of

various kinds, from vitamin pills to mineral water, (4) _____ health clubs and keep-fit books and videos. We are more concerned than ever, it seems, (5) _____ the water we drink and the air we breathe, and are smoking less, though not yet drinking less alcohol. This does not appear to mean that (6) _____ and sneezes have been banished, or that we can all expect to live to a hundred. To give a personal example, one of my friends, who is a keep-fit (7) _____, a non-smoker and teetotaler, and who is very (8) _____ about what he eats, is at present languishing in bed with a wrist in (9) _____ and a badly sprained ankle. Part of his healthy (10) _____ is to play squash every day after work, and that (11) _____ for the ankle. He also cycles everywhere, and if you have ever tried to cycle through the rush-hour traffic with a sprained ankle, you will understand (12) _____ he acquired the broken wrist. For (13) _____, it seems, is not just a matter of a good (14) _____ and plenty of exercise. Too much exercise can be harmful, as many joggers have discovered. Eating the right food can easily become an obsession, as can overworking, which you might have to do so as to be able to afford your (15) _____ of the squash club, your mountain bike, your health food, and a few holidays in peaceful and healthy places.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Poles | B. Far | C. Quite | D. So |
| 2. A. prescriptions | B. surgeries | C. hospitals | D. payments |
| 3. A. medications | B. cures | C. drugs | D. remedies |
| 4. A. beside | B. not to mention | C. saying | D. example |
| 5. A. than | B. about | C. for | D. hence |
| 6. A. colds | B. flu | C. fevers | D. coughs |
| 7. A. fanatic | B. follower | C. fad | D. person |
| 8. A. interested | B. varied | C. detailed | D. particular |
| 9. A. crutches | B. plaster | C. treatment | D. danger |
| 10. A. living | B. lifetime | C. lifestyle | D. liveliness |
| 11. A. is | B. caters | C. depends | D. accounts |
| 12. A. how | B. that | C. whenever | D. thus |
| 13. A. fit | B. this | C. health | D. all |
| 14. A. diet | B. eating | C. menu | D. recipe |
| 15. A. share | B. visit | C. membership | D. subscription |

61. Read the following passage and choose the right answer to each of the questions.

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of **organic foods**- a term whose meaning varies greatly- frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is **a welcome development**. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the foods supply is unsafe or inadequate in the meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and formed the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like.

One thing that most organically grown foods products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy expensive organic foods instead.

1. The “*welcome development*” mentioned in paragraph 2 is an increase in

- A. interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans.
- B. the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet.
- C. the amount of healthy foods grown in North America.
- D. the number of consumers in North America.

2. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term “*organicfoods*”?

- A. It is accepted by most nutritionists.
- B. It has been used only in recent years.
- C. It has no fixed meaning
- D. It is seldom used by consumers.

3. The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally grown foods because_____.

- A. organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods.
- B. many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods.
- C. conventionally grown foods are more readily available than organic foods.
- D. too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops.

4. According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often_____.

- A. careless
- B. mistaken
- C. thrifty
- D. wealthy

5. What is the author’s attitude towards the claims made by advocates of health foods?

- A. Very enthusiastic
- B. Skeptical
- C. Neutral
- D. Somewhat favorable

62. Read the following passage and choose the right answer to fill in each of the blanks.

One of the hottest topics on the international development agenda is how to harness the power of International Monetary Fund for the benefit of developing countries. What is sometimes called “the death of distance”, brought about by the (1) _____, allow professional services such as (2) _____ education and training to be provided easily and quickly to (3) _____ areas. Some of the gains can be seen in countries as diverse as India and Morocco, where innovations range from (4) _____ government announcements to local craftsmen selling their wares to a (5) _____ market. But already a huge and eapanding (6) _____ divide is opening up between developed and developing nations. The major tasks facing world leaders at present is to (7) _____ everybody on the planet with clean water, basic education and the drugs needed to fight preventable diseases. Installing a (8) _____ in every classroom and liking us to (9) _____ must be a lesser (10) _____, for the time being at least.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. computer | B. telephone | C. modern | D. internet |
| 2. A. stationary | B. software | C. hardware | D. equipment |
| 3. A. far | B. uninhabited | C. remote | D. secluded |
| 4. A. programmed | B. broadcast | C. recorded | D. online |
| 5. A. global | B. technical | C. village | D. shrinking |
| 6. A. physical | B. digital | C. electrical | D. economical |
| 7. A. supply | B. give | C. donate | D. administer |
| 8. A. plug | B. video | C. mobile phone | D. modem |

9. A. the real world B. cyberspace C. virtual reality D. outer space
 10. A. priority B. advantage C. importance D. criteria

63. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each of the blanks

According to a magazine article I read recently, we (1)_____ live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively (2)_____ but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for leisure are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (3)_____ to spend less time traveling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (4)_____ the whole thing is another one of (5)_____ journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people (6)_____ but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed (7)_____ the world. My own parents seem to (8)_____ most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (9)_____ remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to (10)_____ up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my (11)_____ either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my pension.

- 1: A. presently B. at the moment C. now D. at this time
 2: A. present B. survived C. free D. intact
 3: A. use B. tend C. have D. demand
 4: A. concern B. imagine C. expect D. tell
 5: A. the B. those C. these D. some
 6: A. in our days B. in these times C. nowadays D. now and again
 7: A. round B. over C. through D. into
 8: A. have B. use C. save D. spend
 9: A. would B. to C. had D. might
 10: A. keep B. line C. show D. set
 11: A. cost of living B. lifestyle C. lifeline D. livelihood

64. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more **fit** to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well., especially cancer of the colon. People of different cultures are more **prone** to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meat) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, **these carcinogenic additives** remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives that we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows.

Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.

1: What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Harmful and Harmless Substances in Food
- B. Improving Health through a Natural Diet.
- C. The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health in Food.
- D. Avoiding Injurious Substances

2: The word “**carcinogenic**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. money-making
- B. trouble-making
- C. cancer-causing
- D. color-retaining

2: : The word “**these**” refers to _____.

- A. researchers
- B. nitrates and nitrites
- C. meats
- D. colors

4: The word “**fit**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. athletic
- B. adaptable
- C. suitable
- D. tasty

5: FDA means _____.

- A. Food and Drug Administration
- B. Federal Dairy Additives
- C. Final Difficult Analysis
- D. Food Direct Additives

6: The word “**additives**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. added substances
- B. benign substances
- C. dangerous substances
- D. natural substances

7: What are nitrates used for?

- A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods
- B. They cause the animals to become fatter.
- C. They are the objects of research
- D. They preserve the colour of meat

8: How has science done a disservice to people?

- A. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
- B. It caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food
- D. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.

9: The word “**prone**” is nearest in meaning to _____.

- A. supine
- B. unlikely
- C. predisposed
- D. healthy

10: All of the following statements are true except _____.

- A. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than forty-five years.
- B. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons
- C. Food may cause forty percent of the cancer in the world.

D. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.

65. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

According to airline industry statistics, almost 90 percent of airline accidents are survivable or partially survivable. But passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to safety instructions before takeoff and ask questions if you have uncertainties. You should fasten your seat belt low on your hips and as tightly as possible. Of course, you should also know how the release mechanism of your belt operates. During takeoff and landings you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor. Before takeoff you should locate the nearest exit and an alternative exit and count the rows of seat between you and the exits so that you can find them in the dark if necessary

In the event that you are forewarned of the possible accident, you should put your hands on your ankles and keep your head down until the plane come to complete stop. If smoke is present in the cabin, you should keep your head low and cover your face with napkins, towels, or clothing. If possible, wet these for added protection against smoke inhalation. To **evacuate** as quickly as possible, follow crew command and do not take personal belongings with you. Do not jump on escape slides before they are fully **inflated** and when you jump, do so with your arms and legs extended in front of you. When you get to the ground, you should move away from the plane as quickly as possible, and never smoke near the wreckage.

1: Travelers are urged by experts to read and listen to safety instructions ?

- A. in an emergency
- B. if smoke is in the cabin
- C. before locating the exits
- D. before take off

2: Airline passenger are to do all of the following **EXCEPT**

- A locate the nearest exist
- B fasten their seat belt before take off
- C ask questions about safety
- D carry personal belongings in an emergency

3: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. guidelines for increasing aircraft passengers survival.
- B. procedures for evacuating aircraft
- C. safety instructions in air travel
- D. airline industry accident statistics

4: According to the passage, which exits should an airline passenger locate before take off

- A. the nearest one
- B. the ones that can be found in the dark
- C. the ones with counted rows of seats between them
- D. the two closest to the passenger's seat

5: The word "**inflated**" in the second paragraph is closes in meaning to _____.

- A. expanded
- B. extended
- C. lifted
- D. assembled

6: It can be inferred from the passage that people are more likely to survive fires in aircrafts if they _____

- A. read airline safety statistics
- B. wear a safety belt
- C. don't smoke in or near a plane
- D. keep their heads low

7: According to the passage, airline travelers should keep their feet flat on the floor _____.

- A. only if an accident is possible
- B. during takeoff and landings
- C. especially during landings
- D. throughout the flight

8: The word "**evacuate**" in the second paragraph is closes in meaning to _____.

- A. abscond
- B. vacate
- C. forestall
- D. evade

9: What does the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?

A. Where to go to continue your trip
aircraft

B. How to proceed once you are away from the

C. How to recover your luggage

D. When to return to the aircraft

66. Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the following questions

Telecommunicating is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "*The Portable Executive*" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

1: The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuters EXCEPT _____.

A. the lack of interaction with a group

B. the different system of supervision

C. the fact that the work space is in the home

D. the opportunities for advancement

2: How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?

A. More than 8 million

B. More than predicted in *Business Week*

C. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*

D. Fewer than last year

3: It can be inferred from the passage that the author is _____.

A. the manager of a group of telecommuters

B. a reporter

C. a telecommuter

D. a statistician

4: The word "resistance" could best be replaced by _____.

A. participation

B. consideration

C. opposition

D. alteration

5: Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. A definition of telecommuting

B. The advantages of telecommuting

C. An overview of telecommuting

D. The failure of telecommuting

67. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look **somewhat** like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called 'designer' eggs. These eggs are

produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to **back up** their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought **mixed results**. It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

1: *What is the main purpose of the passage?*

- A. To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.
- B. To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.**
- C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
- D. To convince people to eat 'designer' eggs and egg substitutes.

2: *According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?*

- A. minerals
- B. cholesterol**
- C. canola oil
- D. vitamins

3: *Which of the following could best replace the word 'somewhat'?*

- A. in fact
- B. a little**
- C. indefinitely
- D. a lot

4: *What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?*

- A. increasing price
- B. decreased production**
- C. dietary changes in hens
- D. concerns about cholesterol**

5: *According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?*

- A. 3/4
- B. 2/3**
- C. 1/2
- D. 1/3

6: *The word 'portrayed' could best be replaced by which of the following?*

- A. studied
- B. destroyed
- C. tested
- D. described**

7: *What is the meaning of 'back up'?*

- A. reverse
- B. advance
- C. block
- D. support**

8: *What is meant by the phrase 'mixed results'?*

- A. The results are blended.
- B. The results are a composite of things.**
- C. The results are inconclusive.**
- D. The results are mingled together.

9: *According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of following types of eggs EXCEPT?*

- A. boiled
- B. poached
- C. scrambled**
- D. fried

10: *According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?*

- A. reducing egg intake but not fat intake
- B. increasing egg intake and fat intake**
- C. decreasing egg intake and fat intake**
- D. increasing egg intake but not fat intake

68. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks .

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (1)_____many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But very few students bother (2)_____ it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with

people and to (3) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (4) _____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (5) _____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (6) _____ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (7) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (8) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (9) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (10) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

1: A. large B. great

C. far

D. lots

2: A. learning

B. to learn

C. with learning

D. learn

3: A. interpret

B. give out

C. transfer

D. present

4: A. both B. not

C. as well

D. either

5: A. on

B. for

C. by

D. in

6: A. on most

B. most on

C. much on

D. on much

7: A. quite B. hardly

C. truly

D. really

8: A. lied

B. laid

C. lain

D. lay

9: A. by

B. in

C. for

D. of

10: A. during

B. of

C. for

D. when

69. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The modern comic strip started out as ammunition in a newspaper war between giants of the American press in the late nineteenth century. The first full-color comic strip appeared in January 1894 in the New York World, owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The first regular weekly full-color comic supplement, similar to today's Sunday funnies, appeared two years later, in William Randolph Hearst's rival New York paper, the Morning Journal.

Both were immensely popular and publishers realized that supplementing the news with comic relief boosted the sale of papers. The Morning Journal started another feature in 1896, the "Yellow Kid", the first continuous comic character in the United States, whose creator, Richard Outcault, had been **lured away from** the World by the ambitious Hearst. The "Yellow Kid" was in many ways a pioneer. Its comic dialogue was the strictly urban farce that came to characterize later strips, and **it** introduced the speech balloon inside the strip, usually placed above the characters' heads.

The first strip to **incorporate** all the elements of later comics was Rudolph Dirks's "Katzenjammer Kids", based on Wilhelm Busch's Max and Moritz, a European satire of the nineteenth century. The "Kids" strip, first published in 1897, served as the **prototype** for future American strips. It contained not only speech balloons, but a continuous cast of characters, and was divided into small regular panels that did away with the larger panoramic scenes of earlier comics.

Newspaper syndication played a major role in spreading the popularity of comic strips throughout the country. Though weekly colored comics came first, daily black-and-white strips were not far behind. The first appeared in the Chicago American in 1904. It was followed by many imitators, and by 1915 black-and-white comic strips had become a **staple** of daily newspapers around the country.

Question 1: *In what order does the author discuss various comic strips in the passage?*

A. In the order in which they were created.

B. From most popular to least popular.

C. According to the newspaper in which they appeared.

D. In alphabetical order by title.

Question 2: According to the passage, the “Yellow Kid” was the first comic strip to do all of the following EXCEPT ____.

- A. feature the same character in each episode
- B. include dialogue inside a balloon
- C. appear in a Chicago newspaper
- D. characterize city life in a humorous way

Question 3: The word “prototype” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. model
- B. story
- C. humor
- D. drawing

Question 4: The word “staple” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. new version
- B. huge success
- C. regular feature
- D. popular edition

Question 5: The word “incorporate” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. combine
- B. mention
- C. create
- D. affect

Question 6: Why does the author mention Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst?

- A. Their comic strips are still published today.
- B. They owned major competitive newspapers.
- C. They established New York’s first newspaper.
- D. They published comic strips about the newspaper war.

Question 7: The word “it” refers to ____.

- A. balloon
- B. farce
- C. dialogue
- D. the “Yellow Kid”

Question 8: The passage suggests that comic strips were popular for which of the following reasons?

- A. Readers enjoyed the unusual drawings.
- B. They were about real-life situations.
- C. Readers could identify with the characters.
- D. They provided a break from serious news stories.

Question 9: To say that Richard Outcault had been “lured away from” the World by Hearst means which of the following?

- A. Hearst warned Outcault not to leave the World.
- B. Hearst convinced Outcault to leave the World.
- C. Hearst fired Outcault from the World.
- D. Hearst wanted Outcault to work for the World.

Question 10: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The differences between early and modern comic strips.
- B. Features of early comic strips in the United States.
- C. The effects of newspapers on comic strip stories.
- D. A comparison of two popular comic strips.

70. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks

Mobile phones emit microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure to these radio waves might (1) _____ to brain cancer. So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not (2) _____ us to say with certainty that mobile phones are categorically (3) _____. On the other hand, current research has not yet (4) _____ clear adverse effect associated with the prolonged use of mobile phones.

Numerous studies are now going (5) _____ in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phone use and cancer. (6) _____, these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long - term investigation.

(7) _____ the scientific data is more definite, it is prudent for people to try not to use mobile phone for long (8) _____ of time. Don't think that hands free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (9) _____ and they may be just as dangerous. It is also thought that young people (10) _____ bodies are still growing may be at particular risk.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Question 1: A. cause | B. bring | C. produce | D. lead |
| Question 2: A. make | B. let | C. able | D. enable |
| Question 3: A. risky | B. secure | C. unhealthy | D. safe |
| Question 4: A. proved | B. created | C. demonstrated | D. caused |
| Question 5: A. on | B. about | C. through | D. by |
| Question 6: A. While | B. Though | C. Additionally | D. However |
| Question 7: A. Until | B. When | C. Provide | D. As |
| Question 8: A. quantities | B. periods | C. amounts | D. intervals |
| Question 9: A. way | B. truth | C. opposite | D. fact |
| Question 10: A. whose | B. that | C. with | D. as |

71. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects, an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names. As a **consequence**, they are, perhaps, the best group of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the **striking** difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.

For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not **exceed** 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321. This early comparison of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions, rather than between them, is poorly understood. Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, **tropical Asia**, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates. In other words, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made. Diversity, number of species, and species richness are used synonymously; *little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution*. The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species. It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors **generated** by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

Question 1: Which aspect of butterflies does the passage mainly discuss?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. Their physical characteristics | B. Their adaptation to different habitats |
| C. Their names | D. Their variety |

Question 2: The word "consequence" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| A. requirement | B. analysis | C. result | D. explanation |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|

Question 3: Butterflies are a good example for communicating information about conservation issues because they _____.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. are found mainly in temperate climates | B. have been given scientific names |
| C. are simple in structure | D. are viewed positively by people |

Question 4: The word "striking" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. noticeable | B. successful | C. confusing | D. physical |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|

Question 5: The word "exceed" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. allow **B. go beyond** C. come close to D. locate

Question 6: *All of the followings are mentioned as being important parts of a general theory of diversity EXCEPT*

- A. differences between temperate and tropical zones
B. variation of patterns of distribution of species among different animals and plants
C. patterns of distribution of species in each region
D. migration among temperate and tropical zones

Question 7: *The author mentions "tropical Asia" in the passage as an example of a location where _____.*

- A. **a general theory** of butterfly diversity has not yet been firmly established
B. butterflies are affected by human populations
C. butterfly behavior varies with climate
D. documenting plant species is more difficult than documenting butterfly species

Question 8: *Which of the following is NOT well understood by biologists?*

- A. European butterfly habitats
B. Comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups
C. Differences in species richness within a temperate or a tropical region
D. Differences in species richness between temperate and tropical regions

Question 9: *The idea "little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution" is that _____.*

- A. **there are many** other things that we don't know about butterfly evenness distribution
B. we don't know anything about butterfly evenness distribution
C. we know much about butterfly evenness distribution
D. we know about butterfly evenness distribution to some extent

Question 10: *The word "generated" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".*

- A. assisted B. estimated C. requested **D. caused**

72. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

Ancient people made clay pottery because they needed it for their survival. They used the pots they made for cooking, storing food, and carrying things from place to place. Pottery was so important to early cultures that scientists now study *it* to learn more about ancient civilizations. The more advanced the pottery in terms of decoration, materials, glazes and manufacture, the more advanced the culture itself.

The artisan who makes pottery in North America today utilizes his or her skill and imagination to create items that are beautiful as well as *functional*, transforming something ordinary into something special and unique.

The potter uses one of the Earth's most *basic* materials, clay. Clay can be found almost everywhere. Good pottery clay must be free from all small stones and other hard materials that would make the potting process difficult. Most North American artisan-potters now purchase commercially processed clay, but some find the clay they need right in the earth, close to where they work.

The most important tools potters use are their own hand; however, they also use wire loop tools, wooden modeling tools, plain wire, and sponges. Plain wire is used to cut away the finished pot from its base on the potter's wheel.

After a finished pot is dried of all its moisture in the open air, it is placed in a kiln and fired. The first firing hardens the pottery, and it is then ready to be glazed and fired again. For areas where they do not want any glaze, such as the bottom of the pot, artisans paint on melted wax that will later burn off in the kiln. They then pour on the liquid glaze and let it run over the clay surface, making any kind of decorative *pattern* that they want.

1:What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Different kinds of clay.
- B. The training of an artisan.
- C. **The making of pottery.**
- D. Crafts of ancient civilizations.

2:Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a way that ancient people used pottery?

- A. To hold food
- B. **To wash clothes**
- C. To transport objects
- D. To cook

3:The word “*it*” in line 2 refers to _____.

- A. clay
- B. culture
- C. survival
- D. **pottery**

4:According to the passage, which of the following can be learned about an ancient civilization by examining its pottery?

- A. Its food preferences
- B. **Its developmental stage**
- C. Its geographic location
- D. Its population

5:The word “*functional*” in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. **Useful**
- B. Strong
- C. Inexpensive
- D. Original

6:The word “*basic*” in line 7 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Familiar
- B. **Fundamental**
- C. Versatile
- D. Dirty

7:According to the passage, how do most North American potters today get the clay they need?

- A. **They buy it**
- B. They make it
- C. They did it from the earth
- D. They barter for it

8:It can be inferred from the passage that clay is processed commercially in order to _____.

- A. make it dry more evenly
- B. **remove hard substances**
- C. prevent the glaze from sticking
- D. make it easier to color

9:According to the author, what do potters use to remove the pot from the wheel?

- A. Melted wax
- B. A wire loop
- C. A sponge
- D. **Plain wire**

10:The word “*pattern*” in line 15 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Model
- B. Color
- C. Puzzle
- D. **Design**

73. Read the following passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

Sports Photography

Sport as a spectacle and photography as a way of recording action have developed together. At the arrival of the 20th century, Edward Muybridge was experimenting with photographs of movement. His pictures of a runner (1) _____ in every history of photography. Another milestone was when the scientist and photographer Harold Edgerton (2) _____ the limits of photographic technology with his study of a (3) _____ of milk hitting the surface of a dish. Another advance was the development of miniature cameras in the late 1920s, which made it possible for sports photographers to (4) _____ their cumbersome cameras behind.

The arrival of television was a significant development in the transmission of sport. Paradoxically, it was of benefit to still photographers. People who watched a sports event on TV, with all its movement and action, (5) _____ the still image as a reminder of the game.

Looking back, we can see how (6) _____ sports photography has changed. (7) _____ sports photographers were as interested in the stories behind the sport as in the sport itself. Contemporary sports photography (8) _____ the glamour of sport, the colour and the action. But the best sports

photographers today do more than (9) _____ tell the story of the event, or make a (10) _____ of it. They capture in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants, emotions with which people looking at the photographs can identify.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1: | A. exhibit | B. show | C. feature | D. demonstrate |
| 2: | A. enlarged | B. extended | C. prolonged | D. spread |
| 3: | A. splash | B. drop | C. dash | D. drip |
| 4: | A. put | B. keep | C. lay | D. leave |
| 5: | A. chose | B. valued | C. pointed | D. cheered |
| 6: | A. highly | B. radically | C. extremely | D. severely |
| 7: | A. Initial | B. First | C. Early | D. Primary |
| 8: | A. outlines | B. signals | C. emphasises | D. forms |
| 9: | A. simply | B. alone | C. singly | D. only |
| 10: | A. preservation | B. store | C. mark | D. record |

74. Read the following passage and indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

The light bulb changed human existence by *illuminating* the night and making human activity possible in darkness. The electric light, one of the everyday conveniences that most affects our lives, was invented in 1879 by both Thomas Edison in the United States, and Sir Joseph Wilson Swan in England at the same time.

However, the story of the electric light actually goes back to 1811, when Sir Humphrey Davy discovered that an electrical arc passed between two poles produced light. In 1841, experimental lights were installed as public lighting along the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Other experiments were *undertaken* in Europe and America, but the arc light eventually proved impractical because it burned out too quickly. Inventors continued to work on the problem of developing a reliable electric light that would be practical for both home and public use instead of gas light.

The solution lay not in electrical arc in open space, but in electricity passed through a filament. The breakthrough theory became known as the Joule effect after James Prescott Joule. He theorized that electrical current, if passed through a resistant conductor, would glow white-hot with heat energy and thus produce light.

Edison decided to try a carbonized cotton thread filament. When voltage was applied to the completed bulb, *it* gave off a soft orange glow. Just about fifteen hours later, the filament finally burned out. Further experimentation produced filaments that could burn longer and longer with each test. By the end of 1880, he had produced a 10-watt bulb that could last for 1500 hours, and had begun to market his new invention.

1: What is the topic of the passage?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. who first invented the light bulb | B. the effects of public |
| lighting on everyday life | |
| C. how the light bulb was invented | D. the invention of |
| carbonized cotton thread filaments | |

2: Who first invented the electric light bulb?

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Thomas Edison | B. Sir Joseph Wilson Swan |
| C. Sir Humphrey Davy | D. Both Thomas Edison and Sir Joseph Wilson Swan |

3: Why is the date of the electric light's invention, 1879, given first in the chronology of events?

- | |
|---|
| A. to highlight the years of development preceding its invention |
| B. to state when the electric light was first invented |
| C. to show this was the year the light bulb was perfected |
| D. none of the above |

4: Why were the first light bulbs impractical?

- A. **They lasted only a short** time
C. Electricity wasn't widely available
- B. Glass was too expensive for light bulbs
D. They were too expensive
- 5: What is a filament?
A. an electrical plug
B. **anything that electricity passes through to create** light
C. an electrical arc in open space
D. a burning stick
- 6: What did James Prescott Joule's theory state?
A. Light was possible only with electricity
B. Gas light was impractical compared to electrical light
C. **Electricity passed through a conductor would produce** light
D. Carbonized cotton thread filament was the best means to produce light
- 7: It can be inferred that "**illuminating**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. interrupting
B. making easier
C. **giving light** to
D. getting rid of
- 8: It can be inferred that "**undertaken**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. failed
B. **tried**
C. funded
D. discovered
- 9: The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
A. **bulb**
B. light
C. current
D. voltage
- 10: What is the purpose of the passage?
A. to prove which country the light bulb's inventor came from
B. to prove who invented the light bulb
C. to show that there were public lights before 1879
D. **to inform the reader of the history of the light** bulb

75. Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions.

Collecting maps can be an enjoyable hobby for antiquarian booksellers, a captivating interest for cartographers, a **lucrative** vocation for astute dealers, and an inspirational part of the occupational functioning of map catalogers, archivists, and historians. Among recognized collectibles, maps are relatively rarer than stamps, but they have had their **avid** enthusiasts and admirers ever since copies were made by hand only for affluent, the commanding officer, and the ship captain.

Whether the interest is business-related or amateur, the **economic means** abundant or slim, a collection needs a theme, be it associated with contemporary changes in cartographic representation or geographic knowledge, or a more accessible goal centered on a particular mapmaker, technique, or type of subject matter. Collectors should not overlook topical maps issued predominantly or exclusively after World War II, such as navigational charts, industrial compound road layouts, or aerial projections. Potential collectors ought not to disregard two **superficially prosaic**, yet important themes: maps of travel routes for family trips, and maps that, for aesthetic reasons, they personally find intriguing or simply attractive. In the first case, like the box with old family photos, the collection will give the travelers the opportunity to reminisce and relive the journey.

In most cases, photocopies are worthy alternatives to originals. For example, historical society collections customarily include the high quality facsimiles needed to make a collection as comprehensive and practical as possible, supplementing the contributions made by well-to-do donors and benefactors. If not **predisposed** to wait patiently, and possibly ineffectually, for a lucky find, collectors may choose to sift through dealer stock, peruse through advertisements in local, regional, or national periodicals, and solicit the assistance of the U.S. Library of Congress and private agencies. Government and public agencies, companies, and trade associations can advise

the collector about maps currently in circulation and pending sales of dated reproductions, editions, and prints.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Why hobbyists always flaunt their map collections.
 - B. **How maps can be collected by professionals and enthusiasts.**
 - C. How to assure an interrupted flow of collectibles.
 - D. What cartographers advocate as a worthy undertaking.
2. In paragraph 1, the word **lucrative** is closest in meaning to
 - A. instructive
 - B. insensitive
 - C. **profitable**
 - D. profuse
3. According to the passage, map collecting as a hobby is
 - A. not deserving of the time and resources
 - B. **not as conventional as collecting stamps**
 - C. as eccentric as collecting dolls
 - D. conformist in the best sense of the word.
4. In paragraph 1, the word **avid** is closest in meaning to
 - A. **keen**
 - B. humorous
 - C. devoted
 - D. supportive
5. It can be inferred from the passage that, at a time when maps were accessible to the upper socioeconomic classes, they appealed also to a fair number of
 - A. professional copiers
 - B. **ardent devotees**
 - C. buried-treasure hunters
 - D. obscure amateur dealers
6. In paragraph 2, the phrase “**economic**” is closest in meaning to
 - A. economic maps
 - B. fiscal responsibility
 - C. **available funds**
 - D. capital investment
7. The author of the passage mentions all of the following as sources of procuring maps EXCEPT
 - A. fellow collectors
 - B. map vendors
 - C. personal archives
 - D. publishers
8. In paragraph 2, the author uses the phrase “**superficially prosaic**” to mean
 - A. described in informal prose
 - B. **seemingly boring and unimaginative**
 - C. useful for travelers who enjoy a change
 - D. potentially uncovered in a box of photos
9. In paragraph 3, the word “**predisposed**” is closest in meaning to
 - A. pressured
 - B. provoked
 - C. condemned
 - D. **inclined**
10. A paragraph following the passage would most likely discuss
 - A. **specific organizations to contact about map acquisition**
 - B. specific mapping techniques used to enlarge the scale
 - C. trimming and framing valuable acquisitions
 - D. volunteering time and work to maintain obsolete maps

76. Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the questions .

The goal of Internet-based encyclopedia Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org) is to give everyone on the planet access to information. Like other encyclopedias, Wikipedia contains lots of information: more than 2.5 million articles in 200 different languages covering just about every subject. Unlike other encyclopedias, however, Wikipedia is not written by experts, but by ordinary people. **These writers** are not paid and their names are not published. They contribute to Wikipedia simply because they want to share their knowledge.

Encyclopedias began in ancient times as collections of writings about all aspects of human knowledge. **The word** itself comes from ancient Greek, and means “a complete general education”. Real popularity for encyclopedias came in the nineteenth century in Europe and the United States, with the publication of encyclopedias written for ordinary readers. With the invention of the CD-ROM, the same amount of information could be put on a few computer discs. Then with the Internet, it became possible to create an online encyclopedia that could be constantly updated, like Microsoft’s Encarta. However, even Internet-based encyclopedias like Encarta were written by paid experts. At first, Wikipedia, the **brainchild** of Jimmy Wales, a businessman in Chicago, was

not so different from these. In 2001, he had the idea for an Internet-based encyclopedia that would provide information quickly and easily to everyone. Furthermore, that information would be available free, unlike other Internet encyclopedias at that time.

But Wales, like everyone else, believed that people with special knowledge were needed to write the articles, and so he began by hiring experts. He soon changed his **approach**, however, as it took them a long time to finish their work. He decided to open up the encyclopedia in a radical new way, so that everyone would have access not only to the information, but also to the process of putting this information online. To do this, he used what is known as “Wiki” software (from the Hawaiian word for “fast”), which allows users to create or alter content on web page. The system is very simple: When you open the web site, you can simply search for information or you can log on to become a writer or editor of articles. If you find an article that interests you – about your hometown, for example – you can correct it or expand it. This process goes on until no one is interested in making any more changes.

- 1: Wikipedia is a(n)
A. book **B. journal** C. article D. dictionary
- 2: Wikipedia is written by.....
A. paid written B. millionaires C. **normal people** D. world experts
- 3: The phrase “**these writers**” in the first paragraph refers to
A. ordinary readers **B. ordinary people** C. encyclopedia experts D. every subject
- 4: The phrase “**the word**” in the second paragraph refers to.....
A. knowledge **B. encyclopedia** C. writing D. collection
- 5: Microsoft’s Encarta is cited in the passage as an example of
A. CD-ROM dictionary B. printed encyclopedia
C. online encyclopedia D. updateable online encyclopedia
- 6: The word “**brainchild**” in the second paragraph of the passage can be best replaced by
A. born B. child **C. product** D. father
- 7: The word “**approach**” in the third paragraph of the passage means.....
A. **idea** B. time C. method D. writing
- 8: The user of Wikipedia can do all of the following EXCEPT.....
A. have access to information **B. determinate the website**
C. modify information D. edit information
- 9: We can say that Jimmy Wales.....
A. became very famous after the formation of Wikipedia **B. is the father of Wikipedia**
C. made a great profit from Wikipedia D. decides who can use Wikipedia
- 10: Wiki software enables
A. exchanging articles B. a purchase of information C. limited access
D. editing

77. Read the following passage and mark the correct word for each of the blanks .

HELP ALWAYS AT HAND:

A MOBILE IS A GIRL’S BEST FRIEND

If it fits inside a pocket, keeps you safe as well as in touch with your office, your mother and your children, it is (1).....worth having. This is the (2)..... of the dwelling ranks of female mobile-phone users who are beginning to (3)..... the consumer market.

Although Britain has been (4)..... to be one of the most expensive places in the world to run a mobile phone, both professional women and (5)..... mothers are undeterred. At first, the mobile phone was a rich man's plaything, or a businessman's (6)..... symbol. Now women own almost as many telephones as men do - but for very different reasons.

The main (7)..... for most women customers is that it provides a form of communications back-up, wherever they are, in case of contingency. James Tanner of Tancroft Communications says: "The majority 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 (8)..... of mind."

"Size is also (9)..... for women. They want something that will fit in a handbag," said Mr Tanner. "The tiny phones coming in are having a very big (10)..... This year's models are only half the size of your hand."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. totally | B. certainly | C. absolutely | D. completely |
| 2. A. vision | B. vista | C. view | D. conception |
| 3. A. master | B. dominate | C. overbear | D. command |
| 4. A. demonstrated | B. seen | C. established | D. shown |
| 5. A. complete | B. total | C. absolute | D. full-time |
| 6. A. status | B. fame | C. power | D. prestige |
| 7. A. attraction | B. enticement | C. charm | D. lure |
| 8. A. tranquility | B. calmness | C. peace | D. serenity |
| 9. A. necessary | B. crucial | C. urgent | D. essential |
| 10. A. impression | B. perception | C. impact | D. image |

78. the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor." These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly **displaced**. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the **shallow** waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of **their** imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a **calamitous** tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami **on record** occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

- 1: The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
A. underwater earthquakes **B. storm surges** C. tides D. tidal waves
- 2: According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that
A. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
B. this terminology is not used by the scientific community
D. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves
- 3: The word “displaced” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
A. moved B. filtered C. located D. not pleased
- 4: It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis
A. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean D. are often identified by ships on the ocean
- 5: In line 10, water that is “shallow” is NOT
A. deep B. clear C. coastal D. tidal
- 6: A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to
A. come from greater distances B. originate in Alaska
C. arrive without warning D. be less of a problem
- 7: The possessive “their” in line 18 refers to
A. the Hawaiian Islands B. thousands of miles **C. these tsunamis** D. the inhabitants of Hawaii
- 8: A “calamitous” tsunami, in line 20, is one that is
A. at fault **B. disastrous** C. extremely calm D. expected
- 9: From the expression “on record” in line 22, it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano
A. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon
B. might not be the greatest tsunami ever
C. was filmed as it was happening
D. occurred before efficient records were kept
- 10: The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa volcano
A. was far more destructive close to the source than far away
B. resulted in little damage
C. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands
D. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel

79. Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions

Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor *Ludwik* Lazar Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.

In Zamenhof’s first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to understand or to retain.

Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a simplified language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiko*, which means “friend”, and all adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means “pretty”. Another example of the simplified language can be

seen in the prefix *mal-*, which makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means “enemy”, and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s language.

In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published it. He used a pen name, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by 1950, Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I erupted and forced its cancellation.

Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of a million people are fluent in it. This may seem like a large number, but it is really quite small when compared with the billion English speakers and billion Mandarin Chinese speakers in today’s world. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are taking steps to try to make this happen.

1: The topic of this passage is

- A. one man’s efforts to create a universal language B. how language can be improved
C. using language to communicate internationally D. a language developed in the last few years

2: According to the passage, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language

- A. to build a name for himself B. to provide a more complex language
C. to resolve cultural differences D. to create one world culture

3: It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

- A. hopeless B. hope C. hopelessness D. hopeful

4: The expression “popping up” in line 17 could best be replaced by

- A. shouting B. opening C. hiding D. leaping

5: It can be inferred from the passage that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place

- A. in 1905 B. in 1909 C. in 1907 D. in 1913

6: According to the passage, what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?

- A. It had attendees from 20 countries B. It never took place C. It had 4,000 attendees D. It was scheduled for 1915

7: The expression “ups and downs” in line 23 is closest in meaning to

- A. tops and bottoms B. floors and ceilings C. takeoffs and landings D. highs and lows

8: Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?

- A. The first paragraph B. The second paragraph C. The third paragraph D. The fourth paragraph

9: The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on

- A. European history B. English grammar C. world government D. applied linguistics

10: The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

- A. how current supporters of Esperanto are encouraging its growth B. another of Zamenhof’s accomplishments
C. the disadvantages of using an artificial language D. attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

80. Read the following passage and indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Getting to the root of Bonsai crime

Bonsai trees have always been a source of great fascination to people. They are perfect miniatures, grown in pots small enough to sit on a windowsill. You have to keep reminding yourself that these trees are (1) _____ real and identical to their larger cousins in all respects except their size. Rather like other small and perfectly-formed artifacts, bonsai trees (2) _____ quite a high price in the marketplace and so it doesn't come as a great surprise to find that they also attract the attention of thieves. It seems that quite a flourishing business has (3) _____, in which they are stolen from the homes of growers and collectors, then repotted and trimmed by unscrupulous dealers, to be sold on, at good prices, to unsuspecting buyers. One of Britain's top collectors of bonsai trees, Paul Widdington, believes that he has found a solution, however. After losing his life's work, (4) _____ at £250,000, when burglars broke into his home one night, Paul decided to (5) _____ the possibilities of electronically tagging the trees he bought as a replacement. This (6) _____ injecting a microchip the size of a (7) _____ of rice into the trunk of each tree. Each chip is a laser-etched with information which is (8) _____ in a central register held by the police. Paul is quite aware that this kind of data-tagging doesn't prevent thieves from stealing the trees in the first (9) _____, although it may increase the (10) _____ of getting them back. So he's also installing a security alarm system, complete with infra-red detectors, in his home.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A. deeply | B. eventually | C. actually | D. greatly |
| 2 | A. obtain | B. expect | C. command | D. charge |
| 3 | A. erupted | B. evolved | C. adapted | D. arrived |
| 4 | A. prized | B. treasured | C. valued | D. costed |
| 5 | A. look into | B. set about | C. try out | D. go after |
| 6 | A. requires | B. includes | C. involves | D. reflects |
| 7 | A. crumb | B. speck | C. bean | D. grain |
| 8 | A. stored | B. detained | C. locked | D. piled |
| 9 | A. turn | B. time | C. point | D. place |
| 10 | A. counts | B. chances | C. choices | D. claims |

81. Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions.

TELEVISION

An American TV network has had an international hit with the drama "24", a thriller known for its suspense and often graphic violence. Over the past year, controversy has surrounded the series because of its portrayal of Muslim terrorists and its frequent scenes of torture. But the content of "24" is not the only thing that would have been unthinkable of prime-time television 20 years ago. Its form also represents a major change in modern TV: during each episode's 44 minutes – a real-time hour, minus 16 minutes for commercials – the show connects the lives of 21 different characters, each with their own personalities and specific relationships with other characters. Nine different story lines (or "threads") are depicted, each involving events and information revealed in previous episodes. [1]

[2] For years many people have assumed that popular culture is in a state of decline, rapidly degenerating into "junk culture" with no worthwhile purpose. But an interesting new book challenges that assumption. "Everything Bad is Good for You: How Today's Popular Culture Is Actually Making Us Smarter," by Steven Johnson, makes a persuasive argument that today's complex TV dramas and other pop culture products give us healthy mental exercise. He calls the use of complex, interwoven plot lines involving multiple characters "multi-threading", and it is a new and growing phenomenon in TV. To keep up with shows like "24", he points out, you must "pay attention, make inferences, track shifting social relationships", and these cognitive challenges are changing our mental development for the better. [3]

[4] The most obvious change in the last five years of narrative entertainment is the rise of TV. Surely, you might be thinking, watching “Survivor” or “The Bachelor” cannot possibly raise anyone’s IQ. “Survivor” is now in its tenth season, and “The Bachelor” is in its seventh. But as Johnson tells us, lately “even the junk has improved.” The new reality shows are like games: they are series of competitive tests, each more challenging than the last, and with rules that be learned as you play On “Survivor”, for instance, the participants and the audience know the general **objective** of the game, but each episode brings new challenges that require quick thinking. Success in these games calls for the intellectual labor of finding the weak spots in the rules and in your opponents. This labor is done not just by the stars of the shows, but the viewers at home as well. This is what makes these shows such fun to watch – the human mind enjoys being challenged. As Johnson writes, “There’s real pleasurein solving puzzles, detecting patters or understanding a complex drama system.”

- 1 What is the main topic of the passage?
A. The decline of TV today **B. Benefits of TV today** C. TV and culture D. Why “24” became I hot
- 2 Which is the best place for the following sentence?
A. [1] B. [2] C. [3] **D. [4]**
- 3 The author begins the passage by discussing “24” in order to
A. prove that TV has become more violent C. explain why many TV shows nowadays are contr
B. show how TV has become more complex D. argue against its graphic violence and portrayal o
- 4 It can be inferred that the author of the passage
A. agrees with Steven Johnson’s views C. has no opinion about Steven Johnson’s views
B. strongly disagrees Steven Johnson’s **D. agrees with some of Johnson’s view but disagrees with**
views
- 5 According to the passage, Johnson’s book argues all following except that
A. popular culture is not in decline C. people enjoy the effort of understanding complex s
B. many TV shows involve cognitive challenges **D. hour-long drama bring the greatest benefits**
- 6 “**Multi-threading**” in TV is a new type of
A. form B. content C. series D. character
- 7 The author mentions “**junk culture**” in paragraph 2 in order to
A. emphasize how worthless most TV shows are **B. contrasts a common view of TV with the one he pre**
the passage
C. explain why TV viewing is in decline in the United States
D. argue against the view that popular culture can be worthwhile
- 8 The word “**detecting**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. making B. admiring C. remembering **D. finding**
- 9 The word “**objective**” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
A. prize B. rule **C. goal** D. origin
- 1 Which ones of the following would be the best summary of the passage?
- 0 1. Even reality shows provide good examples of how watching TV can be both intellectually challenging enjoyable.
2. The drama “24” demonstrates new trends in television in its content and, more importantly, in its com form.
3. Steven Johnson’s new book addresses the popular view that TV and other pop culture products have little intellectual value.

4. Shows such as “Survivor” have become popular mainly because people enjoy looking for patterns and puzzles.
5. Steven Johnson’s new book argues that despite most people’s low opinion of TV, the complexity of its characters and plots actually presents beneficial mental challenges.

A. 1, 3, 4

B. 1, 3, 5

C. 1, 2, 5

D. 2, 4, 5

82. Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions.

The first two decades of this century were dominated by the microbe hunters. These hunters had tracked down one after another of the microbes responsible for the most dreaded scourges of many centuries: tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria. But there remained some terrible diseases for which no microbe could be **incriminated**: scurvy, pellagra, rickets, beriberi. Then it was discovered that these diseases were caused by the lack of vitamins, a trace substance in the diet. The diseases could be prevented or cured by consuming foods that contained the vitamins. And so in the decades of the 1920’s and 1930’s, nutrition became a science and the vitamin hunters replaced the microbe hunters.

In the 1940’s and 1950’s, biochemists **strived** to learn why each of the vitamins was essential for health. They discovered that key enzymes in metabolism depend on one or another of the vitamins as coenzymes to perform the chemistry that provides cells with energy for growth and function. Now, these enzyme hunters occupied center stage.

You are aware that the enzyme hunters have been replaced by a new breed of hunters who are tracking genes – the blueprints for each of the enzymes – and are discovering the defective genes that cause inherited diseases – diabetes, cystic fibrosis. These gene hunters, or genetic engineers, use recombinant DNA technology to identify and clone genes and introduce them into bacterial cells and plants to create factories for the massive production of hormones and vaccines for medicine and for better crops for agriculture. Biotechnology has become a multibillion-dollar industry.

In view of the inexorable progress in science, we can expect that the gene hunters will be replaced in the spotlight. When and by whom? Which kind of hunter will dominate the scene in the last decade of our waning century and in the early decades of the next? I wonder whether the hunters who will **occupy the spotlight** will be neurobiologists who apply the techniques of the enzyme and gene hunters to the functions of the brain. What to call them? The head hunters. I will return to them later.

- **microbe**: an extremely small living thing which you can only see if you use a microscope

1 What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The microbe hunters

C. The progress of modern medical research

B. The potential of genetic engineering

D. The discovery of enzymes

2 The word “*incriminated*” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. investigated

B. **blamed**

C. eliminated

D. produced

3 Which of the following can be cured by a change in diet?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Cholera

C. Cystic fibrosis

D. **Pellagra**

4 The word “*strived*” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. failed

B. **tried**

C. experimented

D. studied

5 How do vitamins influence health?

A. **They are necessary for some enzymes to function**

C. They keep food from spoiling

D. They are broken down by cells to produce energy

B. They protect the body from microbes

6 In the third paragraph, the author compares cells that have been genetically altered by bio-technicians to

A. gardens

B. **factories**

C. hunters

D. spotlights

7 The phrase “*occupy the spotlight*” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. receive the most attention B. go the furthest C. conquer territory D. lighten the load
- 8 The author implies that the most important medical research topic of the future will be
A. the functions of the brain B. inherited C. the operation of vitamins D. the structure of gene diseases
- 9 Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the last paragraph of the passage?
A. Critical B. Speculative C. Appreciative D. Emotional
- 1 With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- 0 A. The focus of medical research will change in the next two decades
B. Medical breakthroughs often depend on luck
C. Medical research throughout the twentieth century has been dominated by microbe hunters
D. Most diseases are caused by defective genes

83. Read the following passage and indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Next on our trip around the beauties of Greece we take a look at Thrace and Samothrace. Thrace (Thraci) is (1) ___ in the north-eastern corner of Greece. It is a special place with a very rich history and has been (2) ___ untouched by the tourist explosion. The lakes and wetlands of Thrace are (3) ___ the most important in Europe, with perhaps more than three hundred (4) ___ species of birds. More than 200,000 wild waterbirds spend their winters here. (5) ___ Thrace from Kavala, the visitor finds scenic Xanthi, the capital of the district of the (6) ___ name. It is built on the site of the ancient Xantheia and is proud of the many old houses and mansions which are prime examples of (7) ___ architecture. (8) ___ to the north-east is scenic Komotini, the capital of the district of Rodopi. Parts of the area, which (9) ___ from pre-Christian times to the Byzantine era, are of special (10) _____. Finds from all the archaeological sites in Thrace are displayed in the Komotini Museum.

- 1 A. populated B. placed C. situated D. occupied
- 2 A. very B. much C. little D. almost
- 3 A. among B. being C. through D. some
- 4 A. covered B. protected C. safe D. cared
- 5 A. Arriving B. Entrance C. Coming D. Entering
- 6 A. constant B. same C. like D. equal
- 7 A. local B. close C. nearby D. neighborhood
- 8 A. Additional B. Besides C. Extra D. Further
- 9 A. date B. age C. time D. begin
- 10 A. attention B. knowledge C. interest D. concentration

84. Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions.

Alcoholics Anonymous

Alcoholics Anonymous, or A.A., was founded by two friends who were themselves alcoholics. Bill Wilson was a stockbroker from New York City, and Dr. Robert Smith was a surgeon from Ohio. [1] When the two met in May, 1935, Wilson had already been sober for several months, after years of struggling with his drinking. He shared with Smith three important aspects that he had learned about alcoholism. The first was that alcoholism is not a moral weakness, or a lack of willpower. A New York specialist, Dr. William Duncan Silkworth had taught Wilson that it was more like a disease than a sin. Alcoholism, he said, is **comparable** to allergies, in that it produces abnormal reactions to alcohol that do not afflict non-alcoholics.

These include the intense craving for alcohol that makes it so hard for an alcoholic to stop drinking, once he or she has started. **Second, alcoholics develop an obsession that leads them to begin drinking again even after long periods of sobriety, even knowing that the powerful cravings would return.** These facts explained the enormous rate of relapse among "reformed" alcoholics. [2]

The third of Wilson's discoveries is that recovery is possible through a spiritual transformation. He first learned of this approach through a friend who told him the story of Rowland H. Rowland H. was an alcoholic who had undergone treatment with the famous Swiss psychologist Carl Jung. After a prolonged period of therapy that produced no results, Jung told Rowland that his case, like that of most alcoholics, was almost hopeless. Rowland had only one chance: a spiritual conversion experience. According to Jung, virtually every successful alcoholic recovery was due to a spiritual transformation. Heeding Jung's advice, Rowland became a member of the Oxford Group, a Christian movement that **advocated** finding God through moral self-examination, confession of faults, reliance upon God, and helping others. [3] Rowland's story suggested that such a spiritual conversion could cure an alcoholic of the obsession that kept sending him or her back to drinking. Also, Wilson told Smith he had found that simply talking to other alcoholics about his personal struggle with drinking seemed to be very beneficial.

The two men decided together to put these ideas into practice. Smith's last drinking is thought to have been on June 10, 1935, and that is still considered to be the date of A.A.'s founding. In 1939 they published their book *Alcoholics Anonymous*, which is still in print and remains a bestseller. [4] There are now more than 100,000 A.A. groups in 150 countries, with a total membership of about two million people.

1 Which of the following best describes the passage?

- A. An explanation of the Alcoholics Anonymous program
- B. A history of the founding of Alcoholics Anonymous
- C. Short biographies of the two men who founded Alcoholics Anonymous
- D. A discussion of the origin and symptoms of alcoholism

2 Which is the best place for the following sentence? "The growth of the organization has been phenomenal."

- A. [1]
- B. [2]
- C. [3]
- D. [4]

3 Which of the following is true?

- A. Wilson stopped drinking before Smith did.
- B. Smith told Wilson several important things he had learned.
- C. Smith and Wilson believed that alcoholism was a moral weakness.
- D. Wilson learned from Carl Jung that alcoholism was a disease.

4 According to paragraph 2, there is a high rate of relapse among alcoholics because

- A. most of them do not have enough willpower to stop drinking.
- B. they have abnormal reactions to alcohol.
- C. they have an allergy to alcohol that cannot be cured.
- D. most of them do not really wish to stop drinking.

5 It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. Rowland H. failed to quit drinking.
- B. spiritual conversion is an important part of the Alcoholics Anonymous program.
- C. Rowland H. convinced Smith to stop drinking.
- D. joining Alcoholics Anonymous is the only way to cure alcoholism.

6 The word "**comparable**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by

- A. similar
- B. identical
- C. relevant
- D. related

7 The word "**advocated**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. developed
- B. encouraged
- C. questioned
- D. tried

8 Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2 in the passage ("Second ... *"reformed"* alcoholics")?

- A. After long periods without alcohol, most alcoholics experience intense cravings.

B. Even long after they've stopped, many alcoholics begin drinking again because of their obsession with alcohol.

C. Because they begin drinking again after years of sobriety, alcoholics may become obsessed with alcohol.

D. Powerful cravings cause an obsession with alcohol that makes it very difficult to give up drinking.

9 What does the author discuss Rowland H. in paragraph 3?

A. To explain how Wilson learned about the spiritual conversion approach

B. To give an example of one of Alcoholics Anonymous's early successes

C. To contrast his story with that of Wilson

D. To show that most cases of alcoholism are hopeless

10 Which of the following is the best summary of the passage?

Choose the sentences (1 – 7) with the most important information.

1. Wilson told Smith how a doctor had taught him that alcoholism was a disease of abnormal reactions to alcohol.

2. Rowland H.'s case seemed almost hopeless until he joined the Oxford Group, a Christian organization.

3. Wilson and Smith used these ideas to write a book and found an organization that now has a large membership.

4. The story of A.A. began with the first meeting of Bill Wilson, a reformed alcoholic, and Dr. Robert Smith, who was still drinking.

5. Smith and Wilson founded Alcoholics Anonymous in 1935 and published their book in 1939.

6. Wilson also told Smith the story of Rowland H., who had treated his alcoholism through a spiritual conversion.

7. Wilson learned from Dr. William Silkworth that alcoholism was not only a matter of willpower.

A. 1, 2, 5, 6

B. 2, 3, 4, 7

C. 1, 3, 5, 7

D. 1, 3, 4, 6

85. Read the following passage and indicate the answer to each of the questions.

Choosing a career

Choosing a career may be one of the hardest jobs you ever have, and it must be done with care. View a career as an opportunity to do something you love, not simply as a way to earn a living.

Investing the time and effort to thoroughly explore your options can mean the difference between finding a stimulating and rewarding career, and moving from job to unsatisfying job in an attempt to find the right one. Work influences virtually every aspect of your life, from your choice of friends to where you live. Here are just a few of the factors to consider.

Deciding what matters most to you is essential to making the right decision. You may want to begin by **assessing** your likes, dislikes, strengths, and weaknesses. Think about the classes, hobbies, and surroundings that you find most appealing. Ask yourself questions, such as, "Would you like to travel? Do you want to work with children? Are you more suited to solitary or cooperative work?"

There are no right or wrong answers; only you know what is important to you.

Determine which job features you require, which ones you would prefer, and which ones you cannot accept. [1] Then rank them in order of importance to you. [2] The setting of the job is one factor to take into account. You may not want to sit at a desk all day. If not, there are diverse occupations – building inspector, surveyor, and real estate agent – that involve a great deal of time away from the office. Geographic location may be a concern, and employment in some fields is concentrated in certain regions. For example, aerospace jobs in the U.S. are most plentiful in California, Texas, and Washington. Advertising jobs can generally be found in large cities. On the other hand,

many industries such as hospitality, law, education, and retail sales are found in all regions of the country.

[3] If a high salary is important to you, do not judge a career by its starting wages. Many jobs, such as insurance sales, offer relatively low starting salaries; however, pay substantially increases along with your experience, additional training, promotions, and commission. [4] Don't rule out any occupation without learning more about it. Some industries **evoke** positive or negative associations: The travelling life of a flight attendant appears glamorous, while that of a plumber does not. Remember that many jobs are not what they appear to be at first, and may have merits that are less obvious. Flight attendants must work long, grueling hours without sleeps, whereas plumbers can be as highly paid as some doctors. Another point to consider is that as you mature, you will likely develop new interests and skills that may point the way to new opportunities. The choice you make today need not be your final one.

1 The word "**assessing**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

- A. discovering **B. considering** C. measuring D. disposing

2 The author states in paragraph 2 "**there are no right or wrong answers**" in order to

- A. emphasize that each person's answers will be different** B. show that answering the questions is a long and difficult process.
C. indicate that the answers are not really important. D. indicate that each person's answers may change over time.

3 According to paragraph 3, which of the following fields is not suitable for a person who does not want to live in a big city?

- A. Plumbing B. Law C. Retail sales **D. Advertising**

4 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. If you want to make a lot of money, you should not take a job with a low starting salary.
B. If you want to make a lot of money, you should rule out all factory jobs.
C. If you want an easy and glamorous lifestyle, you should consider becoming a flight attendant.
D. Your initial view of certain careers may not be accurate.

5 It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. jobs in insurance sales are generally not well-paid. **B. insurance salespeople can earn high salaries later in their careers.**
C. people should constantly work toward the next promotion.
D. a starting salary should be an important consideration in choosing a career.

6 Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 1? ("**Investing ... right one**")

- A. Leaving an unsatisfying job is an opportunity to find a rewarding career.
B. Most people have unsatisfying careers because they failed to examine their options thoroughly.
C. If you don't take the time to think carefully about your choices, you may never find the right career.
D. Choosing a career takes a great deal of effort, and you may not make the right choice the first time.

7 In last paragraph, the author suggests that

- A. you may want to change careers at some time in the future.** B. as you get older, your career will probably be less fulfilling.
C. you will be at your job for a lifetime, so choose carefully. D. you will probably be jobless at some time in the future.

8 Which is the best place for the following sentence?

"**Consider your financial goals.**" A.

[1] B. [2] **C.** [3] D. [4]

9 The word “*evoke*” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- A. bring to mind B. be related to C. be different from D. agree on

10 Why does the author mention “**long, grueling hours without sleeps**” in paragraph 5?

- A. To emphasize the difficulty of working as plumber.
B. To contrast the reality of a flight attendant’s job with most people’s perceptions.
C. To show that people must be willing to work hard for the career they’ve chosen.
D. To discourage readers from choosing a career as a flight attendant.

86. Read the following passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

What is meant by the term *economic resources*? In general, these are all the natural, man-made, and human resources that go into the (1) _____ of goods and services. Economic resources can be broken down into (2) _____ general categories: property resource – land and capital, and human resources – labor and entrepreneurial skills.

What do economists mean (3) _____ *land*? Much more than the non-economist, land refers to all the natural resources (4) _____ are usable in the production process: arable land, forests, mineral and oil deposits, and (5) _____ on. What about *capital*? Capital goods are all the man-made aids to producing, storing, transporting, and distributing goods and (6) _____. Capital goods differ from consumer goods in that (7) _____ satisfy wants directly, while the former do so indirectly by facilitating the production of consumer goods. It should be noted that *capital* as defined here does not (8) _____ to money. Money, as such, produces nothing.

The term *labor* refers to the physical and mental talents of humans used to produce goods and services (with the exception of a certain set of human talents, entrepreneurial skills, which will be considered separately because of their special significance). Thus the services of a factory worker or an office worker, a ballet (9) _____ or an astronaut all fall (10) _____ the general heading of labor.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1: A. doing | B. plant | C. using | D. production |
| 2: A. some | B. many | C. two | D. six |
| 3: A. with | B. calling | C. using | D. by |
| 4: A. these | B. they | C. what | D. that |
| 5: A. such | B. go | C. come | D. so |
| 6: A. crops | B. services | C. machines | D. money |
| 7: A. the latter | B. lately | C. the latest | D. later |
| 8: A. speak | B. refer | C. come | D. go |
| 9: A. director | B. dancer | C. performance | D. writer |
| 10: A. from | B. to | C. under | D. into |

87. Read the following passage and choose the answer to each of the questions

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for “high water in a harbor.” These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly **displaced**. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the **shallow** waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of **their** imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a **calamitous** tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami **on record** occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

1: The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- A. tides B. storm surges C. tidal waves D. underwater earthquakes

2: According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that

- A. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
B. this terminology is not used by the scientific community
C. they are the same as tsunamis
D. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

3: The word "displaced" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- A. not pleased B. located C. moved D. filtered

4: It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis

- A. are often identified by ships on the ocean
B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean
D. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

5: In line 10, water that is "shallow" is NOT

- A. deep B. coastal C. tidal D. clear

6: A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to

- A. come from greater distances
B. originate in Alaska
C. arrive without warning
D. be less of a problem

7: The possessive "their" in line 18 refers to

- A. the Hawaiian Islands
B. these tsunamis
C. thousands of miles
D. the inhabitants of Hawaii

8: A "calamitous" tsunami, in line 20, is one that is

- A. disastrous B. expected C. extremely calm D. at fault

9: From the expression "on record" in line 22, it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano

- A. was filmed as it was happening
B. occurred before efficient records were kept
C. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon
D. might not be the greatest tsunami ever

10: The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa volcano

- A. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands
B. resulted in little damage
C. was far more destructive close to the source than far away
D. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel

88. Read the following passage and choose the answer to each of the question.

Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor *Ludwik* Lazar Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.

In Zamenhof's first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to understand or to retain.

Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a simplified language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiko*, which means "friend", and all adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means "pretty". Another example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means "enemy", and the word *malbela* therefore means "ugly" in Zamenhof's language.

In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published it. He used a pen name, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the name Esperanto because this word means "a person who hopes" in his language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by 1950, Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I erupted and forced its cancellation.

Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of a million people are fluent in it. This may seem like a large number, but it is really quite small when compared with the billion English speakers and billion Mandarin Chinese speakers in today's world. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are taking steps to try to make this happen.

1: The topic of this passage is

- A. a language developed in the last few years
- B. one man's efforts to create a universal language
- C. using language to communicate internationally
- D. how language can be improved

2: According to the passage, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language

- A. to provide a more complex language
- B. to create one world culture
- C. to resolve cultural differences
- D. to build a name for himself

3: It can be inferred from the passage that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

- A. hopelessness
- B. hopeless
- C. hope
- D. hopeful

4: The expression "popping up" in line 17 could best be replaced by

- A. hiding
- B. shouting
- C. leaping
- D. opening

5: It can be inferred from the passage that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place

- A. in 1909
- B. in 1907
- C. in 1913
- D. in 1905

6: According to the passage, what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?

- A. It was scheduled for 1915
- B. It had attendees from 20 countries
- C. It never took place
- D. It had 4,000 attendees

7: The expression "ups and downs" in line 23 is closest in meaning to

- A. takeoffs and landings
- B. floors and ceilings
- C. highs and lows
- D. tops and bottoms

8: Which paragraph describes the predecessor to Esperanto?

- A. The first paragraph
- B. The second paragraph
- C. The third paragraph
- D. The fourth paragraph

9: The passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
A. applied linguistics B. European history C. English grammar D. world government

10: The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

A. another of Zamenhof's accomplishments B. attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

C. the disadvantages of using an artificial language D. how current supporters of Esperanto are encouraging its growth

89. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "natural leaders." It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look into instrumental leaders to "get things" done. Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group's member. Expressive leader are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect

1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The problems faced by leaders B. The role of leaders in social groups
C. How leadership differs in small and large groups D. How social groups determine who will lead them

2: The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT ____.

A. recruitment B. formal election process
C. traditional cultural patterns D. specific leadership training

3: In mentioning "natural leaders" in lines 7-8, the author is making the point that ____.

A. there is no proof that "natural leaders" exist B. few people qualify as "natural leaders"
C. "natural leaders" are easily accepted by the members of a social group
D. "natural leaders" share a similar set of characteristics

4: Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
- B. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
- C. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.
- D. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

5: The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on _____.

- A. ensuring harmonious relationships
- B. achieving a goal
- C. sharing responsibility with group members
- D. identifying new leaders

6: The word “collective” in line 15 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. necessary
- B. typical
- C. particular
- D. group

7: The word “them” in line 18 refers to _____.

- A. expressive leaders
- B. group members
- C. goals of the group
- D. tension and conflict

8: A “secondary relationship” mentioned in line 20 between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as _____.

- A. enthusiastic
- B. distant
- C. unreliable
- D. personal

9: The word “resolve” in line 24 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. find a solution for
- B. talk about
- C. avoid thinking about
- D. avoid repeating

10: Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in terms of _____.

- A. examples that illustrate a problem
- B. comparison and contrast
- C. narration of events
- D. cause and effect analysis

90. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

PAPER

Paper is everywhere. We use it for homework, money, checks, books, letters, wallpaper, and greeting cards. We have paper towels, napkins, plates, cups, and tissues. We print the news every day on newspaper. Our history and knowledge is written on paper. Without paper, our lives would be completely different.

From the very beginning of time, people have tried to record their thoughts and lives. The earliest humans drew pictures on cave walls. Later, people used large pieces of clay to write on. Almost 5,000 years ago, the Egyptians wrote on pieces of plants called *papyrus*. Papyrus was used throughout the ancient world of the Mediterranean for thousands of years. Eventually it was replaced by parchment. Parchment was made from animal skins. It was stronger and lasted longer than any other material.

The Chinese made the first real paper in the year A.D. 105. They mixed tree bark and small pieces of old cloth with water. They used a screen to remove the thin, wet piece of paper. Then they let the paper dry in the sun. The Chinese kept papermaking a secret until after 751, in that year there was a war between the Chinese and the Muslims. Many Chinese papermakers were taken away from China to live in Muslim countries. The art of papermaking soon spread throughout the Muslim world. Finally, by the end of the twelfth century, papermaking reached Europe. The first paper made in Europe was in Spain in 1151.

The first important improvement on the Chinese method of papermaking was in France in 1798. A man named Nicholas Louis Robert invented a machine for making paper. His machine could make paper much faster than one person could by hand. However, his machine was not very successful. About ten years later an Englishman improved on Robert's machine and began producing paper.

The most important improvement in papermaking also happened in France. A scientist observed a wasp making its nest. The wasp chewed up pieces of wood, mixed it with the chemicals in its mouth, and made a paper nest. The scientist realized that people could make paper from wood, too. Finally, a machine was invented for grinding wood into pulp to use for making paper. Today, the principal

ingredient in paper is wood pulp. It is made by machine. There are also other kinds of paper made from rice, wheat, cotton, corn, and other plants. Paper from wood pulp is the most common. Canada and the United States are the world leaders in paper production, due in part to the quantity of wood that is available in the forests of these two countries.

Because paper is made of wood, many people are becoming concerned that too many trees are being chopped down every year in order to produce paper. Trees are an important part of the environment. As a result, many companies that produce paper are using old paper instead of new wood pulp to make paper. This method of using old products again instead of simply throwing them away is called recycling. Recycling paper helps reduce the number of trees that are used every year. Many people also try to use less paper in their daily lives. They use both sides of a sheet of paper instead of just one. They use cloth handkerchiefs instead of paper tissues. There are also special containers in many schools and public places where people can put used paper instead of throwing it into the garbage can. Then this paper is collected to be recycled.

Whether we use a little or a lot, paper has an important place in our lives. The books we read and write are made of paper. Our history and scientific inventions have all been recorded on paper. This, however, is changing. Other methods of storing information are becoming common. Computers can store an enormous amount of information in a much smaller space. Computer faxes, electronic mail, and the Internet are only three examples of technology that have replaced paper. Who knows, perhaps one day people will not use paper to write at all!

1: Papyrus was _____.

A. a kind of paper made from a plant.

B. made by ancient Egyptians.

C. a kind of plant that ancient Egyptians wrote on.

D. a special kind of clay.

2: The Chinese kept papermaking a secret _____.

A. because they were afraid of the Muslims

B. so that they could keep exporting paper to the Muslim world

C. until the Muslims found out about the special tree bark

D. for more than 6 centuries

3: The Chinese method of papermaking was first improved by _____.

A. a papermaking machine

B. an Englishman

C. Nicholas Louis Robert

D. employing people with faster hands

4: The United States and Canada _____.

A. import most of the paper they need

B. have the largest forests in the world

C. consume most of the paper they produce

D. are the biggest producers of paper

5: What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. Paper and computers play the same role in our lives.

B. New technology that helps recycling paper.

C. Paper is an important part of our life, but technology is changing this fast.

D. Those who know how to use a computer don't need paper at all.

6: In order to record their thoughts and lives, the earliest humans _____.

A. drew pictures on cave walls.

B. wrote on cave walls.

C. invented a system of writing.

D. found a way to make paper.

7: Parchment was used to write on because _____.

A. it was stronger and lasted longer than papyrus.

B. the plant it was made from died out.

C. it could be made into slabs of clay.

D. there were a lot of animals.

8: The Chinese secret of papermaking was discovered _____.

A. by some Muslims who went to live among the Chinese

B. as a result of a war between the Chinese and the Muslims

C. by the Spanish in the 12th century

D. because the Chinese let the paper dry in the Sun

9: Paper was first made from wood pulp _____.

A. in France B. by a wasp C. by a machine D. by a scientist

10: Some people think that producing a lot of paper is not good because _____.

A. papermaking factories are polluting the environment

B. a lot of trees have to be chopped down for wood pulp

C. recycling old paper is expensive

D. there is not enough land to plant trees for wood pulp

91. Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks

Parrots and macaws have become so (01)..... that special varieties of these birds are (02) up to £9,000 each on the black market in Britain. Macaws from Brazil cost from £1,000 and parrots from Australia can cost £7,500 a pair..

The demand for parrots, cockatoos and macaws has led to a (03)..... increase in thefts from zoos, wildlife parks and pet shops. London and Whipsnade zoos are among the many places from which parrots have been stolen. Some thefts have not been (04)..... in an effort to prevent further (05)..... Parrot rustling, as it is known among bird fanciers, has increased rapidly in Britain since 1976 when imports and exports of (06)..... birds became (07)..... controlled.

Quarantine controls, (08)..... with the scarcity of many types of parrots in the wild in Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and South America, have caused a shortage of birds which can be sold legally under (09)..... This has sent prices to (10)..... levels. Working at night and equipped with wire-cutters, nets and substances to dope the birds, the rustlers are prepared to (11)..... serious risks to capture the parrots they want. At Birdworld, a specialist zoo, thieves (12)..... two parrots after picking their (13)..... through an enclosure containing cassowaries. The cassowary is a large flightless bird, related to the emu, which can be extremely (14)....., and has been (15)..... to kill humans with blows from its powerful legs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 01. A. costly | B. extinct | C. outlandish | D. rare |
| 02. A. raising | B. reaching | C. lifting | D. fetching |
| 03. A. acute | B. peak | C. sharp | D. high |
| 04. A. published | B. publicised | C. advertised | D. told |
| 05. A. happenings | B. incidents | C. acts | D. activities |
| 06. A. unusual | B. uncommon | C. exotic | D. strange |
| 07. A. tightly | B. hardly | C. toughly | D. grimly |
| 08. A. coupled | B. doubled | C. attached | D. accompanied |
| 09. A. warranty | B. guarantee | C. licence | D. law |
| 10. A. unknown | B. unheard | C. record | D. highest |
| 11. A. sustain | B. assume | C. take | D. make |
| 12. A. thieved | B. robbed | C. misappropriated | D. stole |
| 13. A. way | B. road | C. path | D. lane |
| 14. A. aggressive | B. fighting | C. bad-tempered | D. rough |
| 15. A. heard | B. known | C. considered | D. able |

92. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute, terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are still just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference between realism and reality, although this distinction is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the

photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material - how they **shape** and manipulate it - determines their stylistic emphasis.

Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life itself. Both realist and formalist film directors must select (and hence emphasize) certain details from the chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to **preserve** the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world. Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. **They** deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that only the very naive would mistake a manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of **tangible** objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, for at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Acting styles B. Film plots **C. Styles of filmmaking** D. Filmmaking 100 years ago

2. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. Realism and formalism are outdated terms.
B. Most films are neither exclusively realistic nor formalistic.
C. Realistic films are more popular than formalistic ones.
D. Formalistic films are less artistic than realistic ones.

3. Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for the style of a film?

- A. The director** B. The actors C. The producer D. The camera operator

4. The word "**shape**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- A. specify **B. form** C. understand D. achieve

5. The word "**preserve**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- A. encourage **B. maintain** C. reflect D. attain

6. The word "**They**" in line 12 refers to

- A. films B. realists **C. formalists** D. raw materials

7. How can one recognize the formalist style?

- A. It uses familiar images. B. It is very impersonal.
C. It obviously manipulates images. D. It mirrors the actual world.

8. The word "**tangible**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- A. concrete** B. complex C. various D. comprehensible

9. Which of the following terms is NOT used to describe realism in filmmaking?

- A. Simple B. Spontaneous C. Self-effacing **D. Exaggerated**

10. Which of the following films would most likely use a realist style?

- A. A travel documentary** B. A science fiction film
C. A musical drama D. An animated cartoon

93. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

The languages spoken by early Europeans are still shrouded in mystery. There is no linguistic continuity between the languages of Old Europe (a term sometimes used for Europe

between 7,000 and 3,000 B.C.) and the languages of the modern world, and we cannot yet translate the Old European script. Scholars have deciphered other ancient languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the **fortuitous** discovery of bilingual inscriptions. When cuneiform tablets were first discovered in the 18th century, scholars could not decipher **them**. Then inscriptions found in Iran at the end of the 18th century provided a link: these inscriptions were written in cuneiform and in two other ancient languages, Old Persian and New Elamite – languages that had already been deciphered. It took several decades, but scholars eventually translated the ancient cuneiform script via the more familiar Old Persian language.

Similarly, the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians remained a mystery until French troops unearthed the famous Rosetta stone in the late 18th century. The stone carried the same message written in ancient Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphs, and Egyptian hieratic, a simplified form of hieroglyphs. The Rosetta stone **thwarted** scholars' efforts for several decades until the early 19th century when several key hieroglyphic phrases were decoded using the Greek inscriptions. Unfortunately, we have no Old European Rosetta stone to chart correspondences between Old European script and the languages that replaced it.

The incursions of Indo-European tribes into Old Europe from the late 5th to the early 3rd millennia B.C. caused a linguistic and cultural discontinuity. These incursions disrupted the Old European sedentary farming lifestyle that had existed for 3,000 years. As the Indo-Europeans encroached on Old Europe from the east, the continent underwent upheavals. These severely affected the Balkans, where the Old European cultures abundantly employed script. The Old European way of life deteriorated rapidly, although pockets of Old European cultural remained for several millennia. The new peoples spoke completely different languages belonging to the Indo-European linguistic family. The Old European language or languages, and the script used to write them, declined and eventually vanished.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Reason for the failure to understand the written records of Old European culture.
- B. Influences on the development of Old European script.
- C. Similarities between Old European script and other ancient writing systems.
- D. Events leading to the discovery of Old European script.

2. According to the passage, New Elamite is _____.

- A. a language that was used in Europe about 3,000 years ago
- B. a modern language that came from Old Persian
- C. one of the languages spoken by the Old Europeans
- D. a language that was understood by the late 18th century

3: When does the passage suggest that ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic script was finally deciphered?

- A. At around the same time as cuneiform script was deciphered.
- B. Shortly before the Rosetta stone was unearthed.
- C. As soon as additional bilingual inscriptions became available to scholars.
- D. A few decades after the hieratic script was decoded.

4: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE of the Rosetta stone?

- A. It was found by scholars trying to decode ancient languages.
- B. It contains two versions of hieroglyphic script.
- C. Several of its inscriptions were decoded within a few months of its discovery.
- D. Most of its inscriptions have still not been decoded.

5: According to the passage, scholars were able to decipher cuneiform form with the help of _____.

- A. the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian languages
- B. Old Persian

C. tablets written in Old European
Iran

D. languages spoken in 18th century

6: The word “*fortuitous*” in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. important B. immediate C. early **D. lucky**

7: The word “*them*” in the 1st paragraph refers to _____.
A. Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian B. bilingual inscriptions
C. cuneiform tablets D. scholars

8: The word “*thwarted*” in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. continued B. influenced C. encouraged **D. frustrated**

9: According to the passage, Indo-European incursions caused Old European population to _____.
A. separated into different tribes B. move eastward
C. change their ways of living and obtain food D. start recording historical events in writing

10: The author mentions the Balkans in the passage in order to explain why _____.
A. Indo-European languages were slow to spread in Old Europe
B. the inhabitants of Old Europe were not able to prevent Indo-European incursions
C. the use of the Old European script declined
D. the Old European culture survived for a time after the Indo-European incursions

94. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions

Industrialization came to the United State after 1790 as North American entrepreneurs increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories. These innovations in manufacturing **boosted** output and living standards to an unprecedented extent; the average per capita wealth increased by nearly 1 percent per year – 30 percent over the course of a generation. Goods that had once been luxury items became part of everyday life.

The impressive gain in output stemmed primarily from the way in which workers made goods, since the 1790's, North American entrepreneurs – even without technological improvements – had broadened the **scope** of the outwork system that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to a succession of workers who each performed a single step of the production process. For example, during the 1820's and 1830's the shoe industry greatly expanded the scale and extend of me outwork system. Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the "uppers" of shoes, which were bound to the soles by wage-earning journeymen shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously journeymen would have made the enduring shoe. This system of production made the employer a powerful "shoe boss" and eroded workers' control over the pace and conditions of labor. However, it also dramatically increased the output of shoes while cutting their price.

For tasks that were not suited to the outwork system, entrepreneurs created an even more important new organization, the modern factory, which used power-driven machines and assembly-line techniques to turn out large quantities of well-made goods. As early as 1782 the **prolific** Delaware inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power. His machinery lifted the grain to the top of the mill, cleaned it as it fell into containers known as hoppers, ground the grain into flour, and then conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels. Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills. This new technology enabled them to build factories in the nation's largest cities, taking advantage of urban concentrations of inexpensive labor, good transportation networks, and **eager** customers.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The difficulties of industrialization in North America

B. The influence of changes in manufacturing on the growth of urban centers

- C. The rapid speed of industrialization in North America of organizing the manufacturing of goods D. Improved ways
2. The word "**boosted**" is closest in meaning to
A. ensured B. raised C. arranged D. discouraged
3. The word "**scope**" is closest in meaning to
A. value B. popularity C. extent D. diversity
4. The author mentions the shoe industry in the second paragraph to provide an example of how
A. entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended outwork system
B. entrepreneurs used technological improvements to increase output
C. rural workers responded to "shoe bosses"
D. changes in the outwork system improved the quality of shoes
5. All of the following are mentioned as effects of changes in the shoe industry during the 1820's and 1830's EXCEPT
A. an increase in the worker's dependence on entrepreneurs B. an increase in the wages paid to journeymen shoemakers
C. a decline in the workers ability to control the speed of production D. a decrease in the price of shoes
6. All of the following are true of the outwork system EXCEPT
A. It involved stages of production.
B. It was more efficient than the systems used before 1790.
C. It made many employers less powerful than they had been before.
D. It did not necessarily involve any technological improvements.
7. The word "**prolific**" is closest in meaning to
A. efficient B. productive C. self-employed D. progressive
8. According to the passage, how did later mills differ from the mills built by Oliver Evans?
A. They were located away from large cities.
B. They used new technology to produce power.
C. They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in Barrels.
D. They combined technology with the outwork system.
9. The passage mentions which of the following as a result of improvements in factory machinery?
A. It become easier for factory' owners to find workers and customers.
B. Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers.
C. The amount of power required for factories operate was reduced.
D. Factories could operate more than one engine at a time.
10. The word "**eager**" is closest in meaning to
A. wealthy B. knowledgeable C. regular D. enthusiastic

95. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

In the world today, particular in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is the big news. People are talking about it, practicing it, and discovering new ways to be sensitive to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle".

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrappings. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging: usually paper, a box and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and to reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste

is to buy high-quality products. When low-quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys a high-quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturer receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to the manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throw-away must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they return them to the stores. The manufacturers of the drinks collect bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common **practice**. In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throw-away bottles.

The third step being environmentally sensitive is to recycle. Spent motor oil can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are expensive to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's precious resources.

1. Which area is considered one of the most industrialized?
A. South America. B. Middle East C. Asia. **D. Europe.**
2. What does the word “**sensitive**” means?
A. cautious. B. logical. **C. friendly.** D. responding.
3. The word “**motto**” is closest in meaning to _____.
A. meaning B. value C. reference **D. belief**
4. It is a waste when customers buy low-quality products because _____.
A. they will soon throw them away B. customers always change their idea
C. they have to be repaired many times D. they are very cheap
5. What is the topic of the passage?
A. How to reduce garbage disposal. **B. How to live sensitively to the environment.**
C. What is involved in the recycling movement. D. What people understand the term “recycle”.
6. People can do the following to reduce waste EXCEPT _____.
A. buy more hamburgers B. buy high-quality products
C. buy simply-wrapped things D. reuse cups
7. What best describe the process of reuse?
A. The bottles are collected, washed, returned and filled again.
B. The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and washed.
C. The bottles are washed, returned filled again and collected.
D. The bottles are collected, returned, filled again and washed.
8. The word “**practice**” is closest in meaning to _____.
A. training B. exercise C. belief **D. deed**
9. Garbage dumps in some areas have relatively little glass and plastic because _____.
A. people are ordered to return bottles B. returned bottles are few
C. few bottles are made of glass or plastic **D. each returned bottle is paid**
10. What are the two things mentioned as examples of recycling?
A. TV sets and aluminum cans. **B. Aluminum cans and spent motor oil.**
C. Hamburger wrappings and spent motor oil. D. Aluminum cans and plastic wrappings.

96. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit data back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially those concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
A. Communication among drivers. B. Direct observation of the ocean floor.
C. Technological advances in oceanography. D. Undersea vehicles.
2. The word "sluggish" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. very weak B. nervous **C. slow moving** D. confused
3. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon _____.
A. the limitations of diving equipment B. controlling currents and the weather
C. radios that divers use to communicate **D. vehicles as well as divers**
4. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because _____.
A. they did not pronounce clearly **B. the pressure affected their speech organs**
C. the water destroyed their speech organs D. the vehicles they used have not been perfected
5. The word "cruise" could best be replaced by _____.
A. remain still B. function without problems
C. stay in communication **D. travel at a constant speed**
6. Undersea vehicles _____.
A. have the same limitations that divers have **B. make direct observations of the ocean floor**
C. are too small for a man to fit inside D. are very slow to respond
7. The word "data" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. samples **B. information** C. photographs D. articles
8. How is a radio-quipped buoy operated?

- A. by operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore
 B. by operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
 C. By operators outside the vehicle on ship
 D. by operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
9. Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?
 A. The location of sea ice
 B. Cloud formations over the ocean
 C. A model of the ocean's movements
 D. The temperature of the ocean's surface
10. The words "those" refers to _____.
 A. problems
 B. vehicles
 C. ships
 D. computers

97. Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks.

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1) _____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2) _____ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and (3) _____ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4) _____ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5) _____. Since 1990, (6) _____ a result of their "Plant Extinction Prevention Program", sixteen species have been brought into (7) _____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8) _____ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9) _____ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. disappeared | B. increased | C. reduced | D. developed |
| 2. A. threatened | B. guarded | C. invested | D. conserved |
| 3. A. national | B. non-native | C. native | D. international |
| 4. A. encourage | B. influence | C. stimulate | D. prevent |
| 5. A. atmosphere | B. hole | C. wild | D. sky |
| 6. A. so | B. due | C. but | D. as |
| 7. A. contamination | B. cultivation | C. production | D. generation |
| 8. A. protect | B. derive | C. vary | D. remain |
| 9. A. for | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 10. A. shelters | B. gardens | C. reserves | D. halls |

98. Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks.

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- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
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- | | | | |
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| 10. A. reserves | B. shelters | C. gardens | D. halls |

99. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer for each of the questions

This rapid transcontinental settlement and these new urban industrial circumstances of the last half of the century were accompanied by the development of a national literature of great abundance and variety. Themes, new forms, new subjects, new regions, new authors, new audiences all emerged in the literature of half century.

As a result, at the onset of World War I, the spirit and substance of American literature had remarkably, just as its center of production had shifted from Boston to New York in the late 1880s and sources of its energy to Chicago and the Midwest. No longer was it produced, at least in its popular form, the main by solemn, typically moralistic men from New England and the Old South; no longer were poorly-dressed, grammatically correct, middle-class young people the only central characters in its narrative; no longer were these narratives to be set in exotic places and remote times; no longer, indeed, were fiction, poetry, drama, and formal history the chief acceptable forms of literary expression; no longer, finally, was literature read primarily by young, middle class women.

In sum, American literature in these years fulfilled in considerable measure the condition Walt Whitman called for in 1867 in describing *Leaves of Grass*: it treats, he said of his own major work, each state and region as peers "and expands from them, and includes the world ... connecting an American citizen with the citizen of all nations." At the same time, these years saw the emergence of what has been designated "the literary argument," powerful works in sociology, philosophy, psychology, many of them impelled by the spirit of exposure and reform. Just as America learned to play a role in this half century as an autonomous international political, economic, and military power, so did its literature establish itself as a producer of major works.

- The word evolved is closest in meaning to _____. A. became famous B. turned back C. *changed* D. diminished
- The word it refers to _____. A. *American literature* B. the energy C. the population D. the manufacturing
- The author uses the word indeed for what purpose?
A. For variety in a lengthy paragraph B. *To emphasize the contrast he is making*
C. To wind down his argument D. To show a favorable attitude to these forms of literature
- The word exotic in line 12 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. well-known B. *unusual* C. urban D. old-fashioned
- The phrase these years in line 16 refers to _____.
A. the present B. the 1900s C. the early 1800s D. *1850-1900*
- All of the following can be inferred from the passage about the new literature EXCEPT _____.
A. *It was not highly regarded internationally* B. It broke with many literary traditions of the past
C. It introduced new American themes, characters, and settings D. It spoke to the issue of reform and change

7. It can be inferred from lines 1-3 that the previous passage probably discussed _____.
 A. the limitations of American literature to this time B. the importance of tradition to writers
 C. *new developments in industrialization and population* shifts D. the fashions and values of 19th century America
8. It can be inferred from the passage that Walt Whitman _____.
 A. disliked urban life B. *wrote Leaves of Grass* C. was an international diplomat D. was disapproving of the new literature
9. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 A. *that the new American literature was less provincial* than the old
 B. that most people were wary of the new literature
 C. that World War I caused a dramatic change in America
 D. that centers of culture shifted from East to West
10. This passage would probably be read in which of the following academic courses?
 A. International affairs B. Current events C. *American literature* D. European history

100. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Ask anyone over forty to make a comparison (1)_____ the past and the present and nine (2)_____ ten people will tell you that things have been getting (3)_____ worse for as long as they can remember. Take the weather for example, which has been behaving rather strangely lately. Everyone remembers that in their childhood the summers were (4)_____ hotter, and that winter always included abundant falls of snow just when the school holidays had started. Of course, the food in those days was far superior too, as nothing was imported and everything was fresh. Unemployment was negligible, the pound really was worth something, and you could buy a sizeable house even if your means were limited. And above all, people were (5)_____ better in those days, far more friendly, not inclined to crime or violence, and spent their free time making model boats and tending their stamp collections (6)_____ than gazing at the television screen for hours on end. As we know that this picture of the past (7)_____ cannot be true, and there are plenty of statistics dealing with health and prosperity which prove that it is not true, why is it that we all have a (8)_____ to idealize the past? Is this simply nostalgia? Or is it rather that we need to believe in an image of the world which is (9)_____ the opposite of what we see around us? Whichever it is, at least it leaves us with a nagging feeling that the present could be better, and perhaps (10)_____ us to be a little more critical about the way we live.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <i>between</i> | B. from | C. with | D. in |
| 2. A. to | B. <i>out of</i> | C. or | D. from |
| 3. A. virtually | B. so | C. <i>steadily</i> | D. out |
| 4. A. <i>considerably</i> | B. at least | C. rarely | D. not only |
| 5. A. more | B. somehow | C. whatsoever | D. <i>as</i> |
| 6. A. usually | B. different | C. other | D. <i>rather</i> |
| 7. A. especially | B. hardly | C. <i>simply</i> | D. specifically |
| 8. A. <i>tendency</i> | B. custom | C. habit | D. practice |
| 9. A. utterly | B. widely | C. <i>quite</i> | D. rather |
| 10. A. makes | B. <i>encourages</i> | C. reassures | D. supports |

103. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer for the questions.

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the graying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin.

Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight graying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body plants grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, or early adulthood. After that they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more brittle. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more flexible. This can make moving very painful.

All the major organs of the body show signs aging. The brain, for example, works less efficiently, and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events.

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted, allowing less blood to flow to the rest of body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. There are great differences among people in their rate of aging. Even the cells of the body differ in the way they age. The majority of cells are capable of reproducing themselves many times during the course of a lifetime. Nerve cells and muscle fibers can never be replaced once they wear out.

Gerontologists - scientists who study the process of aging - believe the wearing out of the body is controlled by a built - in biological time - clock. They are trying to discover how this clock works so that they can slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a great number of productive years.

1. What is the main idea in the first paragraph?
 - A. Signs of aging are easier to detect in animals than in plants.
 - B. The outward signs of aging may be seen in old people.
 - C. *Aging occurs in every living thing after it has reached maturity.*
 - D. Not all signs of aging are visible.
2. Which piece of information is given in the passage?
 - A. Gerontologists can give man a longer life.
 - B. Gerontologists are studying how they can slow down the process of aging.
 - C. *Gerontologists have discovered that aging is controlled by a built- in biological time- clock.*
 - D. Gerontologists can prevent diseases connected with aging.
3. The human body begins to lose vigor and the ability to function efficiently _____.
 - A. *soon after reaching adulthood*
 - C. before reaching adulthood
 - B. during childhood
 - D. in old age
4. In old age, the bones _____.
 - A. become more flexible
 - B. become heavier
 - C. cause much pain
 - D. *break easily*
5. According to the passage, what condition is responsible for many of the diseases of the old?
 - A. Their trouble in remembering recent events
 - B. *The blood vessels that have become thickened and constricted*
 - C. The rigid and inflexible joints between the bones
 - D. The worn - out nerve cells and muscle-fibers
6. Many of the diseases of old people are the results of _____.
 - A. lack of blood
 - C. poor blood circulation
 - B. *the thickening of the blood vessels*
 - D. low blood pressure
7. The statement **Aging is not a uniform process** in line 19 means that _____.
 - A. old people do not have the same outward signs of aging
 - B. nerve cells and muscle fibers do not age simultaneously

- C. *not all people age at the same age*
 D. the process of aging is slow
8. The word **arteries** in line 15 refers to _____.
 A. vessels that are thickened and constricted B. *the paths along which blood flows to all parts of the body*
 C. the tubes carrying blood back to the heart D. such heart diseases as suffered by old people
9. When the brain begins to age, _____.
 A. eyesight will begin too B. *memorization declines*
 C. it becomes lighter D. the thinking processes stop
10. Which of the statements about aging is false?
 A. People vary in their rates of aging.
 B. *All body cells once worn out can never be replaced.*
 C. The cells of the body age in different ways.
 D. The various parts of the body do not wear out at the same rate

101. Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks.

Greenpeace, international environmental organization (1) _____ to preserving the earth's natural resources and its diverse plant and animal life. The organization campaigns (2) _____ nuclear weapons testing, environmental pollution, and destructive practices in fishing, logging, and other industries. Greenpeace was founded in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1971 by members of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, a small group (3) _____ to nuclear weapons testing by the United States military in Alaska. The group renamed itself Greenpeace to reflect the broader goal of creating a green and peaceful world.

Greenpeace won fame for its (4) _____ exploits calculated to attract media attention to environmental issues. Greenpeace members in rubber rafts have (5) _____ whaling expeditions by positioning themselves between the whales and hunters' harpoons. They used similar tactics in Newfoundland and Labrador to protest the clubbing of baby harp seals, (6) _____ soft white fur is highly valued by clothing manufacturers. The organization is well known for scaling corporate skyscrapers and factory smokestacks to hang protest banners.

Greenpeace's aggressive style has often led to (7) _____ with corporations, local authorities, and even national governments. In 1985 the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, on a (8) _____ to protest French nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific, sank in a New Zealand port, and the crew photographer, Fernando Pereira, drowned. Investigations revealed that the ship had been deliberately sabotaged (*damaged*) with explosives planted by (9) _____ agents of the French military. The resulting scandal rocked the highest levels of the French government, leading to the resignation of Defense Minister Charles Hernu and the dismissal of Admiral Pierre Lacoste, director of the French Secret Service.

During the 1990s Greenpeace has been troubled by internal disagreements over political strategy. Some members want to persist with a militant approach, emphasizing civil disobedience and physical confrontation. Other members, including the organization's leaders, are convinced that Greenpeace must work cooperatively with the companies and industries that have been its targets in the past. Greenpeace has about 3 million dues-paying members and offices in more than 40 countries. Its international (10) _____ are in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. A. cooperated | B. convinced | C. <i>dedicated</i> | D. provided |
| 2. A. from | B. to | C. over | D. <i>against</i> |
| 3. A. persist | B. <i>opposed</i> | C. disagreed | D. disobeyed |
| 4. A. <i>daring</i> | B. discouraging | C. frightening | D. deliberate |
| 5. A. rocked | B. reflected | C. <i>disrupted</i> (<i>interrupt</i>) | D. revealed |
| 6. A. <i>whose</i> | B. whom | C. that | D. who |

7. A. confrontation (*disagreement*) *B. conflicts* C. investigations D. resignation
8. *A. voyage* B. trip C. flight D. expedition
9. A. underclassman (*a student in the first or second year of high school or college*)
 B. legal *C. undercover(secret)* D. official
10. A. skyscrapers B. offices C. centers *D. headquarters*

102. Read the following extract from Jess McElhinney's article on health issues and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

In a study of aspirin's effect on blood clotting in which **abstinence** from chocolate was required, a large proportion of participants broke the rules. **Their** "offence" led to what is believed to be the first biochemical evidence that a few squares of chocolate a day can almost halve the risk of heart attack death by decreasing the tendency of tiny particles (or platelets) to clot in narrow blood vessels.

"What these chocolate **offenders** taught us is that the chemical in cocoa beans has a biochemical effect similar to aspirin in reducing platelet clumping, which can be fatal if a clot forms and blocks a blood vessel, causing a heart attack," said **Diane Becker** from Johns Hopkins University in Maryland, USA, who led the study.

Becker cautions that this discovery should not become an **excuse to indulge** in large amounts of chocolate frequently, since chocolate also contains high amounts of sugar, butter and cream. However just a few squares of dark chocolate the purest form may be just what the doctor ordered. For almost 20 years researchers have known that chemicals, called flavonoids, most common in dark chocolate, help blood flow and lower blood pressure. This new finding, presented at the American Heart Association's annual scientific sessions in Chicago this week, identifies the effect of everyday doses of chocolate found in regular foods such as hot chocolate or chocolate bars. This differs from previous studies which have examined the effects of eating unrealistic doses of flavonoids, equivalent to several pounds of chocolate a day.

"Eating a little bit of chocolate or having a drink of hot cocoa as part of a regular diet is probably good for personal health, so long as people don't eat too much of it, and too much of the kind with lots of butter and sugar," said Becker.

In the study, 139 chocolate offenders were disqualified from a larger experiment which aimed to examine the effects of aspirin on blood clotting. Before the study began, all participants were instructed to follow a strict exercise and diet regimen and to refrain from smoking or using foods and drinks known to affect blood-clotting activity, like caffeinated drinks, wine, grapefruit juice and, of course, chocolate.

Platelet samples from both groups (offenders and non-offenders) were run through a mechanical blood vessel system designed to time how long it takes for platelets to clump together. Chocolate lovers' samples were found to clot more slowly, on average taking 130 seconds to block the system. Platelets from those who stayed away from chocolate clotted faster, taking an average of 123 seconds.

1: According to the findings, what helps lower blood pressure?

- A. The most important ingredient in chocolate. *B. The most common chemicals in dark chocolate.*
 C. The chemical reaction in dark chocolate. D. The tiny particles in white chocolate.

2: The word "**offenders**" in paragraph 3 refers to the ____.

- A. people who violate laws B. trouble makers C. people who produce chocolate *D. people who ate chocolate*

3: What has been found about the relation between aspirin and the chemical in cocoa beans?

- A. Similarity* B. Difference C. Irrelevance D. Interdependence

4: The kind of chocolate that can help the heart is identified as ____ chocolate.

A. mixed *B. dark* C. white D. hot

5: How does chocolate help the heart and the vascular system?

- A. It widens the blood vessels. B. It helps the heart pumps better.
C. It helps blood flow more easily. D. It prevents harmful bacteria.

6: Too much of chocolate _____ is not very good for health.

- A. with a lot of butter and sugar* B. containing a lot of milk
C. with lots of sugar and cocoa D. made with artificial sugar

7: The word "**abstinence**" can be interpreted as _____.

- A. eating some chocolate *B. not eating chocolate* C. not smoking D. doing exercise

8: An experiment has found out that the forming of blood clots is _____ in chocolate lovers.

- A. stopped B. moderate C. faster *D. slower*

9: The word "**indulge**" in this case is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. become much interested in* B. give up oneself totally C. abandon oneself D. get heavily involved in

10: The article has probably taken from _____.

- A. ads of medicine *B. a science journal* C. a doctor's prescription D. a book of instructions

103. Read the following passage adapted from MS Encarta 2008 and choose the correct answer to each of the questions that follow.

The work of women has been economically vital since prehistory, although their contributions have varied according to the structure, needs, customs, and attitudes of society.

In prehistoric times, women and men participated almost equally in hunting and gathering activities to obtain food. With the development of agricultural communities, women's work **revolved** more **around** the home. As urban centres developed, women sold or traded goods in the marketplace.

From ancient to modern times, four generalizations can be made about women's paid work. (1) Women have worked because of economic necessity; poor women in particular worked outside the home whether they were unmarried or married, and especially if their husbands were unable to **sustain** the family solely through their own work. (2) Women's **indentured work** has often been similar to their work at home. (3) Women have maintained the primary responsibility for raising children, **regardless of** their paid work. (4) Women have historically been paid less than men and have been **allocated** lower-status work.

Some major changes are now occurring in industrial nations, including the steadily increasing proportion of women in the labour force; decreasing family responsibilities (due to both smaller family size and technological innovation in the home); higher levels of education for women; and more middle and upper-income women working for pay or for job satisfaction. Statistically, they have not yet achieved **parity** of pay or senior appointments in the workplace in any nation

Artisans working in their own homes not infrequently used the labour of their families. This custom was so prevalent during the Middle Ages, **craft guilds** of the period, including some that otherwise excluded women, often admitted to membership the widows of guild members, providing they met professional requirements. Dressmaking and lacemaking guilds were composed exclusively of women.

Gradually, the guilds were replaced by the **putting-out system**, whereby tools and materials were distributed to workers by merchants; the workers then produced articles on a piecework basis in their homes.

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, as the Industrial Revolution developed, the putting-out system slowly declined. Goods that had been produced by hand in the home were manufactured by machine under the factory system. Women competed more with men for some jobs, but were concentrated primarily in textile mills and clothing factories. Manufacturers often favoured women employees

because of relevant skills and lower wages, and also because early trade union organization tended to occur first among men. Employees in **sweatshops** were also **preponderantly** women. The result was to institutionalize systems of low pay, poor working conditions, long hours, and other abuses, which along with childlabour presented some of the worst examples of worker **exploitation** in early industrial capitalism. Minimum wage legislation and other protective laws, when introduced, concentrated particularly on the **alleviation** of these abuses of working women.

Women workers in business and the professions, the so-called white-collar occupations, suffered less from poor conditions of work and exploitative labour, but were denied equality of pay and opportunity. The growing use of the typewriter and the telephone after the 1870s created two new employment **niches** for women, as typists and telephonists, but in both fields the result was again to institutionalize a permanent category of low-paid, low-status women's work.

1: When the farming communities developed, women worked ____

- A. less at home **B. more at home** C. more outside D. in groups

2: With the development of urban centres, women ____.

- A. traded cattle in the marketplace B. stayed at home to take care of their children
C. worked more in the marketplace D. sold cloth in the marketplace

3: The word "**indentured**" in this context may mostly means

- A. outside the home** B. in the kitchen C. outside the kitchen D. inside the home

4: With better education and less family burden, women ____.

- A. have been respected at home and in the workplace B. have enjoyed equal status in the workplace
C. have not yet achieved high status in the workplace D. have become more influential in their companies

5: Although women cannot avoid the task of bringing up children, ____

- A. they have to work to feed their men B. they have to amuse their men
C. are the mainstay of their families **D. they can be breadwinners as men**

6: The word "**sweatshops**" suggests ____.

- A. workshop B. factory work **C. hard work** D. harmful work

7: Under the "**putting-out system**", the workers ____.

- A. are provided with tools to produce goods at home** B. bought materials to manufacture goods
C. provide their factories with raw materials D. turn their homes into factories

8: Manufacturers tended to employ women because ____

- A. women demanded less than men B. they did not have to pay for high insurance
C. they could cheat them more easily **D. they did not have to pay high wages**

9: During the time of Industrial Revolution, women were dominant in ____.

- A. entertainment industry B. Broidery **C. textile industry** D. bakery

10: What women have done for the economic development have changed over time due to ____.

- A. their role in the home B. their marital status and their husbands
C. the different factors of the society D. the Industrial Revolution

104. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle letter A, B, C or D next to the answer you choose.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (1)_____ it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (2)_____ even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (3)_____ – it's the way society choose to use and (4)_____ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (5)____. We (6)____ well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (7)____ of our annual consumption is in the (8)____ of packaging, and this (9)____ about seven per cent by weight of our domestic (10)____. Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (11)____ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (12)____ than coal and one (13)____ of ‘recovery’ strongly (14)____ by the plastic manufacturers is the (15)____ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. <u>doubt</u> | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. pleasures | B. <u>benefits</u> | C. savings | D. profits |
| 3. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. <u>evil</u> |
| 4. A. dispose | B. store | C. endanger | D. <u>abuse</u> |
| 5. A. <u>resources</u> | B. processes | C. products | D. fuels |
| 6. A. remove | B. <u>import</u> | C. consign | D. consume |
| 7. A. portion | B. amount | C. <u>proportion</u> | D. rate |
| 8. A. way | B. kind | C. <u>form</u> | D. type |
| 9. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. <u>constitutes</u> |
| 10. A. <u>refuse</u> | B. goods | C. requirements | D. rubble |
| 11. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. <u>factory</u> | D. <u>industry</u> |
| 12. A. degree | B. <u>value</u> | C. demand | D. effect |
| 13. A. measure | B. mechanism | C. <u>method</u> | D. medium |
| 14. A. desired | B. argued | C. <u>avored</u> | D. presented |
| 15. A. <u>conversion</u> | B. melting | C. change | D. replacement |

105. Read the following text and then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

I was reading an article last week in (1) which the writer described (2) how her children has changed as they (3) grow up. When they were small she had to (4) put up with noisy games in the house, or join in interminable games of football in the garden which (5) wore her out. If the house went quiet, she wondered what the monsters were getting up to, or what crisis she would have to (6) deal with next. She dreaded the fact that they might (7) took after her husband, who admitted having (8) been an uncontrollable child who (9) spent most of the time showing off to his friends by breaking things or getting into fights. What was worse was that (10) everyone else thought he was a sweet child, and he got away with the most terrible things! However, she had experienced an even greater shocked with her children. They had (11) grown out of all their naughty behavior, and (12) taken up serious hobbies (13) such as chess and playing the piano. They never did anything without (14) talking it over first, and coming to a serious decision. She had to face up to the fact that they made her feel rather childish as they got (15) older, and that in some ways she preferred them when they were young and noisy.

106. The paragraphs of the magazine article are in the wrong order. Number the paragraphs (A, B, C, D, E)

4. A. On the ghost of Chaffin’s second visit to his son, he told him that he would find a will in the overcoat pocket. The coat was actually in the possession of the third brother.

2. B. In 1921, a certain James Chaffin died, leaving his entire fortune to his third son, Marshal, in a will which had been written a full fifteen years earlier, in 1905, and signed in front of witnesses. His wife and two other sons were virtually cut off without a penny. Marshal was not inclined to split up the inheritance he had come into any more fairly.

5. C. Once it was found, they came across a note sewn in the lining of one of the pockets saying they should look in an old family Bible. This Bible was found in the keeping of Chaffin’s

widow and examined in front of independent witnesses. Sure enough, there in the Bible they discovered a later version of the will, one which divided the property and money evenly between the widow and the three sons. The will appeared to be genuine and Marshal was not prepared to challenge it in court.

1. D. Some people believe that the dead still keep in touch with us through our dreams. One of the most famous and extraordinary cases of contact with the dead was the so-called Chaffin Will affair.

3. E. Four years went by and then, strangely, James Chaffin's ghost started to appear before one of his other two sons. The apparition had on an old overcoat which had often worn in life.

107. Read the following passage and indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Looking for an unforgettable way to celebrate that special occasion? Well, the(1) of options open today's youngster – or even “oldster” for that matter, is a far cry from the traditional party or restaurant visit. No longer is it(2) sufficient to invite your friends round, buy some food and get a baker to produce a cake. No, today's birthday boy or girl is looking for something out of the ordinary, ranging from the(3) expensive to the downright dangerous. Anything goes, as long as it is unusual and impressive.

Top of this year's popular(4) are as follows: taking some friends rally driving, helicopter lessons, plane trip and parachuting, and hot air ballooning. Then there is always group bungee jumping or taking your buddies on a stomach – churning, while water rafting(5) down rapids. The desire of adventurous celebration is not restricted to the(6). I recently met an octogenarian who celebrated(7) the milestone of eighty by having a fly lesson.

Of course, if you have money the world is your oyster. A very rich relation of mine flew fifty of his friends to a Caribbean island to mark the passing of his half century. Unfortunately I was only a(8) relation.

Undoubtedly, the more traditional forms of celebration do continue to(9) the less extravagant or less adventurous among us. However, with my own half century looming on the horizon I would not say no to a weekend in Paris and a meal at the Eiffel Tower. I can ...(10) dream. Perhaps by the time I'm eighty I'll be able to afford it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1: A. scale | B. degree | C. range | D. variance |
| 2: A. hoped | B. decided | C. marked | D. considered |
| 3: A. perfectly | B. dearly | C. outrageously | D. explicitly |
| 4: A. experiments | B. extravagances. | C. exposures | D. expenses |
| 5: A. ride | B. travel | C. voyage | D. crossing |
| 6: A. adolescents | B. teenagers | C. youth | D. young |
| 7: A. attaining | B. arriving | C. reaching | D. getting |
| 8: A. distant | B. remote | C. faraway | D. slight |
| 9: A. pacify | B. satisfy | C. distract | D. absorb |
| 10: A. however | B. but | C. nevertheless | D. anyway |

108. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we (1) ___ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the actual words they say. Facial (2) ___ and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our (3) ___ to something, and it may well be that we unconsciously express views that we are trying to hide. The art of being (4) ___ lies in picking up these signals, realizing what the other person is trying to say, and acting so that they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are in fact (5) ___ to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general may also indicate feelings, and interviewers often pay particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However it is not difficult to present the right kind of appearance, while what many

employers want to know relates to the candidate's character traits, and (6) ____ stability. This raises the awkward question of whether job candidates should be asked to complete psychological tests, and the further problem of whether such tests actually produce (7) ____ results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable (8) ____ into their private lives.

After all, a prospective employer would hardly ask a candidate to run a hundred meters, or expect his or her family doctor to provide (9) ____ medical information. Quite apart from this problem, can such tests predict whether a person is likely to be a (10) ____ employee or a values colleague?

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1: | A. reckon | B. rely | C. trust | D. estimate |
| 2: | A. manner | B. image | C. expression | D. looks |
| 3: | A. notion | B. feeling | C. view | D. reaction |
| 4: | A. successful | B. humble | C. good at | D. tactful |
| 5: | A. hesitant | B. reluctant | C. tending | D. used |
| 6: | A. psychological | B. physical | C. similar | D. relevant |
| 7: | A. reliable | B. predictable | C. faithful | D. regular |
| 8: | A. invasion | B. infringement | C. intrusion | D. interference |
| 9: | A. confidential | B. secretive | C. reticent | D. classified |
| 10: | A. laborious | B. particular | C. thorough | D. conscientious |

109. Read the following passage and indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Collecting maps can be an enjoyable hobby for antiquarian booksellers, a captivating interest for cartographers, a **lucrative** vocation for astute dealers, and an inspirational part of the occupational functioning of map catalogers, archivists, and historians. Among recognized collectibles, maps are relatively rarer than stamps, but they have had their **avid** enthusiasts and admirers ever since copies were made by hand only for affluent, the commanding officer, and the ship captain.

Whether the interest is business-related or amateur, the **economic means** abundant or slim, a collection needs a theme, be it associated with contemporary changes in cartographic representation or geographic knowledge, or a more accessible goal centered on a particular mapmaker, technique, or type of subject matter. Collectors should not overlook topical maps issued predominantly or exclusively after World War II, such as navigational charts, industrial compound road layouts, or aerial projections. Potential collectors ought not to disregard two **superficially prosaic**, yet important themes: maps of travel routes for family trips, and maps that, for aesthetic reasons, they personally find intriguing or simply attractive. In the first case, like the box with old family photos, the collection will give the travelers the opportunity to reminisce and relive the journey.

In most cases, photocopies are worthy alternatives to originals. For example, historical society collections customarily include the high quality facsimiles needed to make a collection as comprehensive and practical as possible, supplementing the contributions made by well-to-do donors and benefactors. If not **predisposed** to wait patiently, and possibly ineffectually, for a lucky find, collectors may choose to sift through dealer stock, peruse through advertisements in local, regional, or national periodicals, and solicit the assistance of the U.S. Library of Congress and private agencies. Government and public agencies, companies, and trade associations can advise the collector about maps currently in circulation and pending sales of dated reproductions, editions, and prints.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- Why hobbyists always flaunt their map collections.
- How maps can be collected by professionals and enthusiasts.**
- How to assure an interrupted flow of collectibles.

- D. What cartographers advocate as a worthy undertaking.
2. In paragraph 1, the word *lucrative* is closest in meaning to
 A. instructive B. insensitive C. **profitable** D. profuse
3. According to the passage, map collecting as a hobby is
 A. not deserving of the time and resources B. **not as conventional as collecting stamps**
 C. as eccentric as collecting dolls D. conformist in the best sense of the word.
4. In paragraph 1, the word *avid* is closest in meaning to
 A. **keen** B. humorous C. devoted D. supportive
5. It can be inferred from the passage that, at a time when maps were accessible to the upper socioeconomic classes, they appealed also to a fair number of
 A. professional copiers B. **ardent devotees**
 C. buried-treasure hunters D. obscure amateur dealers
6. In paragraph 2, the phrase “economic means” is closest in meaning to
 A. economic maps B. fiscal responsibility C. **available funds** D. capital investment
7. The author of the passage mentions all of the following as sources of procuring maps EXCEPT
 A. fellow collectors B. map vendors C. personal archives D. publishers
8. In paragraph 2, the author uses the phrase “superficially prosaic” to mean
 A. described in informal prose B. **seemingly boring and unimaginative**
 C. useful for travelers who enjoy a change D. potentially uncovered in a box of photos
9. In paragraph 3, the word “predisposed” is closest in meaning to
 A. pressured B. provoked C. condemned D. **inclined**
10. A paragraph following the passage would most likely discuss
 A. **specific organizations to contact about map acquisition**
 B. specific mapping techniques used to enlarge the scale
 C. trimming and framing valuable acquisitions
 D. volunteering time and work to maintain obsolete maps

110. Read the following passage and mark the correct answer to each of the following questions

Baseball evolved from a number of different ball-and stick games (paddle ball, trap ball, one-old-cat, rounders, and town ball) originating in England. As early as the American Revolution. It was noted that troops played “baseball” in their free time. In 1845 Alexander Cartwright formalized the New York Knickerbockers’ version of the game : a diamond shaped infield, with bases ninety feet apart, three strikers – you’re – out , batter out on a caught ball , three outs per inning , a nine man team. “ The New York Game” spread rapidly , replacing earlier localized forms. From its beginnings, baseball was seen as a way of satisfying the recreational needs of an increasingly urban – industrial society. At its **inception** it was it was played by and for gentlement. A club might consists of 40 members. The president would appoint two captains who would choose teams from among the members . Games were played on Monday and Thursday afternoons, with the losers often providing a **lavish** evening’s entertainments for the winners. During the 1850- 70 period the game was changing, however, with increasing commercialism (charging admission), under – the – table payments to exceptional to players, and gambling on the outcome of games. By 1868 it was said that a club would have their regular professional ten , an amateur first - nine , and their” muffins “ (the gentlemently duffers who once ran the game) . Beginning with the first openly all – salaried team (Cincinnati’s Red Stocking Club) in 1869, the 1870- 1890 period saw the complete professionalization of baseball , including formation of the National Association of Professional baseball players in 1871. The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed in 1876, run by **business-minded** invertors in joint-stock company clubs. The 1880s has been called Major

League Baseball's "Golden Age". Profits soared, player's salaries rose somewhat, a season of 84 games became one of 132, a weekly periodical "The sporting News" came into being, wooden stadiums with double-deck stands replaced open fields, and the standard refreshment became hot dogs, soda pop and peanuts. In 1900 the Western League based in the growing cities of the Mis west proclaimed itself the American League

1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. the origin of baseball
- B. the commercialization of baseball
- C. the influence of the "New York Game" on baseball
- D. the development of baseball in the nineteenth century

2: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage ?

- A. the wealthy gentlemen who first played baseball, later needed to find another recreational opportunity if they did not want to mix with other or become a "muffin"
- B. hot dogs would not have become as popular as they did, without the professionalism and commercialism that develop in baseball
- C. the "New York " spread rapidly because it was better formalized
- D. business – minded investors were only interested in profits

3 : The word "inception" closest in meaning to

- A. requirements
- B. beginning
- C. insistence
- D. rules

4 : The word "lavish" closest in meaning to

- A. prolonged
- B. very generous
- C. grand
- D. extensive

5: Which of the following is true of the way the game was played by wealthy gentlemen at its inception

- A. a team might consist of 40 members among the members
- B. the president would choose teams from among the members
- C. they didn't play on weekend
- D. they might be called "duffers" if they didn't make the first nine

6 : According to the second paragraph , all of the following are true except:

- A. commercialism became more prosperous
- B. the clubs are smaller
- C. outstanding players got extra income
- D. people gamed on the outcome of games

7 : Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the 1880s "Golden Age"

- A. wooden stadiums replaced open fields commenced
- B. a weekly periodical

C. the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was formed

D. profits soared

8: The word "somewhat" is closest in meaning to

- A. to a significant extent
- B. to a minor extent
- C. to not the same extent
- D. to some extent

9: The word "itself" in line 24 refers to

- A. the Western League
- B. growing cities
- C. the Midwest
- D. the American League

10: The word business-minded is closest in meaning to

- A. able to work in business
- B. able to think about business
- C. good at business management
- D. minded in business

111. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food

reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks – but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two **kinglets** huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially **vulnerable** if **they** are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - How birds find and store food
 - How birds maintain body heat in the winter
 - Why birds need to establish territory
 - Why some species of birds nest together
- The word "**conserve**" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
 - retain
 - watch
 - locate
 - share
- Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by.....
 - huddling together on the ground with other birds
 - building nests in trees
 - burrowing into dense patches of vegetation
 - digging tunnels into the snow
- The word "magnified" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
 - caused
 - modified
 - intensified
 - combined
- The author mentions "**kinglets**" in the passage as an example of birds that....
 - protect themselves by nesting in holes
 - nest with other species of birds
 - nest together for warmth
 - usually feed and nest in pairs
- Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?
 - The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
 - The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.
 - The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.
 - The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?
 - Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
 - Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.
 - Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.

D. Several members of the flock care for the young.

8. Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?

A. Diseases easily spread among the birds. B. Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds are.

C. Food supplies are quickly depleted. D. Some birds in the group will attack the others.

9. The word "they" in the passage refers to...

A. a few birds B. mass roosts C. predators D. trees

10. The word "vulnerable" in the passage is closest in meaning to ...

A. easy to attack B. easy to be attacked C. easy to give alarm D. easy to move around

112. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the aforementioned precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house

A. is less likely to be burgled.

C. is a lot of bother to maintain.

B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.

D. is very unlikely to be burgled.

2. According to the writer, we should
 A. avoid leaving our house empty. B. only go out when we have to.
 C. always keep the curtains closed. D. give the **impression** that our house is occupied when we go out.
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot
 A. is **predictable**. B. is useful. C. is imaginative. D. is where you always find a spare key.
4. What word best replaces “**desolate**” in paragraph 4?
 A. **isolated** B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing
5. The ‘**aforementioned precautions**’ refer to steps that
 A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not. B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe.
 C. will stop a potential burglar. D. will not stop an **intruder** if he has decided to try and enter your home.
6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window
 A. is surprisingly difficult. B. is not as **difficult** as people think.
 C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door. D. is tried only by very determined burglars.
7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms
 A. cost a lot of **money** but are worth it. B. are good value for money.
 C. are luxury items. D. are absolutely essential items.
8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole.....
 A. will prevent your home being burgled. B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
 C. is only necessary for elderly people. D. gives you time to **check** if the visitor is genuine.
9. What word best replaces “**scrutinise**” in paragraph 7?
 A. glance B. gaze C. search D. **examine**
10. The best title for the text is
 A. Increasing household crime. B. **Protecting** your home from intruders.
 C. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home. D. Burglary statistics
- 113. Read the following passage and mark the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

The English channel

Engineers have dreamed of an underwater link between Britain and France (1) ____ 1802 . Finally in 1994 the Channel Tunnel (nicknamed “ The Chunnel “ by the English) was (2) ____ opened .

This fifteen billion dollar project took seven years to (3) ____ . It is about 50 km long and built 45 metres under the seabed . The trains which go through the Chunnel can travel at up to 300 km/h due to the (4) ____ electrical system .

The journey from London to Paris via the Chunnel takes just three hours . It is also (5) ____ for drivers since they can load their cars onto the trains . They don’t need to book in (6) ____ , as trains (7) ____ every few minutes .

However, while on the train , there isn’t much to do and many (8) ____ the Chunnel for this

(9) _____ the ferries , there is no duty-free shopping , no videogame parlour or refreshment stand
 (10) _____ can you look outside and enjoy the view . As a result , many would find the Chunnel unappealing and would take the ferry instead .

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1: | A. from | B. during | C. since | D. ago |
| 2: | A. officially | B. regularly | C. correctly | D. typically |
| 3: | A. perform | B. achieve | C. deal with | D. complete |
| 4: | A. forward | B. advanced | C. higher | D. increased |
| 5: | A. benefit | B. handy | C. advantage | D. spare |
| 6: | A. advance | B. time | C. ahead | D. future |
| 7: | A. go away | B. exit | C. set out | D. depart |
| 8: | A. criticise | B. accuse | C. complain | D. blame |
| 9: | A. Opposite | B. Not alike | C. Unlike | D. Dissimilar |
| 10: | A. Nor | B. Either | C. Neither | D. Not |

114. Read the following passage and indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

The traditional definition of literacy is considered to be the ability to read and write, or the ability to use language to read, write, listen, and speak. In modern contexts, the word refers to reading and writing at a level (1) _____ for communication, or at a level that lets one understand and communicate ideas in a literate society,' so as to take (2) _____ in that society. The United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has drafted the following definition: "Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written' materials (3) _____ with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning to enable an Individual to achieve his or her goals, to develop his, or her (4) _____ and potential, and to participate fully in the wider society."

Many policy analysts consider literacy rates a crucial measure of a region's human capital. This claim is made on the (5) _____ that literate people can be trained less expensively than illiterate people, generally have a higher socio-economic (6) _____ and enjoy better health and employment prospects. Policy makers also argue that literacy increases job opportunities and access to higher education. In Kerala, India, for example, female and child mortality rates declined (7) _____ in the 1960s, when girls who were educated in the education reforms after 1948 began to raise families. Recent researchers, (8) _____, argue that correlations such as, the one listed above may have more to do with the effects of schooling rather than literacy in general. Regardless, the (9) _____ of educational systems worldwide includes a basic (10) _____ around communication through test and print, which is the foundation of most definitions of literacy.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. important | B. adequate | C. adaptable | D. suitable |
| 2. | A. control | B. comfort | C. part | D. honor |
| 3. | A. associated | B. worked | C. appropriated | D. related |
| 4. | A. ability | B. knowledge | C. behavior | D. performance |
| 5. | A. basics | B. ways | C. foundations | D. grounds |
| 6. | A. status | B. request | C. condition | D. state |
| 7. | A. actually | B. dramatically | C. extremely | D. accurately |
| 8. | A. therefore | B. however | C. consequently | D. additionally |
| 9. | A. main | B. majority | C. focus | D. demand |
| 10. | A. concept | B. content | C. contact | D. context |

115. Read the following passage and indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Bringing up children

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train

up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to **conforming** to its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural **zest** for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls **imposed** represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

1. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children _____.
A. is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains
B. is to send them to clinics
C. is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced
D. offers recapture of earlier experiences
2. Learning to wait for things is successfully taught _____.
A. in spite of excessive demands being made
B. only if excessive demands are avoided
C. because excessive demands are not advisable
D. is achieved successfully by all children
- 3: The encouragement of children to achieve new skills _____.
A. should be focused on only at school
B. can never be taken too far
C. will always assist their development
D. should be balanced and moderate
- 4: Parental controls and discipline _____.
A. serve a dual purpose
B. are designed to promote the child's happiness
C. reflect only the values of the community
D. should be avoided as far as possible

- 5: The practice of the rule "Example is better than precept" _____.
 A. only works when the children grow old enough to think for themselves
 B. would help avoid the necessity for ethics and morals
 C. will free a child from disillusion when he grows up
 D. is too difficult for all parents to exercise
- 6: In the 1st paragraph, the author lays some emphasis on the role of the ____ in helping the child in trouble.
 A. psychiatrists B. community C. family D. nursery
- 7: The phrase 'conforming to' in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
 A. adapting to B. accepting C. agreeing with D. following
- 8: The word 'zest' in the 2nd paragraph can be best replaced by _____.
 A. appetite B. excitement C. enthusiasm D. enjoyment
- 9: The word 'imposed' in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. excepted B. introduced C. made D. constrained
- 10: Hypocrisy on the part of the parents may _____.
 A. result in their children's wrong behaviour B. make their children lose faith in them
 C. disqualify their teachings altogether D. impair their children's mind

116. Read the following passage and indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life. The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water. From this vast amount, about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean. More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents. **This vast amount** is required to **replenish** the lakes and streams, springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent. Thus, the hydrosphere permits organic existence.

The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 percent, whereas most liquids contract on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom. If the ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly, except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season. Thus, all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderates climate, would be notably absent.

Another **outstanding** characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia. This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat, thereby often preventing climatic extremes. In addition, water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents. In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited. Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised, potash is extracted from the Dead Sea, and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

- 1: The author's main purpose in this passage is to _____.
 A. illustrate the importance of conserving water B. describe the properties and uses of water
 C. compare water with other liquids D. explain how water is used in commerce and industry
- 2: The phrase "**this vast amount**" in line 4 of paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. 80,000 million cubic miles of water **B. 24,000 cubic miles of rain**
 C. 80,000 cubic miles of water D. 300 million cubic miles of water
- 3: The word “**replenish**” in paragraph 1 can best be replaced by _____.
A. fill again B. replace C. evaporate D. form
- 4: According to the passage, fish can survive in the oceans because _____.
 A. evaporation and condensation create a water cycle B. there are currents in the oceans
 C. they do not need oxygen **D. ice floats**
- 5: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of water?
 A. Water can absorb heat B. Water is good solvent.
C. Water contracts on cooling D. Water expands when it is frozen
- 6: The word “**outstanding**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. exceptionally good **B. special** C. amusing D. important
- 7: According to the passage, the hydrosphere is NOT _____.
 A. the part of the earth covered by water B. responsible for all forms of life
C. in danger of freezing over D. a source of natural resources
- 8: The author’s tone in the passage can best be described as _____.
 A. **dispassionate** B. speculative C. biased D. dogmatic
- 9: The author organizes the passage by _____.
 A. juxtaposition of true and untrue ideas B. comparison and contrast
C. general statement followed by examples D. hypothesis and proof
- 10: Which of the following statements would be the most likely to begin the paragraph immediately following the passage?
A. Water has the ability to erode land
 B. Droughts and flooding are two types of disasters associated with water
 C. Another remarkably property of ice is its strength
 D. Magnesium is widely used in metallurgical processes

117. Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the numbered table below.

Is your school just as you wanted (0) _____ to be? Or are there things you and your classmates (1) _____ change, given the opportunity? This is your chance to express your ideas about (2) _____ the ideal school is like. Our competition is open to (3) _____ student between the ages of twelve and eighteen. You can enter (4) _____ an individual or your whole class can work together on a team entry. Your entry can take any form – a piece of writing, a picture, or even architectural plans. It is completely (5) _____ to you. What we are looking for is evidence (6) _____ originality, imagination and, above (7) _____, the genuine views of young people. By (8) _____ part in this, you will help in a study being carried out at a leading university. All work entered (9) _____ the competition will be kept at the university and used in research. Entries cannot be returned (10) _____ of this. But it also means that, even (11) _____ you do not win, your views will still be heard and will remain for future educationalists to study. Entries must reach us no (12) _____ than Friday 30 April. Winners will receive valuable prizes of computer equipment and software for their schools.

0. <i>it</i>	1. <i>would/could/might</i>	2. <i>what</i>	3. <i>any/every</i>
4. <i>as</i>	5. <i>up/ down</i>	6. <i>of</i>	7. <i>all/ everything</i>
8. <i>taking</i>	9. <i>for/ in</i>	10. <i>because</i>	11. <i>if</i>
12. <i>later</i>			

118. Read the article below and decide which answer (A,B,C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the numbered table below. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Students and jobseekers keen to get onto the course or into the workplace of their (0)_____ hope that voluntary work will help them (1)_____ from the crowd. This chance to (2)_____ experience – personally and professionally – is (3)_____ on the wish-list of young people.

A survey carried out last year revealed that young and old (4)_____ said volunteering had improved their lives, particularly those (5)_____ in conservation or heritage work.

Businesses recognise its importance and get to (6)_____ their profile in the community, while staff get a break from their daily routine to develop ‘soft skill’, (7)_____ initiative and decision-making. One volunteering organisation is (8)_____ another survey to find out if volunteering does make a difference in the workplace, or if it is something businesses do simply to improve their (9)_____.

Not (10)_____ are business-sponsored placements becoming more common, the government is also investing money and aiming to (11)_____ volunteers. The push is clearly on to make volunteering as attractive as possible to everyone.

And the more people who participate, the more the act fulfils its (12)_____ of making the world a better place.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 0. A. alternative | B. choice | C. option | D. election |
| 1. A. stand out | B. lift out | C. pick out | D. point out |
| 2. A. win | B. achieve | C. collect | D. gain |
| 3. A. extreme | B. high | C. sharp | D. strong |
| 4. A. similar | B. the same | C. alike | D. too |
| 5. A. committed | B. associate | C. connected | D. involved |
| 6. A. raise | B. increase | C. arouse | D. motivate |
| 7. A. such | B. such as | C. such like | D. such and such |
| 8. A. governing | B. guiding | C. conducting | D. directing |
| 9. A. representation | B. look | C. image | D. figure |
| 10. A. only | B. just | C. merely | D. simply |
| 11. A. claim | B. recruit | C. bring | D. enter |
| 12. A. aim | B. direction | C. mark | D. design |

0. B	1. A	2. D	3. B
4. C	5. D	6. A	7. B
8. C	9. C	10. A	11. B
12. A			

119. Look at the sentences below about a hotel. Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, write C. If it is incorrect, write I.

Write your answers in the numbered table below.

- During the 1980s, few tourists used to go to the Arctic in summer.
- People came in large numbers to Jukkasjärvi to see the Arctic Hall.
- The artist encouraged people to sleep in the Arctic Hall.
- Each winter, guests come and sleep in the hotel before it is finished.
- Progress when building the hotel is influenced by the weather.
- The temperature inside the hotel changes according to the temperature outside.
- Some clothes are provided by the hotel.
- Guests should buy boots which fit as tightly as possible.
- Items ordered through the ICEHOTEL shop will be delivered to your home.
- It is possible to take a train from the airport to the IceHotel.

THE ICEHOTEL

For many years the Arctic was a popular destination in the summer season to see the land of the midnight sun but in winter the few inhabitants had the snow and ice to themselves. By the end of the 1980s it was decided that the dark and cold winter should be seen as an advantage. In the winter of 1990 the French artist Jannot Derit was invited to have the opening of an exhibition in a specially built igloo (a building made of snow) in the little town of Jukkasjärvi on the frozen Torne River. The building, named Arctic Hall, attracted many interested visitors to the area. One night a group of foreign guests decided it would be a good idea to sleep in the Arctic Hall. The following morning the brave group were very pleased with their experience and the idea of an ice hotel was born. Today it is world famous.

As soon as winter begins, a team of snow builders, architects and artists from all over the world come to Jukkasjärvi and they make the hotel for that year. As one part is completed, it opens to visitors and overnight guests, while the other parts are still being built. The first part is completed in December and each week after that a new part opens, until January 7th when the hotel is completed. As the ICEHOTEL is built under the open sky, using the natural materials of the winter season, the finishing date depends on nature and therefore there are sometimes changes to the plan. In the spring, as the weather gets warmer, the hotel melts.

Inside the hotel, the temperature is never colder than -5°C to -8°C , however cold it may be outside. Winter outer clothes such as warm overalls, hats and gloves are included in the cost of guests' stay at the hotel. In addition to this, it is a good idea for guests to bring sweaters and a scarf as well as plenty of woolen socks and to choose footwear that is larger than normal to allow space for thick socks.

If you are planning to come to the hotel, you can buy warm sweaters, woolen socks and much more on the ICEHOTEL website. You can order these and the equipment you will need at the same time as you book your visit. The items will be delivered to your room when you check in.

The hotel is in the village of Jukkasjärvi, 200 km above the Arctic Circle but only 15 km from Kiruna airport and 17 km from Kiruna train station. Transport by bus can be arranged from the airport or train station to the IceHotel.

1. I	2. C	3. I	4. C	5. C
6. I	7. C	8. I	9. I	10. I

120. Read the following passage and do the tasks below. Write your answers in the numbered table.

The Atmosphere of Venus

Venus, also called the Morning Star and Evening Star, is the second-closest planet to the sun and the brightest object in the night sky. The planet orbits the sun every two hundred and twenty four Earth-days and is sometimes referred to as Earth's sister planet because the two share both a similar size and bulk. What is not similar, however, is Venus's atmosphere in comparison to Earth's atmosphere.

The atmosphere on Venus is much heavier and has a higher density than **that** of Earth. Venus's atmosphere also expands significantly higher than Earth's atmosphere although a thick cloud cover makes the surface of Venus nearly impossible to see unless observed through radar mapping.

While the pressure and temperature of Venus's upper atmosphere are comparable to those of Earth, the heat and pressure of the lower atmosphere are not unlike a furnace. Venus's atmosphere is very thick due to a composition consisting mainly of carbon dioxide, and a small amount of nitrogen. **If man could survive the extreme heat of Venus's surface (400 degrees Celsius), then he would have to contend with a surface pressure that is more than 90 times that of Earth.** Venus's extremely high temperature is thanks to the greenhouse effect caused by

such a large amount of carbon dioxide. The greenhouse effect is a process by which the sun's infrared radiation is more readily absorbed by the atmosphere. Just like in a real greenhouse used to grow plants years round, the proliferation of carbon dioxide traps radiation and warms Venus's atmosphere. Due to this phenomenon, Venus boasts a higher atmospheric temperature than Mercury, even though Venus is twice the distance from the sun.

However, scientists postulate that Venus's atmosphere was not always so hot. [A] Studies show that large bodies of water were once on Venus's surface but that eventually evaporation of all the water caused the runaway greenhouse effect which regulates the planet today. [B] Thus Venus has become a critical study for today's scientists, as human beings are only beginning to struggle with the early stages of the greenhouse effect. [C] Our problems do not stem from evaporated water supplies but from a **propagation** of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to industrial and automobile emissions. [D]

Another interesting characteristic to note regarding Venus's atmosphere is that its daytime temperatures and nighttime temperatures are not that far removed from each other. This is due to the thermal inertia, the ability of a substance to store heat despite changing temperatures and the transfer of heat by Venus's strong winds. Although winds on the surface of Venus move slowly in comparison with Earth's winds, Venus's air is so dense that a slow-moving vehicle can move large obstructions and even skip stones along the planet's surface.

In 1966, humankind made its first attempt at sending a recording instrument into Venus's atmosphere. The Venera 3 probe did collide with Venus surface; however, the abrupt impact caused its communication system to fail, and it was unable to send and feedback. In 1967, Venera 4 successfully entered Venus's atmosphere and was able to take many readings, one of which recorded that Venus's atmosphere was between ninety and ninety-five percent carbon dioxide. Subsequent Venera probes were sent into Venus's atmosphere, but most of them succumbed to the crushing air pressure.

Questions 1-7: Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the passage.

1. According to paragraph 1, Venus is named the Morning Star and Evening Star because
 - A. it is very bright
 - B. it is close to the sun
 - C. it can be seen from evening till morning
 - D. it is used to find the direction by sailors
2. The word **that** in paragraph 2 refers to
 - A. size
 - B. bulk
 - C. atmosphere
 - D. density
3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the bold sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - A. Earth experiences greater surface pressure than Venus.
 - B. If a man could survive its surface pressure.
 - C. The surface pressure and heat of Venus are much greater than those on Earth.
 - D. Venus's surface temperature and pressure make it uninhabitable by humans.
4. According to paragraph 3, the greenhouse effect on Venus is owed to
 - A. the small amounts of nitrogen
 - B. the rapid increasing amounts of carbon dioxide
 - C. growing plants
 - D. the high atmospheric temperatures
5. In paragraph 4, the author of the passage implies that Earth

- A. might suffer the same greenhouse effect as Venus
 - B. once had an atmosphere similar to Venus's
 - C. has bodies of water similar to those on Venus today
 - D. is experiencing a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions
6. Look at the four blanks [...] in paragraph 4 that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Although the causes are different, the ramifications are the same.

Where would the sentence best fit?

7. The word **propagation** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. generation B. elimination C. evaporation D. desecration

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. B
5. A	6. B	7. A	8. A C F

121. You are going to read a magazine article about learning how to fly a plane. Eight paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A-I the one that fits each gap (1-8). There is one extra paragraph that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the numbered table below.

Learning to Fly

I had been testing cars and motorcycles for over twenty years. I couldn't take any more. It wasn't terribly exciting and, in any case, new cars were beginning to look identical and drive similarly. What I needed was a new challenge.

1

Unfortunately, I wore glasses. The Royal Air Force wouldn't consider anyone for pilot training unless they had perfect eyesight. Halfway through an aptitude test, they realised that my eyes were far from perfect. I didn't stand a chance.

2

It was an obvious choice. It's just twenty minutes' drive from my home. It's very quiet, too, so the £90 per hour for the training is spent flying in the air, not waiting on the ground for other planes to take off.

3

It took me a whole year to get my private pilot's license. It started well, with my first solo flight coming after just seven hours. Then came all the studying, the exams, the hard work. I never thought I'd get to the end of it.

4

Then came last winter and the end of the course was in sight. For weeks, the weather was so terrible that for most of the time it was impossible to fly. Strong winds, heavy rain and even snow and ice made flying conditions extremely hazardous.

5

But finally the first of three practical exams arrived – the navigation test. The examiner sets you a course that you have to plan according to the weather, and then fly with him sitting beside you.

6

I passed this test, but I don't know how. The second test involves flying cross-country to two other airports, which you can choose, and landing at both. The important thing is to give the right messages to the air-traffic control people and understand their replies.

7

After this alarming episode, the exercises in the flight-handling test were simple. As we complete the sixth exercise, the examiner suddenly turned to me and said, 'Congratulations – you've passed!'

8

I wasn't sure why, because we usually land as slowly as possible. Then I turned round and realised straight away: we were being followed by a British Airways jumbo jet!

A. A week which we had set aside for finishing the course came and went with no possibility of getting in the air at all. And besides the problems with the weather, my second son was born, and that made it even more difficult to find the time for lessons and studying.

B. But the real reason I chose this club was that a friend of mine, Andrew Wilkins, is the chief instructor there. He impressed me by taking me out for a free flight just so that I could see what it was like.

C. Unfortunately, I got myself lost this time and flew too far east. I completely missed the first airport. However, I flew over a car factory I recognised and managed to get back on course.

D. Along the way, he'll take the controls and fly off course, just to get you lost. Then he'll hand back the control to you and expect you to find your way home.

E. One day I was asked by an air-traffic controller if I could see another aircraft ahead. I said yes, and immediately it disappeared into a cloud. I just didn't know what to do.

F. At the time, taking private lessons to learn how to fly was financially beyond me. So I had to delay my plans to become a pilot for quite a while. It was twenty years, in fact, before I finally enrolled at a flying club in Hertfordshire.

G. Since getting my pilot's license, I've been out flying a few times. The highlight so far was flying up to Birmingham International Airport for a motor show with Andrew beside me. As we approached the way, the air-traffic controller came on the radio asking for as much speed as our little plane could manage.

H. For months, my head was always in a book and my head hurt from all the facts, figures and flying instructions.

I. This feeling of needing a change coincided with my 40th birthday, which started me thinking about what I'd been doing all those years. When I left school all I had really wanted to do was fly.

1. <i>I</i>	2. <i>F</i>	3. <i>B</i>	4. <i>H</i>
5. <i>A</i>	6. <i>D</i>	7. <i>C</i>	8. <i>G</i>

122. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space

These days in business, people have to face many challenging questions when designing and implementing new projects in undeveloped areas of the countryside. One issue which has to be faced is whether it is possible to introduce new technology without destroying the local environment.

Economic (1) _____ and environmental conservation are often seen as natural enemies. It is unfortunate that in the past this has often been true, and it has been necessary to choose between (2) _____ the project or protecting the environment. However, by taking environmental considerations (3) _____ at an early stage in a project, companies can significantly reduce any impacts on local plants and animals.

For example, in southern Africa, a company called CEL was asked to put up 410 km of a power transmission line without disturbing the rare birds which inhabit that area. The project was

carried out with (4) _____ disturbance last summer. What may surprise many business people is the fact that this consideration for local wildlife did not in any way (5) _____ down the project. Indeed, the necessary advance planning (6) _____ with local knowledge and advanced technology, (7) _____ that the project was actually completed ahead of schedule. CEL was contracted to finish the job by October and (8) _____ to do so two months earlier.

CEL is one of those companies which is (9) _____ to the principle of environmental conservation. Many other companies have yet to be (10) _____ of the importance of balancing the needs of people with those of the environment. However, it may be the only realistic way forward.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. development | B. progression | C. rise | D. increase |
| 2. A. running | B. dealing | C. controlling | D. leading |
| 3. A. deeply | B. gravely | C. seriously | D. severely |
| 4. A. bare | B. smallest | C. least | D. minimal |
| 5. A. turn | B. slow | C. speed | D. hold |
| 6. A. tied | B. combined | C. added | D. related |
| 7. A. led | B. caused | C. resulted | D. meant |
| 8. A. managed | B. succeeded | C. achieved | D. fulfilled |
| 9. A. promised | B. persuaded | C. convicted | D. committed |
| 10. A. argued | B. convinced | C. urged | D. impressed |

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. A | 52. A | 53. C | 54. D | 55. B |
| 56. B | 57. D | 58. A | 59. D | 60. B |

123. There are 5 blanks in the passage below. From the words provided in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are THREE extra words that you do not need to use

A. But	C. bad	E. help	G. benefit
B. need	D. true	F. good	H. Indeed

In Britain, the average young person now spends more money on games each year than on going to the cinema or renting videos. But is this necessarily a (1) _____ thing? For years, newspaper reports have been saying that children who spend too much time playing computer games become unsociable, bad-tempered, even violent as a result. But new research, carried out in both Europe and the USA, suggests that the opposite may be (2) _____.

(3) _____, playing some of the more complicated games may help people of all ages to improve certain skills. Researchers claim that this is because the games make the brain work harder in certain ways, like imagining sounds and movements quickly and identifying what they are. The fact that people play the games repeatedly means that they get a lot of practice in these skills which are therefore likely to become highly developed.

Social skills may (4) _____, too. Researchers in Chicago think that fans of first-person shooter games such as "*Counterstrike*" are better than non-players when it comes to building trust and co-operation, and that this helps them to make good friendships and become strong members of their communities. So rather than giving up computer games, perhaps young people (5) _____ to spend more time on them?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 61. C | 62. F | 63. H | 64. G | 65. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

124. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question

In the world today, particularly in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is big news. People are talking about it, practicing it, and discovering new ways to be *sensitive* to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is "*Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*".

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrappings. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging: usually paper, a box and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high-quality products. When low quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys high-quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturer receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throwaway must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they can return them to the store. The manufacturers of the drinks collect the bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common **practice**. In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throwaway bottles.

The third step is to recycle. Spent motor oil cans can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are costly to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's **precious** resources.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - what is involved in the recycling movement.
 - what people often understand about the term "**recycle**".
 - how to live sensitive to the environment.
 - how to reduce garbage disposal.
- The word "**sensitive**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - responding
 - logical
 - cautious
 - friendly
- People can do the following to reduce waste EXCEPT _____.
 - buy high-quality product
 - buy fewer hamburgers
 - buy simply-wrapped things
 - reuse cups
- Why is it a waste when customers buy low-quality products?
 - Because they have to be repaired many times
 - Because they produce less energy.
 - Because customers change their ideas all the time.
 - Because people will soon throw them away
- What is the best description of the process of reuse?
 - The bottles are collected, washed, returned and filled again.
 - The bottles are collected, returned filled again and washed.
 - The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and washed.
 - The bottles are washed, returned, filled again and collected.
- The garbage dumps in some areas have relatively little glass and plastic because _____.
 - each returned bottle is paid.
 - people are ordered to return bottles
 - not many bottles are made of glass or plastic
 - returned bottles are few
- The word "**practice**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - drill
 - exercise
 - deed
 - belief
- The energy used to make a can is _____ the energy used to run a color TV set for 3 hours.
 - more than
 - less than
 - as much as
 - not worth being compared to

9. The word “**precious**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. natural B. substantial C. first D. invaluable
10. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 A. It's impossible to recycle aluminum.
 B. Aluminum is one resource that needs to be saved.
 C. Aluminum is a lasting resource.
 D. It's cheap to make aluminum cans.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C
 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B

125. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below.

If you (1) _____ to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2) _____ 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a joke. You've probably come (3) _____ an example of 'book-crossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) _____ world a library'. Book-crossers 'release' books (5) _____ by passing them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they (6) _____ turn release them back 'into the wild'. (7) _____ a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is encouraged to record the event by logging on to the book-crossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (8) _____, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress. Over half a million people worldwide participate in book-crossing, 'releasing' books in a (9) _____ range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (10) _____ is relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. occur | B. happen | C. pass | D. arise |
| 2. A. telling | B. saying | C. talking | D. answering |
| 3. A. away | B. along | C. across | D. aside |
| 4. A. full | B. absolute | C. quite | D. whole |
| 5. A. either | B. but | C. or | D. neither |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. in | D. for |
| 7. A. Soon | B. Since | C. Once | D. While |
| 8. A. way | B. time | C. place | D. manner |
| 9. A. deep | B. long | C. high | D. wide |
| 10. A. what | B. which | C. who | D. where |

126 . Read the text then answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

To date, Canada has produced only one classic children's tale to rank with *Alice's Adventures in wonderland* and the works of Mark Twain; this was Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clinton, Prince Edward Island. Her mother died soon after her birth, and when her father went to Saskatchewan to assume a business position, she moved in with her grandparents in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. There she went to school and later qualified to be a teacher.

Montgomery wrote the *Anne* books while living in Cavendish and helping her grandmother at the post office. The first of the books, *Anne of Green Gables*, was published in 1908, and in the next three years she wrote two sequels. Like Montgomery, the heroine of the book is taken in by an **elderly** couple who lives in the fictional town of Avonlea, and Montgomery incorporated many events from her life in Cavendish into the *Anne* books.

In 1911, Montgomery married Evan Macdonald and the couple soon moved to Ontario, where she wrote many other books. However, it was her first efforts that secured her ***prominence***, and the *Anne* books are still read all around the world. Her novels have helped create a warm picture of Prince Edward Island's special ***character***. Several movies, a television series, and a musical play have been based on her tales, and today visitors scour the Island for locations described in the book.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
 - A. show the similarities between Montgomery's life and that of her fictional character Anne.
 - B. contrast Canadian children's literature with that of other countries.
 - C. provide a brief introduction to Prince Edward Island.
 - D. introduce Montgomery and her *Anne* books.
 2. According to the passage, Montgomery was raised primarily _____.
 - A. by her grandparents
 - B. in an orphanage
 - C. by her mother
 - D. by her father
 3. Approximately when did Lucy Maud Montgomery write the two sequels to her book *Anne of Green Gables*?
 - A. From 1874 to 1908
 - B. From 1911 to 1913
 - C. From 1908 to 1911 to 1918
 - D. From 1913 to 1918
 4. The word "***elderly***" in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. kindly
 - B. old
 - C. friendly
 - D. sly
 5. In the *Anne* books, the main character lives in _____.
 - A. the town of Cavendish
 - B. the town of Avonlea
 - C. Saskatchewan
 - D. Ontario
 6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about *Anne* books?
 - A. They were not as successful as Montgomery's later works.
 - B. They were influenced by the works of Mark Twain.
 - C. They were at least partially autobiographical.
 - D. They were not popular until after Montgomery had died.
 7. Ontario was the place where _____.
 - A. Montgomery wrote other books
 - B. Montgomery got married
 - C. Montgomery wrote two sequels
 - D. Montgomery became famous
 8. The word "***prominence***" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. excellence
 - B. reputation
 - C. effort
 - D. permanence
 9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "***character***" in line 12?
 - A. a person in a novel
 - B. nature
 - C. a written symbol
 - D. location
 10. All of the following have been based on the *Anne* books EXCEPT _____.
 - A. a television series
 - B. movies
 - C. a play
 - D. a ballet
- 127. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.**

Around the age of eighteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. "Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (1) later? Do I leave and start work or begin (2) a training course?"

The decision is yours, but it may be (3) worth remembering two things: there is more unemployment among people (4) who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (5) skills will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go straight into a job, there are many opportunities (6) for training. Getting qualifications will (7) help you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (8) while you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (9) another possibility. This

way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (10) getting practical work experience.

128. Choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D to complete each numbered gap in the passage below.

If you (1) _____ to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (2) _____ 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a joke. You've probably come (3) _____ an example of 'book-crossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) _____ world a library'. Book-crossers 'release' books (5) _____ by passing them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they (6) _____ turn release them back 'into the wild'. (7) _____ a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is encouraged to record the event by logging on to the book-crossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (8) _____, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress. Over half a million people worldwide participate in book-crossing, 'releasing' books in a (9) _____ range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and even underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place (10) _____ is relevant to its title or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. occur | B. <u>happen</u> | C. pass | D. arise |
| 2. A. telling | B. <u>saying</u> | C. talking | D. answering |
| 3. A. away | B. along | C. <u>across</u> | D. aside |
| 4. A. full | B. absolute | C. quite | D. <u>whole</u> |
| 5. A. <u>either</u> | B. but | C. or | D. neither |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. <u>in</u> | D. for |
| 7. A. Soon | B. Since | C. <u>Once</u> | D. While |
| 8. A. <u>way</u> | B. time | C. place | D. manner |
| 9. A. deep | B. long | C. high | D. <u>wide</u> |
| 10. A. what | B. <u>which</u> | C. who | D. where |

129. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (1) _____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (2) _____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (3) _____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (4) _____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (5) _____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to (6) _____ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask (7) _____ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (8) _____ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends.

If you are considering a career that (9) _____ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (10) _____ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. strong | B. <u>strengthen</u> | C. strengthen | D. strengthened |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 2. A. <u>position</u>
room | B. location | C. spot | D. |
| 3. A. upon | B. in | C. <u>at</u> | D. for |
| 4. A. meeting
interviewing | B. <u>taking</u> | C. making | D. |
| 5. A. use
<u>spend</u> | B. make | C. lose | D. |
| 6. A. <u>success</u>
succeed | B. successful | C. successfully | D. |
| 7. A. you
<u>yourself</u> | B. your | C. yours | D. |
| 8. A. interests | B. fields | C. <u>opinions</u> | D. attendances |
| 9. A. <u>requires</u>
D. urges | B. asks | C. tells | |
| 10. A. a | B. <u>an</u> | C. the | D. this |

130. Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

May 7th 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century: Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, the son of a mining inspector. Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity occurred between 1876 and 1890, during which time he enjoyed patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a yearly living stipend. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she, herself, was facing financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck's patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets of "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty". Tchaikovsky's music, well-known for its rich melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died ostensibly of cholera on November 6th 1893, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

- The best title for this passage could be _____.
 A. "The Life and Music of Tchaikovsky"
 Tchaikovsky's Music for Ballets"
 C. "Tchaikovsky's Relationship with Madame von Meck"
 Tchaikovsky's Death"
 B. "Development of
 D. "The Cause of
- According to the passage, all of the following describe Madame von Meck EXCEPT _____.
 A. she had economic troubles
 B. she was generous
 C. she was never introduced to Tchaikovsky
 D. she enjoyed Tchaikovsky's music
- According to the passage, Tchaikovsky's music is most well-known for _____.
 A. it's repetitive and monotonous tones
 B. the ballet-like quality of music
 C. the richness and melodic drama of the music
 D. its lively, capricious melodies
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music.
 B. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide.
 C. The patronage of Madame von Meck.
 D. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing.
- It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. it was not the music behind the dance that made Tchaikovsky famous
 B. there is suspicion on the cause of Tchaikovsky's death

C. Madame von Meck was one of the most famous Russian composers

D. Madame von Meck was one of Tchaikovsky's girlfriends

131. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word.

TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast, triggering a massive tsunami. Cars, ships and buildings were (1) away by a wall of water after the 8.9 - magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 kms (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo. A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, (2) pressure has exceeded normal levels. Officials say more than 10,000 people are dead and about 7,000 (3) but it is feared the final death toll will be (4) higher. In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found. "The quake has been the fifth-largest in the world (5) 1900 and nearly 8,000 (6) stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month", said scientists. Thousands of people (7) near the Fukushima nuclear power plant have been ordered to evacuate. Japanese nuclear officials said that pressure inside a boiling water reactor at the plant was running much higher than normal after the cooling system failed. Officials said they might need to deliberately (8) some radioactive steam to relieve pressure, but that there would be no health risk. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had earlier said the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site. But US officials later said (9) coolant had been handed over because the Japanese had decided to handle the situation (10)

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had been shut down safely.

KEY: 130. Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word.

TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast, triggering a massive tsunami. Cars, ships and buildings were (1) *swept* away by a wall of water after the 8.9 - magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 kms (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo. A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, (2) *where* pressure has exceeded normal levels. Officials say more than 10,000 people are dead and about 7,000 (3) *missing*, but it is feared the final death toll will be (4) *much/far* higher. In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found. "The quake has been the fifth-largest in the world (5) *since* 1900 and nearly 8,000 (6) *times* stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month", said scientists. Thousands of people (7) *living* near the Fukushima nuclear power plant have been ordered to evacuate. Japanese nuclear officials said that pressure inside a boiling water reactor at the plant was running much higher than normal after the cooling system failed. Officials said they might need to deliberately (8) *release* some radioactive steam to relieve pressure, but that there would be no health risk. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had earlier said the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site. But US officials later said (9) *no* coolant had been handed over because the Japanese had decided to handle the situation (10) *themselves*.

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had been shut down safely.

131. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Women nowadays have more (1) than those in the past. For example, our great grandmothers were not allowed to go to school or to work to earn their own living. (2), they had to depend on their husbands financially. Modern women, on the contrary, can get good education, have their own careers, and (3) their interests. They can even take good positions in politics if they are competent (4) it. However, women living in our modern society have their (5) too. Today women work harder than their great grandmothers so that they can gain

the (6) _____ between working life and family life. Many people predict that by 2032, most (7) _____ positions at work will be taken by women. Then, it is possible that women will have more (8) _____ life because, (9) _____ in a very modern society, the women can't (10) _____ their role in the family.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. advances | B. <u>advantages</u> | C. benefits | D. conveniences |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. However | C. <u>As a result</u> | D. Although |
| 3. A. <u>pursue</u> | B. support | C. promote | D. stimulate |
| 4. A. to | B. <u>at</u> | C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. obstacles | B. disputes | C. profits | D. <u>problems</u> |
| 6. A. equality | B. stables | C. <u>balance</u> | D. steadiness |
| 7. A. <u>senior</u> | B. junior | C. inferior | D. superior |
| 8. A. sheltered | B. healthy | C. <u>strenuous</u> | D. active |
| 9. A. though | B. <u>even</u> | C. ever | D. never |
| 10. A. perform | B. adopt | C. fulfill | D. <u>neglect</u> |

132. Read the passage below and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather **humble** beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

After several years of **barely making ends meet** as a cartoon artist operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in 1928, with his release of a Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and develop more of his highly profitable and **enduring** creations, such as Donald Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued a full-length cartoon film. Snow White became an instant commercial and critical success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not, produced by Disney and his studio.

But as **renowned** as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme park **concept** became international, with openings in Tokyo and Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future theme park is under discussion.

1. Which of the following is the title for the passage?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. The history of Disney World and Disneyland. | B. Walt Disney's Boyhood Years |
| C. <u>Walt Disney and his Legacy.</u> | D. Walt Disney and Animated |

Cartoons

2. The word "**humble**" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------------|---------------|
| A. boring | B. shy | C. <u>simple</u> | D. respectful |
|-----------|--------|------------------|---------------|

3. What is the author's attitude toward the accomplishments of Walt Disney?

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A. critical | B. respectful | C. ambivalent | D. <u>approving</u> |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|

4. In paragraph 2 "**barely making ends meet**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. meeting personal failure. | B. producing only a few cartoons. |
| C. <u>not making much money.</u> | D. trying new businesses. |

5. The word "**enduring**" in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. <u>lasting</u> | B. suffering | C. famous | D. difficult |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|

6. The word "**renowned**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| A. possessed | B. talked about | C. useful | D. <u>well-known</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|

7. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. Snow White was Disney's most successful film. B. Disney created cartoon movies and "non cartoon" movies.

C. the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty. D. the California theme park is now closed.

8. The word "**concept**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. idea B. location C. birth D. demand

9. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?

A. Disney's first achieved success after his death. B. Mickey Mouse was Disney's only cartoons creation.

C. Snow White was the first full-length cartoon film. D. Disney's first concern was always profitability.

10. In future years it is most likely that _____.

A. the Disney name will stay well-known. B. Disney will produce only cartoons.

C. the Paris theme park will become successful D. the remaining theme parks will also close. **133. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space**

Everyone has got two personalities - the one that is shown to the world and the other that is (1) and real. You don't show your secret personality when you are (2), because you can control yourself. But when you are asleep, your feeling position (3) the real you. In a normal (4), of course, people often change their position. The important position is the one you go to sleep in.

If you go to sleep on your back, you are a very (5) person. You usually believe people and you accept new things or new ideas easily. You don't like to make people sad, so you never express your (6) feeling. You are quite shy.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive person. You (7) a lot and you always easily become sad. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you (8) having a good time.

If you sleep curled up, you are probably a very (9) person. You have a low opinion of yourself. You are shy and don't like meeting people. You (10) to be on your own. You are easily hurt.

1. A. important B. serious C. secret D. particular

2. A. awake B. active C. happy D. honest

3. A. makes B. understand C. changes D. shows

4. A. room B. bed C. night D. body

5. A. independent B. open C. talkative D. generous

6. A. real B. lonely C. cheerful D. gentle

7. A. talk B. sleep C. relax D. worry

8. A. regret B. enjoy C. mind D. deny

9. A. strong B. healthy C. nervous D. careful

10. A. pretend B. oppose C. refuse D. prefer

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

134. There are 5 blanks in the passage below. From the words given in the box, choose the most suitable for each blank. There are THREE extra words that you do not need to use

A. legal	C. responsibility	E. serve	G. organizations
B. community	D. give back	F. long-term	H. rare

Volunteering has many intangible benefits. It can help you (1)to society, break down barriers of misunderstanding or fear, explore personal issues and even have fun. It also has a meaningful, positive impact on your (2)..... But did you know that it can have many benefits for you, too? You may have heard that volunteering helps you get into college, but keep in mind they are not just looking for a list of (3)..... and dates. Colleges want to see a complete picture of you and real examples of your commitment, dedication and interests.

Volunteering brings together a variety of people. Both the recipients of your volunteer efforts and your co-workers can be rich sources of insight. For example, maybe you'll learn about the (4).....profession from a former lawyer you visit at a convalescent center. Colleges pay attention to your life inside and outside the classroom. Your extracurricular activities reveal a great deal about you, such as what your interests are, whether you can manage your priorities and maintain a (5)..... promise and how you've made an important contribution to something.

1. D 2. B 3. G 4. A 5. F

135. Choose the most suitable word given for each space in the text.

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1)___ this taboo question, or put it to others in moment of weakness or confidentiality, you (2)___ well have heard some or all of the (3)___ It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4)___ well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5)___ I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6)___ the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7)___ out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8)___, what about farmers? it is the conservation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (9)___ have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10)___ Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and say this under my (11)___, that most of us work rather as Mr. Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12)___ up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13)___ and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14)___ the world, or spend more time in the garden. Once day we'll get that (15)___ we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. <u>propose</u> | B. meditate | C. consider | D. launch |
| 2. A. <u>might</u> | B. can | C. will | D. should |
| 3. A. below | B. rest | C. <u>following</u> | D. latter |
| 4. A. a <u>work</u> | B. a job | C. a task | D. an effort |
| 5. A. <u>deal</u> | B. position | C. job | D. engagement |
| 6. A. enjoyed | B. wished | C. hoped | D. <u>felt</u> |
| 7. A. make | B. turn | C. issue | D. <u>give</u> |
| 8. A. one | B. <u>case</u> | C. question | D. former |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 9. A. people | B. must | C. <u>who</u> | D. to |
| 10. A. <u>qualities</u> | B. status | C. property | D. requirements |
| 11. A. oath | B. suspicion | C. <u>breath</u> | D. pressure |
| 12. A. move | B. <u>turn</u> | C. ease | D. end |
| 13. A. resources | B. opportunities | C. rest | D. <u>money</u> |
| 14. A. <u>round</u> | B. over | C. into | D. to |
| 15. A. ambition | B. station | C. vocation | D. <u>promotion</u> |

136. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (1) _____ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (2) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it. The idea that having a good cry do you (3) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (4) _____ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (5) _____. Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (6) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (7) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically. Tears of emotion also help the body (8) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (9) _____ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (10) _____ “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 2. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 3. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 4. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 5. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 6. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 7. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 8. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 9. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 10. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. D

137. Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the space provided below the passage.

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (1) _____ their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (2) _____. And that, (3) _____ turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (4) _____ leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (5) _____ human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (6) _____ the new technologies could also 7) _____ those with power to control their fellow citizens even more

effectively than in the (8) _____ efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (9) _____ colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (10) _____ our institutions to respond to new challenges.

1. whether 2. put 3. in 4. union 5. free
6. but 7. enable 8. most 9. make 10. of

138. Read the following passage and answer the questions

Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861-1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be abandoned. The driver returned the next spring to see what had become of his cargo. Instead of the skeletons he had expected to find, he saw his oxen, living, fat, and healthy. How had they survived?

The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans lands trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the "Great American Desert" to reach lands that sometimes proved barren. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant. It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought. To raise cattle out there seemed risky or even hopeless. Who could imagine a fairy-tale grass that required no rain and somehow made it possible for cattle to feed themselves all winter? But the surprising western wild grasses did just that. They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses. Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains. They were not juicy like the cultivated eastern grasses, but had short, hard stems. And they did not need to be cured in a barn, but dried right where they grew on the ground. When they dried in this way, they remained naturally sweet and nourishing through the winter. Cattle left outdoors to fend for themselves thrived on this hay. And the cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring. The dry summer air cured them much as storing in a barn cured the cultivated grasses.

1. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*
 - A. A type of wild vegetation
 - B. Western migration after Civil War
 - C. The raising of cattle
 - D. The climate of the Western United States
2. *What can be inferred by the phrase "Legend has it" in line 1?*
 - A. Most history book include the story of the train.
 - B. The story of the train is similar to other ones from that time period.
 - C. The driver of the train invented the story.
 - D. The story of the train may not be completed factual.
3. *The word "they" in line 4 refers to _____.*
 - A. plains
 - B. skeletons
 - C. oxen
 - D. Americans
4. *What can be inferred about the "Great American Desert" mentioned in line 7?*
 - A. Many had settled there by the 1860's.
 - B. It was not originally assumed to be a fertile area.
 - C. It was a popular place to raise cattle before the Civil War.
 - D. It was not discovered until the late 1800's.
5. *The word "barren" in line 7 is closed in meaning to _____.*
 - A. lonely
 - B. uncomfortable
 - C. infertile
 - D. dangerous
6. *The word "preferred" in line 8 is closed in meaning to _____.*
 - A. favored
 - B. available
 - C. ordinary
 - D. required

7. Which of the following can be inferred about the cultivated grass mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. Cattle raised in the Western United States refused to eat it. B. It had to be imported into the United States.
C. It would probably not grow in the western United States. D. It was difficult for cattle to digest.

8. Which of the following was NOT one of the names given to the western grasses?

- A. Mesquite grass B. Bluejoint grass C. Buffalo grass
D. Grama grass

9. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a characteristic of western grasses?

- A. They contain little moisture B. They have tough stems
C. They can be grown indoors D. They are not affected by dry weather

10. According to the passage, the cattle help promote the growth of the wild grass by _____.

- A. eating only small quantities of grass. B. continually moving from one grazing area to another.

- C. naturally fertilizing the soil. D. stepping on and pressing the seeds into the ground.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B

139. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word for each space.

Technology

When faced with some new and possibly bewildering technological change, most people react in one of two(1). They either recoil from anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it somehow makes life less than(2). Or they learn to(3) to the new invention, and eventually.....(4) how they could possibly have existed without it. Take computers as an example. For many of us, they still represent a(5) to our freedom, and give us a frightening sense of a future in which all(6) will be taken by machines. This may be because they seem mysterious, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can use a home computer for, and you usually get(7) answers about how 'they give you information'. In fact, even those of us who are familiar with computers, and use them in our daily work, have very little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent reason. Presumably much the same happened when the telephone and the television became(8). What seems to alarm most people is the speed of technological change, rather than change itself. And the(9) that are made to new technology may well have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board games, that don't have to be(10) in to work.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. moments | B. kinds | C. ways | D. types |
| 2. A. formerly | B. lively | C. personal | D. human |
| 3. A. adapt | B. react | C. conform | D. use |
| 4. A. decide | B. wonder | C. suppose | D. admit |
| 5. A. hazard | B. risk | C. control | D. threat |
| 6. A. measures | B. decisions | C. chances | D. instructions |
| 7. A. vague | B. such | C. up with | D. hundreds |
| 8. A. in existence | B. widespread | C. through | D. extensive |
| 9. A. objections | B. appliances | C. criticisms | D. fears |
| 10. A. wired | B. batteries | C. plugged | D. connected |
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B |
| | | | 5. D |

6. B 7. A 8. B 9.A 10.C

140. Supply the most suitable word for each blank

People who are deprived (1) sleep lose energy and become quick-tempered. (2)..... two days without sleep, a person finds that lengthy concentration (3) difficult. He can force himself to

(4) tasks well for short periods, but he is (5)..... distracted. He makes many mistakes especially at routine tasks, and his attention slips (6) times. Even a "sleepless" person experiences periods in which he dozes off for a few seconds or more. He falls completely asleep(7)he is kept active continuously.

Persons who go without sleep for more than three days have great (8)_____ thinking, seeing, and hearing clearly. They have periods of hallucinations during (9).....they see things that do not really exist. They also confuse day dreams with real life and (10)track of their thoughts in the middle of a sentence.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. of | 2. after | 3. becomes | 4. perform | 5. easily |
| 6. at | 7. unless | 8. difficulty | 9. which | 10. lose |

141. Read the article about endangered species. For questions 1-10, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The word laser was **coined** as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of excess energy by themselves, with out any outside **intervention**. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulates to emit **it** as light

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulates emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one stomp or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device ha called a "maser," for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not complete until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorted wavelengths.

The key concepts **emerged** about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper **outlining** the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind if Gordon Gould, then a 37-years-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebook. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letters, but Gould files a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserved the credit for the concept of the laser.

1. The word "**coined**" in line I could best be replaced by _____
A. created B. mentioned C. understood D. discovered
2. The word "**intervention**" in the first paragraph can best be replaced by _____
A. need B. device C. influence D. source
3. The word "**it**" in the last line of the first paragraph refers to _____
A. light bulb B. energy C. molecule D. atom
4. Which of the following statements best describes a laser?

- A. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light.
 B. An atom in a high-energy state
 C. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
 D. An instrument for measuring light waves
5. Why was Townes' early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?
 A. He was not conversed with light amplification
 B. It was easier to work with longer wavelengths
 C. His parents Schawlow had already begun work on the laser
 D. The laser had already been developed
6. In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT
 A. stimulated emission B. microwaves
 C. light amplification D. a maser
7. In approximate what year was first maser built?
 A. 1917 B. 1951 C. 1953 D. 1957
8. The word "**emerged**" in paragraph 4 is closet in meaning to _____.
 A. increased B. concluded C. succeeded D. appeared
9. The word "**outlining**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. assigning B. studying C. checking D. summarizing
10. Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser ?
 A. The researchers notebooks were lost
 B. Several people were developing the idea at the same time
 C. No one claimed credit for the development until recently
 D. The work is still incomplete
- 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.B
 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.D 10.B

142. Fill in each blank space with an appropriate word.

A Success Story

At 19, Ben Way is already a millionaire and one of a growing number of teenagers _____ (1) have made their fortune through the Internet. _____ (2) makes Ben's story all the more remarkable is that he is dyslexic, and was told by teachers _____ (3) his junior school that he would never be able to read or write properly. "I wanted to prove them wrong", says Ben, creator and director of Way search, a net search engine which can be used to find goods _____ (4) online shopping malls.

When he was eight, his local authorities provided him _____ (5) a PC to help with schoolwork. Although he was unable to read the manuals, he had a natural _____ (6) with the computer, and encouraged by his father, he soon began charging people £10 an hour for his knowledge and skills. At the age of 15 he set up his own computer consultancy, Quad Computer, which he ran from his bedroom, two years later he left school _____ (7) devote all his time to business.

"By this time the company had grown and I needed to take _____ (8) a couple of employees to help me," says Ben. "That enabled me to start doing business with bigger companies." It was his ability to consistently _____ (9) difficult challenges that led him to win the You Entrepreneur of the Year award in the same year that he formed Way search, and he has recently signed a deal worth £25 million with a private investment company, which will finance _____ (10) search engine.

1. who	2. what	3. at	4. in	5. with
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------

6. ability	7. to	8. on	9. overcome	10. his
------------	-------	-------	-------------	---------

143. Read the following text carefully and choose the answer which best fits each space.

Stress-related hair loss

When stress levels become so high that they affect the immune system it can have a profound effect on the body and the hair. Hair loss itself causes immense stress and then it can become a vicious (1)_____.

Bonnie Kinnear, 50s, housewife: "Last year my life was quite stressful due to my husband's high-profile career being constantly in the (2) _____. At this time I began to develop an intense scalp which was wrongly diagnosed as psoriasis, for which I was prescribed steroids. Over the next two months my scalp become worse, and hair began to fall out, leaving hairy patches, which was devastating.

Having to look good and be a support to my famous husband was stressful because wherever we went people would look at us. I had lost at (3) _____ one third of my hair and, in hope, visited a high-profile Mayfair trichologist. Without any diagnosis I was ordered to buy £300 worth of products and my head was massaged by a girl who proceeded to turn my hair into what is seen as 'bird's-nest syndrome'. It took four hours to (4) _____.

My GP convinced me to seek help from Andrew Bernie. I was diagnosed with a stress-triggered condition where the skin cells multiply fast, grow down the hair shaft and bind with sebaceous matter to strangle the hair. I visit Andrew regularly for treatments. I am also trying to (5) _____ my stress levels, which is easier now my hair is returning.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. effect | B. cycle | C. closure | D. circle |
| 2. A. daylight | B. searchlight | C. spotlight | D. starlight |
| 3. A. once | B. all | C. least | D. first |
| 4. A. replace | B. untangle | C. return | D. reset |
| 5. A. destroy | B. assess | C. manage | D. measure |

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

144. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

As Christmas evolved in the United States, new customs were adopted and many old ones were reworked. The legend of Santa Claus, for example, had origins in Europe and was brought by Dutch settlers to New York in the early 18th century. Traditionally, Santa Claus - from the Dutch Sinter Klaas - was depicted as a tall, dignified, religious figure riding a white horse through the air. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, he was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf who punished disobedient children. In North America he eventually developed into a fat, jolly old gentleman who had neither the religious *attributes* of Saint Nicholas nor the strict disciplinarian character of Black Peter.

Santa's transformation began in 1823, when a New York newspaper published the poem *A Visit from Saint Nicholas*, which Clement Clark Moore had written to amuse his daughter. The poem introduced many Americans to the story of a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a reindeer-drawn sleigh. Portraits and drawings of Santa Claus by American illustrator Thomas Nast further strengthened the legend during the second half of the 19th century. Living at the North Pole and assisted by elves, the modern Santa produced and delivered toys to all good children. By the late 19th century he had become such a prominent figure of American folklore that in 1897, when Virginia O'Hanlon wrote to the *New York Sun* newspaper asking if Santa was real, she received a direct answer: "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus".

1. Who brought the legend of Santa Claus to the USA according to the passage?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Sinter Klaas | B. Saint Nicholas | C. A German | D. Dutch settlers |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|

2. Santa Claus was traditionally described as a _____.

- A. tall man who could walk through the air B. fat, jolly, old man
C. religious figure D. fat man riding a white horse
3. *Santa Claus in North America was depicted as _____.*
A. a man with the strict disciplinarian character of Black Peter
B. a good old man with less religious character
C. one with religious attributes of Saint Nicholas
D. a jolly man on horseback
4. *Who was Black Peter?*
A. an elf accompanying Saint Nicholas C. one of the disobedient children
B. an elf who rode a white horse D. a popular traditional figure
5. *What word is closest in meaning to “attributes”?*
A. symbols of a person B. natural qualities C. effects D. outer appearance
6. *Where did the legend of Santa Claus come from?*
A. the North Pole B. Europe C. North America D. the City of New York
7. *1823 was mentioned as a year when _____.*
A. Clement Clark Moore wrote his first poem
B. Clement Clark Moore’s poem made him popular
C. Saint Nicholas visited New York
D. the image of Santa Claus was transformed
8. *According to Clement Clark Moore’s poem,*
A. Santa Claus had nothing different in appearance from the traditional one.
B. Santa Claus had wings and could fly.
C. Santa Claus liked poetry.
D. Santa Claus was a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a sleigh.
9. *The answer “Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus” is an illustration for the fact that _____.*
A. the *New York Sun* was popular with children
B. Santa Claus was a prominent figure at that time
C. newspapers are unreliable
D. Virginia O’Hanlon was a reader of the *New York Sun*
10. *Which of the following statements is TRUE?*
A. Santa Claus was an imaginary old man created by artists based on traditional figures.
B. Living in the North Pole, Santa Claus visited children at Christmas.
C. Santa Claus was a real figure living in northern America.
D. Santa Claus was a story based on Saint Nicholas and Black Peter.

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. D	8. D	9. B	10. A

145. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (1) _____ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (2) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (3) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (4) _____ a natural painkiller called

enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (5) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (6) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (7) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (8) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable – (9) _____ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (10) _____ “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| 1. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | |
| | D. display | | |
| 2. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | |
| | D. alter | | |
| 3. A. better | B. fine | C. good | |
| | D. well | | |
| 4. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 5. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | |
| | D. produce | | |
| 6. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | |
| | D. improving | | |
| 7. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | |
| | D. sign | | |
| 8. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | |
| | D. expel | | |
| 9. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. |
| regard | | | |
| 10. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | |
| | D. called | | |

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. D

146. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Travel Insurance

When going on holiday, it is always a good idea to take out travel insurance. This is just in case something goes (1) _____ along the way. You could lose your luggage, you could be robbed, or even become ill and need expensive medical treatment. For millions of holiday makers, travel insurance is just a precaution (2) _____ will help them have an enjoyable and worry-free holiday. But for (3) _____, travel insurance is a way of earning money (4) _____ making false claims against insurance companies. For (5) _____ some people pretend that they have had expensive equipment stolen which in (6) _____ never even existed, and then claim large sums in compensation. Such claims cost insurance company a total (7) _____ £50 million per year. But the

cheats' luck is about to run (8) _____. (9) _____ to a new computer system, companies will be able to tell at a glance (10) _____ someone has made a claim within the last three years. Honest travelers will no longer have to pay through the nose for other people's dishonesty.

1. wrong	2. which	3. others/ some	4. by	5. example/ instance
6. fact	7. of	8. out	9. Thanks	10. whether/ if

147. Read the passage then choose the best answer to each question that follows. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

The symptoms of hay fever include watery and itchy eyes and a runny, congested nose. People suffering from hay fever may experience occasional wheezing and repeated bouts of sneezing and may even lose their sense of smell. Some victims of hay fever may also have stopped-up ears. About 30 percent of those who suffer from hay fever may develop the symptoms associated with periodic asthma or a sinus infection. The allergen-antibody theory does not fully explain allergic reactions because the membranes and glands in eyes and ears are controlled by the independent nervous system, which keeps these organs in balance. But the independent nervous system itself is part of the emotional- response center and may cause the feelings of anger, fear, **resentment**, and lack of self-confidence in reaction to allergy-causing substances.

The most common cause of hay fever is the pollen of ragweed, which blossoms during the summer and autumn. When airborne pollen particles, as well as mold, come into contact with the victim's membranes, they can cause allergic reactions that release histamine and result in virtual **blockage** of air passages. To prevent hay fever or to decrease the severity of its symptoms, contact with the ragweed pollen should be reduced. Although some communities have attempted to eliminate the plants that cause the reactions, elimination programs have not been successful because airborne pollen can travel considerable distances. Antihistamine can help with short but severe attacks. Over extended periods of time, however, patients are prescribed a series of injections of the substance to which they are sensitive in order to increase immunity and thus be relieved of the seasonal allergy.

(Resource: Toefl test strategies by Eli Hinkel, Ph.D)

- It can be inferred from the passage that the phrase "**hay fever**" refers to _____.
A. fodder for cattle B. a seasonal discomfort
C. viral bacteria D. a lung disease
- According to the passage, the symptoms of the allergy are predominantly _____.
A. abdominal B. intestinal C. respiratory D. chronic
- What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
A. Hay fever may cause severe allergic reactions and even death.
B. The cause of allergic reactions has not been determined.
C. The nervous system balances allergic reactions.
D. People should not have an emotional response to allergic reactions.
- According to the passage, patients suffering from hay fever may also experience _____.
A. hunger pains B. mood swings
C. nervous blockages D. sensory perceptions
- The word "**resentment**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. reprieve B. reprisal C. irritation D. grief
- According to the passage, the irritants are transported by _____.
A. wind B. food C. travelers D. air passages
- The word "**blockage**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. obstruction B. bleeding C. enlargement D. dryness
- According to the passage, to avoid incidents of hay fever, patients need to _____.

- A. avoid interactions with other patients B. avoid exposure to pollen
C. increase their self-confidence D. take doses of prescribed medicine.
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a cause of allergies?
A. pollen B. mold C. flowers D. injections
10. A paragraph following this passage would most probably discuss _____.
A. how the nervous system alerts patients.
B. how the immune system reacts to allergens.
C. what other diseases can be relieved by vaccines.
D. what flowers are harmless to hay fever patients.

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B

148. Read the following passage then choose the best answer from the four options (marked A, B, C and D) to complete the numbered blanks in the passage.

Several years ago while I was visiting Athens for a few weeks, I decided to spend a whole day on a nearby island. The weather (1)_____ had predicted that it would be a scorching hot day so (2)_____ off early in the morning.

Even though I arrived at the port in plenty of time, I was forced to sit on the top (3)_____ because other passengers who had got to the boat earlier filled the lower ones. Soon after the boat had departed, somebody came round with raffle tickets. There were, as far as I could make (4)_____ two prizes: a bag of fresh fish and several (5)_____ of chocolate. I bought a ticket, not expecting to win as I had never won anything in a raffle (6)_____.

Some time later the person who had sold the tickets announced the winning numbers. To my great surprise, I had won the chocolate. I was naturally delighted, but (7)_____ how I could prevent it from (8)_____ in the intense heat. Realizing that I could not possibly eat it all myself, I (9)_____ it with the passengers sitting near me. In return, they offered me sandwiches and (10)_____ drinks.

All in all, it was a pleasant start to a memorable day with my new acquaintances.

1. A. prediction B. prophecy C. forecast D. foresight
2. A. went B. left C. departed D. set
3. A. deck B. layer C. floor D. storey
4. A. up B. out C. for D. over
5. A. bars B. slices C. cartons D. packets
6. A. again B. before C. since D. already
7. A. thought B. questioned C. wondered D. regarded
8. A. dissolving B. liquefying C. melting D. spreading
9. A. separated B. divided C. distributed D. shared
10. A. soft B. light C. bubbly D. sparkling
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. A

149. Read the following passage and then choose one word to fill in each blank.

MTV stands for Music Television. It's a television (1)_____ dedicated to pop music. It was (2)_____ on 1st August 1981 in the United States. Because of MTV's instant success in the US, the company expanded into other (3)_____. MTV Europe (4)_____ operating on 1st August 1987. MTV Europe (5)_____ 24 hours a day from its London studios. It can be seen in 33 countries and reaches an estimated (6)_____ of 110 million viewers.

People of 19 different nationalities work at London headquarters, and they try to offer a (7)_____ of music from all over Europe. The channel broadcasts in (8)_____ but Germany provides the biggest number of viewers. Currently, one fifth of the (9)_____ is by German artists.

Most of TV output is video and concerts, but there is also a programme (10)_____ *Unplugged*, where major artists play live and acoustic in front of a small studio audience.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>channel</i> | 2. <i>areas</i> | 3. <i>broadcast</i> | 4. <i>mixture</i> | 5. <i>music</i> |
| 6. <i>born</i> | 7. <i>began/ started</i> | 8. <i>audience</i> | 9. <i>English</i> | 10. <i>called</i> |

150. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best answers each of the questions in the following passage.

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately two million B.C and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was **derived** from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages.

During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C), the first hatchet and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and developed new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C), people made **crude** pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs hunting, and developed the bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, being less **nomadic** than in previous **eras**, establishing permanent settlements, and creating governments.

- Into how many periods was the Stone Age divided?

A. two	B. three	C. four	D. five
--------	----------	---------	---------
- The word "**derived**" is closest meaning to _____.

A. originated	B. destroyed	C. inferred	D. discussed
---------------	--------------	-------------	--------------
- Which of the following was developed earliest?

A. fish hook	B. bow and arrow	C. hatchet	D. pottery
--------------	------------------	------------	------------
- Which of the following developments is NOT related to the conditions of the Ice Age?

A. farming	B. clothing	C. living indoors	D. using fire
------------	-------------	-------------------	---------------
- The word "**crude**" is closest meaning to _____.

A. extravagant	B. complex	C. vulgar	D. primitive
----------------	------------	-----------	--------------
- The author states that the Stone Age was so named because _____.

A. it was very durable like stone	B. there was little vegetation
C. the stools and weapons was made of stone	D. the people lived in stone caves
- The word "**nomadic**" is closest meaning to _____.

A. sedentary	B. wandering	C. primitive	D. inquisitive
--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------
- The word "**eras**" is closest meaning to _____.

A. families	B. periods	C. herds	D. tools
-------------	------------	----------	----------
- Which of the following best describes the Mesolithic Age?

A. people were inventive	B. people were warriors
C. People stayed indoors all the time	D. people were crude
- With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?

A. The Neolithic Age	B. The Stone Age	C. The Ice Age	D. The Paleolithic Age
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1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

151. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle letter A, B, C or D next to the answer you choose.

Dolphins communicate mainly by (1)_____ of sounds. These sounds not only (2)_____ whistles, but also so-called pulsed sounds, which are often described as squawks,

barks, rasps, etc. However, they also use breaching (jumping and falling back into the (3)_____ with a loud splash) and pectoral fin (or flipper) and tail (or fluke) slaps (hitting the flipper or fluke on the water surface). Body posturing and jaw popping also have a role in (4)_____. As for language, we do not know (5)_____ they have one. Several studies have demonstrated that dolphins can understand a structured language like (6)_____. This has been demonstrated for a number of other animal species as well (gorilla, California sea lion, and parrot). Some studies also indicate that dolphin vocalizations are complex (7)_____ to support some form of language. (8)_____, it has not been demonstrated (9)_____ that they can undoubtedly communicate (10)_____ themselves.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. way | B. mean | C. using | D. means |
| 2. A. have | B. include | C. contain | D. combine |
| 3. A. water | B. sea | C. ocean | D. river |
| 4. A. reaction | B. chewing | C. speaking | D. communication |
| 5. A. why | B. if | C. when | D. how |
| 6. A. your | B. ours | C. our | D. yours |
| 7. A. too | B. as | C. enough | D. so |
| 8. A. Whenever | B. Wherever | C. However | D. Whoever |
| 9. A. yet | B. still | C. though | D. neither |
| 10. A. together | B. each other | C. between | D. among |
1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D

152. Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word.

Enjoyment is what drinking wine is all about. However, the more you know, (1)_____ easier it becomes to select the right wines for you or your guests. Wine is basically grape juice to (2)_____ yeast has been added causing it to ferment and produce alcohol. Alcohol is flavourless, so there must be something more (3)_____ wine than this. Many of the secrets of wine lie within the grape. Its pulp is a sugar solution which contains the things that give a wine its fruity flavour. In a dry wine, most of a grape's sugar has been converted (4)_____ alcohol. In a sweet one, more sugar is left. This can be felt on the (5)_____ of the tongue. The pulp also contains acidity which gives the wine "crispness" that makes the mouth water.

Too much (6)_____ it can make you wince, too little and the wine could taste dull. The skin contains flavour and tannin. Tannin produces a tingling sensation in the gums and gives a wine firmness. White grapes (7)_____ their skins removed before fermentation so tannin is only really found in red wines. The pulp of black and white grapes is (8)_____ same pale colour. The fact that the skins of black grapes are left on (9)_____ the wine is fermented gives red wine its colour.

The wines which are often considered to be the best are (10)_____ where all the elements balance one another. There are many grape varieties grown in many climates which influence the emphasis given to these features and this is why wines can be so wonderfully different.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------------|
| 1. the | 3. to | 5. tip | 7. have | 9. while |
| 2. which | 4. into | 6. of | 8. the | 10. those/ones |

153. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best answers each of the questions in the following passage.

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements felt no more than a hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **Inreality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun. Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is correspondingly later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full. These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors. Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

1. What is the main point of the first paragraph?
 - A. The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
 - B. Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
 - C. Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
 - D. The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.
2. The words "**In reality**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. surprisingly
 - B. actually
 - C. characteristically
 - D. similarly
68. It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is _____.
 - A. size
 - B. distance
 - C. temperature
 - D. density
3. The word "**configuration**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. unit
 - B. center
 - C. surface
 - D. arrangement
4. Neap tides occur when _____.
 - A. the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction
 - B. the Moon is full
 - C. the Moon is farthest from the Sun
 - D. waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A

154. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage.

The Internet bus

In the desert areas that surround Tucson city, USA, students spend hundreds of hours on yellow buses each year getting to and from their schools. But when mobile internet equipment was (1) _____ on a yellow school bus, the bored, often noisy, teens were transformed into quiet, studious individuals.

District officials got the idea during (2) _____ drives on school business to Phoenix, two hours each way, when they (3) _____ that, when they went in pairs, one person could drive and the other could work using a laptop and a wireless card. They (4) _____ if internet access on a school bus could (5) _____ students' academic productivity, too.

But the idea for what students call 'the internet bus' really took shape when the district's chief information officer (6) _____ across an article about having internet access in cars. He thought, "What if you could put that in a bus?"

The officials have been delighted to see the (7)_____ of homework getting done, morning and evening, as the internet bus (8)_____ up and drops off students along the 70-minute drive. (9)_____ some students spend their time playing games or visiting social networking sites, most students do make (10)_____ their travel time to study.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. installed | B. set | C. included | D. structured |
| 2. A. extraordinary | B. occasional | C. exceptional | D. few |
| 3. A. believed | B. acknowledged | C. estimated | D. realised |
| 4. A. thought | B. imagined | C. suspected | D. wondered |
| 5. A. increase | B. enlarge | C. rise | D. heighten |
| 6. A. got | B. looked | C. came | D. put |
| 7. A. total | B. amount | C. number | D. measure |
| 8. A. brings | B. picks | C. rides | D. catches |
| 9. A. Since | B. Despite | C. Although | D. However |
| 10. A. progress | B. work | C. use | D. part |
1. A 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C

155. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

TRAVEL INSURANCE

When going on holiday, it is always a good idea to take out travel insurance. This is just in case something goes (1)_____ along the way. You could lose your luggage, you could be robbed, or even become ill and need expensive medical treatment. For millions of holiday makers, travel insurance is just a precaution (2)_____ will help them have an enjoyable and worry-free holiday. But for (3)_____, travel insurance is a way of earning money (4)_____ making false claims against insurance companies. For (5)_____ some people pretend that they have had expensive equipment stolen which in (6)_____ never even existed, and then claim large sums in compensation. Such claims cost insurance company a total (7)_____ £ 50 million per year. But the cheats' luck is about to run (8)_____. (9)_____ to a new computer system, companies will be able to tell at a glance (10)_____ someone has made a claim within the last three years. Honest travelers will no longer have to pay through the nose for other people's dishonesty.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>wrong</i> | 2. <i>other/ some</i> | 3. <i>example/ instance</i> | 4. <i>of</i> | 5. <i>Thanks</i> |
| 6. <i>which</i> | 7. <i>by</i> | 8. <i>fact</i> | 9. <i>out</i> | 10. <i>whether/ if</i> |

156. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best answers each of the questions in the following passage.

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one *shouts* in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word "radar", in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection and ranging". "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, *tracking* ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. The nature of radar. | B. History of radar. |
| C. Alternatives to radar. | D. Types of ranging. |

2. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?
A. Shape B. Size C. Speed D. Weight
3. The word "**exemplified**" in the passage can be replaced by _____.
A. "specified" B. "resembled" C. "illustrated" D. "justified"
4. The word "**shouts**" in the passage most closely means _____.
A. "exclaims" B. "yells" C. "shoots" D. "whispers"
5. Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?
A. argumentative B. explanatory C. humorous D. imaginative
6. According to the passage, the distance between a radar set and an object can be determined by _____.
A. the time it takes for a burst of radio waves to produce echoes when the waves bounce off the object
B. the term "ranging" used for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set
C. the time it takes for the radio waves to produce echoes and bounce off the object
D. the time it takes for the echoes produced by the radio waves to return to the radar set
7. Which type of waves does radar use?
A. tidal B. sound C. heat D. radio
8. The word "**tracking**" in the passage most closely means _____.
A. sending B. searching for C. ranging D. repairing
9. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?
A. A history of flying. B. Other uses of radar.
C. The technology used by pilots. D. Uses of some technology.
10. What might be inferred about radar?
A. It takes the place of a radio. B. It has improved navigational safety.
C. It was developed from a study of sound waves.
D. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. B

157. Tìm từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn. Mỗi chỗ trống chỉ điền MỘT từ.

Son Doong Cave is in the heart of Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park in Quang Binh province of Central Vietnam. Only recently (1).....in 2009-2010 by the British Cave Research Association, the cave has only been open to the (2).....since 2013.

Fewer people have seen the inside of Son Doong Cave than have stood on the summit of Mount Everest. Join us on this otherworldly expedition and become one of the lucky few (3)..... have had the life changing experience of exploring the world's largest cave.

Imagine trekking straight into the (4).....of the world's largest cave on an expedition unlike any other. A cave is (5).....massive that a Boeing 747 could fly through its largest cavern. Foreign landscapes found (6) else, enormous stalagmites rising from the ground and statuesque stalactites hanging from the ceiling like an alien species. Jungles emerge (7).....the cave itself, which is so surreal that it's worth seeing once. Misty clouds envelop the whole scene, a result of the cave's own localised weather system. Passages adorned (8).....ancient fossils offer evidence of the millions of years that have passed on this Earth.

As you approach the Jungle just outside the entrance, the (9) of cool wind that cascades out brings to life everything inside of you. Hazy, cold and exhilarating, it is apparent that there's (10).....magical waiting just beyond the opening to the cave.

51. discovered 52. public 53. that / who 54. heart /centre 55. so 56. nowhere

158. Read the passage, then choose the correct options. Write your answer in the box.

The principles of use and disuse states that those parts of organism's bodies that are used grow larger. Those parts are not tending to *wither away*. It is an observed fact that when you exercise particular muscles, they grow. *Those* that are never used diminish. By examining a man's body, we can tell which muscles he uses and which he does not. We may even be able to guess his profession or recreation. Enthusiasts of body building cult make use of the principles of use and disuse to build their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape is demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not the only parts of the body that respond to use in this way. Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone. The farmer's hands are *horny* hardened by long exposure to rough work. The teller's hands are often soft. The principles of use and disuse enables animals to become better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as the result of living in that world. Humans, through direct exposure to sunlight, or lack of it, develop a skin color which equips them better to survive in particular local conditions. Too much sunlight is dangerous. Enthusiastic sunbathers with very fair skins are *susceptible* to skin cancer. Too little sunlight, on the other hand, leads to vitamin D deficiency and rickets. The brown pigment melanin which is synthesized under the influence of sunlight makes a screen to protect the underlying tissues from the harmful effects of further sunlight. If a suntanned person moves to a less sunlight climate, the melanin disappears, and the body benefits from what little sun there is. This can be represented as an instance of the principles of use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is used, and fades to white when it is not.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. How the principles of use and disuse change people's concepts of themselves.
 - B. The way people change themselves to conform to fashion.
 - C. The changes that occur according to the principles of use and disuse.
 - D. The effects of the sun on the principles of use and disuse.
2. The word "*wither away*" could be best replaced by
 - A. split
 - B. rot
 - C. perish
 - D. shrink
3. The word "*those*" refers to
 - A. organisms
 - B. bodies
 - C. parts
 - D. muscles
4. Men who body build
 - A. appear like sculptures
 - B. change their appearance
 - C. belong to strange cults
 - D. are very fashionable
5. It can be inferred that the author views body building
 - A. with enthusiasm
 - B. as an artistic form
 - C. with scientific interest
 - D. of doubtful benefits
6. The word "*horny*" could be best replaced by
 - A. firm
 - B. strong
 - C. tough
 - D. dense
7. It can be inferred that the principles of use and disuse enables organisms to
 - A. change their existence
 - B. automatically benefit
 - C. survive in any condition
 - D. improve their lifetime
8. The author suggest that melanin
 - A. is necessary to produce vitamin D
 - B. is beneficial in sunless climate
 - C. helps protects fair-skinned people
 - D. is a synthetic product
9. In the 2nd paragraph, the author mentioned sun tanning as an example of
 - A. humans improving their local conditions

- B. humans surviving in adverse conditions
- C. humans using the principles of use and disuse
- D. humans running the risk of cancer

10. The word “*susceptible*” could be best replaced by

- A. condemned
- B. vulnerable
- C. allergic
- D. suggestible

1. C
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. B

159. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answer in the numbered box.

BICYCLE SAFETY

Having to obey rules and regulations when riding a bike is one of the first experiences children have of the idea of (1) the law. However, a large number of children are left to learn the rules by trial and error, instead of being guided by experienced (2) Every year, hundreds of children visit the doctor or the hospital casualty department (3) crashing on their bikes. This could be easily prevented by (4) them the basics of bicycle safety. Ideally, children should be allowed to (5) only in safe places, such as parks and cycle tracks. When this is not possible, and they are permitted to go on the (6), it is important to teach them some basic safety principles.

First, they ought to learn and obey the rules of the road, which (7) traffic signs, signals and road markings. Second, they should (8) wear a helmet. Studies have shown that wearing bicycle helmets can (9) head injuries by up to 85 percent. In many places, (10) are required by law, particularly for children. Finally, children should be made to understand the importance of riding in areas that are brightly lit and of wearing clothes that make them clearly visible on the road.

1. obeying
2. adults/people
3. after
4. teaching/instructing
5. ride
6. road
7. include
8. always
9. reduce
10. helmets

163. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

SPLENDID SPAS OF ASIA

5. A. line B. road
C. path D. bypass
6. A. despair B. respect C. dread
D. warn
7. A. most B. maximum C. majority
D. general
8. A. benefit B. chance C. occasion
D. advantage
9. A. need B. trust C. hope
D. realize
10. A. traveling B. hitching C. borrowing
D. making

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. B

165. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

Reference books are not designed to be read from the first page to the last but rather to be consulted to answer the questions and provide both general and specific pieces of information. One of the most (1. _____) -used reference books is a dictionary, which provides information about words. It lists meanings and spellings, (2. _____) how a word is pronounced, gives (3. _____) of how it is used, may reveal its origins and also lists synonyms and (4. _____). To help you find the words faster, there are guide words at the top of each page showing the first and last words on that page - and of course it (5. _____) to know the alphabet!

There may be numerous special sections at the back with (6. _____) about famous people and places, lists of dates and scientific names, etc. There is usually a section at the front (7. _____) how to use the dictionary, which includes the special abbreviations or signs.

An atlas is also a reference book and (8. _____) charts, tables and geographical facts, as well as maps. Political maps locate countries and cities, physical maps show the formation of the land with its mountains and valleys, and economic maps show industries and agriculture. To find a specific place, you need to look in the (9. _____) at the back of the atlas and the exact position on the map. There are numerous map (10. _____) that you need to know in order to be able to read a map-almost like a special language-and these are explained at the front of the atlas.

1. A. greatly B. widely C. mainly D. largely
2. A. speaks B. tells C. says D. gives
3. A. evidence B. proof C. examples D. cases
4. A. antonyms B. closest C. opposite D. controversies
5. A. assists B. pays C. helps D. works
6. A. events B. stories C. facts D. materials
7. A. explaining B. interpreting C. suggesting D. presenting
8. A. includes B. contains C. consists D. composes
9. A. index B. preface C. complement D. foreword
10. A. marks B. signs C. signals D. symbols

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. D

166. Supply the most suitable word for each blank.

I was reading an article last week in which the writer described ____1____ her children has changed as they grow up. When they were small she had to ____2____ up with noisy games in the house or join in interminable games of football in the garden which wore her out. If the house went quiet, she wondered what the monsters were getting up to, or what crisis she would have to ____3____ with next. She dreaded the fact that they might ____4____ after her husband, who admitted having ____5____ an uncontrollable child who ____6____ most of time showing off to his friends by breaking things or getting into fights. What was worse was that everyone else thought he was ____7____ sweet child, and he got away with the most terrible things. However, she had experienced an even greater shocked with her children. They had ____8____ out as chess and playing the piano. They never did anything ____9____ talking it over first, and coming to a serious decision. She had to face up to the fact that they made her feel rather childish as they got 10____, and that in some ways she preferred them when they were young and noisy

1. how	2. put	3. deal	4. take	5. been
6. spent	7. a	8. grown	9. without	10. older

167. Read the passage and choose the best answers to questions below.

Line 5 There is a common expression in English language referring to a blue moon. When people say something happens "**only once in a blue moon**", they mean that it happens only very rarely, or a great while. This expression has been around for at least a century and a half. There are references to this expressions that date from the second half of the nineteenth century.

Line 10 The expression "**a blue moon**" has come to refer to the second full moon occurring in any calendar month. A second full moon is not called a blue moon because it is particularly blue or different in the **hue** from the first full moon of the month. In stead, it is called a blue moon because it is so rare. The moon needs a little more than 29 days to complete the cycle from full moon to full moon. Because every month except February has more than 29 days, every month will have a

Line 15 one full moon (except February, which will have a full moon unless there is a full moon at the end of January and another full moon at the very beginning of March). It is on the occasion when a given calendar month has a second full moon that a blue moon occurs. This does not happen often, only three or four times a decade.

Line 20 The blue moons of today are called blue moons because of their rarity and not because of their color. However, the expression "**blue moon**" may have come into existence in reference to unusual circumstances in which the moon actually appeared blue. Certain natural phenomena of great proportions can actually change the appearance of the moon from the Earth. The eruption of Krakatao volcano in 1883 left dust particles in the atmosphere, which clouded the sun and gave the moon a bluish tint. This particular occurrence of the blue moon may have **given rise to** the expression that we use today. Another example occurred more than a century later. When Mount Pinatubo erupted in the Philippines in 1991, the moon again took on a blue tint.

- This passage is about _____.
 A. an idiomatic expression
 B. an unusual color
 C. a month on the calendar
 D. a phase of the moon
- How long the expression "once in a blue moon" been around?
 A. For around 50 years
 B. For less than 100 years
 C. For more than 100 years
 D. For 200 years.
- A blue moon could best be described as _____.
 A. a full moon that is not blue in color
 B. a new moon that is blue in color
 C. a full moon that is blue in color
 D. a new moon that is not blue in color

4. The word **“hue”** in line 8 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. shape B. date C. color D. size
5. Which of the following might be the date of a blue moon?
 A. January 1st B. February 28th C. April 15th D. December 31st
6. How many blue moons would there most likely be in a century?
 A. 4 B. 35 C. 70 D. 100
7. According to the passage, the moon actually looked blue _____.
 A. after large volcanic eruptions B. when it occurred late in the month
 C. several times a year D. during the month of February
8. The expression **“given rise to”** in line 24 could be best replaced by _____.
 A. created a need for B. elevated the level of
 C. spurred the creation of D. brighten the color of
9. Where in the passage does the author describe the duration of a lunar cycle?
 A. line 1- 3 B. line 6-7 C. line 9-10 D. line 13 – 15
10. In which paragraph does the author mention the two blue moons which were blue in color?
 A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 1 and 3.

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.C	5.D
6.B	7.A	8.C	9.C	10.C

168. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word.

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (1) _____ an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (2) _____ be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (3) _____ of quality and effect. (4) _____ of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (5) _____ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (6) _____ relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (7) _____ than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today’s competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (8) _____ alone nurturing our body’s abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (9) _____ in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (10) _____ deep-seated.

1. into	2. might/may/can	3. terms	4. regardless/irrespective	5. at
6. Being	7. rather	8. let	9. that/this	10. how

169. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question. Write your answer in the numbered box.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on

as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, *desolate* area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the *aforementioned precautions*, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can *scrutinise* callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house _____.
 - A. is less likely to be burgled.
 - B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
 - C. is a lot of bother to maintain.
 - D. is very unlikely to be burgled.
2. According to the writer, we should _____.
 - A. avoid leaving our house empty.
 - B. only go out when we have to.
 - C. always keep the curtains closed.
 - D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.
 - A. is predictable.
 - B. is useful.
 - C. is imaginative.
 - D. is where you always find a spare key.
4. What word best replaces "*desolate*" in paragraph 4?
 - A. isolated
 - B. populous
 - C. dissatisfying
 - D. depressing
5. The phrase "*aforementioned precautions*" in paragraph 5 refers to steps that _____.
 - A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
 - B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe.
 - C. will stop a potential burglar.
 - D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.
6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.
 - A. is surprisingly difficult.
 - B. is not as difficult as people think.
 - C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.

- D. is tried only by very determined burglars.
7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.
 A. cost a lot of money but are worth it. B. are good value for money.
 C. are luxury items. D. are absolutely essential items.
8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.
 A. will prevent your home being burgled.
 B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
 C. is only necessary for elderly people.
 D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.
9. What word best replaces “*scrutinise*” in paragraph 7?
 A. glance B. gaze C. search D. examine
10. The best title for the text is _____.
 A. Increasing household crime.
 B. Protecting your home from intruders.
 C. Burglary statistics.
 D. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

170. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle letter A, B, C or D next to the answer you choose.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (1)_____ it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (2)_____ even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (3)_____ – it's the way society choose to use and abuse them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (4)_____. We import well over three million tons of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high proportion of our annual consumption is in the (5)_____ of packaging, and this (6)_____ about seven per cent by weight of our domestic refuse. Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (7)_____ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (8)_____ than coal and one (9)_____ of ‘recovery’ strongly favored by the plastic manufacturers is the (10)_____ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. doubt | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. pleasures | B. benefits | C. savings | D. profits |
| 3. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. evil |
| 4. A. resources | B. processes | C. products | D. fuels |
| 5. A. way | B. kind | C form | D. type |
| 6. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. constitutes |
| 7. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. factory | D. industry |
| 8. A. degree | B. value | C. demand | D. effect |
| 9. A. measure | B. mechanism | C. method | D. medium |
| 10. A. conversion | B. melting | C. change | D. replacement |

171. Read the following text and then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

I was reading an article last week in (1) which the writer described howher children has changed as they growup. When they were small she had to (2) put up with noisy games in the house, or join in interminable games of football in the garden which woreher out. If the house went

quiet, she wondered what the monsters were getting up to, or what crisis she would have to (3) **deal** with next. She dreaded the fact that they might take after her husband, who admitted having (4) **been** an uncontrollable child who (5) **spent** most of the time showing off to his friends by breaking things or getting into fights. What was worse was that (6) **everyone** else thought he was a sweet child, and he got away with the most terrible things! However, she had experienced an even greater shock with her children. They had (7) **grown** out of all their naughty behavior, and taken up serious hobbies (8) **such** as chess and playing the piano. They never did anything without (9) **taking** it over first, and coming to a serious decision. She had to face up to the fact that they made her feel rather childish as they got (10) **older**, and that in some ways she preferred them when they were young and noisy.

172. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner, and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, and propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, **compact** battery or other dependable source of current is available, transport experts **foresee** a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric delivery vans, bikes and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electrical vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public **charging** facilities will need to be as common as today's gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centres might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners **foresee** electric shuttle buses, trains, buses and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centres that would have facilities for charging and renting. **Commuters** will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline **hybrid** cars for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times the number of vehicles that can be carried by freeway today.

01: The author's purpose in the passage is to _____.

- A. criticize conventional vehicles
- C. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles
- B. support the invention of electric cars
- D. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future**

02: The following electrical vehicles are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT _____.

- A. planes**
- B. trolleys
- C. vans
- D. trains

03: The passage would most likely be followed by details about _____.

- A. the neighborhood of the fixture
- C. electric shuttle buses
- B. automated freeways**
- D. pollution restrictions in the future

04: The word '**compact**' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. squared
- B. long-range
- C. inexpensive
- D. concentrated

05: In the second paragraph, the author implies that _____.

- A. everyday life will stay much the same in our fixture.
 B. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several modes of transportation
C. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed.
 D. electric vehicles are not practical for the future
- 06: According to the passage, public parking lots of the future will be _____.
 A. much larger than they are today C. common as today's gas stations
 B. more convenient than they are today **D. equipped with charging devices**
- 07: The word 'charging' in this passage refers to _____.
 A. aggression B. lightning **C. electricity** D. credit cards
- 08: The word 'foresee' in this passage could best be replaced with _____.
A. imagine B. count on C. rely on D. invent
- 09: The word 'commuters' in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 A. visitors B. cab drivers C. shoppers **D. daily travelers**
- 10: The word 'hybrid' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. hazardous B. futuristic C. automated **D. combination**

173. Read the text & decide which word best fits each space by choosing A, B, C or D.

Action scenes in films

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (1) _____ as stunts, are usually performed by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (2) _____ can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely (3) _____ sometimes stopping right in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (4) _____ in the production, an expert stuntman is (5) _____ in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go (6) _____ the wishes of the director, although he will usually only do this in the (7) _____ of safety. Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (8) _____ in for the actors. Actors like to become (9) _____ in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never let them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (10) _____. If they were to be hurt, the film would come to a sudden halt.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. remarked | B. known | C. referred | D. named |
| 2. A. Everyone | B. Someone | C. Anyone | D. No one |
| 3. A. detailed | B. plain | C. straight | D. precise |
| 4. A. period | B. minute | C. part | D. stage |
| 5. A. led | B. taken | C. drawn | D. called |
| 6. A. over | B. against | C. through | D. across |
| 7. A. interests | B. needs | C. purposes | D. regards |
| 8. A. work | B. get | C. put | D. stand |
| 9. A. connected | B. arranged | C. involved | D. affected |
| 10. A. limits | B. ends | C. frontiers | D. borders |
1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A

174. Fill in each blank space with an appropriate word.

THE BIRTH OF THE T-SHIRT

The T-shirt, or at least the T-shirt as we know it, was born in the theatre. When Tennessee William's play *A Streetcar Named Oesire* opened in New York in December 1947, a young actor (1) _____ Marlon Brando went (2) _____ stage wearing a (3) _____ of blue jeans and a bright, white, capped-sleeve T-shirt. It was the first time the T-shirt had been seen publicly as

anything (4)_____ an item of underwear and it set a fashion trend that was to last through (5)_____ the end of the century. The idea for the T-shirt came (6)_____ Brando himself. He had worn one at rehearsals for the play. The director was so impressed by the look that was created that he asked Brando to wear the shirt in the play itself. Brando may have seen the shirt being advertised by the American company Sears Roebuck. They had decided to market the shirt (7)_____ a fashionable garment in its (8)_____ right, rather than just something to be worn (9)_____ warmth beneath a denim work shirt (10)_____ an army uniform. It was Brando, however, who popularized it, especially with the release of the film version of *Streetcar* in 1951. A short leather jacket completed the look that was to be adopted by teenage rebels in many countries for decades afterwards.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. <i>named/called</i> | 63. <i>pair</i> | 65. <i>to/until</i> | 67. <i>as</i> | 69. <i>for</i> |
| 62. <i>on</i> | 64. <i>but/ except</i> | 66. <i>from</i> | 68. <i>own</i> | 70. <i>or</i> |

175. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct. What is **alarming** about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by **poachers** who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. **This** is an example of the **callousness** that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals, such as Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have **allocated** large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help **defray** the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an **international boycott** of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

- What is the main topic of the passage?
 - the Bengal tiger
 - international boycott
 - endangered species
 - problems with industrialization
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**alarming**" in the first paragraph?
 - dangerous
 - serious
 - gripping
 - distressing
- The word "**poachers**" as used in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - illegal hunters
 - enterprising researchers
 - concerned scientists
 - trained hunters
- The word "**callousness**" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - indirectness
 - independence
 - incompetence
 - insensitivity
- The above passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast.
 - a problem and a solution
 - a statement and an illustration
 - a comparison and contrast
 - specific and general information
- What does the word "**this**" in the first paragraph refer to in the passage?
 - Bengal tigers
 - Interest in material gain
 - Killing animals for personal satisfaction
 - The decrease in the Bengal tiger population
- Which of the following could best replace the word "**allocated**" in the second paragraph?

- A. set aside B. combined C. organized D. taken off
8. The word “*defray*” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. lower B. raise C. make a payment on D. make an investment toward
9. What does the term “*international boycott*” in the second paragraph refer to?
A. buying and selling of animal products overseas
B. a refusal to buy animal products worldwide
C. a global increase in animal survival
D. defraying the cost of maintaining national parks
10. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude?
A. forgiving B. concerned C. vindictive D. surprised
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B

176. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage.

The Internet bus

In the desert areas that surround Tucson city, USA, students spend hundreds of hours on yellow buses each year getting to and from their schools. But when mobile internet equipment was (1)_____ on a yellow school bus, the bored, often noisy, teens were transformed into quiet, studious individuals.

District officials got the idea during (1)_____ drives on school business to Phoenix, two hours each way, when they (2)_____ that, when they went in pairs, one person could drive and the other could work using a laptop and a wireless card. They (3)_____ if internet access on a school bus could (4)_____ students’ academic productivity, too.

But the idea for what students call ‘the internet bus’ really took shape when the district’s chief information officer (5)_____ across an article about having internet access in cars. He thought, “What if you could put that in a bus?”

The officials have been delighted to see the (6)_____ of homework getting done, morning and evening, as the internet bus (7)_____ up and drops off students along the 70-minute drive. (8)_____ some students spend their time playing games or visiting social networking sites, most students do make (9)_____ their travel time to study.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. installed | B. set | C. included | D. structured |
| 2. A. extraordinary | B. occasional | C. exceptional | D. few |
| 3. A. believed | B. acknowledged | C. estimated | D. realised |
| 4. A. thought | B. imagined | C. suspected | D. wondered |
| 5. A. increase | B. enlarge | C. rise | D. heighten |
| 6. A. got | B. looked | C. came | D. put |
| 7. A. total | B. amount | C. number | D. measure |
| 8. A. brings | B. picks | C. rides | D. catches |
| 9. A. Since | B. Despite | C. Although | D. However |
| 10. A. progress | B. work | C. use | D. part |

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C

177. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best answers each of the questions in the following passage.

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one *shouts* in a cave.

The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word “radar”, in fact, gets its name from the term “radio detection and ranging”. “Ranging” is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, **tracking** ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. The nature of radar.
 - B. History of radar.
 - C. Alternatives to radar.
 - D. Types of ranging.
2. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?
 - A. Shape
 - B. Size
 - C. Speed
 - D. Weight
3. The word “**exemplified**” in the passage can be replaced by _____.
 - A. “specified”
 - B. “resembled”
 - C. “illustrated”
 - D. “justified”
4. The word “**shouts**” in the passage most closely means _____.
 - A. “exclaims”
 - B. “yells”
 - C. “shoots”
 - D. “whispers”
5. Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?
 - A. argumentative
 - B. explanatory
 - C. humorous
 - D. imaginative
6. According to the passage, the distance between a radar set and an object can be determined by _____.
 - A. the time it takes for a burst of radio waves to produce echoes when the waves bounce off the object
 - B. the term “ranging” used for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set
 - C. the time it takes for the radio waves to produce echoes and bounce off the object
 - D. the time it takes for the echoes produced by the radio waves to return to the radar set
7. Which type of waves does radar use?
 - A. tidal
 - B. sound
 - C. heat
 - D. radio
8. The word “**tracking**” in the passage most closely means _____.
 - A. sending
 - B. searching for
 - C. ranging
 - D. repairing
9. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?
 - A. A history of flying.
 - B. Other uses of radar.
 - C. The technology used by pilots.
 - D. Uses of some technology.
10. What might be inferred about radar?
 - A. It takes the place of a radio.
 - B. It has improved navigational safety.
 - C. It was developed from a study of sound waves.
 - D. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. B

178. Complete the following passage by filling in each blank with the correct answer. Identify your choice by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

SPORT IN PRISON

For all the arguments about prison, there is no getting (1)_____ from the fact that it exists. Once the judge and (2)_____ have done their job, we have to (3)_____ thousands of men and women occupied until they are (4)_____.

Sport is ideal (5)_____ prisoners for many reasons. Being (6)_____ punishes people by taking away their freedom; just because someone gets in (7)_____ with the law, we have

no (8)_____ to take away their health as well. Secondly, the (9)_____ that you feel when you are (10)_____ up for a long prison (11)_____ can make you very anti-social and aggressive. The (12)_____ thing we want is for people to come out (13)_____ ten years, or even ten months, and (14)_____ up the first person they see. Sport provides a way of controlling that (15)_____.

1. A. away B. out C. back
D. far
2. A. panel B. team C. jury
D. board
3. A. hold B. store C. preserve
D. keep
4. A. abandoned B. remanded C. released D. charged
5. A. to B. for C. in
D. with
6. A. inwards B. indoors C. internal
D. inside
7. A. mess B. trouble C. worry
D. trial
8. A. right B. fairness C. justice
D. demand
9. A. uniqueness B. remoteness C. isolation D. individuality
10. A. keyed B. broken C. closed
D. locked
11. A. contract B. experience C. sentence
D. course
12. A. best B. last C. final
D. terminal
13. A. after B. before C. during
D. over
14. A. hit B. beat C. mug
D. fight
15. A. crime B. guilt C. assault
D. violence

1. A	4. C	7. B	10. D	13. A
2. B	5. B	8. A	11. C	14. B
3. D	6. D	9. C	12. B	15. D

179. Read the passages below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

Several hundred million years ago, plants similar to modern ferns covered vast stretches of the land. Some were as large as trees, with giant fronds bunched at the top of trunks as straight as pillars. **Others** were the size of bushes and formed thickets of undergrowth. Still others lived in the shade of giant club mosses and horsetails along the edges of swampy lagoons where giant amphibians swam.

A great number of these plants were true ferns, reproducing themselves without fruits or seeds. Others had only the appearance of ferns. Their leaves had organs of sexual reproduction and produced seeds. Although their “flowers” did not have corollas, these false ferns (today completely extinct) ushered in the era of flowering plants. Traces of these flora of the earliest times have been preserved in the form of fossils. Such traces are most commonly found in shale and sandstone rocks wedged between coal beds.

Today only tropical forests **bear** living proof of the ancient greatness of ferns. The species that grow there are no longer those of the Carboniferous period, but their variety and vast numbers, and the great size of some, remind us of the time when ferns ruled the plant kingdom.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Plant reproduction B. How to locate fossils
C. An ancient form of plant life D. Tropical plant life

2. The word “**others**” in bold refers to

- A. plants B. pillars C. trees D. fronds

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the plants described in the passage?

- A. They once spread over large areas of land.
B. They varied greatly in size.
C. They coexisted with amphibians, mosses, and horsetails.
D. They clung to tree trunks and bushes for support.

4. The author states that fossils of early plant life are usually found in rocks located between

deposits of

- A. coal B. shale C. sandstone D. corollas

5. The word “**bear**” in bold could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. call for B. provide C. tolerate D. suffer

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. B
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180. Read the passages below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D.

Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

Most of us tend to think of production when we think of mass media industries. After all, it is the output of this production – the papers we read, the cable TV shows we watch – that grab our attention, make us happy or angry, interested or bored. Moreover, most public discussion about mass communication tends to be about production. The latest gossip about that actor will be in what film, the angry comments a mayor makes about the violence on local TV news, the newest CDs by an up-and-coming group – these are the kinds of topics that focus our attention on the making of content, not its distribution or exhibition.

Media executives know, however, that production is only one step in the **arduous** and risky process of getting a mass media idea to an audience. Distribution is the delivery of the produced material to the point where it will be shown to its intended audience. The activity takes place out of public view. We have already mentioned the NBC acts as a distributor when it disseminates television programming via satellite to TV stations. When Philadelphia Newspapers Inc. delivers

its *Philadelphia Inquirer* to city newsstands, when Twentieth – Century – Fox moves its Musicland stores, they are involved in distribution to exhibitions.

1. In this passage, “arduous” means _____.
A. difficult B. lucrative C. lengthy D. free
2. The passage states that people tend to focus on production because _____.
A. it takes place out of public view
B. mass media companies do not own production divisions
C. the output of mass media is intended to grab our attention
D. companies can function as both producers and distributors
3. In this passage, to “disseminate” means to _____.
A. create B. send out C. take in D. fertilize
4. This passage states that distribution is _____.
A. the first step in mass media production
B. the most talked-about step in mass media production
C. at least as important as production
D. not as important as exhibition
5. The author’s purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
A. tell an interesting story B. define a concept clearly
C. describe a scene vividly D. argue with the reader

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. B
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181. Read the following passage and choose the options among A, B, C or D that best complete the blanks. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Stressful situations that (1)_____ almost everyday in life seem to be unavoidable. However, we can do little sometimes to avoid a misfortune or an unpleasant occurrence which may (2)_____ us unexpectedly as only it can. At such a moment, one may hit the (3)_____, give in to the helplessness of the situation or, ideally, put a brave face on it trying to (4)_____ the burden.

Can you (5)_____ in your mind an hour spent in a traffic jam, say, this morning? Do you light one cigarette after another? Do you sound the horn every few seconds like the other neurotics? Or do you take a different (6)_____ and make good use of the time drawing up a schedule for the days to come? To withstand the stressful moment you can also do a crossword puzzle, listen to your favorite music or even compose a menu for your Sunday dinner.

In fact, whatever way you (7)_____ to the annoying situation, you can exert no impact on it as the traffic jam will only reduce in due (8)_____. Nevertheless, your reaction might considerably influence your mood for the rest of the day. The inability to confront a stressful occurrence like that with a deal of composure and sensibility adds much more strain to your life and in this way puts your well – being in (9)_____. Surprisingly, it is seemingly negligible hardships we stumble on daily that run double the risk of developing serious health disorders rather than our isolated tragedies however painful they may be. (10)_____ that so many of those wretched stresses and inducing troubles affect us in a day, we should, at best, try to avoid them or possibly make radical alterations in the way we lead our daily lifestyles.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. devise | B. create | C. originate | D. emerge |
| 2. A. arise | B. happen | C. befall | D. occur |
| 3. A. post | B. roof | C. bottom | D. wall |
| 4. A. subsist | B. remain | C. cow | D. bear |
| 5. A. envision | B. observe | C. picture | D. image |
| 6. A. manner | B. stance | C. practice | D. mode |
| 7. A. strike | B. deal | C. respond | D. challenge |

8. A. term

B. course

C. timing

D. period

9. A. risk

B. weakness

C. insecurity

D. jeopardy

10. A. Providing

B. Given

C. Hence

D. As much

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. B

182. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Students frequently complain (1) _____ studying for hours on (2) _____ and then not doing well in their final exams. Many factors can (3) _____ in poor performances: (4) _____ illness or a personal problem. Getting high grades can also put a terrible strain on students (5) _____ don't want to let their parents down.

Can students' knowledge be judged by a (6) _____ exam? Certainly not! If we want to be fair, students ought to be (7) _____ on a regular basis. So does that mean more exams? Yes, but (8) _____ many written ones. In many countries, students do not have to take written exams (9) _____ they don't want to, they are (10) _____ to take oral ones instead. This seems to be a fairer way of assessing understanding, not just testing it.

1. about	2. end	3. result	4. an	5. who/that
6. single	7. tested	8. not	9. if	10. allowed

183. Read the passage then choose the best answer to each question that follows. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor." These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often referred to them as seismic sea waves, far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly **displaced**. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the **shallow** waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can, therefore, prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however, originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska, so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of **their** imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755, Europe experienced a **calamitous** tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami **on record** occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion, sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses _____.
A. underwater earthquakes B. storm surges C. tides D. tidal waves
2. According to the passage, all of the following are true about tidal waves EXCEPT that _____.
A. they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
B. this terminology is not used by the scientific community
C. they are the same as tsunamis
D. they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves
3. The word “**displaced**” is closest in meaning to _____.
A. moved B. filtered C. located D. not pleased
4. It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis _____.
A. cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean
B. generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
C. are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean
D. are often identified by ships on the ocean
5. Water that is “**shallow**” is NOT _____.
A. deep B. clear C. coastal D. tidal
6. A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to _____.
A. come from greater distances B. originate in Alaska
C. arrive without warning D. be less of a problem
7. The possessive “**their**” refers to _____.
A. the Hawaiian Islands B. thousands of miles
C. these tsunamis D. the inhabitants of Hawaii
8. A “**calamitous**” tsunami is one that is _____.
A. at fault B. disastrous C. extremely calm D. expected
9. From the expression “**on record**”, it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano _____.
A. was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon
B. might not be the greatest tsunami ever
C. was filmed as it was happening
D. occurred before efficient records were kept
10. The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa volcano _____.
A. was far more destructive close to the source than far away
B. resulted in little damage
C. was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands
D. caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. A

184. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word for each space.

When you are driving abroad you should make sure that you have all documents with you. These (1) _____ your passport, your driving licence and insurance papers. It (2) _____ be very inconvenient if you (3) _____ any of these or if you cannot find (4) _____ quickly. You must also make sure that your car has a nationality plate which shows the country where the car is registered; for (5) _____, GB for Great Britain, F for France, N for Norway. And so on

In some (6) ____ you have to pay if you don't (7) ____ motoring laws and this can sometimes cost you a lot of money. For instance, you may have to pay immediately if you are stopped by a police officer for taking no notice of the traffic lights, speed (8) ____ or if you allow children (9) ____ the age of twelve to (10) ____ in the front seat of the vehicle.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. A. include | B. make | C. mean | D. contain | |
| 2. A. should | B. can | C. is | D. has | |
| 3. A. miss | B. hide | C. lose | D. pass | |
| 4. A. that | B. those | C. their | D. them | |
| 5. A. once | B. example | C. general | D. fact | |
| 6. A. countries | B. positions | C. ways | D. routes | |
| 7. A. do | B. allow | C. obey | D. continue | |
| 8. A. marks | B. spots | C. limits | D. numbers | |
| 9. A. under | B. lower | C. over | D. behind | |
| 10. A. follow | B. pass | C. travel | D. wait | |
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. C | 9. A | 10. C |

185. Supply the most suitable word for each blank

Mr. Brown lived his entire life in a small town in the north of England. He never left the house ____ (1) he had been born, never married, never went on holiday and had no friends. He worked in a local factory for ____ (2) forty years but even the people who had worked with him for years ____ (3) very little about him. He wore the same clothes year in year out, and ____ (4) he shopped regularly at the local store he bought only the most basic foodstuffs, never changing his purchases from one week to the next. So when he died last month, neighbors and local people were ____ (5) to learn that Mr. Brown was not just a rich man, he was in fact ____ (6) millionaire!

He had no bank, no account, no money invested anywhere but in the various drawers, cupboards and boxes in the house there were hundreds and thousands of bank ____ (7) and coins. It took police over two weeks to clear the house and the bank clerks took just as long to ____ (8) all the money. "We had absolutely no ideas that he had been hiding his money over the years", one of his neighbors said. "In fact, we used to feel ____ (9) for him, we thought he was a poor old man unable to ____ (10)

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. where | 2. over | 3. knew | 4. regularly | 5. when |
| 6. a | 7. notes | 8. count | 9. said | 10. afford |

186. Read the following passage and circle the most suitable answer (A,B,C or D) for each space:

According (0) _____ a magazine article I read recently, we (1) _____ live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively (2) _____ but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for leisure are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (3) _____ to spend less time traveling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (4) _____ the whole thing is another one of the journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people nowadays but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed (5) _____ the world. My own parents seem to (6) _____ most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (7) _____ remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to (8) _____ up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my (9) _____ either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0. A. to | B. for | C. of | D. into |
| 1. A. present | B. at the moment | C. now | D. at this time |
| 2. A. present | B. survived | C. free | D. intact |
| 3. A. use | B. tend | C. have | D. demand |
| 4. A. concern | B. imagine | C. expect | D. tell |
| 5. A. round | B. over | C. through | D. into |
| 6. A. have | B. use | C. save | D. spend |
| 7. A. would | B. to | C. had | D. might |
| 8. A. keep | B. line | C. show | D. set |
| 9. A. cost of living | B. lifestyle | C. lifeline | D. livelihood |
| 10. A. pension | B. retirement | C. insurance | D. salary |
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. A | 8. C |
| 9. B | 10. A | | |

187. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The history of clinical nutrition, or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances, can be divided into four distinct eras: the first began in the nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century when it was recognized for the first time that food contained constituents that were essential for human function and that different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents. Near the end of this era, research studies demonstrated that rapid weight loss was associated with nitrogen imbalance and could only be rectified by providing adequate dietary protein associated with certain foods.

The second era was initiated in the early decades of the twentieth century and might be called "the vitamin period." Vitamins came to be recognized in foods, and deficiency syndromes were described. As vitamins became recognized as essential food constituents necessary for health, it became **tempting** to suggest that every disease and condition for which there had been no previous effective treatment might be responsive to vitamin therapy. At that point in time, medical schools started to become more interested in having their curricula integrate nutritional concepts into the basic sciences. Much of the focus of this education was on the recognition of deficiency symptoms. Herein lay the beginning of what ultimately turned from ignorance to denial of the value of nutritional therapies in medicine. **Reckless** claims were made for effects of vitamins that went far beyond what could actually be achieved from the use of **them**.

In the third era of nutritional history in the early 1950's to mid-1960's, vitamin therapy began to fall into disrepute. **Concomitant with** this, nutrition education in medical schools also became less popular. It was just a decade before this that many drug companies had found their vitamin sales **skyrocketing** and were quick to supply practicing physicians with generous samples of vitamins and literature extolling the virtue of supplementation for a variety of health-related conditions. Expectations as to the success of vitamins in disease control were exaggerated. As is known in retrospect, vitamin and mineral therapies are much less effective when applied to health-crisis conditions than when applied to long-term problems of under nutrition that lead to chronic health problems.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - The stages of development of clinical nutrition as a field of study
 - The history of food preferences from the nineteenth century to the present
 - The effects of vitamins on the human body
 - Nutritional practices of the nineteenth century
- It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following discoveries was made during the first era in the history of nutrition?
 - Certain foods were found to be harmful to good health.

- B. Vitamins were synthesized from foods.
 C. Effective techniques of weight loss were determined.
 D. Protein was recognized as an essential component of diet.
3. The word "**tempting**" is closest in meaning to.
 A. realistic B. necessary C. correct D. attractive
4. It can be inferred from the passage that medical schools began to teach concepts of nutrition in order to
 A. encourage medical doctors to apply concepts of nutrition in the treatment of disease
 B. support the creation of artificial vitamins
 C. convince doctors to conduct experimental vitamin therapies on their patients
 D. convince medical doctors to participate in research studies on nutrition
5. The word "**Reckless**" is closest in meaning to?
 A. recorded B. irresponsible C. informative D. urgent
6. The word "**them**" refers to
 A. effects B. vitamins C. claims D. therapies
7. Why did vitamin therapy begin losing favor in the 1950's ?
 A. Medical schools stopped teaching nutritional concepts
 B. Nutritional research was of poor quality
 C. The public lost interest in vitamins
 D. Claims for the effectiveness of vitamin therapy were seen to be exaggerated.
8. The phrase "**concomitant with**" is closest in meaning to
 A. in dispute with B. prior to C. in conjunction with D. in regard to
9. The word "**skyrocketing**" is closest in meaning to
 A. internationally popular B. increasing rapidly C. surprising D. acceptable
10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
 A. Why nutrition education lost its appeal B. Problems associated with undernutrition
 C. The fourth era of nutrition history D. How drug companies became successful

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

188. Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions .

Choosing a career may be one of the hardest jobs you ever have, and it must be done with care. View a career as an opportunity to do something you love, not simply as a way to earn a living. Investing the time and effort to thoroughly explore your options can mean the difference between finding a stimulating and rewarding career and move from job to unsatisfying job in an attempt to find the right one. Work influences virtually every aspect of your life, from your choice of friends to where you live. Here are just a few of the factors to consider.

Deciding what matters most to you is essential to making the right decision. You may want to begin by **assessing** your likes, dislikes, strengths, and weaknesses. Think about the classes, hobbies, and surroundings that you find most appealing. Ask yourself questions, such as "Would you like to travel ? Do you want to work with children ? Are you more suited to solitary or cooperative work ?" **There are no right or wrong answers** ; only you know what is important to you. Determine which job features you require, which ones you would prefer, and which ones you cannot accept. Then rank **them** in order of importance to you.

The setting of the job is one factor to take into account. You may not want to sit at a desk all day. If not, there are diversity occupation – building inspector, supervisor, real estate agent – that involve a great deal of time away from the office. Geographical location may be a concern, and employment in some fields is concentrated in certain regions. Advertising job can generally be

found only in large cities. On the other hand, many industries such as hospitality, law education, and retail sales are found in all regions of the country.

If a high salary is important to you, do not judge a career by its starting wages. Many jobs, such as insurance sales, offers relatively low starting salaries; however, pay substantially increases along with your experience, additional training, promotions and commission.

Don't rule out any occupation without learning more about it. Some industries **evoke** positive or negative associations. The traveling life of a flight attendant appears glamorous, while **that** of a plumber does not. Remember that many jobs are not what they appear to be at first, and may have merits or demerits that are less obvious. Flight attendants must work **long, grueling hours without sleeps**, whereas plumbers can be as highly paid as some doctors. Another point to consider is that as you mature, you will likely develop new interests and skills that may point the way to new opportunities. The choice you make today need not be your final one.

1. The word **"assessing"** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by
A. discovering B. considering C. measuring D. disposing
2. The author states that **"There are no right or wrong answers"** in order to ____
A. emphasize that each person's answers will be different.
B. show that answering the questions is a long and difficult process.
C. indicate that the answers are not really important.
D. indicate that each person's answers may change over time.
3. The word **"them"** in paragraph 2 refers to
A. questions B. answers C. features D. jobs
4. According to paragraph 3, which of the following fields is **NOT** suitable for a person who does not want to live in a big city ?
A. plumbing B. law C. retail sales D. advertising
5. It can be inferred from the paragraph 4 that
A. jobs in insurance sales are generally not well-paid.
B. insurance sales people can earn high salary later in their career.
C. people should constantly work toward the next promotion.
D. a starting salary should be an important consideration in choosing a career.
6. The word **"evoke"** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
A. agree on B. bring to mind C. be related to D. differ from
7. The word **"that"** in paragraph 5 refers to
A. occupation B. the traveling life
C. a flight attendant D. commission
8. Why does the author mention **"long, grueling hours without sleeps"** in paragraph 5 ?
A. To emphasize the difficulty of working as a plumber.
B. To contrast the reality of a flight attendant's job with most people's perception.
C. To show that people must work hard for the career they have chosen.
D. To discourage readers from choosing a career as a flight attendant.
9. In paragraph 5, the author suggests that
A. you may want to change careers at some time in the future.
B. as you get older, your career will probably less fulfilling.
C. you will be at your job for a lifetime, so choose carefully.
D. you will probably jobless at some time in the future.
10. According to the passage, which of the following is true ?
A. To make a lot of money, you should not take a job with a low starting salary.
B. To make lots of money, you should rule out all factory jobs.

C. If you want an easy and glamorous lifestyle, you should consider becoming flight attendant

D. Your initial view of certain careers may not be accurate.

0.2 point for each correct answer.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. D

189. Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word.

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting (46)_____ an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (47)_____ be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (48)_____ of quality and effect. (49)_____ of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are (50)_____ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (51)_____ relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (52)_____ than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, (53)_____ alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With (54)_____ in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes (55)_____ deep-seated.

46. into

48. terms

50. at

52. rather

54. this/that

47. might/may/can

49. regardless/irrespective

51. Being

53. let

55. how

190. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each question.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, *desolate* area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the *aforementioned precautions*, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defense against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can *scrutinise* callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. It is far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house _____.
 A. is less likely to be burgled.
 B. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
 C. is a lot of bother to maintain.
 D. is very unlikely to be burgled.
2. According to the writer, we should _____.
 A. avoid leaving our house empty.
 B. only go out when we have to.
 C. always keep the curtains closed.
 D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot _____.
 A. is predictable.
 B. is useful.
 C. is imaginative.
 D. is where you always find a spare key.
4. What word best replaces "*desolate*" in paragraph 4?
 A. isolated B. populous C. dissatisfying D. depressing
5. The phrase "*aforementioned precautions*" in paragraph 5 refers to steps that _____.
 A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
 B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe.
 C. will stop a potential burglar.
 D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.
6. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.
 A. is surprisingly difficult.
 B. is not as difficult as people think.
 C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.
 D. is tried only by very determined burglars.
7. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.
 A. cost a lot of money but are worth it.
 B. are good value for money.
 C. are luxury items.
 D. are absolutely essential items.
8. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.
 A. will prevent your home being burgled.
 B. avoids you having to invite people into your home.
 C. is only necessary for elderly people.
 D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.
9. What word best replaces "*scrutinise*" in paragraph 7?
 A. glance B. gaze C. search D. examine
10. The best title for the text is _____.
 A. Increasing household crime.
 B. Protecting your home from intruders.
 C. Burglary statistics.
 D. What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.

56. A 57. D 58. A 59. A 60. C 61. B 62. A 63. D 64. D 65. B

191. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science have made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made any foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps 80 percent of all human illness are related to diet and 40 percent of cancer is related to diet as well, especially cancer of colon. People of different cultures are more **prone** to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristics food they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers showed that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, **these** carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes, well – meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.

1. How has science done a disservice to people?

- A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
- B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
- D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.

2. The word "**prone**" is nearest in meaning to _____.

- A. supine
- B. unlikely
- C. healthy
- D. predisposed

3. What are nitrates used for?

- A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
- B. They preserve the color of meats.
- C. They are the objects of research.
- D. They caused to animals to become fatter.

4. The word "**these**" refers to _____.

- A. meats
- B. colors
- C. researchers
- D. nitrates and nitrites

5. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
- B. some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
- C. researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than 60 years.
- D. food may cause 40 percent of cancer in the world

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. A
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192. Read the passage and fill in the blank a suitable word.

PEER PRESSURE

One of the strongest influences on children today (1) _____ that of their peers. What their classmates think, how they dress and how they act in class and out of it (2) _____ the behavior of nearly every child at school. In their efforts not to be different, some children go so far as to hide

their intelligence and ability in case they are made (3)_____ of. Generally, children do not want to stand (4) _____ from the crowd. They want to fit in, to be accepted. In psychological terms, the importance of (5)_____ pressure cannot be over emphasized. There is a lot of evidence that it has great bearing on all aspects of children's lives, (6) _____ the clothes they wear, the music they listen to and their attitude to study to their ambitions in life, their relationships and their sense. (7) _____, as children grow up into adolescents, individuality becomes more acceptable, desirable even, and in their search for their (8) _____ personal style, the teenager and young adult will begin to experiment and be more willing to run the (9) _____ of rejection by the group. Concern about intellectual prowess and achieving good exam results can dominate as the atmosphere of competition develops and worries (10) _____ the future override any fears of appearing too brainy.

1. is	2. affect	3. fun	4. out	5. peer
6. from	7. However	8. own	9. risk	10. about

193. Complete the following passage by choosing A, B, C or D to fill in each blank.

Last year Gladys Kalema became the Ugandan Wildlife Service's chief and only vet after (1) _____ for the Royal Veterinary College in London. She was the first person to fill the post for 30 years and at the age of 26, easily the youngest.

If Gladys did nothing else, caring for the world's (2) _____ population of 650 gorillas would alone justify her wages. Since the 1970s, gorillas have (3) _____ severely from war and poaching. Now for \$150 each, tourists can be led through the forest and come within five meters of gorilla – no closer, for (4) _____ of transmitting diseases such as measles and flu.

The gorillas here make a small but viable population. (5) _____ in the national parks the usual animals, elephants, rhinos, giraffes, are either not there or present in insignificant numbers which are dangerously out of (6) _____ with the creatures around them. If Uganda stays calm, wildlife may, in (7) _____, return by itself. But Gladys believes the country cannot wait. Animals must be brought in to swell tourism and provide (8) _____ to expand her work.

Despite her difficulties, Gladys feels more useful and fulfilled than she would be anywhere else. "At this moment, my friends from vet school are reading the best way to (9) _____ a cat or dog, and here am I planning to translocate elephants. In my small (10) _____ I am part of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of my country."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. leaving | B. qualifying | C. graduating | D. passing |
| 2. A. living | B. surviving | C. continuing | D. lasting |
| 3. A. endured | B. harmed | C. died | D. suffered |
| 4. A. risk | B. fear | C. fright | D. danger |
| 5. A. Somewhere | B. Anywhere | C. Elsewhere | D. Nowhere |
| 6. A. balance | B. relation | C. comparison | D. equality |
| 7. A. terms | B. years | C. ages | D. time |
| 8. A. figures | B. funds | C. accounts | D. savings |
| 9. A. treat | B. prescribe | C. heal | D. operate |
| 10. A. means | B. manner | C. method | D. way |

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. D

194. Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

The money that some professional sportsmen earn shouldn't impress anyone when you take into (1)_____ the fact that only a few of them manage to attain immortality and everlasting fame. And once they reach their (2) __ and display their talent at their best, they are fully conscious that

their brilliant careers won't last forever. They live under a constant pressure of being (3)_____ and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more accomplished. For that reason, objectives like retirement benefits and pensions are (4)_____ great concern to all professional athletes.

Some of the retired competitors go as far as to organize strikes and rallies to voice their protest against any policy unresponsive to their demand (5)_____ the younger professionals seek more upgrading solutions to the problem as more and more of them attach a proper significance to (6)_____ a solid education, even at university level. Such an approach should help them find interesting and well-paid jobs (7)_____ their sports career is over.

A completely new strategy has been devised by the schools priding themselves (8)_____ supporting their own teams. Their authorities insist that the sports clubs members achieve high academic standards or else they are debarred from partaking in certain sports events, which may lead to further disruption in their professional careers.

By these practical and most effective (9)_____, combining education with sports activity, the (10)_____ of the professional athlete as being brainless and unintelligent may eventually be changing to the sportsmen's benefit.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. reflection | B. attention | C. examination | D. consideration |
| 2. A. prime | B. shape | C. best | D. capacity |
| 3. A. outcast | B. outshone | C. outstayed | D. outgrown |
| 4. A. with | B. in | C. at | D. of |
| 5. A. whereby | B. whereas | C. whereupon | D. wherein |
| 6. A. mastering | B. learning | C. receiving | D. attending |
| 7. A. right away | B. promptly | C. barely | D. once |
| 8. A. with | B. on | C. for | D. in |
| 9. A. grounds | B. results | C. factors | D. means |
| 10. A. vision | B. outlook | C. image | D. judgment |

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. B	6. C	7. D	8. B	9. D	10. C
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195. Supply the most suitable word for each blank

In the 21st century food will (1)_____ more than just you feed you. A new range of products appearing on shelves in shops and supermarkets (2)_____ designed to give you specific health benefits. The demands of modern life make these foods very attractive. Not only do they provide proven ways to improve health, but they are also very attractive (3)_____ a quick and convenient way of making sure we enjoy a healthy diet.

In some countries it is already possible to buy crisps that make you feel (4)_____ depressed, chewing gum that increases your brain power and tea that helps you (5)_____ over the tiredness associated (6)_____ long-distance air travel. In the future, experts promise biscuits that will keep you healthy, and hot chocolate drink to give you strong bones.

Despite the fact that these "functional" foods cannot replace a balanced diet and regular exercise, they can help the body perform at (7)_____ best a lot of the time. At (8)_____, these foods are more expensive than other foods, but that is due to the ingredients they (9)_____ of and the way they are made. All the foods contain probiotics (10)_____ increase the number of "good" bacteria in your stomach, helping to keep your digestive system healthy.

1. do	2. is	3. as	4. less	5. get
6. with	7. its	8. present	9. consist	10. which/that

196. Read the passage and choose the best answers to questions below.

The Digital Divide

Information technology is influencing the way many of us live and work today. We use the Internet to look and apply for jobs, shop, conduct research, make airline reservations, and explore

areas of interest. We use e-mail and the Internet to communicate instantaneously with friends and business associates around the world. Computers are commonplace in homes and the workplace.

Although the number of Internet users is growing exponentially each year, most of the world's population does not have access to computers or the Internet. Only 6 percent of the population in developing countries are connected to telephones. Although more than 94 percent of U.S. households have a telephone, only 42 percent have personal computers at home and 26 percent have Internet access. The lack of what most of us would consider a basic communications necessity – the telephone – does not occur just in developing nations. On some Native American reservations only 60 percent of the residents have a telephone. The move to wireless connections may ***eliminate*** the need for telephone lines, but it does not remove the barrier to equipment costs.

Who has Internet access? Fifty percent of the children in urban households with an income over \$75,000 have Internet access, compared with 2 percent of the children in low-income, rural households. Nearly half of college-educated people have Internet access, compared to 6 percent of those with only some high school education. Forty percent of households with two parents have access; 15 percent of female, single-parent households do. Thirty percent of white households, 11 percent of black households, and 13 percent of Hispanic households have access. Teens and children are the two fastest-growing segments of Internet users. The digital divide between the populations who have access to the Internet and information technology tools is based on income, race, education, household type, and geographic location. Only 16 percent of the rural poor, rural and central city minorities, young householders, and single parent female households are connected.

Another problem that exacerbates these disparities is that African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans hold few of the jobs in information technology. Women hold about 20 percent of these jobs and are receiving fewer than 30 percent of the computer science degrees. The result is that women and members of the most oppressed ethnic groups are not eligible for the jobs with the highest salaries at graduation. Baccalaureate candidates with degrees in computer science were offered the highest salaries of all new college graduates in 1998 at \$44,949.

Do similar disparities exist in schools? More than 90 percent of all schools in the country are wired with at least one Internet connection. The number of classrooms with Internet connections differs by the income level of students. Using the percentage of students who are eligible for free lunches at a school to determine income level, we see that nearly twice as many of the schools with more affluent students have wired classrooms as ***those*** with high ***concentrations*** of low-income students.

Access to computers and the Internet will be important in reducing disparities between groups. It will require greater equality across diverse groups whose members develop knowledge and skills in computer and information technologies. If computers and the Internet are to be used to promote equality, they will have to become accessible to populations that cannot currently afford the equipment which needs to be updated every three years or so. However, access alone is not enough. Students will have to be interacting with the technology in authentic settings. As technology becomes a tool for learning in almost all courses taken by students, it will be seen as a means to an end rather than an end in itself. If it is used in culturally relevant ways, all students can benefit from its power.

1. Why does the author mention the telephone in paragraph 2?

- A. To demonstrate that even technology like the telephone is not available to all
- B. To argue that basic telephone service is a first step to using the Internet
- C. To contrast the absence of telephone usage with that of Internet usage
- D. To describe the development of communications from telephone to Internet

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the statement “*Although the number or the Internet.*” in the paragraph 2?
- Most of the people in the world use the Internet now because the number of computers has been increasing every year.
 - The number of people who use computers and the Internet is increasing every year, but most people in the world still do not have connections.
 - The number of computers that can make the Internet available to most of the people in the world is not increasing fast enough.
 - The Internet is available to most of the people in the world, even though they don't have their own computer terminals.
3. The word “*eliminate*” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- accept
 - dispute
 - define
 - remove
4. Based on information in paragraph 3, which of the following best explains the term “*digital divide*?”
- The number of Internet users in developing nations
 - The disparity in the opportunity to use the Internet
 - Differences in socioeconomic levels among Internet users
 - Segments of the population with Internet access
5. Why does the author give details about the percentages of Internet users in paragraph 3?
- To prove that there are differences in opportunities among social groups
 - To argue for more Internet connections at all levels of society
 - To suggest that improvements in Internet access are beginning to take place
 - To explain why many people have Internet connections now
6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following households would be least likely to have access to the Internet?
- A household with one parent
 - A black household
 - A Hispanic household
 - A household with both parents
7. The word “*those*” in the passage refers to
- classrooms
 - students
 - schools
 - concentrations
8. According to paragraph 4, why are fewer women and minorities employed in the field of computer technology?
- They are not admitted to the degree programs.
 - They do not possess the educational qualifications.
 - They do not have an interest in technology.
 - They prefer training for jobs with higher salaries.
9. The word “*concentrations*” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- protections
 - numbers
 - confidence
 - support
10. What can be inferred from paragraph 6 about Internet access?
- Better computers need to be designed.
 - Schools should provide newer computers for students.
 - The cost of replacing equipment is a problem.
 - Technology will be more helpful in three years.

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.A
6.B	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.C

197. Read the following passage and choose the options among A, B, C or D that best complete the blanks.

Stressful situations that (1)_____ almost every day in life seem to be unavoidable. However, we can do little sometimes to avoid a misfortune or an unpleasant occurrence which may

(2)_____ us unexpectedly as only it can. At such a moment, one may hit the (3)_____, give in to the helplessness of the situation or, ideally, put a brave face on it trying to (4)_____ the burden.

Can you (5)_____ in your mind an hour spent in a traffic jam, say, this morning? Do you light one cigarette after another? Do you sound the horn every few seconds like the other neurotics? Or do you take a different (6)_____ and make good use of the time drawing up a schedule for the days to come? To withstand the stressful moment you can also do a crossword puzzle, listen to your favorite music or even compose a menu for your Sunday dinner.

In fact, whatever way you (7)_____ to the annoying situation, you can exert no impact on it as the traffic jam will only reduce in due (8)_____. Nevertheless, your reaction might considerably influence your mood for the rest of the day. The inability to confront a stressful occurrence like that with a deal of composure and sensibility adds much more strain to your life and in this way puts your well – being in (9)_____. Surprisingly, it is seemingly negligible hardships we stumble on daily that run double the risk of developing serious health disorders rather than our isolated tragedies however painful they may be. (10)_____ that so many of those wretched stresses and inducing troubles affect us in a day, we should, at best, try to avoid them or possibly make radical alterations in the way we lead our daily lifestyles.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. devise | B. create | C. originate | D. emerge |
| 2. A. arise | B. happen | C. befall | D. occur |
| 3. A. post | B. roof | C. bottom | D. wall |
| 4. A. subsist | B. remain | C. cow | D. bear |
| 5. A. envision | B. observe | C. picture | D. image |
| 6. A. manner | B. stance | C. practice | D. mode |
| 7. A. strike | B. deal | C. respond | D. challenge |
| 8. A. term | B. course | C. timing | D. period |
| 9. A. risk | B. weakness | C. insecurity | D. jeopardy |
| 10. A. Providing | B. Given | C. Hence | D. As much |

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. B

198. Read the text and then answer the questions 1 – 5 by choosing A, B, C or D.

Federal Express is a company that specializes in rapid overnight delivery of high-priority packages. The first company of its type, Federal Express was founded by the youthful Fred Smith in 1971, when he was only 28 years old. Smith had actually **developed** the idea for the rapid delivery service in a term paper for an economics class when he was a student at Yale University. The term paper reputedly received a less – than – stellar grade because of the infeasibility of the project that Smith had outlined. The model that Smith proposed had never been tried; it was a model that was efficient to operate but at the same time was very difficult to institute.

Smith achieved efficiency in his model by designing a system that was separate from the passenger system and could, therefore, focus on how to deliver packages most efficiently. His strategy was to own his own planes so that he could create his own schedules and to ship all packages through the **hub city** of Memphis, a set – up which resembles the spokes on the wheel of a bicycle. With this combination of his own planes and hub set – up, he could get packages anywhere in the United States overnight.

What made Smith's idea difficult to institute was the fact that the entire system had to be created before the company could begin operations. He needed a fleet of aircraft to collect packages from airports every night and deliver them to Memphis, where they were immediately sorted and flown out to their new destinations; he needed a fleet of trucks to deliver packages to and from the various airport; he needed facilities and trained staff all in place to handle the operation. Smith had

a \$4 million inheritance from his father, and he managed to raise an additional \$91 million dollars from venture capitalists to get the company operating.

When Federal Express began service in 1973 in 25 cities, the company was not an immediate success, but success did come within a relatively short period of time. The company lost \$29 million in the first 26 months of operations. However, the tide was to turn relatively quickly. By late 1976, Federal Express was carrying an average of 19,000 packages per night and had made a profit of \$36 million.

1. The word **developed** in paragraph 1 could be replaced by
 A. come up with B. come about C. come across D. come into
2. What was a key idea of Smith's?
 A. That he should focus on passenger service.
 B. That package delivery should be separate from passenger service.
 C. That packages could be delivered on other companies' planes.
 D. That passenger service had to be efficient.
3. A **hub city** in paragraph 2 is
 A. a large city with small cities as destinations.
 B. a city that is the final destination for many routes.
 C. a city where many bicycle routes begin.
 D. a centralized city with destinations emanating from it.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that Smith selected Memphis as his hub city because it
 A. was near the middle of the country.
 B. had a large number of passenger aircraft
 C. already had a large package delivery service.
 D. was a favorite passenger airport.
5. Which paragraph explains what made Smith's model effective?
 A. The first paragraph B. The second paragraph
 C. The third paragraph D. The last paragraph

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. B
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199. Complete the following passage by filling one word for each blank.

If there is just one single thing more astonishing than the ability of the adult human being to talk, it is the process by which someone learns to do this. Some parts of the process are still (1)_____ much a closed book, but it is for the (2)_____ part possible to describe what the child is doing at various stages in its development, even if we cannot account (3)_____ how exactly it learns to do these things.

In fact, research carried out by various linguists has (4)_____ rise to as many theories as there are differences in the rate of development. A baby actually makes sounds from the moment it is born, but for some time these are rather far removed (5)_____ articulate speech. In something like a year, a baby will probably be at a stage where one or two syllables represent the peak of its achievement as a speaker; one more year and it will be (6)_____ out with short phrases, and after this it seems (7)_____ time at all before the child is capable of uttering complete sentences.

Despite being a truly remarkable feat of learning, this is one that is performed by the vast (8)_____ of human beings. Complex operations are brought (9)_____ play in these dealing with speech and language; the key (10)_____ in brain work, though tongue – work and ear – work play a part in the whole process.

1. very/pretty	2. most	3. for	4. given	5.. from
6. coming	7. no	8. majority	9. into	10. lies

200. Read the passage carefully , then fill in the blank a suitable word.

The majority of lottery winners change their lives (1) _____ little, and continue on their settled way happy ever after. A couple of years ago, a Mr. David Horabin won a million. He had been struggling to (2) _____ a success of his dry cleaning shop for the past 12 months. He accepted his cheque in a small ceremony (3) _____ the premises at 2.30, and by three o'clock he had reopened for business. The reaction of Mr. Pasquale Consalvo who won \$30 million in the New York state lottery was very (4) _____. He was unhappy not to be able to fulfill his desire to go to work as (5) _____ on the day he won. He also said that if the money made him (6) _____ he would give it back. In fact, the chances of his life being made a misery by his new-found wealth are almost (7) _____ slim though not quite as the sixty million-to-one odds he beat to take a jackpot (8) _____ had remained unclaimed through six previous draws. Gambling small amounts (9) _____ the lottery is a harmless if futile hobby. (10) _____, gambling can become an addiction, increasingly so as the activity becomes socially acceptable.

1. but	2. make	3. at	4. similar	5. usual
6. unhappy	7. as	8. that	9. on	10. However

201. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct option (marked A, B, C or D) to answer the questions.

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbor you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the **mentioned precautions**, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home? Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinize callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. According to the writer, we should _____.
 - A. avoid leaving our house empty
 - B. only go out when we have to
 - C. always keep the curtains closed
 - D. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out
2. The “**aforementioned precautions**” refer to steps that _____.
 - A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not
 - B. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe
 - C. will stop a potential burglar
 - D. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home
3. Gaining entry to a house through a small window _____.
 - A. is surprisingly difficult
 - B. is not as difficult as people think
 - C. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
 - D. is tried only by very determined burglars
4. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms _____.
 - A. cost a lot of money but are worth it
 - B. are good value for money
 - C. are luxury items
 - D. are absolutely essential items
5. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole _____.
 - A. will prevent your home being burgled
 - B. avoids you having to invite people into your home
 - C. is only necessary for elderly people
 - D. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
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202. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answers.

Viewed from the outside (1) _____, the Houses of Parliament look impressive. The architecture gives the place a traditional look, and the buildings are sandwiched between a busy square and the river, making them a (2) _____ between the country house of an eccentric duke and a Victorian railway station. You have only to learn that the members (3) _____ to each other as ‘The Honorable Member to (4) _____ the picture of a dignified gentlemen’s club, with of course a few ladies to (5) _____ the numbers. Sadly, over the past few years first radio, and now television, have shown the general public, who are (6) _____ the electorate, what in fact goes on when bills are discussed and questions are asked. The first obvious fact is that the chamber is very rarely full, and there may be only a handful of members present, some of whom are quite clearly asleep, telling jokes to their neighbor, or shouting like badly-behaved schoolchildren. There is not enough room for them all in the chamber in any (7) _____, which is a second worrying point. Of course, television does not follow the work of committees, which are the small discussions groups that do most of the real work of the House. But the (8) _____ impression that voters receive of the workings of government is not a good one. To put it (9) _____, parliament looks disorganized, is clearly behind the time and seems to be filled with bores and comedians. This is presumably why members (10) _____ for so long the efforts of the BBC to broadcast parliamentary matters on television.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. likewise | B. at least | C. nevertheless | D. as well |
| 2. A. mixture | B. combination | C. cross | D. match |

3. A. call B. refer C. speak D. submit
 4. A. finalize B. end C. conclude D. complete
 5. A. take away B. bring about C. make up D. set in
 6. A. after all B. anyway C. even D. furthermore
 7. A. point B. way C. matter D. case
 8. A. total B. broad C. overall D. comprehensive
 9. A. bluntly B. shortly C. directly D. basically
 10. A. prevented B. checked C. defied D. resisted

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. D

203. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in the numbered boxes.

The Mysterious Isle

In the early morning of 23 January, 2009, the most powerful storm for a decade hit western France. With wind speeds in (1) _____ of 120 miles per hour, it flattened forests, (2) _____ down power lines and caused massive destruction to buildings and roads. But it also left behind an extraordinary creation. Seven miles out to sea at the (3) _____ where the Atlantic Ocean meets the estuary of the River Gironde, a small island had (4) _____ out of water. Locals soon gave it the name The Mysterious Isle. What was so remarkable, (5) _____ its sudden apparition, was the fact that the island (6) _____ intact in what is often quite a hostile sea environment. It could well become a permanent feature.

Scientists (7) _____ realised that the island's appearance (8) _____ a unique opportunity to study the creation and development of a new ecosystem. Within months, it had been colonised by seabirds, insects and vegetation. Unfortunately, however, they were not alone in (9) _____ the island attractive. It became increasingly difficult to (10) _____ the site from human visitors. In its first year, day trippers came in powered dinghies, a parachute club used it as a landing strip, a rave party was even held there one night.

1. A. surplus B. advance C. excess D. put
 2. A. fetched B. brought C. carried D. sent
 3. A. scene B. mark C. stage D. point
 4. A. risen B. growth C. lifted D. surfaced
 5. A. in spite of B. instead of C. apart from D. on account of
 6. A. prolonged B. remained C. resided D. preserved
 7. A. quickly B. briskly C. hastily D. speedily
 8. A. delivered B. awarded C. proposed D. offered
 9. A. regarding B. finding C. seeking D. deciding
 10. A. prevent B. preserve C. protect D. prohibit

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. C

204. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided below the passage.

Enjoy the benefits of stress!

Are you looking forward to another busy week? You should be according to some experts. They argue that the stress encountered in our daily lives is not only good for us, but essential to survival. They say that the response to (1) _____, which creates a chemical called adrenal in, helps the

mind and body to act quickly (2) _____ emergencies. Animals and human beings use it to meet the hostile conditions which exist on the planet.

Whilst nobody denies the pressures of everyday life, what is surprising is that we are yet to develop successful ways of dealing with them. (3) _____ the experts consider the current strategies to be inadequate and often dangerous. They believe that (4) _____ of trying to manage our response to stress with drugs or relaxation techniques, we must exploit it. Apparently, research shows that people (5) _____ create conditions of stress for (6) _____ by doing exciting and risky sports or looking for challenges, cope much better with life's problems. Activities of this type have been shown to create a lot of emotion; people may actually cry or feel extremely uncomfortable. But there is a point (7) _____ which they realise they have succeeded and know that it was a positive experience. This is because we learn through challenge and difficulty. That's (8) _____ we get our wisdom. Few of us, unfortunately, understand this fact. For example, many people believe they (9) _____ from stress at work, and take time off as a result. Yet it has been found in some companies that by far (10) _____ healthiest people are those with the most responsibility. So next time you're in a stressful situation, just remember that it will be a positive learning experience and could also benefit your health!

1. stress	2. in / during	3. Even	4. instead	5. who / that
6. themselves	7. at	8. how	9. suffer	10. the

205. Read the following passage. For question 1-5, choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Day after day we hear about how anthropogenic development is causing global warming. According to an increasingly vocal minority, however, we should be asking ourselves how much of this is media hype and how much is based on real evidence. It seems, as so often is the case, that it depends on which expert you listen to, or which statistics you study.

Yes, it is true that there is a mass of evidence to indicate that the world is getting warmer, with one of the world's leading weather predictors stating that air temperatures have shown an increase of just under half a degree Celsius since the beginning of the twentieth century. And while this may not sound like anything worth losing sleep over the international press would have us believe that the consequences could be devastating. Other experts, however, are of the opinion that what we are seeing is just part of a natural upward and downward swing that has always been part of the cycle of global weather. An analysis of the views of major meteorologists in the United States showed that less than 20% of them believed that any change in temperature over the last hundred years was our own fault-the rest attributed it to natural cyclical changes.

There is, of course, no denying that we are still at a very early stage in understanding weather. The effects of such variables as rainfall, cloud formation, the seas and oceans, gases such as methane and ozone, or even solar energy are still not really understood, and therefore the predictions that we make using them cannot always be relied on. Dr. James Hansen, in 1988, was predicting that the likely effects of global warming would be a raising of world temperature which would have disastrous consequences for mankind: "a strong cause and effect relationship between the current climate and human alteration of the atmosphere". He has now gone on record as stating that using artificial models of climate as a way of predicting change is all but impossible. In fact, he now believes that, rather than getting hotter, our planet is getting greener as a result of the carbon dioxide increase, with the prospect of increasing vegetation in areas which in recent history have been frozen wastelands.

In fact, there is some evidence to suggest that as our computer-based weather models have become more sophisticated, the predicted rises in temperature have been cut back. In addition, if we look at the much reported rise in global temperature over the last century, a close analysis reveals that the lion's share of that increase, almost three quarters in total, occurred before man began to 'poison' his world with industrial processes and the accompanying greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of the twentieth century.

So should we pay any attention to those stories that scream out at us from billboards and television news headlines, claiming that man, with his inexhaustible dependence on oil-based machinery and ever more sophisticated forms of transport is creating a nightmare level of 'greenhouse gas emissions, poisoning his environment and ripping open the ozone layer? Doubters point to scientific evidence, which can prove that, of all the greenhouse gases, only two percent come from man-made sources, the rest resulting from natural emissions.

Who, then, to believe: the environmentalist exhorting us to leave the car at home, to buy re-usable products packaged in recycled paper and to plant trees in our back yard? Or the sceptics, including, of course, a lot of big businesses who have most to lose, when they tell us that we are making a mountain out of a molehill? And my own opinion? The jury's still out as far as I am concerned!

1. The author _____.
 - A. believe that man is causing global warming.
 - B. believes that global warming is a natural process.
 - C. is sure what the causes of global warming are.
 - D. does not say what he believes the causes of global warming are.
2. As to the cause of global warming, the author believes that _____.
 - A. occasionally the facts depend on who you are talking to.
 - B. the facts always depend on who you are talking to.
 - C. often the facts depend on which expert you listen to.
 - D. you should not speak to experts.
3. More than 80% of the top meteorologists in the United States are of the opinion that _____.
 - A. global warming should make us lose sleep.
 - B. global warming is not the result of natural cyclical changes but man-made.
 - C. the consequences of global warming will be devastating.
 - D. global warming is not man-made, but the result of natural cyclical changes.
4. Our understanding of weather _____.
 - A. leads to reliable predictions.
 - B. is variable.
 - C. cannot be denied.
 - D. is not very developed yet.
5. Currently, Dr James Hansen's beliefs include the fact that _____.
 - A. it is nearly impossible to predict weather change using artificial models.
 - B. the consequences of global warming would be disastrous for mankind.
 - C. there is a significant link between the climate now, and man's changing of the atmosphere.

D. Earth is getting colder

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. D	5. A
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206. Fill a suitable word in each space to complete the passage.

The Countryside Agency began the process of designating the South Downs as a National Park in April last year. We believe that being a National Park is the best way to protect the Downs, build on the achievements of the past to (1) _____ and enhance the area in its widest sense for future (2) _____. The Downs are under huge and increasing pressure. The South East is one of the busiest and most pressurised regions (3) _____ Europe. This means there is (4) _____ demand for the development of new homes, roads and industry. There are also more people living and working in the region, which means more need for people to be able to access beautiful and peaceful countryside to get (5) _____ from it all. The Downs already receives around 35 million visits a year: this number is likely to increase as more and more people live and work in the area.

Designation will bring a body with new ideas and resources specifically focused on (6) _____ and visitor management, working with others across the whole of the Park to encourage co-ordination and joint action, and taking action itself where needed. It will be able to manage the increasing number of visitors so that the Downs themselves are not (7) _____, but are still a resource everyone can enjoy. It will also be best placed to protect and enhance the Downs, so that the qualities so many people love in this special area remain for future generations. We have two (8) _____: to identify a boundary for the proposed National Park and to prepare advice to the Government on the arrangements needed for a South Downs National Park Authority.

The Agency is launching a widespread public consultation in November 2015 which will last for three months and give all interested organisations and individuals the (9) _____ to comment in detail on our initial proposals for the boundary and the administrative options for the National Park Authority. If you would like to receive a copy of the consultation document once it is published then please contact us (10) _____ the feedback form.

1. conserve/ protect
2. generations
3. in
4. increasing/ greater
5. away
6. conservation
7. damaged
8. tasks
9. opportunity
10. using

207. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture, or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible, and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection extended to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance, and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as a tangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research

The two common ways of **infringing upon** the copyright are plagiarism and piracy. Plagiarizing the work of another person means passing it off as one's own. The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin *plagiarius*, which means "abductor." Piracy may be an act of one person but, in many cases, it is a joint effort of several people who

and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar principle applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are excepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book, a painting, or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

reproduce copyrighted material and sell it for profit without paying royalties to the creator. Technological innovations have made piracy easy, and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape, a computer program, or a book. Video cassette recorders can be used by practically anyone to copy movies and television programs, and copying software has become almost as easy as copying a book. Large companies zealously monitor their copyrights for slogans, advertisements, and brand names, protected by a trademark.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Legal rights of property owners
- B. Legal ownership of creative work
- C. Examples of copyright piracy work
- D. Copying creating work for profit

2. Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

- A. music and plays
- B. paintings and maps
- C. printed medium
- D. scientific discoveries

3. It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if _____.

- A. two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody
- B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
- C. two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images
- D. two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters

4. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

- A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
- B. Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission.
- C. Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics.
- D. It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling.

5. The phrase "*infringing upon*" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. impinging upon
- B. inducting for
- C. violating
- D. abhorring

6. The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?

- A. A law against theft
- B. A law against smoking
- C. A school policy
- D. A household rule

7. According to the passage, copyright law is _____.

- A. meticulously observed
- B. routinely ignored
- C. frequently debated
- D. zealously enforced

KEY

1. B. Legal ownership of creative work
2. D. scientific discoveries
3. B. two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles
4. A. Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
5. C. violating
6. A. A law against theft
7. B. routinely ignored

208. Read the text & decide which word best fits each space by choosing A, B, C or D.

Action scenes in films

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (1) _____ as stunts, are usually performed by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (2) _____ can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely (3) _____ sometimes stopping right in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (4) _____ in the production, an expert stuntman is (5) _____ in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go (6) _____ the wishes of the director, although he will usually only do this in the (7) _____ of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (8) _____ in for the actors. Actors like to become (9) _____ in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never let them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (10) _____. If they were to be hurt, the film would come to a sudden halt.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. remarked | B. known | C. referred | D. named |
| 2. A. Everyone | B. Someone | C. Anyone | D. No one |
| 3. A. detailed | B. plain | C. straight | D. precise |
| 4. A. period | B. minute | C. part | D. stage |
| 5. A. led | B. taken | C. drawn | D. called |
| 6. A. over | B. against | C. through | D. across |
| 7. A. interests | B. needs | C. purposes | D. regards |
| 8. A. work | B. get | C. put | D. stand |
| 9. A. connected | B. arranged | C. involved | D. affected |
| 10. A. limits | B. ends | C. frontiers | D. borders |

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.D	5.D
6.B	7.A	8.D	9.C	10.A

209. Fill in each blank space with an appropriate word.

THE BIRTH OF THE T-SHIRT

The T-shirt, or at least the T-shirt as we know it, was born in the theatre. When Tennessee William's play *A Streetcar Named Desire* opened in New York in December 1947, a young actor (1) _____ Marlon Brando went (2) _____ stage wearing a (3) _____ of blue jeans and a bright, white, capped-sleeve T-shirt. It was the first time the T-shirt had been seen publicly as anything (4) _____ an item of underwear and it set a fashion trend that was to last through (5) _____ the end of the century. The idea for the T-shirt came (6) _____ Brando himself. He had worn one at rehearsals for the play. The director was so impressed by the look that was created that he asked Brando to wear the shirt in the play itself. Brando may have seen the shirt being advertised by the American company Sears Roebuck. They had decided to market the shirt (7) _____ a fashionable garment in its (8) _____ right, rather than just something to be worn (9) _____ warmth beneath a denim workshirt (10) _____ an army uniform. It was Brando, however, who popularized it, especially with the

release of the film version of *Streetcar* in 1951. A short leather jacket completed the look that was to be adopted by teenage rebels in many countries for decades afterwards.

1.named/called	2.on	3.pair	4.but/ except	5.to/until
6.from	7.as	8.own	9.for	10.or

210. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct. What is **alarming** about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by **poachers** who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. **This** is an example of the **callousness** that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals, such as Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have **allocated** large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help **defray** the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an **international boycott** of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

- What is the main topic of the passage?
 - the Bengal tiger
 - international boycott
 - endangered species
 - problems with industrialization
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**alarming**" in the first paragraph?
 - dangerous
 - serious
 - gripping
 - distressing
- The word "**poachers**" as used in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - illegal hunters
 - enterprising researchers
 - concerned scientists
 - trained hunters
- The word "**callousness**" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - indirectness
 - independence
 - incompetence
 - insensitivity
- The above passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast.
 - a problem and a solution
 - a statement and an illustration
 - a comparison and contrast
 - specific and general information
- What does the word "**this**" in the first paragraph refer to in the passage?
 - Bengal tigers
 - Interest in material gain
 - Killing animals for personal satisfaction
 - The decrease in the Bengal tiger population
- Which of the following could best replace the word "**allocated**" in the second paragraph?
 - set aside
 - combined
 - organized
 - taken off
- The word "**defray**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - lower
 - raise
 - make a payment on
 - make an investment toward
- What does the term "**international boycott**" in the second paragraph refer to?
 - buying and selling of animal products overseas
 - a refusal to buy animal products worldwide

C. a global increase in animal survival

D. defraying the cost of maintaining national parks

10. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude?

A. forgiving

B. concerned

C. vindictive

D. surprised

1.C	2.D	3.A	4.D	5.A
6.C	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.B

211. Fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided below the passage.

How to win friends and influence colleagues

The worst sins that office workers can commit in the eyes of colleagues are interrupting people on the phone, talking loudly in front of someone's desk and arriving late (1) _____ a meeting. It is almost (2) _____ bad to eat at your desk, make personal phone calls or leave coffee cups (3) _____ around, according to Bodytalk, a guide published by the Industrial Society, (4) _____ lists the 30 traits most likely to annoy colleagues.

High on the list are signing on at someone else's computer terminal (5) _____ signing off afterwards, messing up the photocopier by jamming the paper or leaving it set to produce multiple copies. Reading newspaper, doodling, chewing gum, keeping cuddly toys or ornaments on your desk, and putting up postcards or supposedly witty slogan (6) _____ invite disapproval. Also unpopular are (7) _____ who never fetch a colleague a drink from the machine, or who (8) _____ to hold the lift door open when others are approaching. (9) _____ conduct, according to the guide's author, Judi James, not only gives you an unprofessional image but is downright anti-social and could result (10) _____ dismissal.

1. for	2. as	3. lying	4. which	5. without
6. all	7. those/people	8. fail/forget	9. Such	10. in

212. Fill the gaps in the passage by choosing the best phrases from A-M.

A few years ago one enlightened city decided to ease traffic congestion by (1) _____. People would just take a bike, ride it to where they were going and leave it (2) _____. The trouble was the citizens naturally found it (3) _____ to have their own free bicycle and (4) _____.

That slight detail of human nature apart, it was a good idea and (5) _____. The electric cars buzzing round the streets of La Rochelle in France are seen (6) _____ and, it is claimed, will make it easier (7) _____ within the city centre.

The idea is based on the belief that people like their own space, the freedom to drive a vehicle themselves (8) _____. It's also based on the fact that cars in towns usually carry just one person. In effect, it's (9) _____. At the moment, it's a slightly utopian view but the concept has grown (10) _____.

A. to end the use of private cars B. rather than crowd on to a bus or train C. to encourage their use D. stock swiftly dwindled E. out of a practical study F. for someone else to use G. even more convenient		H. supplying sufficient communal bicycles I. taking the place of bicycles J. a sort of do-it-yourself taxi K. as a supplement to conventional cars L. instead of car M. it's now the basic of a new scheme		
1. H	2. F	3. G	4. D	5. M
6. K	7. A	8. B	9. J	10. E

213. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain

aspects of its construction makes it one of the truly wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile river is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are the number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber of the Pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west—an incredible engineering **feat**. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events – past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are **prophesied** for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of ancient past.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

1. What has research of the base revealed?
 - A. there are cracks in the foundation
 - B. Tomb robbers have stolen the Pharaoh's body
 - C. The lines represent important events
 - D. A superior race of people built in
2. Extraterrestrial beings are _____.
 - A. very strong workers
 - B. astronomers in the ancient times
 - C. researchers in Egyptology
 - D. living beings from other planets
3. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
 - A. To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly
 - B. To permit the high priests to pray at night
 - C. To enable the Pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife
 - D. To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh
4. The word "**feat**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. accomplishment
 - B. Appendage
 - C. festivity
 - D. structure
5. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
 - A. Architects' plan for the hidden passages
 - B. Pathways of the great solar bodies
 - C. Astrological computations
 - D. Dates of important events taking place throughout time
6. In the second passage, the word "**prophesied**" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. affiliated
 - B. precipitated
 - C. terminated
 - D. foretold
7. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Symbolism of the Great Pyramid
 - B. Problems with the Construction of the Great Pyramid
 - C. Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza
 - D. Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops
8. On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?
 - A. Observation of the celestial bodies
 - B. Advanced technology
 - C. Advanced tools of measurement
 - D. knowledge of the earth's surface
9. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?
 - A. As a solar observatory
 - B. As a religious temple
 - C. As a tomb for the Pharaoh
 - D. as an engineering feat
10. Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?

- A. it is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies
 B. It was selected of the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops
 C. It was built by a super race
 D. It is very old

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. A	5. D
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A

214. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each numbered gap in the passage below. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

All plants rely on nutrients taken from the soil in order to survive. However, in areas where the soil does not contain enough (1) _____ nutrients, some plants have adapted to (2) _____ their diets from another source: living organisms. Though they are few in number, carnivorous plants are (3) _____ fascinating beings that “eat” anything from one-celled organisms to insects in order to survive. They are commonly found in marshlands. Carnivorous plants feature one of several types of “traps” to ensnare prey, which they consume to make up for nutrients that may be missing from the soil. While there are over 400 species of carnivorous plants in the world today, some are more (4) _____ than others.

The most well-known of these plants are the snap traps, which include the Venus flytrap. Snap traps are easily identified by their leaves, which are separated into two lobes that have the ability to fold together. Inside the lobes, the surface is covered with tiny hairs that are (5) _____ to movement. When the plant’s prey brushes against the hairs, it triggers a closing mechanism that rapidly brings the two lobes together, trapping the prey (6) _____ inside. The response of the traps is phenomenal (7) _____ speed: the time between triggering the hairs and snapping shut is less than a second. As the prey struggles inside the trap, it only triggers more hairs, causing the leaves to tighten their (8) _____. The plant then secretes liquid chemicals from special glands into the trap to dissolve the prey and absorb all of its nutrients. Besides the Venus flytrap, only one other type of snap trap exists today, (9) _____ to as the waterwheel plant. The two share a common ancestor and differ only in a few ways. For instance, the waterwheel is an aquatic plant, while the flytrap is exclusively terrestrial. In addition, the flytrap feeds primarily on arthropods like spiders, while the waterwheel lives (10) _____ simple invertebrates, like certain types of plankton.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. critical | B. vital | C. crucial | D. indispensable |
| 2. A. modify | B. enlarge | C. augment | D. supplement |
| 3. A. nonetheless | B. though | C. contradictorily | D. yet |
| 4. A. prevalent | B. current | C. domineering | D. prevailing |
| 5. A. vulnerable | B. liable | C. prone | D. sensitive |
| 6. A. closely | B. securely | C. irreplaceably | D. steadily |
| 7. A. in accordance with | B. in preference to | C. in regard to | D. on merits of |
| 8. A. fist | B. hold | C. seizure | D. grip |
| 9. A. denoted | B. referred | C. indicated | D. implicated |
| 10. A. off | B. onto | C. though | D. with |

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. A

215. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Have you ever thought about the names of the months? Why are “January” and “February” not called “Primo” or “Secondo”? Is it because the original names were created in ancient times? Or is it because the originators preferred odd words?

Take February, for example. Say it aloud a few minutes and you start to wonder. Most people don’t know who developed these names. However, a little research reveals that the names of the months came mostly from a combination of the names of Roman gods and goddesses, important festivals, and the original numbers of the months.

Julius Caesar and Pope Gregory XIII change the calendar to make it more exact. Caesar developed a new calendar of 364 and a quarter days, the time it takes the earth to orbit the sun from one spring season to the next. The Pope’s astronomers refined the calendar regarding leap years; they determined that there should be no leap year in years ending in 00- unless they were divisible by 400; the years 1700, 1800, 1900 and 2100 would not be considered leap years, while the years 1600 and 2000 would be. This new Gregorian calendar was so accurate that today, scientists need only add leap seconds every few years to the clock in order to keep the calendar matching the Earth’s cycles.

1. What is the topic of the passage?
 - A. how the modern calendar was named and developed
 - B. how the months were named
 - C. how the leap year system was developed
 - D. how accurate the modern day is calendar
2. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the author think the names of the months are _____.
 - A. odd
 - B. difficult to pronounce
 - C. inappropriate
 - D. none of the answers
3. The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 - A. calendars
 - B. days
 - C. astronomers
 - D. years
4. The word “accurate” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. interesting
 - B. informative
 - C. correct
 - D. simple
5. Which of the following will be a leap year?
 - A. 2300
 - B. 2400
 - C. 2200
 - D. 2500
6. Which of the following is true of the Gregorian calendar?
 - A. It needs major improvements.
 - B. It was so well designed, it needs little adjusting today.
 - C. It copied the Roman calendar’s formula of leap years.
 - D. none of the answers
7. Why is Caesar important in calendar making?
 - A. He changed the length of the year
 - B. He extended summer.
 - C. He has a month named for him
 - D. He altered the number of days in the year.
8. In what order is the information in the passage presented?
 - A. Caesar’s calendar, the Gregorian calendar, the modern calendar
 - B. Roman Gods, important festivals, original numbers of months
 - C. names of months, Caesar’s calendar, the Gregorian Calendar
 - D. none of the answers
9. The word “refined” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. studied
 - B. invented
 - C. observed
 - D. improved
10. Why is the number of 364 and a quarter important?

- A. It is the length of time from the beginning of spring to the end of winter.
 B. It is the length of a planetary year.
 C. It is the most accurate number for calendars.
 D. It was a number randomly chosen by Caesar for his calendar.

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. B

216. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

The legend of the root

Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the “elixir of life”, its widespread use in oriental medicine has led to many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (1) _____ an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (2) _____ widely recognized and praised that the root was said to be worth its weight in gold.

(3) _____ the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the _____ (4) is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (5) _____ the word panacea, coming from the Greek for “all healing”. There is growing interest by western scientists in the study of ginseng. It is today believed that this remarkable plant may (6) _____ beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases which are difficult to treat with synthetic drug.

Today, ginseng is (7) _____ longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world it is becoming widely recognized that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (8) _____ as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anemia. However, the truth behind (9) _____ ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (10) _____ than just a legend.

1. as	2. so	3. despite	4. plant	5. like
6. have/cause/produce	7. no	8. such	9. how	10. more

217. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Identify your answer by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Environmental Concerns

Earth is the only place we know of on the universe that can support human life. (1) _____ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world (2) _____ on consuming two- thirds of the world’s resources while half of the world’s population do so (3) _____ to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the (4) _____ resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (5) _____ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (6) _____. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a result the planet’s ability to support people is being (7) _____ at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are (8) _____ increasingly heavy demands on it. The Earth’s natural resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (9) _____ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will (10) _____ indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Although | B. Still | C. Yet | D. Despite |
| 2. A. continues | B. repeats | C. carries | D. follows |
| 3. A. already | B. just | C. for | D. entirely |
| 4. A. alone | B. individual | C. lone | D. only |
| 5. A. sooner | B. neither | C. either | D. rather |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 6. A. quite | B. greatly | C. utterly | D. completely |
| 7. A. stopped | B. narrowed | C. reduced | D. cut |
| 8. A. doing | B. having | C. taking | D. making |
| 9. A. hold | B. maintain | C. stay | D. keep |
| 10. A. last | B. stand | C. go | D. remain |

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. A

218. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Vitamins are substances required for the proper functioning of the body. In this century, thirteen vitamins have been discovered .

A lack of any vitamins in a person's body can cause illness. In some cases, an excess of vitamins can also (1).....to illness. For example, sailors in the past were prone to suffer from scurvy (2)is a disease resulting from the lack of vitamin C. It causes bleeding of the gum, loss of teeth and skin rashes. Sailors suffer from scurvy because they did not eat fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables contain vitamin C ,which is necessary for good (3).....

Vitamin B complex is composed of eight different vitamins. A lack of any of these vitamins will lead to different(4)..... For instance, a person who has too little vitamin B1 will suffer from beri-beri, a disease that causes heart problems and mental disorders. A lack of vitamin B2 results in eye and skin problems while deficiency of vitamin B6 causes problems of the nervous system. Too little vitamin B12 will cause anemia. The knowledge that vitamin deficiencies caused certain diseases led doctors to (5).....people suffering from these illnesses by giving them doses of the necessary (6).....Today, vitamins are available (7).....the form of pills and can easily be bought at any pharmacy

1. lead	2.which/that	3.health	4.diseases
5.cure	6.vitamins	7.in	

219. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions.

In the United States in the early 1800's, individual state governments had more **effect** on the economy than did the federal government. States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads. The states encouraged internal improvements in two **distinct** ways; first, by actually establishing state companies to build such improvements; second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit.

In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs. Licensing targets reflected both similarities and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds. The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control. Finally, state governments experimented with direct labor and business regulation designed to help the individual laborer or consumer, including **setting** maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses.

Although the states dominated economic activity during this period, the federal government was not inactive. Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these **ends**, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and, in part, to provide a supply of relatively easy money to the frontier, where it was greatly needed for settlement. It

permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone. Finally, it set up a system of tariffs that was basically protectionist in effect, although maneuvering for position by various regional interests produced frequent changes in tariff rates throughout the nineteenth century.

1. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*
 - A. States's rights versus federal rights.
 - B. The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction.
 - C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the nineteenth century.
 - D. Regulatory activity by state governments.
 2. *The word “**effect**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. value
 - B. argument
 - C. influence
 - D. restraint
 3. *All of the following are mentioned in the passage as areas that involved state governments in the nineteenth century EXCEPT _____.*
 - A. mining
 - B. banking
 - C. manufacturing
 - D. higher education
 4. *The word “**distinct**” in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. separate
 - B. innovative
 - C. alarming
 - D. provocative
 5. *It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the nineteenth century canals and railroads were _____.*
 - A. built with money that came from the federal government
 - B. much more expensive to build than they had been previously
 - C. built predominantly in the western part of the country
 - D. sometimes built in part by state companies
 6. *The regulatory activities of state governments included all of the following EXCEPT _____.*
 - A. licensing of retail merchants
 - B. inspecting materials used in turnpike maintenance
 - C. imposing limits on price-fixing
 - D. control of lumber
 7. *The word “**setting**” in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. discussing
 - B. analyzing
 - C. establishing
 - D. avoiding
 8. *The word “**ends**” in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. benefits
 - B. decisions
 - C. services
 - D. goals
 9. *According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Homestead Act of 1862?*
 - A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.
 - B. It was a law first passed by state governments in the West.
 - C. It increased the money supply in the West.
 - D. It established tariffs in a number of regions.
 10. *Which of the following activities was the responsibility of the federal government in the nineteenth century?*
 - A. Control of the manufacture of gunpowder.
 - B. Determining the conditions under which individuals worked.
 - C. Regulation of the supply of money.
 - D. Inspection of new homes built on western lands.
1. C 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D
6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

220. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The British are widely (1) _____ to be a very polite nation, and in (2) _____ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (3) _____ fewer than four “thank you” merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, “I’m here.” The

second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (4) _____ "Here is your ticket.", and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such transactions in most (5) _____ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp contrast to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (6) _____ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation "Good appetite", uttered in so (7) _____ other languages to fellow-diners before a meal, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent – *Enjoy your dinner!* – is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What's more, the British (8) _____ happiness to their friends or acquaintances only at the start of a new year and at (9) _____ such as birthdays, (10) _____ the Greeks routinely wish all and sundry a "good week" or a "good month".

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. considered | 2. some | 3. no | 4. means |
| 5. other | | | |
| 6. in | 7. many | 8. wish | 9. celebrations |
| | | | 10. |

while

221. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks.

Media and advertising

After more than fifty years of television, it might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (1) _____. There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (2) _____ a variety of grounds. Did it cause eye-strain? Was the (3) _____ bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements contain subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (4) _____ programmes taught them how to shoot, rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had spent glued to the tiny screen? Or did it simply create a vast passive (5) _____ drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (6) _____? On the other hand did it increase anxiety by sensationalizing the news [or the news which was (7) _____ by suitable pictures] and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (8) _____ in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, blamed for everything, but above all, eagerly watched. For no (9) _____ how much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt that it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies such as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We kept staring at the screen, aware that our own tiny (10) _____ was in if we looked carefully.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. be | B. stay | C. exist | D. prolong |
| 2. A. with | B. over | C. by | D. on |
| 3. A. screen | B. danger | C. machine | D. |
| reason | | | |
| 4. A. that | B. far | C. many | |
| D. what | | | |
| 5. A. programme | B. personality | C. audience | D. |
| tense | | | |
| 6. A. comedies | B. programmes | C. perhaps | D. |
| consequently | | | |
| 7. A. taken | B. presented | C. capable | D. |
| accompanied | | | |
| 8. A. Taken | B. All | C. Somewhat | D. Thus |
| 9. A. one | B. matter | C. difference | D. |
| reason | | | |
| 10. A. fault | B. reflection | C. situation | D. |
| consciousness | | | |

- 1.B 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.C
6.B 7.D 8.B 9.B 10.B

222. Choose one word/ phrase from A,B,C or D which best completes each gap of the passage, then write the word onto your answer sheets. The first one has been done for you.

TORNADOES AND TYPHOONS

People often (00) **B. confuse** typhoons and tornadoes, even though they are very different. Both are extremely destructive weather phenomena, with very (1) _____ winds, but the similarity ends there.

Typhoons, also known as hurricanes, form only on water. They are such large storms that we can see them clearly only from space. In a satellite photograph, a typhoon (2) _____ like an enormous circular blanket of thick cloud. It may have a small hole in the centre, (3) _____ an "eye".

Tornadoes, on the other hand, are much smaller. A person on the ground can easily (4) _____ a photo of a tornado, although it might be a dangerous thing to do. It would be much wiser to look for (5) _____ than to hunt for your camera if a tornado is coming your (6) _____.

Unlike typhoons, tornadoes can form over both land and water. When a tornado (7) _____ over a lake or the sea, it can create a waterspout which can be well over a kilometre in (8) _____. Just like a tornadoes over land, waterspouts can (9) _____ and transport some interesting objects. There have, for instance, been reports of fish being carried through the air and (10) _____ onto boats.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 00. A. mistake | B. confuse | C. mix | D. combine |
| 1 A. strong | B. big | C. huge | D. firm |
| 2. A. sees | B. looks | C. views | D. watches |
| 3. A. called | B. titled | C. said | D. told |
| 4. A. fix | B. take | C. pull | D. make |
| 5. A. shelter | B. asylum | C. hiding | D. defence |
| 6. A. road | B. direction | C. route | D. way |
| 7. A. gains | B. increases | C. develops | D. finds |
| 8. A. level | B. altitude | C. summit | D. height |
| 9. A. come across | B. pick up | C. set out | D. drop off |
| 10. A. thrown | B. dumped | C. dropped | D. fallen |

1. A. strong	2. B. looks	3. A. called	4. B. take	5. A. shelter
6. D. way	7. C. develops	8. D. height	9. B. pick up	10. C. dropped

223. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

I have always found it difficult to say (00) **for** certain what my memories from my (1) _____ childhood are. Are these memories learnt at later age from overhearing your parents tell of our exploits? (2) _____, there is a particular incident that I would love to claim as a genuine memory.

When I was (3) _____ three years old, I went to the post office with my mother where she was going to buy some stamps. While she was (4) _____ served, I happened to notice a small stocking (5) _____ was hanging from the counter. It was there (6) _____ collect contributions for a charity for (7) _____ blind. While her back was turned, I took the stocking and emptied (8) _____ contents into my coat pocket. Of course I was (9) _____ young to know any better. When it was realized what I (10) _____ done, everyone roared with laughter (11) _____, that is, for my mother who was a little embarrassed. She (12) _____ emptied the money back into the stocking (13) _____, incidentally, a few pennies of my (14) _____. One of the clerks was something of an amateur cartoonist and he made a drawing of me robbing an old lady. This cartoon (15) _____ displayed in the post office for the next couple of years.

1. early	2. however	3. just/about/ around	4. being	5. which/that
6. to	7. the	8. its/the	9. too	10. had
11. except	12. immediately	13. including	14. own	15. was

224. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence.

Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be slightly irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause hearing loss. Particularly in **congested** urban areas, the noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology not only causes physical and psychological harm but it also detracts from the quality of life for those exposed to **it**.

Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by the eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid, and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable. Noise penetrates without protection.

Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to which the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration **accelerate**, blood vessels constrict, the skin pales, and muscles tense. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as thirty minutes after the sound has ceased.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one non-fatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise. Investigations on human subjects have demonstrated that babies are affected by noise even before they are born. Fetuses exposed to noise tend to be overactive, they cry easily, and they are more sensitive to gastrointestinal problems after birth. In addition, the psychological effect of noise is very important. Nervousness, irritability, tension, and anxiety increase, affecting the quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during waking hours, **as well as** the way that we interact with one another.

1. Which of the following is the author's main point?
 - A. Hearing loss is America's number one non-fatal health problem.
 - B. Loud noises signal danger.
 - C. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.
 - D. The ear is not like the eye.
2. According to the author's definition, what is noise in urban areas?
 - A. A by-product of technology.
 - B. Physical and psychological harm.
 - C. Congestion.
 - D. Unwanted sound.
3. Why is noise difficult to measure?
 - A. It causes hearing loss.
 - B. All people do not respond to it in the same way.
 - C. It is unwanted.
 - D. People become accustomed to it.
4. The word "**congested**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.
 - A. hazardous
 - B. crowded
 - C. polluted
 - D. rushed

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the way by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air (1)..... gases and smoke, poisons the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with (2).....many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in various (3)..... ways. For examples, people ruin natural beauty by scattering junk and litter (4)..... the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles (5)..... fill the air with disturbing noise.

1. with 2. too 3. other
4. on 5. that/ which 6. one
7. necessary/(or: essential/ vital/ important)
8. cause 9. reduces 10.also

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization designed to (1).....and liberalize international trade. The WTO came into being (2)..... January 1,1995,and is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), (3)..... was created in 1947, and continued to operate for almost five decades as a *de facto* international organization.

The World Trade Organization deals with the (4).....of trade between nations at a near-global (5).....; it is (6)..... for negotiating and implementing new trade agreements, and is in charge of policing member countries' adherence to all the WTO agreements, signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their (7)..... Most of the WTO's current work (8)

..... from the 1986-94 negotiations called Uruguay Round, and earlier negotiations under the GATT. The organization is currently the host to new negotiations, under the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) launched in 2001.

The WTO is (9)..... by a Ministerial Conference, which meets every two years; a General Council, which implements the conference's policy decisions and is responsible for day-to-day administration; and a director-general, who is (10)..... by the Ministerial Conference. The WTO's headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|
| 1. A. see | B. look at | C. supervise | D. take care | |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. from | D. at | |
| 3. A. that | B. where | C. thing | D. which | |
| 4. A. rules | B. law | C. standard | D. stipulations | |
| 5. A. levels | B. level | C. degree | D. scales | |
| 6. A. able | B. responsibility | C. responsible | D. charge | |
| 7. A. state | B. agency | C. office | D. government | |
| 8. A. goes | B. comes | C. derives | D. come | |
| 9. A. governed | B. governing | C. government | D. governmental | |
| 10. A. appointed | B. directed | C. leaded | D. acted | |
| 1. C | 2.B | 3.A | 4.A | 5.B |
| 6. C | 7.D | 8.B | 9.A | 10.A |

228. Read the following passage and answer the following questions from 61 to 70 by choosing one answer A, B, C or D only.

Students read for a variety of reasons, but probably the most important reason students read is to gain academic knowledge. Their **goal** is to learn and comprehend what they read. To be successful, they must develop certain reading skills. However, some students meet difficulty in comprehending and processing information taught by their teachers. This may be for a variety of reasons. Often it is that they have never developed the proper learning strategies necessary for comprehension. Therefore, their ability to read, learn, memorize and recall information is impaired. Students then become discouraged from learning. There are, however, a number of effective measures for those with reading comprehension difficulties.

Visual

Students respond well when oral or written information is presented to them in a visual way. For example, when a skill or topic is both described and demonstrated at the same time, it provides students with the means to associate the demonstration with the description. When students are provided with a combination of visual, written and oral instruction, they can better comprehend and process the information.

Participation

Passive listening and reading often result in the inability to process information because students are not engaged or stimulated. One of the best remedies for this is for students to participate in the topics they read about. Teachers can ask students to demonstrate what they have learned, and give them feedback and praise.

Thinking Aloud

Students are encouraged in reading comprehension skills when they "think aloud." The think-aloud strategy helps them to vocally express the material they are reading or the subject they are learning about. It helps if students go through each step or take the subject one step at a time. Talking while they think helps them to verbalize and better process the information. Students can move from thinking aloud to whispering softly, and eventually they will no longer require thinking aloud to comprehend. This is a gradual process that equips students with the ability to think and process silently through a series of gradual techniques.

Practice

Practice will help students give meaning to what they have been hearing or reading. Once the teacher has provided them with the information, students can demonstrate what they have learned through homework and in-class assignments. It is up to the teacher to assess the difficulty of these assignments for students. Start off with easy assignments to complete so students are encouraged, then gradually increase the complexity and difficulty over time. Encourage students to read over their work and process what they have read to ensure they are grasping all the pertinent information.

1. Which of the following is true of readers who are reading to gain academic knowledge?
 - A. Reading increases their alertness.
 - B. Their goal is to learn and understand the materials they are reading.
 - C. They physically learn what they are reading.
 - D. They read for a variety of reasons.
2. The phrase 'a variety of reasons' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. some reasons
 - B. few reasons
 - C. many reasons
 - D. no reasons
3. The word "**goal**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. score
 - B. desire
 - C. guide
 - D. choice
4. Many students have difficulty in reading comprehension because _____.
 - A. they do not have enough time to read
 - B. they haven't practiced reading enough
 - C. they do not have the appropriate approaches to reading
 - D. they do not have the right attitudes
5. In helping students better comprehend the reading, visual reading _____.
 - A. combines the oral, visual and written information
 - B. associates the meanings with the descriptions
 - C. processes the information for students
 - D. provides a description of the learning process
6. One possible reason why students do not read well is that _____.
 - A. they can not visualize the information
 - B. they listen and read passively
 - C. they cannot demonstrate what they have read
 - D. they do not receive praise and feedback from teachers
7. Thinking aloud is a _____.
 - A. quick and noisy process of comprehension
 - B. step by step process towards reading
 - C. conversational method of reading comprehension
 - D. process in which students express their thoughts in spoken words
8. One advantage of thinking aloud is _____.
 - A. students do not have to write down their thoughts
 - B. students' ability to think and process information silently is developed
 - C. students can whisper softly in this technique
 - D. students can talk while studying in class
9. In order to demonstrate students' comprehension, _____.
 - A. homework and in-class assignments should be given
 - B. students must hear and read the information well beforehand
 - C. the tasks' level of difficulty must be maintained consistently
 - D. all the related information must be provided
10. It can be inferred that in order to improve students' ability in reading _____.
 - A. only one technique is enough

- B. the teachers have to work very hard
 C. the students have to read a lot
 D. one technique is not enough, a combination is recommended

1A	2B	3C	4C	5B
6A	7A	8D	9C	10D
1B	2C	3B	4C	5B
6B	7D	8B	9A	10D

229. Read the following passage and complete the numbered blanks from 71 to 80 with one suitable word only.

Valentine is celebrated on (1.) _____ February 14. It is a festival (2.) _____ romantic love as many people give cards, letters, flowers or presents to their lover. They may also arrange a romantic (3.) _____ in a restaurant. People who would like to have a romantic relationship with somebody may use the occasion to make (4.) _____ known, often anonymously.

Valentine's Day is not a public holiday. Government offices, stores, schools and other organizations are (5.) _____ as usual. Public transit systems run on their regular (6.) _____. Restaurants may be busier than usual as many people go (7.) _____ for an evening with their spouse or partner. Valentine's Day is also a very (8.) _____ date for weddings.

The most (9.) _____ Valentine's Day symbols are the heart, particularly in reds and pinks, and pictures or models of Cupid. Cupid is usually portrayed as a small winged figure with a bow and arrow. In mythology, he uses his arrow to strike the hearts of people. People who have (10.) _____ in love are sometimes said to be 'struck by Cupid's arrow.'

1. every 2. of 3. date/meal 4. it 5. open
 6. schedule 7. out 8. popular 9. common 10. fallen/ been

230. Fill in each numbered blank in the passage with one most suitable word.

Rivers are (1) _____ of the world's most important natural resources. Many cities are on large rivers, and almost every country has (2) _____ least one river that (3) _____ a n important part in the lives of its people.

Besides transportation, rivers (4) _____ food, water for crops, water to drink, and opportunities for recreation for people who live along their (5) _____. And in order to get water for crops, engineers build a dam (6) _____ a river and let the water become a lake (7) _____ the dam. Then people can use their (8) _____ not only to irrigate fields but also to make electricity for homes and industries.

However, the water often becomes polluted when cities on river bank grow in size and the number (9) _____ industries increases. We are learning that it is necessary to (10) _____ river clean if we want to enjoy the benefits of the natural resources.

1. one 2. at 3. plays 4. provide 5. banks 6. across 7. behind 8. water 9. of 10. keep

231. Read the text and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each numbered blank.

About twenty per cent of the world's present energy already (1) _____ from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have already been made (2) _____ to place on the roofs of houses and flats to (3) _____ the sun's rays. Thousands of these devices are now being used to provide (4) _____ in homes throughout the United States. (5) _____ more than a million solar (6) _____ units have already been built in home in Japan. Other purposes (7) _____ which solar energy is at present being used include the (8) _____ of salt from seawater, irrigation and sewage disposal.

For most people in developing countries, the (9) _____ is not for airconditioners or central heating (10) _____ for cheap ways of cooking food, drying crops and lighting homes.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. goes | B. comes | C. makes | D. supplies |
| 2. A. difficult | B. effective | C. available | D. valuable |
| 3. A. collect | B. store | C. give off | D. produce |
| 4. A. electricity | B. source | C. fuel | D. power |
| 5. A. where | B. when | C. while | D. which |
| 6. A. water-heat | B. water-heating | C. heat-water | D. heat-watering |
| 7. A. for | B. at | C. from | D. by |
| 8. A. relation | B. production | C. provision | D. separation |
| 9. A. supply | B. lack | C. need | D. response |
| 10. A. then | B. but | C. as | D. also |

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. b
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232. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

My village is generally called Langde which consists of Upper Langde and Lower Langde. My own village is in Upper Langde, 32 km away from Kaili city and 17 km away from Leishan Country. My hometown is located at the foot of a scenic mountain with a murmuring crystal clear river in front. Groups of waterwheels by the river side produce beautiful folk songs day and night.

My father says that we have a festival every thirteen years and the festival runs for three consecutive years. People don't kill fattened pigs during the first and second years but only in the final year. So the most special year is the last one, **namely** the 13th year. As you can imagine, it is not easy to see many in one lifetime. I can't remember what the last one, 13 years ago, was like. Fortunately my village held the festival from 22nd February to 2nd March 2009 and the one this year was a very spectacular one.

- 1/ The writer's village is

A. in Upper Langde	C. 32 km away from Leishan Country
B. in Lower Langde	D. 17 km away from Kaili city
- 2/ What is not mentioned in the description of the author's hometown ?

A. Waterwheels produce beautiful folk songs	C. You can go there on foot
B. It is near a river	D. It is near a mountain
- 3/ When are the fattened pigs killed ?

A. Every thirteen years of the festival	C. During the second year of the festival
B. During the first year of the festival	D. In the final year of the festival
- 4/ The word "**namely**" can be best replaced by

A. such as	B. that is	C. like	D. for example
------------	------------	---------	----------------
- 5/ When will the next festival be held ?

A. in 2010	B. in 2011	C. in 2012	D. in 2022
------------	------------	------------	------------

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. d
------	------	------	------	------

233. Complete the following passage by filling in each blank with the correct answer. Identify your choice by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Music is universal – it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believed that music came before speech and (1) _____ as a development of making calls. In fact, there is (2) _____ theory that the (3) _____ languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (4) _____ history. The Aboriginal Australian, for example, use music as a means to (5) _____ on stories of the land and spirits to the next (6) _____.

New evidence suggests that music does not just (7)_____ the feel – good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (8)_____ children showed that they could recall more (9)_____ after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (10)_____ better on a standard intelligence (11)_____ after listening to Mozart. The so-called “Mozart effect” has also been (12)_____ by findings that rats (13)_____ up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (14)_____ as a maze. Overall, it seems that inmost instances people who suffer from any form of mental (15)_____ benefit from listening to music.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. was | B. swelled | C. reacted | D. arose |
| 2. A. one | B. every | C. such | D. that |
| 3. A. earliest | B. newest | C. easiest | D. simplest |
| 4. A. enjoying | B. making | C. recording | D. stating |
| 5. A. move | B. pass | C. hand | D. happen |
| 6. A. children | B. people | C. tribe | D. generation |
| 7. A. convince | B. satisfy | C. please | D. prefer |
| 8. A. disabled | B. inactive | C. incapable | D. disordered |
| 9. A. facts | B. knowledge | C. memory | D. information |
| 10. A. examine | B. prepare | C. score | D. achieve |
| 11. A. form | B. scheme | C. demonstration | D. test |
| 12. A. supported | B. given | C. marked | D. remembered |
| 13. A. held | B. brought | C. stood | D. set |
| 14. A. called | B. heard | C. regarded | D. known |
| 15. A. badness | B. hurt | C. illness | D. pain |

1. D	4. C	7. B	10. C	13. B
2. A	5. B	8. A	11. D	14. D
3. A	6. D	9. D	12. A	15. C

234. Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

Computers are helpful in many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information much more quickly than a person. (1)....., computers can work with lots of information at the (2)..... time. Third, they can keep (3)..... for a long time. They do not forget things as the way (4)..... do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not (5)..... of course, but they usually don't make mistakes.

These days, (6)..... is important to know something about computers. There are a number of ways to (7)..... Some companies have classes at work. Also, most universities offer day and (8)..... courses in computer science. Another way to learn is (9)..... libraries. Or you can learn from a friend. After a few hours of practice you can work with (10)..... You may not be an expert, but you can have fun!

1. Second	2. same	3. information	4. we/ humans	5. perfect
6. it	7. learn	8. evening	9. from	10. computers

235. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from the four options marked A, B, C or D. Identify your answers by writing the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that was introduced following the

Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80% of the information **stored** on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two – thirds of the world’s science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non-native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users than any language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. The number of nonnative users of English
 - B. The French influence on the English language
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language
 - D. The use of English for science and technology
2. The word “**emerged**” in paragraph 1 means _____.
 - A. appeared
 - B. hailed
 - C. frequented
 - D. engaged
3. Approximately, when did English begin to be used beyond England?
 - A. in 1066
 - B. around 1350
 - C. before 1600
 - D. after 1600
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**stored**” in paragraph 2?
 - A. bought
 - B. saved
 - C. spent
 - D. valued
5. According to the passage, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today?
 - A. a quarter million
 - B. half a million
 - C. 350 million
 - D. 700 million

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. C
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236. Read the passage and then choose the best answers.

In many ways, the increasingly rapid **pace** of climate change is a direct result of the growth of the human population. In the last 100 years, the world population has more than tripled. Obviously, this has meant that the world has needed to produce three times as much food, energy, and other natural resources.

In addition, the average person uses more energy and natural resources than the average person one hundred years ago, meaning that the rates of **consumption** are actually much higher than just the increase in population would imply.

All of these activities: food production, energy usage, and the use of natural resources, contribute to climate change in some way. The greater amounts of oil and other fuels burned to create energy release chemicals which add to global warming. In order to produce more food, farmers cut down trees to gain more land for their fields. In addition, we cut down trees to build the houses needed for a larger population. Those trees are an essential part of controlling global warming.

In addition to a growing population, the world also has a population that desires a higher standard of living than in the past, and a higher standard of living requires the use of even more natural resources. For example, China is the world’s most populous nation, with 1.3 billion people. Currently, the standard of living for most of those people is far below that of people in first world nations. Therefore, the average Chinese citizen uses far fewer natural resources and less energy than the average citizen of the US or Japan. If every Chinese person attains a first world lifestyle,

the amount of energy and natural resources needed in the world will double, even if the standard of living in every other nation on Earth remains the same as it is today.

1. The word "pace" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. growth B. speed C. problem D. pollution
2. The word "consumption" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. development B. usage C. population D. increase
3. According to the passage, how does food production contribute to global warming?
A. Producing more food leads to growth in the world population.
B. Food production uses many chemicals which add to global warming.
C. Food production requires that the forests be cleared to create farmland.
D. Food production decreases the ability of the air to release heat..
4. According to the passage, how does the standard of living affect global warming?
A. Higher standards of living are better for the environment.
B. First world nations create less population than developing nations.
C. The use of natural resources is directly related to the standard of living.
D. High standards of living lead to increases in world population.
5. Why does the author discuss China, Japan and the United States?
A. To compare the standards of their citizens.
B. To explain why China will not be able to become a first world nation.
C. To better illustrate the effects of an increase in standards of living.
D. To explain why the world's use of energy will need to double soon.

1B 2B 3C 4C 5C

237. Read the passage and then decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space.

Greetings in all languages have the same (1) _____: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his (2) _____ her existence and to show friendliness. The formulas (3) _____ greeting are very specific and usually do carry any literal meaning. People (4) _____ "Good morning" even if it is a miserable day and may reply to "How are you?" with "Fine, thanks", even if they aren't feeling (5) _____ people who are together every day greet one another the first time they (6) _____ each day. They do not shake hands.

When people have not seen each other (7) _____ a long time, the greeting is often enthusiastic and is usually (8) _____ by shaking hands among men, (9) _____ among both men and women, and sometimes a kiss on the cheek (10) _____ women.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. point | B. finish | C. purpose | D. end |
| 2. A. as | B. so | C. but | D. or |
| 3. A. for | B. of | C. in | D. about |
| 4. A. shout | B. talk | C. say | D. speak |
| 5. A. badly | B. well | C. beautifully | D. nicely |
| 6. A. meet | B. meets | C. met | D. meeting |
| 7. A. far | B. for | C. on | D. in |
| 8. A. associated | B. followed | C. connected | D. accompanied |
| 9. A. hugging | B. shaking | C. holding | D. containing |
| 10. A. at | B. on | C. among | D. in |
- 1C 2D 3A 4C 5B
6A 7B 8D 9A 10C

238. Fill in each space with ONE suitable word.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS THE FRIEND INDEED

The proverb just (1) _____ that we shall know who our real friends are and when we are in (2) _____. Those who desert us when we are in difficulties are just unfaithful (3) _____. A true friend would remain (4) _____ us whether we are rich (5) _____ poor. Some people befriend the rich, simply for the sake of getting benefits (6) _____ them. A true friend will (7) _____ by us in our trials and tribulations. She will be the greatest source of consolation and comfort in our adversities. So we must be (8) _____ in choosing our friends. It is (9) _____ to choose a sincere friend overnight as it (10) _____ years for us to find a sincere friend.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. means | 2. deed | 3. friends | 4. with | 5. or |
| 6. from | 7. stand | 8. careful | 9. difficult | 10. takes |

239. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to make a meaningful passage.

Phong Nha-Ke Bang is a national park and UNESCO's World Heritage Site in the Bo Trach and Minh Hoa Districts of central Quang Binh Province, in north central Vietnam, about 500km (1) South of the nation's capital, Ha Noi. Phong Nha-Ke Bang area is noted (2) for its cave and grotto system as it is composed of 300 caves and grottos with a total length (3) of about 70km, of (4) which only 20 have been surveyed by Vietnamese and British scientists; 17 of (5) these are located in the Phong Nha (6) area and three in the Ke Bang area. Phong Nha (7) holds several world cave records, as it has the longest underground river, as well as the largest caverns and passageways.

The park derives its name from Phong Nha cave, the most beautiful of all, containing many fascinating rock (8) formation, and Ke Bang forest.

The plateau of which the park is (9) situated is probably one of the finest and most distinctive examples of a complex karst land form in Southeast Asia.

This national park was (10) listed in UNESCO's World Heritage Sites in 2003 for its geographical values.

240. Read the text below and decide which word A, B, C, or D best fits each space.

Some people believe that (1) _____ schools will no longer be necessary. These people say that because of the Internet and other new technology, there is no longer any (2) _____ for school buildings, formal classes, or teachers. Perhaps this will be true one day, but it is hard for us to imagine a world without schools. In fact, we need to look at (3) _____ we can use new technology to make schools better, (4) _____ to eliminate them.

We should invent a new kind of school that is (5) _____ to libraries, museums, science centers, laboratories and even companies. Experts could give (6) _____ on video or over the Internet. TV networks and local stations could develop programming about things students are actually studying in school.

Is this just a dream? No. Already there are several towns where this is beginning to happen. Blacksburg, Virginia, is one of them. Here the (7) _____ city is linked to the Internet, and learning can take place at home, at school and in the office. Businesses provide programmes for the schools and the community. The schools provide computer labs for people without their (8) _____ computers at home. Because everyone can use the Internet, older people participate as (9) _____ as younger ones, and everyone can visit distant libraries and museums as easily as (10) _____ ones.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. quickly | B. no time | C. in time | <u>D.</u> soon |
| 2. A. requirement | B. demand | <u>C.</u> need | D. request |
| 3. <u>A.</u> how | B. what way | C. when | D. why |
| 4. A. but | <u>B.</u> not | C. unless | D. without |
| 5. A. connected | B. combined | <u>C.</u> linked | D. attached |
| 6. A. lectures | <u>B.</u> talks | C. speeches | D. sermons |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| 7. A. complete | B. total | <u>C.</u> entire | D. all |
| 8. <u>A.</u> own | B. private | C. favorite | D. particular |
| 9. A. long | B. well | C. far | <u>D.</u> much |
| 10. <u>A.</u> nearby | B. near | C. the next | D. nearest |

241. Fill in each gap with ONE appropriate word. The first gap has been done as an example

EVOLUTION

It is generally accepted that present-day animals and plants differ from those of the past, having changed by a general process called evolution. But this theory has been widely accepted for little (1) .. **more** .. than a hundred years. The present theory of evolution was developed (2) ... **by**... two naturalists – Charles Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace – working independently.

When he was a young man (3) ... **of / at**.. 22, Darwin went as naturalist on a round-the-world, map-making cruise aboard a British naval survey ship, *HMS Beagle*. The cruise began in 1831 and lasted (4) ... **until/till**... 1836. In the Galapagos islands, Darwin came (5) .. **across/upon**.. a group

of birds, later to become known (6) .. **as**... “Darwin’s finches”. They were similar to one (7) .. **another**.... in their colour, song, nests and eggs, and were clearly descended (8) . **from**... the same finch stock, (9) . **but/although**.... each had a different kind of beak and was adapted (10) ... **to** a different way of life. (11) .. **There**... were seed-eaters, fly-catchers, woodpeckers and various other types.

Darwin assumed that the ancestors of all (12) ... **these**... types had been blown to the islands in bleak weather, had survived and changed somehow (13) .. **into**... the various forms. In the years after the voyage, Darwin gradually came to the conclusion that individuals better suited (14) .. **to**... .. their environment would tend to leave more offspring while those (15) .. **less/not**.. well adapted would die out.

1. C		2 A		3. C 4. B	
5. A	6. D	7. B	8. D	9. B	10. D

242. Read the passage and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

I live in a small village (1) Asuka- there are about 450 people there. I love it because it is (2) and life is slow and easy. You never (3) to queue in shops or banks. The village is (4) People (5) after it and never (6)..... rubbish in the streets. The air is pure because there’s not much (7) traffic. It’s much more (8) here than in the city. Everyone knows each other and if someone has (9), there are always people who can help. There aren’t (10) things I don’t like (11)..... Asuka. One thing is that there’s not (12)..... to do in the evening- we haven’t got any (13) or theaters. (14)..... problem is that people always talk about every one and they almost know (15)..... every one else is doing. (16) those facts, I still prefer village life to life in a big city.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. called | 2. quiet/beautiful/peaceful | 3. have | 4. clean | 5. look |
| 6. throw | 7. heavy | 8. friendly | 9. problem | 10. many |
| 11. about | 12. much | 13. cinemas | 14. Another | 15. what |

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

The ancient Mexicans used to respect and fear sun. They were frightened that the sun might stop (1) _____. As a result, they used to make sacrifices (2) _____ the sun god would continue to give them day and night and the four seasons.

Farmers, (3) _____, used to worship the rain god almost as much as the sun god. Even today there are (4) _____ of great pyramids they used to build to worship the sun and the rain gods.

Another popular god was the wind god, which took the (5) _____ of a snake with feathers. This feathered snake was also the god of knowledge for the ancient Mexicans. (6) _____ its influence, civilization developed throughout Mexico, which at the time was mostly a peaceful country (7) _____ plenty of skilled craftsmen and traders. Unfortunately, news of this civilization eventually (8) _____ and Mexico was invaded from the far north. Later, other people called Aztecs (9) _____ in Mexico. At first they used to live on an island in a lake where Mexico City now is. The Aztecs used to grow maize and they built beautiful towns and temples, (10) _____ Mexico into one of the most advanced civilizations of the time.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. rise | B. to rise | <u>C. rising</u> | D. from rising |
| 2. A. so as | B. because | <u>C. so that</u> | D. as |
| 3. A. frequently | B. fortunately | C. consequently | <u>D. however</u> |
| 4. <u>A. ruins</u> | B. left | C. leaving | D. debris |
| 5. A. body | <u>B. form</u> | C. height | D. build |
| 6. A. On | B. With | <u>C. Under</u> | D. By |
| 7. A. have | B. had | C. and having | <u>D. with</u> |
| 8. A. knew | <u>B. spread</u> | C. broadcast | D. heard |
| 9. A. settle | B. to settle | <u>C. settled</u> | D. settling |
| 10. <u>A. developing</u> | B. developed | C. and developing | D. develop |

244. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to make a meaningful passage.

When pilots first began to fly above the clouds (1) many years ago, the sunlight was strong that they could not see, and (2) some of them even got sick. So in the 1920s, a young pilot asked the Bausch and Lomb Company to help. B&L made a green color glass that stopped some of sunlight. Put (3) into glasses, these immediately became the standard dark glasses for pilots. The company (4) called them Ray-Bans, and pilots everywhere wore them.

In 1937, Bausch and Lomb developed a new glass that didn't (5) break easily. This glass also reduced the sun's glare as (6) well as its light. The new glasses were so good that the US. Air Force gave B&L a contract. After that every pilot and crew member during World War II wore Ray-Bans.

After the war, sportsmen found that Ray-Bans were useful outdoors. Soon after that people everywhere began to wear Ray-Bans. Famous people began to (7) wear them, like General Douglas Mac Arthur, Writer Sam Shepad, and Actors Dennis Connors and Tom Cruise.

The basic design has never changed, probably because customers have (8) been so satisfied. Today Ray-Bans are still popular and selling well. Bausch and Lomb say that they don't (9) know how many pairs of dark glasses they have manufactured since 1920s. "Somewhere (10) between 25 and 30 million would be a good guess," says a company vice-president.

245. Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers the question or completes the unfinished statement about the passage.

The Nobel prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in chemistry, physics, physiology, or medicine, literature, and international peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Swedish philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel. The prizes, awarded since 1901, are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize

for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden as added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Candidates are judged by Swedish and Norwegian academics and institutes on the basis of their contribution to mankind. The awards are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the King of Sweden officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 A. Alfred Bernhard Nobel **B. The Nobel prizes**
 C. Great contributions to mankind D. Swedish philanthropy
2. How often are the Nobel prizes awarded?
 A. Five times a year **B. Once a year**
 C. Twice a year D. Once every two years
3. A Nobel prize would not be given to _____.
 A. an author who wrote a novel B. a doctor who discovered a vaccine
 C. a composer who wrote a symphony **D. a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement**
4. Why were the prizes named for Alfred Bernhard Nobel?
A. He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
 B. He won the first Nobel prize for his work in philanthropy.
 C. He is now living in Sweden.
 D. He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes/
5. Why are the award presented on December 10?
 A. Because it is a tribute to the King of Sweden.
B. Because Alfred Bernhard Nobel died on that day.
 C. Because that date was established in Alfred Nobel's will.
 D. Because the Central Bank of Sweden administered.

246. Read the following passage and fill one blank with ONE appropriate word:

It looks just (0) like an ordinary carrot, it tastes the (1) same too, but the "supercarrot" is in fact the result of years of scientific work. And the scientists who developed it claims that it is much healthier (2) than a normal carrot because it has been genetically modified to contain high levels of calcium. Calcium is a necessary part of a healthy diet and is mostly found in high-fat foods (3) like cheese. Supercarrots offer the chance to get plenty of Calcium without eating too (4) much fat.

GM (genetically modified) food is a controversial topic, and many people claim that (5) it is unnatural and even dangerous. Environmental groups often campaign against GM food and (6) the/those/against scientists who are developing them. But it (7) is worth remembering that GM food could perhaps bring major health benefits. In addition (8) to "supercarrot" scientists are also working on a new kind of potato which makes much healthier chips and crisps. This could cause a big reduction in rates of obesity and heart disease.

Probably the most significant new GM food is "golden rice" (9) which contains a lot of Vitamin A. At present, more than a million people, mostly women and children die every year in poorer regions of Africa and South East Asia and 500,000 go blind, because they do not get enough vitamin A. (10) if farmers in these regions grew "golden rice" instead of ordinary rice, the effect on people's health would be dramatic.

247. Read the passage and put a cross on the letter of the correct words to use:

While medical scientists are always on the lookout for new and deadly forms of the influenza virus, a few psychologists (1)_____ started to talk and write about the dangers of a completely different kind of epidemic: affluenza. The word itself is a mixture of “influenza” and “affluent” (2)_____ means wealthy or rich. It describes an unhealthy obsession with money and material possessions.

British psychologist Oliver James (3)_____ has written two books on the subject, defines affluenza as “placing a high value on money, possessions, appearances and fame”. He believes that the condition is more common in English speaking countries (4)_____ in other parts of the world. The reason for this, according to James, is that the USA, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are more obsessed with making money than other nations. This leads to stress and (5)_____. In support of his theory, James points (6)_____ that people in English speaking countries are twice as likely to suffer mental health problems as people who live in mainland Europe.

Perhaps the most worrying aspect of affluenza is that it is starting to affect people at younger and younger ages. Teenagers and (7)_____ young children, make constant demands for possessions, and become genuinely unhappy if they do not have these things (8)_____ for them. Some experts blame advertising in school; (9)_____ think that Hollywood and TV shows are the cause. The only cure seems to be for parents to spend time (10)_____ their children the value of the other things in life, like friendship, charity and laughter.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. will have | B. have | C. had | D. were |
| 2. A. who | B. that | C. where | D. which |
| 3. A. who | B. that | C. where | D. which |
| 4. A. that | B. as | C. for | D. than |
| 5. A. unhappy | B. unhappily | C. unhappier | D. unhappiness |
| 6. A. up | B. to | C. towards | D. out |
| 7. A. even | B. every | C. enough | D. each |
| 8. A. to buy | B. buying | C. buy | D. bought |
| 9. A. another | B. others | C. each other | D. otherwise |
| 10. A. teaching | B. taught | C. to teach | D. teach |

248. Read the following passage carefully, decide whether each of the statements below True or False or Not mention:

1. The hydrologic cycle is the transfer of water from the oceans to the atmosphere to the land and back to the oceans. The processes involved include evaporation of water from ocean: precipitation on land, evaporation from land, and runoff from streams, rivers and subsurface groundwater. The hydrologic cycle is driven by solar energy which evaporates water from oceans, freshwater bodies, and vegetation. Of the total 1.3 billion km water on earth, about 97% is in oceans, and about 2% is in glaciers and ice caps. The rest is in fresh water on land and in the atmosphere. Although it represents only a small fraction of the water on Earth, the water on land is important in moving chemicals, sculpturing landscape, weathering rocks, transporting sediments, and providing our water resources. The water in the atmosphere – only 0.001% of the total earth – cycles quickly to produce rain and runoff for our resources.

2. Especially important from an environmental perspective is that rates of transfer on land are small relative to what's happening in the ocean. For example, most of the water that elaborates from the ocean falls again as precipitation into the ocean. On land, most of the water that falls as precipitation comes from evaporation of water from land. This means that regional land – use changes, such as the building of large dams and reservoirs, can change the amount of water

evaporated into the atmosphere and change the location and amount of precipitation on land – water we depend on to raise our crops and supply water for our urban environments. Furthermore, as we pave over large areas of land in cities, storm water runs off quicker and in greater volume, thereby increasing flood hazards. Bringing water into semi arid cities by pumping groundwater or transporting water from distant mountains through aqueducts may increase evaporation, thereby increasing humidity and precipitation in a region.

3. Approximately 60% of water that falls by precipitation on land each year evaporates to the atmosphere. A smaller component (about 40%) returns to the ocean surface and subsurface runoff. This small annual transfer of water supplies resources for rivers and urban and agriculture lands. Unfortunately, distribution of water on land is far from the uniform. As human population increases, water shortages will become more frequent in arid and semi arid regions where water is naturally non abundant.

4. At the regional and local level, the fundamental hydro logical unit of landscape is the drainage. Basin (also called a water shed or catchments) A drainage basin is the area that contributes surface runoff to a particular stream or river. The term drainage basin is usually used in evaluating the hydrology of an area, such as the stream flow or runoff from hill slopes. Drainage basins vary greatly in size, from less than a hectare (2.5 acres) to millions of square kilometers. A drainage basin is usually named for its main stream or river, such as the Mississippi River drainage basin.

5. The main process in the cycle is the global transfer of water from the atmosphere to the land and oceans and back to the atmosphere. Together, the oceans, ice caps and glaciers account for more than 99% of the total water, and both are generally unsuitable for human use because of salinity (seawater) and location (ice caps and glaciers). Only about 0,001% of the total water on earth is in the atmosphere at anyone time. However, this relative small amount of water in the global water cycle, with an average atmospheric residence time of only about 9 days produces all our fresh water resources through the process of precipitation.

6. On global scale, then total water abundance is not the problem; the problem is water's availability in the right place at the right time in the right form. Water can be found in either liquid, solid, or gaseous form at a number of locations at or near Earth's surface. Depending on the specific location, the residence time may vary from the few days to many thousands of years. However as mentioned, more than 99% of Earth's water in its natural state is unavailable or unsuitable for beneficial human use. Thus, the amount of water for which all the people, plants, and animals on Earth compete is much less than 1% of the total.

7. As the world's population and industrial production of goods increase, the use of water will also accelerate. The world per capita use of water in 1975 was about 185,000 gal a year. And the total human use of water was about 10/15 gal/year. Today world use of water is about 6000 which is a significant fraction of the naturally available freshwater.

True

False

1. Solar energy is the source of the power for the hydrologic cycle, which begins by evaporating from plants, soil, oceans and freshwater source. **T**
2. Hydrologic is the movement of water from fresh water bodies into the oceans. **F**
3. Man-made-water resources cause changes in the pattern of rain fall in the immediate area. **T**

4. The rest in the passage refer to water.

T

5. Fresh water is considered important because it is the large source of water on earth.

F

6. Word "fundamental" is closest meaning to "basis".

T

7. The Mississippi River is an example of drainage basin.

T

8. Not less than 1% of the water can be used for human consumption.

F

9. Distribution of water where it is needed makes water is a problem.

T

10. World consumption is a small fraction of the naturally available fresh water.

F

249. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But pollution problem is _____ (1) complicated as it is serious. It is complicated _____ (2) much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust _____ (3) automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But automobiles _____ (4) transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material _____ (5) pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large _____ (6) of people. Too much fertilizer or pesticide can ruin soil, but fertilizers and pesticide _____ (7) important aids to the growing of crops. Thus, to end _____ (8) greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to _____ (9) using many things that benefit them. Most people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can _____ (10) gradually reduced in several ways.

1. as 2. as/because/since 3. from 4. provide 5. that/which

6. number 7. are 8. or 9. Stop/end 10. be

250. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Choose A,B,C or D to indicate your answer.

Recent research has (1) _____ that a third of people in Britain have not met their (2) _____ neighbors, and those who know each other (3) _____ speak. Neighbors gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (4) _____ in the 1950s, says Dr Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighborhood (5) _____. "Poor neighborhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy," said Chinn.

Professor John Locke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analyzed a large (6) _____ of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the amount of time spent in social activity is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbors at (7) _____. Andrew Mayer, 25, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in West London, with two flat mates, who work in e – commerce. "We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our contact comes via letters (8) _____ to the communal facilities or complaints that we've not put out our bin bags properly," said Mayer.

The (9) _____ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise in burglaries and (10) _____ of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention schemes such as Neighborhood Watch, call on people who live in the same area to keep an eye on each others' houses and report everything they see which is unusual.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. exhibited | B. conducted | C. displayed | D. revealed |
| 2. A. side-on | B. next-door | C. close-up | D. nearside |
| 3. A. barely | B. roughly | C. nearly | D. virtually |
| 4. A. outlook | B. view | C. vision | D. sight |
| 5. A. ties | B. joins | C. strings | D. laces |
| 6. A. deal | B. amount | C. number | D. measure |
| 7. A. least | B. once | C. all | D. most |
| 8. A. concerning | B. regarding | C. applying | D. relating |
| 9. A. breakout | B. breakup | C. breakdown | D. breakaway |
| 10. A. acts | B. shows | C. counts | D. works |
1. D. 2. B. 3. A. 4. D. 5. A. 6. C. 7. C. 8. D. 9. C. 10. A.

251. Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

The culture of Vietnam is one of the oldest in the Southeast Asia region. Although Vietnam lies geographically in Southeast Asia, long periods of Chinese domination and influence has resulted in the emergence of many East Asian characteristics in Vietnamese culture, and generally Vietnam is said to be a part of the East Asian cultural sphere, known widely as Chinese cultural sphere.

Despite considerable foreign influence, Vietnamese people have managed to retain many distinct customs. While Chinese culture has the largest influence on traditional Vietnamese culture, there is also a much smaller influence from the Cham and later Western cultures, most notably of France, Russia and the United States.

In term of prehistory, most Vietnamese historians consider the ancient Dong Son Culture to be one of the defining aspects of early Vietnamese civilization. Vietnam's population in 2006 was 84,402,966, with a population density of 253 people per km². Most people live in or near the densely populous Red River or Mekong deltas. Due to the nation's southward expansion throughout its history, along with the different climate and environment met by the settlers as they moved further south, slightly different regional cultures began to emerge, most notably between Northern and Southern Vietnam.

- The culture of Vietnam _____.
 A. is the youngest in Asia
 B. does not get any Asian characteristics
 C. is influenced by that of China
 D. was greatly dominated by that of Western
- Which culture has not affected the Vietnamese one?
 A. Of the United States B. Of the United Kingdom C. Of Russia D. Of France
- Vietnamese people _____.
 A. cannot keep their own culture in their daily life
 B. have many diverse nation customs
 C. highly appreciate the Western influence on their culture
 D. failed to retain the native customs
- Through history, Vietnam expanded to the _____.
 A. south B. north C. east D. west
- Which statement is true?
 A. The North and the South of Vietnam have the same regional cultures.
 B. The Mekong delta is more populous than the Red River one.
 C. Red River delta is densely populous.
 D. Vietnamese people do not like living in the deltas.

1. C. 2. B. 3. B. 4. A. 5. C.

252. Hãy tìm một từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống của đoạn văn sau.

Are some people born clever and others born (1).....? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experience? Strangely enough, the answer to both these (2).....is “Yes”. To some extent, our intelligence is given at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a (3).....born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child (4).....lives in a boring surrounding will develop his intelligence less than the one who lives in rich and varied surrounding. Thus the limits of a person’s intelligence are fixed at birth but (5).....or not he reaches those limits will (6).....on his environment. This view, now hold by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways. It is easy to show that intelligence is something we are born with (7).....we take two unrelated people at random from the population. It is likely that (8).....degrees of intelligence will be completely different. If, on the other hand, we take children – identical twins, they will very likely be (9).....intelligent as others. This clearly suggests that intelligence depends on (10).....

1. stupid 2. questions 3. person/child 4. who/that 5. whether
6. depend 7. if 8. their/the 9. as 10. birth

253. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

How men first learnt to (1)..... words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (2) All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (3) invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (4) certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (5) spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (6) powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (7) Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (8)his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (9) men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (10) they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. create | B. invent | C. make | D. discover |
| 2. A. mystery | B. secret | C. story | D. legend |
| 3. A. whatever | B. however | C. somehow | D. somewhat |
| 4. A. upon | B. at | C. with | D. to |
| 5. A. if | B. however | C. though | D. whether |
| 6. A. interest | B. attract | C. appeal | D. lure |
| 7. A. prose | B. style | C. form | D. work |
| 8. A. carry | B. transmit | C. transfer | D. convey |
| 9. A. take | B. move | C. break | D. send |
| 10. A. because | B. so | C. although | D. or |

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. D

254. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng nhất (A, B, C hoặc D).

In sport the sexes are separate. Women and men do not run or swim in the same races. Women are not as strong as men. That at least is what people say. Women are called “the weaker sex”, or, if men want to please them, “the fair sex”. However, boys and girls are taught together at schools and universities. There are women who are famous Prime Ministers, scientists and writers. And women live longer than men. A European woman can expect to live until the age of 74, a man only until he is 68. Are women’s bodies really weaker?

The fastest men can run a mile in under 4 minutes. The best women need 4.5 minutes. Women's times are always lower than men's, but some facts are surprising. Some of the fastest women swimmers today are teenage girls. One of them swam 400 meters in 4 minutes 21.2 seconds when she was 16. The first "Tarzan" in films was an Olympic swimmer, Jonny Weissmuller. His fastest 400 meters was 4 minutes 59.1 seconds lower than a girl 50 years later! This does not mean that women are catching men up. Conditions are very different now, and sport is much more serious. It is so serious that some women athletes are given hormone injections. At the Olympics a doctor has to check whether the women athletes are really women or not. It seems sad that sport has such problems. Life can be very complete when there are two separate sexes!

1. Women are called "the weaker sex" because
 - A. women do as much as men.
 - B. people say women are weaker than men.
 - C. sport is easier for men than for women.
 - D. in sport the two sexes are always together.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - A. Boys and girls study separate everywhere.
 - B. Women do not run or swim in races with men.
 - C. Famous Prime Ministers are women.
 - D. Men can expect to live longer than women in Europe.
3. "That at least is what people say." means people
 - A. say other things too.
 - B. don't say this much.
 - C. say this but may not think so.
 - D. only think this.
4. What problem does sport have?
 - A. Some women athletes are actually men.
 - B. Some women athletes are given hormone injections.
 - C. Women and men do not run or swim in the same race.
 - D. It is difficult to check whether women athletes are really women.
5. In this passage the author implies that
 - A. women are weaker than men, but faster.
 - B. women are slower than men, but stronger.
 - C. men are not always stronger and faster than women.
 - D. men are faster and stronger than women.

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C

255. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Good press photographers must have an 'eye' for news. Just as journalists must have a 'nose' for a good story. They must be able to interpret a story and decide rapidly how they can take advantage of the best opportunities to take picture. The most difficult part of a press photographer's job is that he or she has to be able to (1) a complicated situation with just one photograph. They rarely have second chances and must be able to take the required (2) very quickly. Indeed, speed is essential – if the photographs are not ready for the printing deadline, they are very unlikely to be of any (3) Most press photographers begin work with a local newspaper. There, the demand is mostly for material of regional interest. Photographers may be expected to photograph a lot of unexciting events but to (4) the enthusiasm to put 'something special' into every picture.

There is strong competition among those who want to move from local to national newspapers. Here, the work is much more centered on news. The photographer must work under greater pressure and take more responsibility. Only (5) reliable, talented and resourceful photographers (6) this difficult move. The work is tough and can be dangerous. On an overseas assignment, photographers may have to (7) unfamiliar food and accommodation, physical and mental stress, and (8) difficulty in transporting the

pictures from an isolated area to get them to the newspaper on time. They also have to beat the competition from other publications.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. sum up | B. put out | C draw up | D. turn out |
| 2. A. image | B. shot | C. scene | D. illustration |
| 3. A. role | B. gain | C. employment | D. use |
| 4. A. hold on | B. keep up | C. carry on | D. stay up |
| 5. A. sharply | B. largely | C. highly | D. fully |
| 6. A. pass | B. proceed | C. turn | D. make |
| 7. A. struggle for | B. get by | C. cope with | D. stand up |
| 8. A. extreme | B. plentiful | C. far | D. grand |

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B
5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A

254. Hãy tìm một từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống của đoạn văn sau.

Around 5% of British households now have at least one family member who is vegetarian, (1) means that in the region of 3 million British people are vegetarians. About 25% of all females between the ages of 16 and 24 are vegetarian. Vegetarians do not eat meat, fish or poultry. Among the many reasons (2) being a vegetarian are health, compassion for animals, and religious (3) A vegetarian diet can meet (4) known nutrient needs. The key to a healthy vegetarian diet, as with any other diet, is to eat a wide variety of foods, including fruits, vegetables, plenty of leafy greens, whole-grain products, nuts, seeds and legumes. Sweets and fatty foods should (5) limited. Statistically, if you choose (6) diet, you are choosing an option which should boost your chances of living a long and healthy life. But why?

The reason is that a good vegetarian diet contains more carbohydrate, more vitamin C and more fibre

(7) one where a high proportion of the calories come from meat. There is documentary evidence of a vegetarian Day (8) held as early as 1936, but National Vegetarian Week as we know it today has its roots in the National Vegetarian Day held by the Vegetarian Society in October 1991. It proved so successful that they extended it to a whole week.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. which | 2. for | 3. beliefs | 4. all |
| 5. be | 6. this/that | 7. than | 8. being |

257. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng nhất (A, B, C hoặc D).

Before the 1500's, the western plains of North America were dominated by farmers. One group, the Mandans, lived in the upper Missouri River country, primarily in present – day North Dakota. They had large villages of houses built close together. The tight arrangement enabled the Mandans to protect themselves more easily from the attacks of others who might seek to obtain some of the food these highly capable farmers stored from one year to the next.

The women had primary responsibility for the fields. They had to exercise considerable skill to produce the desired results, for their northern location meant fleeting growing seasons. Winter often lingered; autumn could be ushered in by severe frost. For good measure, during the spring and summer, drought, heat, hail, grasshoppers, and other frustrations might await the wary grower.

Under such conditions, Mandan women had to grow maize capable of weathering adversity. They began as early as it appeared feasible to do so in the spring, clearing the land, using fire to clear stubble from the fields and then planting. From this point until the first green corn could be harvested, the crop required labor and vigilance.

Harvesting proceeded in two stages. In August the Mandans picked a smaller amount of the crop before it had matured fully. This green corn was boiled, dried and shelled, with some of the maize

slated for immediate consumption and the rest stored in animal – skin bags. Later in the fall, the people picked the rest of the corn. They saved the best of the harvest for seeds or for trade, with the remainder eaten right away or stored for alter use in underground reserves. With appropriate banking of the extra food, the Mandans protected themselves against the **catastrophe** of crop failure and hunger.

The women planted another staple, squash, about the first of June, and harvested it near the time of the green corn harvest. After they picked it, they sliced it, dried it, and strung the slices before they stored them. Once again, they saved the seeds from the best of the year’s crop.

1. The Mandans built their houses close together in order to _____.
 A. protect themselves against the weather B. allow more room for growing corn
 C. share farming implements D. protect their supplies of food
2. Why does the author believe that the Mandans were skilled farmers?
 A. They developed very effective fertilizers. B. They could grow crops despite adverse weather.
 C. They developed new varieties of corn. D. They could grow crops in most types of soil.
3. The word “**catastrophe**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. disaster B. history C. avoidance D. control
4. Throughout the passage, the author implies that the Mandans _____.
 A. valued individuality B. planned for the future C. were very adventurous D. were open to strangers
5. What is the main topic of the passage?
 A. The problems encountered by farmers in growing one crop
 B. Various ways in which corn can be used
 C. The agricultural activities of a North American society
 D. Weather conditions on the western plains

1. D

2. B

3.A

4.B

5.C

258. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Choose A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

(1).....six o’clock yesterday evening, the River Thames burst its banks and flooded a wide area. By nine o’clock the floods had reached the town of Dorchester. The main street was soon (2).....3 feet of water. Fire engines arrived quickly to pump away the water, but heavy rain made their job very (3).....

Mrs. Rose Willow, a (4).....nearly 80 years old, and living alone in her cottage, was trapped upstairs (5).....three hours. Finally, firemen were able to rescue her with ladders and a small (6)..... . “My cat, Tibbles, stayed with me all the time,” said Mrs. Willow. “She (7).....me a lot. She sat with me, so I didn’t feel afraid.”

The rain has finally stopped. The river level is falling and the weather forecast is good, (8).....the floods have done a great deal of damage. “Luckily, nobody was (9)..... or injured.” Chief Fire Officer Hawkins (10).....reporters, “but it will take a long time to clear up the mess.”

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | A. In | B. To | C. At | D. Until |
| 2. | A. over | B. under | C. through | D. between |
| 3. | A. easy | B. difficult | C. quick | D. clean |
| 4. | A. girl | B. man | C. lady | D. child |
| 5. | A. for | B. during | C. while | D. through |
| 6. | A. ship | B. boat | C. car | D. bicycle |

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 7. A. worried | B. frightened | C. bored | D. helped |
| 8. A. but | B. also | C. therefore | D. so |
| 9. A. burnt | B. cut | C. scratched | D. drowned |
| 10. A. said | B. asked | C. told | D. spoke |
1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A
 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C

259. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.

According to the writer, the modern father looks after his children and helps in the house, (1).....if his wife does not go out to work. The division (2).....the roles of the mother and the father is no (3).....very clear, and dad does (4).....share of childcare: he can change the baby, dress the children or make the dinner. This new image of the father is, of (5)....., completely different (6).....the still traditional dad (7)..... represents authority, is the head of the household (8).....makes all the “important” decisions. His wife is (9).....for the domestic side of family life while he (10)..... the one who advises or punishes as necessary.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. even | 2. between/of | 3. longer/more |
| 4. his/the | 5. course | 6. from/to |
| 7. who/that | 8. and | 9. responsible/accountable |
| | | 10. is/remains/stays |

260. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D).

If you were to stop people in the street and ask them to name a ship that had been sunk, it is likely that nearly all of them would say the *Titanic*. For the sinking of the *Titanic* was, if not the most tragic, certainly the most famous sea disaster in the history of ocean travel.

The *Titanic* was built as a luxury liner, intended to be the fastest in the world, and a great deal of publicity had surrounded it. The last point probably explains why so many important people from all walks of life were on the boat when it went down.

The *Titanic* was on its maiden voyage to America in 1912 when it struck an iceberg and sank. Of its 2,300 passengers, more than two-thirds were drowned. Because the *Titanic* was thought to be virtually unsinkable, no one was prepared for the tragedy. There was total panic as very few of the passengers had bothered to learn the necessary drill in the event of trouble. There was severe shortage of lifeboats and those that were launched were still half-empty. The one point of calm was to be found in the ballroom where the band carried on playing right to the very end.

What makes the sinking of the *Titanic* even more tragic is the fact that warnings of icebergs had been sent, yet the liner was still continuing at full speed. In addition, one ship was only ten miles away but did not receive the distress signal.

One good thing did, however, result from the disaster. The whole question of safety at sea was looked into, resulting in much better safety measures, including stricter lifeboat regulations and the establishment of an iceberg patrol.

- The sinking of the *Titanic* was

A. the most tragic sea disaster.	B. the most historic sea disaster.
C. the most famous sea disaster.	D. the first great sea disaster.
- Why were so many important people on board?

A. The <i>Titanic</i> had received a lot of publicity.
B. The <i>Titanic</i> was a luxury liner.
C. It was the fastest liner in the world.
D. They wanted to go to America.
- How many passengers survived the shipwreck?

- A. About 2,300. B. Less than one-third.
C. More than two-thirds. D. More than 1,500.
4. The chances of disaster were increased because
A. no warnings had been sent. B. the dance band was playing too loud.
C. the *Titanic* was travelling too fast. D. there were no distress calls.
5. The positive result of the disaster was that
A. a full inquiry was made.
B. a programme of iceberg destruction was started.
C. lifeboats were made larger.
D. sea travel was made safer.
1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

261. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.

Brain training puzzles really can boost intelligence, a study shows for the first time. While previous studies have suggested that number puzzles can improve memory and crosswords can expand vocabulary, scientists (1)..... now proved that mental exercise really does (2)..... us more quick-witted. A Swiss-American team reports in a leading scientific journal how computer-based mental exercises were used (3)..... improve overall problem-solving ability. (4)..... team gave 35 volunteers a series of mental exercises designed to improve their memory. A control group of 35 subjects did not take these tests. Members of the first group were shown a different type (5)..... square every three seconds and asked if a certain square matched (6)..... shown earlier. Participants also heard a series of spoken letters and had to decide (7)..... each was the same as one presented two or three steps earlier in the sequence. If they did well, the task became harder and if they did badly, (8)..... became easier. They repeated the same exercises for between eight and nineteen days. Their problem-solving ability was then compared with the group who (9)..... not done the exercises.

The results of the studies, published in The Proceedings of the national Academy of Sciences, showed that the group who took part in the brain training exercises had a significantly better problem-solving ability than the other group. Moreover, the more participants trained, the more problems (10)..... could solve.

1. have 2. make 3. to 4. The 5. of
6. one 7. whether/if 8. it 9. had 10. they

262. Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Choose A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

SHOPPING MALLS

Victor Gruen, an American architect, revolutionised shopping in the 1950s by creating the type of shopping centre that we now call a shopping mall.

Gruen's (1)..... was to provide a pleasant, quiet and spacious shopping environment with large car parks, which usually (2)..... building in the suburbs. He also wanted people to be able to shop in all kinds of weather. He (3)..... on using building designs that he knew people would feel comfortable with, but placed them in landscaped "streets" that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curved glass roof. This was done to (4)..... some of the older shopping arcades of city centres, but while these housed only small speciality shops, Gruen's shopping malls were on a much grander (5).....

Access to the whole shopping mall gained by using the main doors, which (6)..... the shopping "streets" from the parking areas outside. As there was no need to (7)..... out bad weather, shops no longer needed windows and doors, and people could wander (8)..... from

shop to shop. In many cities, shopping malls now (9)..... much more than just shops; cinemas, restaurants and other forms of entertainment are also (10) in popularity.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. direction | B. aim | C. search | D. view |
| 2. A. resulted | B. sought | C. intended | D. meant |
| 3. A. insisted | B. demanded | C. requested | D. emphasised |
| 4. A. model | B. imitate | C. repeat | D. shadow |
| 5. A. measure | B. height | C. size | D. scale |
| 6. A. disconnected | B. withdrew | C. separated | D. parted |
| 7. A. hold | B. get | C. stay | D. keep |
| 8. A. freely | B. loosely | C. simply | D. entirely |
| 9. A. contain | B. concern | C. consist | D. compose |
| 10. A. becoming | B. growing | C. raising | D. advancing |
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. A |
| | | | 10. B |

263. Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees' home and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing **them** are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

- With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
 - The advantages of telecommuting
 - A definition of telecommuting
 - An overview of telecommuting
 - The failure of telecommuting
 - How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?
 - More than predicted in *Business Week*
 - More than 8 million
 - Fewer than last year
 - Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*
 - The word "**resistance**" could best be replaced by...
 - alteration
 - participation
 - opposition
 - consideration
 - The word "**them**" in the second paragraph refers to...
 - telecommuters
 - systems
 - executives
 - responsibilities
 - It can be inferred from the passage that the author is...
 - a telecommuter
 - the manager of a group of telecommuters
 - a statistician
 - a reporter
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

264. Chose the words that best complete the sentences in the text

A Great Composer

The classical composer Ernst Hoffsberger, who passed away earlier this week, truly **1.** ___ the world of contemporary classical music and was a great **2.** ___ of inspiration to a whole generation of **3.** ___ young artists in various fields. In many ways his three symphonies completely **4.** ___ the achievements of all other composers of the late twentieth century and by **5.** ___ the classical genre with jazz, rock and latterly hip-hop, his work at times bore little **6.** ___ to what is commonly considered to be a classical sound. Born in California just after the Second World War, Hoffsberger had a strict religious **7.** ___ during which he was taught classical piano by his father. He first found work as a(n) **8.** ___ journalist, playing and composing music in his free time. During the late sixties, he worked together in **9.** ___ with a number of other amateur musicians before finally **10.** ___ professional with the first public performance of his inspirational Tenor Sax Concerto in 1971. From then on, throughout the seventies and eighties, each new work seemed to **11.** ___ the limits of the orchestral medium and also helped to bring classical music to a wider audience. What many people consider Hoffsberger's defining quality that kept his music fresh and original was that he never lost the human **12.** ___ which gave him the ability to sit down and jam with musicians and artists from all walks of life.

105

mcc

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A revolutionised | B restored | C renovated |
| D refurbished | | |
| 2. A form | B kind | |
| C source | D outlet | |
| 3. A branching | B budding | C blooming |
| D bursting | | |
| 4. A overcame | B overshadowed | C overturned |
| D overwhelmed | | |
| 5. A adjoining | B attaching | C co-joining |
| D fusing | | |
| 6. A similarity | B familiarity | C resemblance |
| D identification | | |
| 7. A family | B background | |
| C childhood | D upbringing | |
| 8. A non-contract | B off-the-books | C freelance |
| D odd-job | | |
| 9. A collaboration | B combination | C coordination |
| contribution | | D |
| 10. A taking | B getting | C |
| making | D turning | |
| 11. A overpass | B bypass | C surpass |
| D encompass | | |
| 12. A touch | B feeling | C |
| contact | D aspect | |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A revolutionised | 2. C source | 3. B budding | 4. B overshadowed |
| 5. D fusing | 6. C resemblance | 7. D upbringing | 8. C freelance |
| 9. A collaboration | 10. D turning | 11. C surpass | 12. A touch |

265. Complete the following article by writing the missing words in the spaces. Use only one word for each space.

Living in Cities.

Urbanization has been a constant 1..... in human development for the past ten thousand years. 2..... there has always been the necessity for a minimum - sometimes a very substantial minimum - of the 3..... to work the land, such surplus individuals as can be sustained have tended to gather in cities. Two thousand years ago, the cities of antiquity formed an administrative 4..... for the surrounding area, and a refuge from attack. In the Middle Ages, it was the city folk 5..... were the first to break the stultifying grip of feudalism, and it was in the cities of Northern Italy that the phenomenon of the Renaissance was 6.....

Today only a fraction of mankind lives in the country, and the 7..... which does so is decreasing. Mega-cities with populations exceeding ten million are common, and they will become even 8..... in the coming decades. While many 9..... of city life are unattractive - pollution, stress, and separation from 10..... to name but a few - more and more of humanity seems to be choosing an urban existence. Adjusting to this fact is going to be one of the major challenges of the coming century. And what of the country? The chances are that its relative decline will be reversed as the information revolution continues, it is possible to enjoy the benefits of social contact without needing to leave one's rural residence.

Living in Cities.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------|
| 1. factor/theme | 2. Whilst/Although | 3. population | 4. center | 5. who |
| 6. born | 7. proportion | 8. more | 9. aspects | |
| | 10. nature | | | |

266. For questions 1–15, read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

SECRETARIES

What's in a name? In the case of the secretary, it can be something rather surprising. The dictionary calls a secretary "anyone who handles correspondence keeps records and does clerical work for others". But while this particular job (1) _____ looks a bit (2) _____, the word's original meaning is a hundred times more exotic and perhaps more (3) _____. The word itself has been with us since the 14th century and comes from the medieval Latin word *secretaries* 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 organizations.

A few years ago "something hidden" probably meant (5) _____ out of sight, tucked away with all the other secretaries and typists. A good secretary was an unremarkable one, efficiently (6) _____ orders, and then returning mouse-like to his or her station behind the typewriter, but, with the (7) _____ of new technology, the job (8) _____ upgraded itself and the role has changed to one closer to the original meaning. The skills required are more (9) _____ and more technical. Companies are (10) _____ that secretarial staff should already be (11) _____ trained in, or at least familiar with, a (12) _____ of word processing packages. In addition to this, they need the management skills to take on some administration, some personnel work and some research. The professionals in the (13) _____ business see all these developments as (14) _____ the jobs which secretaries are being asked to do.

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

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A. explanation | B. detail | C. definition | D. characteristic |
| 2 | A. elderly | B. unfashionable | C. outdated | D. aged |
| 3 | A. characteristic | B. related | C. likely | D. appropriate |
| 4 | A. operating | B. pushing | C. vibrating | D. effecting |
| 5 | A. kept | B. covered | C. packed | D. held |
| 6 | A. satisfying | B. obeying | C. completing | D. minding |
| 7 | A. advent | B. approach | C. entrance | D. opening |
| 8 | A. truly | B. validly | C. correctly | D. effectively |
| 9 | A. thorough | B. demanding | C. severe | D. critical |
| 10 | A. insisting | B. ordering | C. claiming | D. pressing |
| 11 | A. considerably | B. highly | C. vastly | D. supremely |
| 12 | A. group | B. collection | C. cluster | D. range |
| 13 | A. appointment | B. hiring | C. recruitment | D. engagement |
| 14 | A. improving | B. intensifying | C. advancing | D. heightening |
| 15 | A. turn | B. change | C. switch | D. swing |

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. B

267. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

ACCIDENTAL INVENTORS

A number of products (1) _____ we commonly use today were developed quite by accident. Two of many possible examples of this concept (2) _____ the leotard and the Popsicle, each of which came (3) _____ when an insightful person recognized a potential benefit in a negative situation.

The first of these accidental inventions is the leotard, a close-fitting, one-piece garment worn today by dancers, gymnasts, and acrobats, (4) _____ others. In 1828, a circus (5) _____ named Nelson Hower was faced with the prospect of missing his performance because his costume was (6) _____ the cleaners. In stead of canceling his part of the show, he decided to perform in his long underwear. Soon, other circus performers began performing the (7) _____ way. When popular acrobat Jules Leotard adopted the style, it became (8) _____ as the Leotard.

Another product (9) _____ by chance was the Popsicle. In 1905, eleven – year old Frank Epperson stirred up (10) _____ drink of fruit- flavored powder and soda water and then mistakenly left the drink, (11) _____ the spoon in it, out on the back porch overnight. As the temperature (12) _____ that night, the soda water froze around the spoon, creating a tasty treat. Years (13) _____ remembering how enjoyable the treat had been. Epperson went (14) _____ business (15) _____ Popsicles

1. that / which	2. are	3. about	4. among	5. performer
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6. at	7. same	8. known	9. invented	10. a
11. with	12. dropped	13. later	14. into	15. producing

268. Complete each blank with ONE suitable word.

Traffic jams are nothing new

In the age before the motor car, what was travelling in London like? Photographs taken 100 years ago showing packed streets indicate that it was much the (1)as it now. It has been calculated that, even with new anti-congestion systems in place, commuters who choose the car to get to work travel at an average speed of 17 kph from their homes in the suburbs to offices in the centre. (2).....is virtually the same speed that they (3)..... have traveled at in a horse and carriage a century ago.

As towns and cities grow, (4).....does traffic, whether in the form of the horse and carriage (5).....the modern motor car. It would seem that , wherever (6).....are people who need to go somewhere, they would rather be carried than walk or pedal. The photographs show that, in terms of congestion and speed, traffic in London hasn't changed over the past 100 years. London has had traffic jams ever (7).....it became a huge city. It is only vehicles that have changed.

However, apart (8).....the congestion which affected London long (9).....the car came along, the age of the horse produced relatively (10).....unpleasantness. This age, for example, saw none of the exhaust fumes which city dwellers have to live with today.

1. same	2. This/ That/ It	3. would/must	4. so	5. or
6. there	7. since	8. from	9. before	10. little

269. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence.

Work on the human brain has indicated how different parts are centres of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are (1) for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, for most people music is processed in the right, or emotional hemisphere. However, professional musicians have the (2) to process music in the left hemisphere more often than those without musical training do. This (3) they are having a different experience – which is likely to be the case because they are analysing music rather than just listening to it. (4) of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the auditory parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the (5) of this. The tempo of music seems to be (6) related to its emotional impact, with fast music often (7) as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart (8) quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have (9) from attempts to get us ready for (10) by using fast drumming to stimulate our hearts to beat faster. Music is perhaps one of the most complex experiences the brain copes with and it has become an absolutely vital part of our rituals and ceremonies. It has power beyond language to communicate mood and co-ordinate our emotional states.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A amenable | B dependable | C responsible | D reliable |
| 2. A tendency | B inclination | C possibility | D intention |
| 3. A proposes | B advances | C introduces | D suggests |
| 4. A Views | B Aspects | C Factors | D Pieces |
| 5. A expectations | B implications | C assumptions | D propositions |
| 6. A surely | B plainly | C evidently | D directly |
| 7. A felt | B endured | C encountered | D touched |
| 8. A pulse | B speed | C pace | D rate |

9. A evolved

B extended

C advanced

D elevated

10. A battle

B fight

C quarrel

D struggle

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. B	6. D	7. A	8. D	9. A	10. A
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270. For questions 1–15, read the following passages and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. There is an example at the beginning (0).

KIWI SURPRISE

When a work project ()_____ me the opportunity to return to New Zealand, I spent several weeks (1)_____ a country I had left in my early twenties. I'd forgotten about the petrol stations where men in smart uniforms (2)_____ to you. They fill your tank, (3)_____ your oil and still (4)_____ you less than one third of the British price for fuel. And the people rush to your assistance if they see you (5)_____ over a map. Or the blissful (6)_____ of tips. Locals simply cannot understand why anybody should (7)_____ to pay extra for friendly efficient service. Given that New Zealand has about 3,000 kilometers of coastline, it should come as no (8)_____ that social life (9)_____ around the sea. When Auckland office workers leave their desks at the end of the working day, they don't (10)_____ home. Instead, they (11)_____ a beeline for the marina and spend the evening (12)_____ sail on the Hauraki Gulf. There are more yachts in Auckland than in any other city in the world- no wonder it's called the City of Sails. Even those who can't afford a (13)_____ of their own will always know someone who has one, or at the (14)_____ least, will windsurf the offshore breezes at speeds that make the commuter ferries appear to stand (15)_____.

0. A. gave

B. offered

C. sent

D. lent

1. A. regaining

B. recapturing

C. refamiliarizing

D. rediscovering

2. A. assist

B. attend

C. supply

D. serve

3. A. control

B. measure

C. check

D. calculate

4. A. charge

B. ask

C. require

D. demand

5. A. pointing

B. doubting

C. clamoring

D.

puzzling

6. A. absence

B. shortage

C. removal

D.

neglect

7. A. accept

B. insist

C. expect

D. respond

8. A. wonder

B. surprise

C. amazement

D. news

9. A. centers

B. revolves

C. turns

D. gathers

10. A. move

B. aim

C. head

D. divert

11. A. have B. do C. get
D. make
12. A. under B. by C. with
D. on
13. A. vehicle B. hull C. vessel D. receptacle
14. A. simple B. single C. utmost D. very
15. A. still B. dead C. afloat
D. upright

0. A				
1. D	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. D	12. A	13. C	14. D	15. A

271. For questions 16–25, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (15 pts)

HERBS AND SPICES

There is nothing (1) _____ in the use of herbs and spices. They have enriched human life for thousands of years, providing (2) _____ comfort and luxury. They have flavored our food, cured our ailments and surrounded us with sweet scents. They have also played their (3) _____ in our folklore and magic. It (4) _____ be a very different world without them.

Nobody really knows who first used herbs and spices, or for (5) _____ purpose. All their properties were known to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians as well as those (6) _____ in early Biblical times. The knowledge that they employed, and that we still use today, must have been based on the trial and (7) _____ of early human, who was originally drawn to the plants (8) _____ of their tantalizing aroma. He gradually discovered their individual effects on his food and well-being and our use of them comes from those early experiments. For centuries herbs and spices were appreciated to the (9) _____ but in modern times the arrival of the convenience foods and new medicines of the twentieth century almost made us forget them. But anything that has been so much loved and valued will never be completely neglected. The knowledge has been (10) _____ alive and in our present-day search for all things natural, herbs and spices have come into their own again.

1. new	2. both	3. part	4. would	5. what
6. living	7. error	8. because	9. full	10. kept

272. Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text. (15pts)

Stressful atmospheres, (1)of deadlines and long hours dominate office life, according to a survey (2)recently.

The majority of those questioned said a good salary and career (3)were their main reason for working. But (4)numbers did not believe their employers offered either. In general the survey found that most felt that (5)of life was more important than (6)and company perks. Most would prefer employers to offer (7)hours, challenging tasks and job (8) rather than perks such as company cars and private health care. Many employers' (9)to understand this meant more than a third worried about their work on holiday, and 40 per cent took days off (10)when not ill.

On the plus side, the biggest (14).....was the friendship offered by colleagues, and it appears that the office also affords the chance to flirt with colleagues, make (15).....calls to friends abroad, steal stationery and play computer games.

1. A. weight
pressure
 2. A. published
proclaimed
 3. A. outlooks
 4. A. important
 5. A. quality
 6. A. rank
 7. A. pliable
flexible
 8. A. safety
protection
 9. A. failure
 10. A. indisposed
 11. A. pestered
 12. A. behind the times
invalid
 13. A. fertility
 14. A. comprehension
 15. A. idiosyncratic
- B. force
 - B. printed
 - B. odds
 - B. impressive
 - B. caliber
 - B. status
 - B. elastic
 - B. security
 - B. defeat
 - B. inflamed
 - B. expired
 - B. capacity
 - B. damage
 - B. unique
- C. heaviness
 - C. publicized
 - C. prospects
 - C. significant
 - C. excellence
 - C. degree
 - C. amenable
 - C. sanctuary
 - C. deficiency
 - C. injured
 - C. irritated
 - C. out of date
 - C. value
 - C. reimbursement
 - C. personal
- D.
 - D.
 - D. views
 - D. worth
 - D. grade
 - D.
 - D.
 - D. lack
 - D. sick
 - D.
 - D.
 - D.
 - D.
 - D. individual

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. C | 13. D | 14. A | 15. C |

Men and women are often considered to be completely at odds with each other, in terms of their attitudes and behaviour. Not so when they are in love, new research has discovered. As far as their hormone levels are concerned when men and women are in love, they are more similar to each other (1).....at any other time.

It has (2)..... been known that love can (3)..... havoc with hormone levels. For example the hormone cortisol, which is known for its calming effect on the body, dips dramatically when one person is attracted to (4)....., putting the love-struck on a par with sufferers of obsessive compulsive disorder.

But a new study has found that the hormone testosterone, commonly associated with male aggression, also falls when he is in love. In women, it's quite the (5)..... . Testosterone levels, which (6)..... to be lower among females, rise towards (7)..... of the male.

Donatella Marazziti of the University of Pisa, Italy, (8)..... this down to nature attempting to eliminate the differences between the sexes. By doing so, they can concentrate fully (9)..... reproduction. This suggestion seems to be supported by the fact that neither couples in a long (10)..... relationship, nor participants in the study who were single at the time of the experiment, exhibited such changes.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1. than | 2. long | 3. play | 4. another | 5. reverse |
| 6. tend | 7. those | 8. puts | 9. on | 10. term |

274. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Meteorite Impact and Dinosaur Extinction

There is increasing evidence that the impacts of meteorites have had important effects on Earth, particularly in the field of biological evolution. Such impacts continue to pose a natural hazard to life on Earth. Twice in the twentieth century, large meteorite objects are known to have collided with Earth.

If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe. The best-documented such impact took place 65 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period of geological history. This break in Earth's history is marked by a mass extinction, when as many as half the species on the planet became extinct. While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs. For tens of millions of years, those great creatures had flourished. Then, suddenly, they disappeared.

The body that impacted Earth at the end of the Cretaceous period was a meteorite with a mass of more than a trillion tons and a diameter of at least 10 kilometers. Scientists first identified this impact in 1980 from the worldwide layer of sediment deposited from the dust cloud that enveloped the planet after the impact. This sediment layer is enriched in the rare metal iridium and other elements that are relatively abundant in a meteorite but very rare in the crust of Earth. Even diluted by the terrestrial material excavated from the crater, this component of meteorites is easily identified. By 1990 geologists had located the impact site itself in the Yucatán region of Mexico. The crater, now deeply buried in sediment, was originally about 200 kilometers in diameter.

This impact released an enormous amount of energy, **excavating** a crater about twice as large as the lunar crater Tycho. The explosion lifted about 100 trillion tons of dust into the atmosphere, as can be determined by measuring the thickness of the sediment layer formed when this dust settled to the surface. Such a quantity of material would have blocked the sunlight completely from reaching the surface, plunging Earth into a period of cold and darkness that lasted at least several months. The explosion is also calculated to have produced vast quantities of nitric acid and melted rock that sprayed out over much of Earth, starting widespread fires that must have **consumed** most terrestrial forests and grassland. Presumably, those environmental disasters could have been responsible for the mass extinction, including the death of the dinosaurs.

Several other mass extinctions in the geological record have been **tentatively identified** with large impacts, but none is so dramatic as the Cretaceous event. But even without such specific documentation, it is clear that impacts of this size do occur and that their results can be catastrophic. What is a catastrophe for one group of living things, however, may create opportunities for another

group. Following each mass extinction, there is a sudden evolutionary burst as new species develop to fill the ecological niches opened by the event.

Impacts by meteorites represent one mechanism that could cause global catastrophes and seriously influence the evolution of life all over the planet. According to some estimates, the majority of all extinctions of species may be due to such impacts. Such a perspective fundamentally changes our view of biological evolution. The standard criterion for the survival of a species is its success in competing with other species and adapting to slowly changing environments. Yet an equally important criterion is the ability of a species to survive random global ecological catastrophes due to impacts.

Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago. In 1991 the United States Congress asked NASA to investigate the hazard posed today by large impacts on Earth. The group conducting the study concluded from a detailed analysis that impacts from meteorites can indeed be hazardous. Although there is always some risk that a large impact could occur, careful study shows that this risk is quite small.

1. In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that dinosaurs had flourished for tens of millions of years and then suddenly disappeared?

- A. To support the claim that the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous is the best-documented of the dozen or so mass extinctions in the geological record
- B. To explain why as many as half of the species on Earth at the time are believed to have become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous
- C. To explain why paleontologists have always been intrigued by the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous
- D. To provide evidence that an impact can be large enough to disturb the environment of the entire planet and cause an ecological disaster

2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the location of the meteorite impact in Mexico?

- A. The location of the impact site in Mexico was kept secret by geologists from 1980 to 1990.
- B. It was a well-known fact that the impact had occurred in the Yucatán region.
- C. Geologists knew that there had been an impact before they knew where it had occurred.
- D. The Yucatán region was chosen by geologists as the most probable impact site because of its climate.

3. According to paragraph 3, how did scientists determine that a large meteorite had impacted Earth?

- A. They discovered a large crater in the Yucatán region of Mexico.
- B. They found a unique layer of sediment worldwide.
- C. They were alerted by archaeologists who had been excavating in the Yucatán region.
- D. They located a meteorite with a mass of over a trillion tons.

4. The word “**excavating**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. digging out B. extending C. destroying D. covering up

5. The word “**consumed**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. changed B. exposed C. destroyed D. covered

6. According to paragraph 4, all of the following statements are true of the impact at the end of the Cretaceous period EXCEPT:

- A. A large amount of dust blocked sunlight from Earth.
- B. Earth became cold and dark for several months.
- C. New elements were formed in Earth’s crust.
- D. Large quantities of nitric acid were produced.

7. The phrase “**tentatively identified**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- A. identified after careful study
- B. identified without certainty
- C. occasionally identified
- D. easily identified

8. Paragraph 6 supports which of the following statements about the factors that are essential for the survival of a species?

- A. The most important factor for the survival of a species is its ability to compete and adapt to gradual changes in its environment.
- B. The ability of a species to compete and adapt to a gradually changing environment is not the only ability that is essential for survival.
- C. Since most extinctions of species are due to major meteorite impacts, the ability to survive such impacts is the most important factor for the survival of a species.
- D. The factors that are most important for the survival of a species vary significantly from one species to another.

9. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the following sentence? *“Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago”*. Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Until recently, nobody realized that Earth is exposed to unpredictable violent impacts from space.
 - B. In the last few decades, the risk of a random violent impact from space has increased.
 - C. Since most violent events on Earth occur randomly, nobody can predict when or where they will happen.
 - D. A few decades ago, Earth became the target of random violent events originating in outer space.
10. According to the passage, who conducted investigations about the current dangers posed by large meteorite impacts on Earth?

- A. Paleontologists
- B. Geologists
- C. The United States Congress
- D. NASA

1. C

2. C

3. B

4. A

5. C

6. C

7. B

8. B

9. A

10. D

275. Read the following passage and choose the best option(A, B, C or D) to complete the blank.

A Night Out In Bristol

EXAMPLE

0 A wish B hope C fancy D dream

If you're in Bristol on a weekday evening and **(0)**.....a lively, boozy night out without getting too badly **(1)**.....off you could do worse than to try Fandangos, the new nightclub complex on Lower Guzzlemore Street. Before eleven o'clock, prices are quite **(2)**..... and you can get a **(3)**.....of four drinks for around a tenner. If like me, you're a bit of a **(4)**.....it could even set you back less than that. But for the heavyweights, more often than **(5)**....., they run some kind of drinking competition at some point in the evening. On the evening I visited they were offering a free pint to anyone who could **(6)**.....their first pint in one – guaranteed to leave even the most hardened heavyweight with a **(7)**.....the next day. On most nights, the dress **(8)**.....is fairly relaxed although they do seem to draw the line at torn jeans.

If, on the other hand, you're looking to (9).....away from it all and enjoy a quiet beer or two in somewhere a little more off the (10).....track, The Pickwick Brewery Tap on Regents Muse might be more to your liking. Despite the rather unoriginal name, this charming little pub is not the fake tourist trap that you might expect. Most nights the other customers are nearly all locals and regulars but from time to time they do get busloads of pensioners taking over the place for an hour or two in the late afternoon.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A stolen | B lifted | C taken | D ripped |
| 2. A reasonable | B respectful | C realistic | D resistible |
| 3. A hand | B round | C pack | D stack |
| 4. A weak-drinker | B lightweight | C low consumer | D soft head |
| 5. A not | B ever | C never | D sometimes |
| 6. A stomach | B down | C draw | D drain |
| 7. A sore-brain | B head-bang | C heavy-head | D hangover |
| 8. A plan | B rule | C code | D restriction |
| 9. A run | B get | C go | D put |
| 10. A well-known | B tourist | C beaten | D popular |

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.C

276. For questions 1-15, read the article below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

THE TOUGHEST RUNNERS

There are a few runners who have completed every London Marathon since the first race in 1981. They are the toughest runners of (1)..... These athletes, (2).....honor of both their mental and physical strength, have been given a permanent entry in the event for the rest of their lives, provided that they do not miss a year. Other people have (3).....the race faster or under greater handicaps, (4).....these are athletes with a mission. For them, the annual event is a way of life, not just a worthy fund-raising exercise (5).....a single challenge. Bill O'Connor is one of these runners. In his case, running is a daily ritual which (6)..... in New Zealand, (7)..... as a youngster, he pounded along the wet sand on the edge of the Tasman Sea. Now aged fifty, (8).....working as a mathematics teacher at a school in London, he retains his fascination (9).....the London Marathon and the activity of running. He says, "When the first London Marathon was held, I thought (10).....myself that here was a challenge. I thought that if there was only going to be one race, I wanted to have run in (11)....." But the London Marathon went (12).....to become the most impressive success story in British sport and Bill O'Connor has been a constant part of it. (13).....he ever felt that he would fail to finish? "In 1985. It was a beautiful day and I started running much (14).....fast for the first mile and got worried. So I slow down for the next mile. Yet (15).....I expected I would take at least four hours, I finished in two hours thirty-four minutes and twenty-nine seconds". It is his best time so far.

1. all	2. in	3. run	4. but/only/yet	5. or/nor	6. began	7. where/when	8. and
9. with/for	10. to	11. it	12. on	13. has/had	14. too	15. (al)though	

277. Read the passage below, then choose the correct answer by circling (A, B, C or D).

Archaeological records — paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands — indicate that humans have been predominantly right-handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right-hand is depicted as the dominant one in about 90percent of the examples. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right-handed.

Cro-Magnon cave paintings some 27,000years old commonly show outlines of human hands

made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the *other*. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro-Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right-handers.

Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least 1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in toolmaking: *implements flaked with a clockwise motion* (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from those *flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation* (indicating a left-handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer *clues*. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present-day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth. Scratches made with a left-to-right stroke direction (by right-handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left-handers).

Still other evidence comes from cranial morphology: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the *hemispheres* corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right- or left-sided dominance is not exclusive to modern *Homo sapiens*. Populations of Neanderthals, such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis*, seem to have been predominantly right-handed, as we are.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Human ancestors became predominantly right-handed when they began to use tools.
- (B) It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.
- (C) Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right-handed for over a million years.
- (D) Human ancestors were more skilled at using both hands than modern humans.

2. The word "other" refers to

- (A) outline (B) hand (C) wall (D) paint

3. What does the author say about Cro-Magnon paintings of hands?

- (A) Some are not very old.
- (B) It is unusual to see such paintings.
- (C) Many were made by children.
- (D) The artists were mostly right-handed.

4. The word "implements" is closest in meaning to

- (A) tools (B) designs (C) examples (D) pieces

5. When compared with implements "flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation", it can be inferred that "implements flaked with a clockwise motion" are

- (A) more common (B) larger (C) more sophisticated (D) older

6. The word "clues" is closest in meaning to

- (A) solutions (B) details (C) damage (D) information

7. The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because

- (A) the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified
- (B) it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors
- (C) the scratch patterns produced by stone knives vary significantly from patterns produced by modern knives
- (D) it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools

8. The word "hemispheres" in line 24 is closest in meaning to

- (A) differences (B) sides (C) activities (D) studies

9. Why does the author mention *Homo erectus* and *Habilis*

- (A) To contrast them with modern humans

- (B) To explain when human ancestors began to make tools
 (C) To show that early humans were also predominantly right-handed
 (D) To prove that the population of Neanderthals was very large

10. All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness EXCEPT

- (A) ancient artwork (B) asymmetrical skulls
 (C) Studies of tool use (D) fossilized hand bones

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

278. Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text.

If a picture is (1)..... a thousand words, the seventy-three scenes of the Bayeux Tapestry speak volumes. The tapestry narrates, in pictorial (2)....., William, Duke of Normandy's invasion and conquest of England in AD 1066, when he (3) the Saxon forces of King Harold at Hastings.

Historians believe that the work was (4)..... in England, probably around AD 1092, and that it was commissioned by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, William's half brother, who (5) his fame by figuring (6)..... in the tapestry's later (7)..... . Legends connecting it with William's wife Matilda have been (8).....

The Bayeux tapestry is not, (9) speaking, a tapestry, in which design are woven into the fabric, but rather a crewel form of embroidery, the pictures being made by stitching wollen threads into a background of plain linen. The threads, in (10)..... of red, yellow, blue and green, must (11)..... have been jewel bright, but have (12)..... light brown with age. Moreover, one (13)..... of the now 20 inch (50 cm) broad and 231 feet (70 cm) long cloth is missing.

You can find the Bayeux Tapestry in the William the Conqueror Centre, Bayeux, Normandy, France. An enduring (14)..... of the times, it is as valuable a (15)..... of evidence for the Norman Conquest as photographs or film are today.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. valued | B. worth | C. merited | D. deserving |
| 2. A. fashion | B. type | C. design | D. form |
| 3. A. defeated | B. won | C. defended | D. invaded |
| 4. A. originated | B. invented | C. created | D. manufactured |
| 5. A. insured | B. made sure | C. ensured | D. assured |
| 6. A. prominently | B. strongly | C. powerfully | D. sufficiently |
| 7. A. views | B. scenes | C. frames | D. pictures |
| 8. A. disowned | B. dispersed | C. disgraced | D. discounted |
| 9. A. normally | B. strictly | C. truly | D. sincerely |
| 10. A. colors | B. shadows | C. shades | D. earlier |
| 11. A. once | B. then | C. before | D. deserving |
| 12. A. changed | B. turned | C. transformed | D. developed |
| 13. A. end | B. side | C. tip | D. part |
| 14. A. witness | B. confirmation | C. testimony | D. proof |
| 15. A. segment | B. part | C. piece | D. portion |
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C |
| 5. C | 6. A | 7. B | 8. D |
| 9. B | 10. C | 11. A | 12. B |
| 13. A | 14. C | 15. C | |

279. Read the following text. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the numbered blanks provided below the passage.

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE

In our modern, competitive world, employers are beginning to expect almost complete (1) from their employees. But what is it that is leading a growing army of workers to tolerate such heavy demands all for the (2) of earning a little money? Peer pressure is certainly a part of it. Incessant media pressure has a lot to (3) for too. We are bombarded by images of the latest products (4) to those who are in the right earning group and the fact that the majority of people use plastic to purchase goods these days is (5) of the “spend now, pay later” culture that is blighting modern society and leading so many into debt.

The prevailing trend for young people to spend hours surfing the internet and the growing popularity of eBay has (6) it all too easy for people to purchase expensive goods without really coming to (7) with how much money they are spending. Perhaps, most at fault, however are the credit card companies and banks that permit and often blatantly encourage people to spend beyond their means. Once people are (8) in this kind of financial trap, it is incredibly difficult for them to extract themselves from the burden of interest that must be paid on expensive loans and overdrafts.

So how can we learn to evaluate our life in a more constructive manner? There is a need to regain some of the basic priorities and values of the past. There needs to be a (9) in emphasis from materialism to building and maintaining personal relationship, both within a (10) circle of family and friends and with colleagues and associates. Welfare needs to become the number one priority in a world that is becoming smaller through technology. The global village needs to adopt a village mentality of caring by going back to the basics.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. devotion/ commitment | 6. made |
| 2. sake | 7. terms |
| 3. answer | 8. caught |
| 4. available | 9. shift |
| 5. indicative | 10. close-knit |

280. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Printmaking is the generic term for a number of processes, of which woodcut and engraving are two **prime** examples. Prints are made by pressing a sheet of paper (or other material) against an image-bearing surface to which ink has been applied. When the paper is removed, the image adheres to it, but in reverse.

The woodcut had been used in China from the fifth century A.D. for applying **patterns** to textiles. The process was not introduced into Europe until the fourteenth century, first for textile decoration and then for printing on paper. Woodcuts are created by a relief process; first, the artist takes a block of wood, which has been sawed parallel to the **grain**, covers it with a white ground, and then draws the image in ink. The background is carved away, leaving the design area slightly raised. The woodblock is inked, and the ink adheres to the raised image. It is then transferred to damp paper either by hand or with a printing press.

Engraving, which grew out of the goldsmith's art, originated in Germany and northern Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is an intaglio process (from Italian *intagliare*, "to carve"). The image is **incised** into a highly polished metal plate, usually copper, with a cutting instrument, or **burin**. The artist inks the plate and wipes it clean so that some ink remains in the incised **grooves**.

An impression is made on damp paper in a printing press, with sufficient pressure being applied so that the paper picks up the ink.

Both woodcut and engraving have distinctive characteristics. Engraving lends itself to subtle modeling and shading through the use of fine lines. Hatching and cross-hatching determine the degree of light and shade in a print. Woodcuts tend to be more linear, with sharper contrasts between light and dark. Printmaking is well suited to the production of multiple images. A set of

multiples is called an edition. Both methods can **yield** several hundred good-quality prints before the original block or plate begins to show signs of wear. Mass production of prints in the sixteenth century made images available, at a lower cost, to a much broader public than before.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The origins of textile decoration B. The characteristics of good-quality prints
C. Two types of printmaking D. Types of paper used in printmaking

2. The word "prime" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. principal B. complex C. general D. recent

3. The author's purposes in paragraph 2 is to describe

- A. the woodcuts found in China in the fifth century
B. the use of woodcuts in the textile industry
C. the process involved in creating a woodcut
D. the introduction of woodcuts to Europe

4. The word "incised" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- A. burned B. cut C. framed D. baked

5. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?

- A. "patterns" (line 5) B. "grain" (line 8)
C. "burin" (line 15) D. "grooves" (line 16)

6. According to the passage, all of the following are true about engraving EXCEPT that it

- A. developed from the art of the goldsmiths
B. requires that the paper be cut with a burin
C. originated in the fifteenth century
D. involves carving into a metal plate

7. The word "yield" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

- A. imitate B. produce C. revise D. contrast

8. According to the passage, what do woodcut and engraving have in common?

- A. Their designs are slightly raised.
B. They achieve contrast through hatching and cross-hatching.
C. They were first used in Europe.
D. They allow multiple copies to be produced from one original.

9. According to the author, what made it possible for members of the general public to own prints in the sixteenth century?

- A. Prints could be made at low cost.
B. The quality of paper and ink had improved.
C. Many people became involved in the printmaking industry.
D. Decreased demand for prints kept prices affordable.

10. According to the passage, all of the following are true about prints EXCEPT that they

- A. can be reproduced on materials other than paper
B. are created from a reversed image
C. show variations between light and dark shades
D. require a printing press

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C
6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. D

281. For questions 1-15. Read the following passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

The coolest kids in Europe share a single (1) _____ they want to get married, have children and live happily ever after. They know it means (2) _____ their children first and sticking with their spouses even if they (3) _____ out of love. This news comes from the report of a new study

that (4) _____ out to find the answer to the modern riddle: What will today's (5) _____ really, really want tomorrow?

Poignantly, one of the clearest answers is that they want to have happy families. Even in the most (6) _____ countries there was condemnation for divorce, demands that parents should keep their marriage (7) _____ and admiration for stable couples.

It appears that among the middle classes, the quality of our children's lives has suffered from the (8) _____ on parents in high-stress professions. In the days when the concept of 'quality time' first (9) _____, I remember seeing a TV producer on (10) ... dial home on her mobile phone to read her son a (11) _____ story. This is just not good enough.

Quality time cannot be time (12) _____. Children need unconditional time in the same (13) _____ that they need unconditional love. This study found a generation that had given up trying to (14) _____ its parents' attention but was (15) _____ to do better by its own children.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. drive | B. eagerness | C. ambition | D. yearning |
| 2. A. putting | B. keeping | C. having | D. wanting |
| 3. A. drop | B. fall | C. slip | D. jump |
| 4. A. made | B. aimed | C. looked | D. set |
| 5. A. youth | B. young | C. juniors | D. juveniles |
| 6. A. loose | B. relaxed | C. generous | D. liberal |
| 7. A. oaths | B. vows | C. pledges | D. promises |
| 8. A. pressures | B. weights | C. burdens | D. loads |
| 9. A. proceeded | B. revealed | C. emerged | D. rose |
| 10. A. site | B. place | C. situation | D. location |
| 11. A. bedtime | B. goodnight | C. pyjama | D. dream |
| 12. A. organized | B. managed | C. controlled | D. disciplined |
| 13. A. system | B. respect | C. way | D. method |
| 14. A. have | B. make | C. get | D. take |
| 15. A. determined | B. firm | C. persistent | D. stubborn |

1.C	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.B	8.A
9.C	10.D	11.A	12.B	13.C	14.C	15.A	

282. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided below the passage

Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

The creation of a labor force that was accustomed to working in factories did not occur easily. Before the rise of the factory, artisans had worked within the home. *Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.* Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

The factory changed that. Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand, and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity. The new methods of doing business involved a new and stricter sense of time. Factory

life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace. At the same time, workers were required to discard old habits, for industrialism demanded a worker who was alert, dependable, and self-disciplined. Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, **disrupted** the regular factory routine. Industrialization not only produced a fundamental change in the way work was organized; it transformed the very nature of work.

The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines." With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

In this newly emerging economic order, workers sometimes organized to protect their rights and traditional ways of life. Craftworkers such as carpenters, printers, and tailors formed unions, and in 1834 individual unions came together in the National Trades' Union. The labor movement **g**
athered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed. During hard times, few workers were willing to strike or engage in collective action. And skilled craftworkers, who **spearheaded** the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers. More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics. For **them**, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. As United States society became more specialized and differentiated, greater extremes of wealth began to appear. And as the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilled tasks.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage 1 about articles manufactured before 1815?

- A. They were primarily produced by women.
- B. They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.
- C. They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.
- D. They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage 2? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.
- B. The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.
- C. Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.
- D. Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.

3. The word "**disrupted**" in the passage 3 is closest in meaning to

of life on myths is usually to undermine them. When old myths are lost, new ones are needed. No society seems ever to have flourished without a set of myths containing its vision of its past, its (10) _____ and its purposes.

1. but 2. exist 3. part 4. As 5. societies/cultures
6. various 7. another 8. applied 9. reason/cause 10. Present

284. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

AARDVARKS

When the Boer settlers first arrived in South Africa from Holland, they found a strange animal. Its ears (1) ... those of a donkey and its body is (2) ... with stiff hair. It has a long snout, (3) ... longer than that of a pig, and long eyelashes. It is also (4) ... with very short, powerful legs, with (5) ... it digs into the ground. The Boers named it 'aardvark', which means 'earth pig' in the (6) ... Dutch. The favourite food of the aardvark is termites. Termites are insects that live in large colonies, (7) ... ants. Using (8) and saliva, termites construct a tall mound which is as hard as concrete. The aardvark uses its (9) ... legs to break the termite mound (10) ... and get at the insects inside. There are special termites, (11) ... as soldiers, who try to protect the colony. Aardvarks, (12) ..., have thick skin to protect themselves from bites.

Females only (13) ... birth to one baby a year, so aardvarks are quite rare. When they are (14) ... threat, they use their tough legs to quickly dig underground to (15) ... from their attacker. Aardvarks are not often seen because they are nocturnal, sleeping in their burrows during the day and coming out to hunt at night.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. appear | B. resemble | C. seem | D. look |
| 2. A. covered | B. full | C. decorated | D. surrounded |
| 3. A. very | B. more | C. much | D. as |
| 4. A. qualified | B. enabled | C. provided | D. equipped |
| 5. A. which | B. them | C. those | D. these |
| 6. A. primary | B. genuine | C. first | D. original |
| 7. A. as | B. like | C. so | D. also |
| 8. A. soil | B. ground | C. floor | D. surface |
| 9. A. top | B. forward | C. front | D. ahead |
| 10. A. out | B. open | C. over | D. through |
| 11. A. recognized | B. called | C. named | D. known |
| 12. A. although | B. despite | C. though | D. still |
| 13. A. give | B. make | C. do | D. have |
| 14. A. in | B. under | C. with | D. on |
| 15. A. avoid | B. prevent | C. remove | D. escape |

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.C	10.B
11.D	12.C	13.A	14.B	15.D					

285. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 which

ACUPUNCTURE

Acupuncture is a Chinese medical technique (0) ... which ... has been practised for more than 4000 years. It involves inserting long thin needles into particular spots in the skin, (1) as acupuncture points, and rotating them. It is mainly used to relieve pain but it is also sometimes used for curing disease and improving general health.

Acupuncture is (2) of the great mysteries of medical science. There is little doubt that it can be effective in relieving pain. Western doctors have witnessed surgical operations carried (3) on Chinese patients who were anaesthetised only by acupuncture and yet showed no signs (4) pain. However, Western scientists have still not (5) up with an adequate explanation as to how acupuncture actually works. At one time it was believed that acupuncture was related in some way to hypnosis, but this has now been proved (6) to be true. Still, acupuncture is (7) increasingly popular here in the West, with many American and European doctors now believing acupuncture may have a role to play in medicine, although most argue that much more research needs to be (8) first.

In 1972, acupuncture received some welcome publicity as a result of President Nixon's trip to China. Nixon became ill during the trip and (9) rushed to hospital. He later (10) reporters that acupuncture had greatly relieved his pain.

1. known	2. one	3. out	4. of	5. come
6. not	7. becoming	8. done	9. was	10. told

286. For questions 1-10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

At 7p.m on a dark, cold November evening, thousands of people are making their way across a vast car park. They're not here to see a film, or the ballet, or even the circus. They are here for what is, bizarrely, a global phenomenon: they are here to see Holiday on Ice. Given that most people don't seem to be acquainted with anyone who's ever been, the show's statistics are extraordinary: nearly 300 million people have seen Holiday on Ice since it began in 1943: it is the most popular live entertainment in the world.

But what does the production involve? And why they are so many people prepared to spend their lives traveling round Europe in caravans in order to appear in it? It can't be glamorous, and it's undoubtedly hard work. The backstage atmosphere is an odd mix of gym class and workplace. A curtained-off section at the back of the arena is laughably referred to as the girl's dressing room, but is more accurately described as a corridor, with beige, cracked walls and cheap temporary tables set up along the length of it. Each girl has a small area littered with pots of orange make-up, tubes of mascara and long false eyelashes.

As a place to work, *it must rank pretty low down the scale*: the area round the ice-rink is grey and mucky with rows of dirty blue and brown plastic seating and red carpet tiles. It's an unimpressive picture, but the show itself is an unquestionably vast, polished global enterprise: the lights come from a firm in Texas, the people who make the audio system are in California, nut Montreal supplies the smoke effects: former British Olympic skater Robin Cousins is now creative director for the company and conducts a vast master class to make sure they're ready for the show's next performance.

The next day, as the music blares out from the sound system, the cast start to go through their routines under Cousins' direction. Cousins says, 'The aim is to make sure they're all still getting to exactly the right place on the ice at the right time – largely because the banks of lights in the ceiling are set to those places, and if the skaters are all half a metre out they'll be illuminating empty ice. Our challenge', he continues, 'is to produce something they can sell in the number of countries at the same time. My theory is that you take those things that people want to see and you give it to them, but not in the way they expect to see it. You try to twist it. And you have to find music that is challenging to the skaters, because they have to do it every night.'

It may be a job which he took to pay the rent, but you can't doubt his enthusiasm. 'The only place you'll see certain skating moves in an ice show', he says, 'because you're not allowed to do them in competition. It's not in the rules. So the ice show world has things to offer which the competitive world just doesn't. Cousins knows what he's talking about because he skated for the

show himself when he stopped competing – he was financially unable to retire. He learnt the hard way that you can't put on an Olympic performance every night. 'I'd be thinking, these people have paid their money, now do your stuff, and I suddenly thought, "I really can't cope. I'm not enjoying it".' The solution, he realized, was to give 75 percent every night, rather than striving for the sort of twice-a-year excellence which won his medals.

To be honest, for those of us whose only experience of ice-skating is watching top-class Olympic skaters, some of the movements can look a bit amateurish, but then, who are we to judge? Equally, it's impossible not to be swept up in the whole thing; well, you'd have to try pretty hard not to enjoy it.

1. According to paragraph 1, the writer is surprised to see that although Holiday on Ice is popular

- A. people often prefer other types of show
- B. people prefer to see a film, the ballet or the circus
- C. most people consider it as a holiday
- D. few people know someone who has seen it

2. From the phrase, "it must rank pretty low down the scale" in paragraph 3 we can infer that.....

- A. Holiday on Ice has rather poor working condition
- B. Holiday on Ice has a very dirty place to work
- C. Skaters do not enjoy working in this place
- D. Skaters do not earn much money from the job

3. Which of the following adjectives can be used to describe the backstage area?

- A. glamorous
- B. relaxing
- C. messy
- D. old

4. It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that.....

- A. many companies are involved in the production
- B. it is difficult to find suitable equipment
- C. the show needs financial support
- D. the show has been staged in many places

5. For Robin Cousins, the aim of the rehearsal is.....

- A. to keep in time with the music
- B. to adjust the spotlights
- C. to be acquainted with the stage
- D. to position the skaters on the ice

6. Cousins' theory on how to produce shows for different audiences is that...

- A. he adapts movements to suit everyone
- B. he selects suitable music
- C. he presents performance in an unexpected way
- D. he varies the routines every night

7. It is suggested in paragraph 5 that skating in shows.....

- A. enables skaters to visit a variety of places
- B. is as competitive as other forms of skating
- C. can be particularly well paid
- D. doesn't force skaters to try out moves appearing in competitions

8. The pronouns "them" in paragraph 5 refer to.....

- A. certain skating moves

- B. some famous skaters
- C. some live performance
- D. certain ice shows

9. The phrase “*the hard way*” in paragraph 5 is mostly means.....

- A. by working very hard
- B. by having expectations of others
- C. through personal experience
- D. through doing things again and again

10. Which of the following is the writers’ conclusion of Holiday on Ice?

- A. Olympic ice-skating is more enjoyable than Holiday on Ice
- B. Everyone should enjoy watching Holiday on Ice
- C. Holiday on Ice requires more skills than Olympic ice-skating
- D. It is hard to know who really enjoys Holiday on Ice.

1.D	2.C	3.C	4.A	5.D
6.C	7.D	8.A	9.C	10.B

287. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D)

Have you ever had a brilliant idea which you thought might change the world? Strangely enough, people who have (1) _____ with some of the most brilliant ideas never imagined the extent to which they would change the way we live. Most brilliant ideas seem to have emerged as a result of a scientist trying to (2) _____ a problem, often totally unrelated to the use the idea is finally put to. In fact, invariably, great ideas and inventions are the (3) _____ of many people’s work over many years or even centuries. For example the original idea for a computer was probably brought to light by a seventeenth-century philosopher, GW Leibniz, and people like Charles Babbage just added to his initial speculations. However, (4) _____ we often credit Babbage with being the inventor of the modern computer, his work would not have been possible without the developments in logic explored by people like Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein. In fact, today’s complex communication networks would not exist if it weren’t for the Quantum Theory, developed mainly by Niels Bohr, Erwin Schrödinger, Max Planck and Werner Heisenberg. These men were working on purely theoretical physics because they liked the (5) _____ of finding answers to their (6) _____ and they little realized that our world would not be able to operate today without their experiments and discoveries. For them, the (7) _____ of discovering these answers was reward enough. There have been many stories of frustration and (8) _____ amongst scientists working on the same ideas over the centuries but today, due to the massive amount of information available to all and sundry, it’s almost impossible to develop a new idea totally on one’s own. Guaranteed, if one scientist is working on a particular ‘new’ concept, there are others on every continent (9) _____ much of each other’s work. On (10) _____ inspection, it’s almost impossible to say that a new idea is completely new, as someone has usually thought of it before.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 A turned up | B come up | C taken up | D gone up |
| 2 A decide | B determine | C resolve | D relieve |
| 3 A culmination | B cultivation | C implication | D interpretation |
| 4 A despite | B even so | C furthermore | D although |
| 5 A experiment | B challenge | C assessment | D evaluation |
| 6 A guesses | B possibilities | C opinions | D hypotheses |
| 7 A exhilaration | B indifference | C cheerfulness | D hysteria |

- 8 A friendliness B bitterness C fierceness D moodiness
 9 A deciphering B projecting C duplicating D donning
 10 A closer B other C more D extra

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B
6.D	7.A	8.B	9.C	10.A

288. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

THE KARAOKE CULTURE

We live in a culture that values participation over ability: the karaoke culture. (1) broadcasting, it seems we cannot escape the vogue (2)..... “access TV”, “people shows” and “video diaries”. (3) is our apparent obsession with documenting our own lives that, in future, programs will be replaced by cameras in every room, so that we can watch (4) endlessly on TV. In the countless shows that fill our daytime schedules, (5) audience has become the star. The public make programs, the public participate in programs, the public become performers. Anybody (6) do it! But there is a world of difference between enjoying something and joining in. If we all join in, (7)is the point of artists or experts? If everything is accessible, (8) can be no mystery, no mystique. I love listening to a genius and learning from (or even just appreciating) his or her skill. (9)assume then that I can “have a go at” their craft (10)be monstrous impudence on my part.

1.In	2.for	3.Such	4.ourselves	5.the
6.can	7.what	8.there	9.To	10.would

289. Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

People have been **donating** blood since the early twentieth century to help accident victims and patients undergoing surgical procedure. Usually a pint of whole blood is donated, and **it** is then divided into platelets, white blood cells and red blood cells. People can donate blood (for red blood cells) about once every two months.

Transfusing the blood from the donor to the recipient is straightforward. It involves taking the blood from the donor's arm vein by means of hypodermic syringe. The blood flows through a plastic tube to a collection bag or bottle that contains sodium citrate, which prevents the blood from clotting. When the blood is given to the patient, a plastic tube and hypodermic needle are connected to the recipient's arm. The blood flows down from the container by gravity. This is a slow process and may last as long as two hours to complete the infusion of blood to the recipient. The patient is protected from being infected during the transfusion. Only sterile containers, tubing and needles are used, and this helps ensure that transfused or stored blood is not exposed to disease causing-bacteria.

Negative reactions to transfusion are not unusual. The recipient may suffer an allergic reaction or be sensitive to donor leukocytes. Some may suffer from an **undetected** red-cell incompatibility. Unexplained reactions are also fairly common. Although they are rare, other causes of such negative reactions include contaminated blood, air bubbles in the blood, overloading the circulatory system through administration of excess blood, or sensitive to donor plasma or platelets.

Today, hospitals and blood banks go to great lengths to screen all blood donors and their blood. All donated blood is routinely or rigorously tested for diseases, such as HIV (which causes AIDS), hepatitis B, and syphilis. When the recipient is a newborn or an infant, the blood is irradiated to eliminate harmful elements. Donated blood is washed and the white blood cells and platelets are removed.

Storing the blood sometimes requires a freezing process. To freeze the red blood cells, a glycerol solution is added. To unfreeze the glycerol is removed. The ability to store blood for long periods has been a boon to human health.

1. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “donating” in line 1?
A. Adorning B. Giving C. Taking D. Distributing
2. In line 3 the word “it” refers to
A. accident victims B. surgical procedures
C. a pint of whole blood D. surgery patients
3. According to the passage, how often can people donate blood for red blood cells
A. Every four months B. Every three months
C. Every two months D. Every month
4. Where in the passage is the best place for the following sentence?
Inserting the needles to the recipient’s arm causes little pain.
A. After the last sentence in the first paragraph
B. After the word “syringe” in paragraph 2
C. After the word “arm” in paragraph 3
D. After the word transfusion in paragraph 3
5. Which sentence in paragraph 2 explains how clotting is prevented in the blood container.
A. The first sentence B. The second sentence
C. The third sentence D. None of the above
6. All of the following are mentions as negative reactions to transfusion **EXCEPT**
A. allergies B. red-cell incompatibility
C. air bubbles in the blood D. sensitive to donor leukocytes
7. What answered choice is closest in meaning to the word “undetected” in line 17?
A. Not wanted B. Not captured C. Not found D. Not illustrated
8. Look at the phrase “**Go to great lengths to screen**” in paragraph 5. Choose the word that has the same meaning.
A. Routinely B. Rigorously C. Irradiated D. Removed
9. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about blood transfusion to infants and newborns ?
A. It is as rigorously tested as blood for adults.
B. It is treated with radiant energy
C. It is not treated differently from adults
D. It is not dangerous for children
10. What does the author implies in the passage?
A. Transfusing blood is a dangerous process
B. Storing blood benefits mankind
C. Clotting cannot be prevented
D. Freezing blood destroys platelets.

1.B	2.C	3.C	4.C	5.C
6.C	7.Ct	8.B	9.B	10.B

290. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, or D best fits each space.

TALKING RUBBISH

Lasanda Kurukudasuriya takes a Sri Lanka view of recycling.

Reduce! Re-use! Recycle! The message hits Canadian consumers through all the media. As newcomers from Sri Lanka, we compared the situation here with the one back home. We may not

be the most environmentally (1) ____ citizens in the world but, compared with this, we do not have a rubbish problem yet.

(2) ____ many shoppers in Colombo, my partner Shahid and I used to have a can basket we took (3) ____ with us to the Sunday market or *pola* every week. No environmentalist could have (4) ____ about it. You need a good strong basket at the pola. There are no supermarket trolleys to (5) ____ around. Most items – rice, flour, vegetables, fruit, biscuits, eggs –are bought (6) ____ or wrapped in newspaper. At (7) ____ we would carry one plastic bag separately. For eggs we took a reusable plastic tray with us.

When income (8) ____ are low, people need to buy in small quantities. It is quite normal to ask for a single envelope, two eggs or 100 grams of sugar. The (9) ____ is that, for the most part, urban consumers in Sri Lanka cannot afford the luxury of waste. Most people do not buy more from the grocers than they know they will actually consume. They re-use whatever they can and are loath to (10) ____ bags, jars, tins, or boxes that can be (11) ____ to other uses.

But in recent years Western-style supermarkets have begun to spring up in Colombo. They hold out the (12) ____ of a clean, efficient, streamlined service to customers. A (13) ____ of imported goods, dressed up in their layers of attractive, colorful (14) ____ beckons from the shelves. These are the (15) ____ products that demand your attention on the TV advertisements. Along with them, Sri Lanka, like so many other developing countries, may have imported a problem that once never existed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. qualified | B. concerned | C. worried | D. experienced |
| 2. A. As | B. Such as | C. Like | D. Unlike |
| 3. A. along | B. up | C. out | D. aside |
| 4. A. discussed | B. complimented | C. complained | D. contemplated |
| 5. A. bring | B. take | C. get | D. push |
| 6. A. free | B. in pieces | C. bit by bit | D. loose |
| 7. A. maximum | B. most | C. highest | D. best |
| 8. A. rates | B. amounts | C. sizes | D. levels |
| 9. A. point | B. case | C. example | D. question |
| 10. A. discard | B. throw | C. empty | D. release |
| 11. A. made | B. set | C. given | D. put |
| 12. A. promise | B. advantage | C. evidence | D. sight |
| 13. A. set | B. range | C. store | D. band |
| 14. A. packets | B. packs | C. packaging | D. padding |
| 15. A. very | B. just | C. similar | D. likely |

1B	2C	3A	4C	5D	6D	7B	8D
9A	10A	11D	12A	13B	14C	15A	

291. Fill in each gap with one suitable word to complete the passage.

A substance produced by disease-transmitting insects may provide the key to fighting the same diseases. Mosquitoes and blackflies transmit malaria and river blindness (1) ____, both of (2) ____ cause a large number of deaths every year. However, scientists (3) ____ now discovered, in some of these insects, a (4) ____ called a peptide which kills these viruses and parasites (5) ____ carry. (6) ____ introduced techniques have allowed researchers to study these minute insects in order to find out more about the peptides. Professor John Wells said yesterday that if his team could identify the genes responsible for (7) ____ the peptides, they could introduce into the world genetically altered mosquitoes which were incapable of (8) ____ the disease. In the (9) ____

_____ of these exciting developments, it is hoped that science will be able to eradicate some major tropical diseases (10) _____ rather than later.

1. respectively	2. which	3. have	4. substance	5. they
6. Recently	7. producing	8. spreading/ transmitting	9. light	10. sooner

292. Complete the following passage by filling the gap with the best answer A, B, C or D.

Me and My Health

I never seem to stop. I'm not so much a workaholic as the (1) _____ 'girl who can't say no'. Not only have I never learned to organize my time, I need the deadline to pass before I get going. Then I wonder why I feel (2) _____. I'm very good at whipping up false energy. Without (3) _____ rest, though, I start to look grey and then, apart from a good night's sleep, the only thing that brings me back to life is meditation. I find that 20 minutes' meditation is (4) _____ to a night's sleep and that keeps me going. Somehow though, I never get around to meditating on a daily (5) _____. I'm no good in the morning. By the time I've managed to get up and repair the (6) _____ of the night, half of the day's gone. When it comes to food, I'm a hostess's nightmare. As I suffer from migraine, I avoid cheese and (7) _____ like coffee, red wine and spirits, which are generally (8) _____ to trigger and attack. I only eat rye bread, as the gluten in wheat makes me feel bloated and ropy. I've (9) _____ countless migraine 'cures', from the herbal remedy *feverfew* to acupuncture. Acupuncture (10) _____ balance the system, but nothing stops the attacks.

1. A. innovative B. first C. foremost
D. original
2. A. apathetic B. exhausted C. grueling
D. spent
3. A. sufficient B. severe C. acceptable D.
minimal
4. A. compatible B. alike C. equivalent D.
proportional
5. A. way B. basis C. routine
D. manner
6. A. damages B. wrecks C. ravages
D. ruins
7. A. stimulations B. stimulants C. stimulus D. stimulating
8. A. foreseen B. maintained C. regarded
D. thought
9. A. tried B. experimented C. searched
D. proved
10. A. assists B. improves C. restores
D. helps

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.B	6.C	7.B	8.D	9.A	10.D
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293. Complete the following article by using one suitable word for each space.

Slim chance

Cross your heart and swear in all honesty that you have never ever been on a diet. If so, lucky you! You must be supremely confident about your (1)_____, enviably restrained in your eating habits or blessed with an ability to eat what you like without gaining (2)_____.

In a society whose most potent icons are abnormally thin models, fat has become, quite literally, a dirty (3)_____ - one of the earliest epithets to be hurled around the school playground. These days, children begin to restrict their (4)_____ intake as early as age nine. By fifteen, as many as one girl in three thinks she should be on a (5)_____.

This obsession with losing weight fuels a multi-million pound slimming industry which grows ever more inventive in its attempts to persuade veteran (6)_____ that "this one really works". Meanwhile, it is obvious to many people that diets don't work -at least, not in the long-term. If they did, we would be getting thinner, but in fact we are getting (7)_____.

As many as nine out of ten dieters needn't have bothered dieting at all as they put back the weight they (8)_____; and up to half end up (9)_____ even more than they did before. Most of these people see their problem as a personal failure- they think they should have been more strong - minded. This is a fallacy, however, for there is growing evidence that many dieters get locked into a losing battle with their (10)_____ bodies, which fight like mad to resist the starvation process. There is also a good reason to believe that dieting may be bad for you-particularly if it leads to regular fluctuations in weight.

1. appearance	2. weight	3. word	4. food	5. diet
6. dieters	7.fatter	8. lose	9. weighing	10.own

294. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the numbered box.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (1) _____ it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (2) _____, even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (3) _____ - it's the way society chooses to use and (4) _____ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (5) _____. We (6) _____ well over three million tonnes of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (7) _____ of our annual consumption is in the (8) _____ of packaging, and this (9) _____ about seven percent by weight of our domestic (10) _____. Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (11) _____ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (12) _____ than coal and one (13) _____ of 'recovery' strongly (14) _____ by the plastic manufacturers is the (15) _____ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. evidence | B. concern | C. doubt | D. likelihood |
| 2. A. pleasures | B. benefits | C. savings | D. profits |
| 3. A. poison | B. disaster | C. disadvantage | D. evil |
| 4. A. dispose | B. store | C. endanger | D. abuse |
| 5. A. resources | B. processes | C. products | D. fuels |
| 6. A. remove | B. import | C. consign | D. consume |
| 7. A. portion | B. amount | C. proportion | D. rate |
| 8. A. way | B. kind | C. form | D. type |
| 9. A. takes | B. makes | C. carries | D. constitutes |
| 10. A. refuse | B. goods | C. requirements | D. rubble |
| 11. A. manufacture | B. plant | C. factory | D. industry |

12. A. degree B. value C. demand D. effect
 13. A. measure B. mechanism C. method D. medium
 14. A. desired B. argued C. favoured D. presented
 15. A. conversion B. melting C. change D. replacement

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. C	9. D	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. A

295. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. Write your answer in the box provided.

QUEST – THE NEXT BIG THING?

How often do you go along to a gig and see (1) _____ new? Well, Quest's Friday night gig at the City Hall certainly caught my (2) _____. Having heard one or two tracks online, I was (3) _____ a group of about six musicians. Imagine my surprise when just three young men walked on stage.

It was clear that the band already have a small but (4) _____ following. A group of fans in front of the small stage were singing (5) _____ to at least half of the songs. And it was easy to see why. Quest have a clever combination of catchy (6) _____, an irresistible beat, and very much their own sound. All three of the band members play with great energy and expertise (7) _____ their age.

The only downside was when it came to the encores. They (8) _____ up repeating some of their material and giving us cover (9) _____ of early rock classics. A bit disappointing, but give them time and I'm sure they'll be writing a lot more.

I'm sure we'll be hearing a lot more from Quest. Check them out every Friday at the City Hall until the end of the month. It's well (10) _____ it.

1. something	2. attention	3. expecting	4. loyal	5. along
6. lyrics	7. despite	8. ended	9. versions	10. worth

296. Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question. Write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the numbered box.

A rather surprising geographical feature of Antarctica is that a huge freshwater lake, one of the world's largest and deepest, lies hidden there under four kilometers of ice. Now known as Lake Vostok, this huge body of water is located under the ice block that comprises Antarctica. The lake is able to exist in its unfrozen state beneath this block of ice because its waters are warmed by geothermal heat from the earth's core. The thick glacier above Lake Vostok actually insulates it from the frigid temperatures on the surface.

The lake was first discovered in the 1970s while a research team was conducting an aerial survey of the area. Radio waves from the survey equipment penetrated the ice and revealed a body of water of indeterminate size. It was not until much more recently that data collected by satellite made scientists aware of the tremendous size of the lake; the satellite-borne radar detected an extremely flat region where the ice remains level because it is floating on the water of the lake.

The discovery of such a huge freshwater lake trapped under Antarctica is of interest to the scientific community because of the potential that the lake contains ancient microbes that have survived for thousands upon thousands of years, unaffected by factors such as nuclear fallout and elevated ultraviolet light that have affected organisms in more exposed areas. The downside of the discovery, however, lies in the difficulty of conducting research on the lake in such a harsh climate and in the problems associated with obtaining uncontaminated samples from the lake without actually exposing the lake to contamination. Scientists are looking for possible ways to accomplish this.

1. The word "hidden" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. undrinkable B. untouched C. unexploitable D. undiscovered

2. What is true of Lake Vostok?
 - A. It is completely frozen.
 - B. It is a saltwater lake.
 - C. It is beneath a thick slab of ice.
 - D. It is heated by the sun.
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "frigid" in paragraph 1?
 - A. extremely cold
 - B. easily broken
 - C. quite harsh
 - D. lukewarm
4. All of the following are true about the 1970 survey of Antarctica EXCEPT that it _____.
 - A. was conducted by air
 - B. made use of radio waves
 - C. could not determine the lake's exact size
 - D. was controlled by a satellite
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the ice would not be flat if _____.
 - A. there were no lake underneath
 - B. the lake were not so big
 - C. Antarctica were not so cold
 - D. radio waves were not used
6. The word "microbes" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. Pieces of dust
 - B. Tiny bubbles
 - C. Tiny organisms
 - D. Rays of light
7. Lake Vostok is potentially important to scientists because it _____.
 - A. can be studied using radio waves
 - B. may contain uncontaminated microbes
 - C. may have elevated levels of ultraviolet light
 - D. has already been contaminated
8. The word "downside" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. bottom level
 - B. negative aspect
 - C. underside
 - D. buried section
9. The last paragraph suggests that scientists should be aware of _____.
 - A. further discoveries on the surface of Antarctica
 - B. problems with satellite-borne radar equipment
 - C. ways to study Lake Vostok without contaminating it
 - D. the harsh climate of Antarctica
10. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - A. explain how Lake Vostok was discovered
 - B. provide satellite data concerning Antarctica
 - C. discuss future plans for Lake Vostok
 - D. present an unexpected aspect of Antarctica's geography

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. D

297. For each gap, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which best fits the context.

The thought of taking a year out from studying is (1)..... Fun, freedom, adventure, perhaps even money seem to be on offer for a year. So why not go (2)..... it? A year out can provide all of these things. But before you make a (3)..... decision, take some time to think about whether a year out is really what you want. If it is, then (4)..... make sure you know what you want to do with it. A year with nothing planned can be depressing and a (5)..... waste of time. You need to take a positive attitude if you (6)..... to benefit. You need to start preparing for it well before the time comes to take the (7)..... Most universities and employers look favourably on such (8)..... if they have shown good reasons for taking a year out and have not just (9)..... into it. They (10)..... the maturity, confidence, social and other skills a gap year can bring. Colleges find that gap year students (11)..... to be more mature and motivated. They mix better with their fellow students and work harder because they have a better idea of where they want to go. They also (12)..... more to college life in general, because they are used to being a part of a team, either at work or study. Employers also look kindly on (13)..... gap year students. They want employees who are experienced and mature and can deal better with the unexpected. If their year out has also equipped

them with skills which other applicants may not have, such as a better (14)..... of a foreign language, then that too is a plus.

Your family may well have (15)..... feelings. On the one hand, they will be proud of your independence; on the other hand, there will be worries about your safety.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. disparaging | B. intimidating | C. alarming | D. enticing |
| 2. | A. at | B. for | C. in | D. off |
| 3. | A. sharp | B. firm | C. deep | D. solid |
| 4. | A. must | B. should | C. can | D. do |
| 5. | A. deep | B. large | C. sheer | D. full |
| 6. | A. can | B. were | C. should | D. are |
| 7. | A. plunge | B. dive | C. jump | D. spin |
| 8. | A. employees | B. applicants | C. internees | D. aspirants |
| 9. | A. drifted | B. floated | C. flopped | D. flown |
| 10. | A. honor | B. calculate | C. value | D. estimate |
| 11. | A. happen | B. look | C. tend | D. end |
| 12. | A. present | B. participate | C. contribute | D. involve |
| 13. | A. old | B. former | C. later | D. present |
| 14. | A. grasp | B. grab | C. grapple | D. hold |
| 15. | A. different | B. crossed | C. muddled | D. mixed |
1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D

298. Fill ONE suitable word in each blank.

Does the thought of making a presentation to a group of peers bring you (1)..... in a cold sweat? If so, you're not alone. The mere idea of having to "stand and deliver" in front of others is enough to strike dread into the (2)..... of even the most experienced business person, let alone students. Yet effective spoken communication is an essential (3)..... for career success in today's business and academic environments.

So what can people do to add sparkle to their speaking skills and (4)..... this understandable but unfounded fear of speaking in public? The bad news is that presentation nerves are quite normal and you will probably always suffer from them. The good news is that interesting speakers are (5)..... and not born. You can learn the techniques that will (6)..... you into a calm and convincing speaker.

The first step is to persuade yourself you can do it. Just like an actor waiting in the wings, or an athlete (7)..... up for the big race, you need to get yourself on a confidence high. Try focusing your thoughts on moments of particular success during your life to (8)..... . Remember that the physical symptoms of nerves are most obvious to you. The audience won't see your knees knocking or your hands trembling so don't worry about it. Some of the worst presentations are those where the speaker clearly hasn't (9)..... enough time to it beforehand. Let's face it; a presentation that's slung together half an hour before it's going to be (10)..... isn't going to impress anyone.

1. out 2. heart 3. skill 4. overcome 5. made
6. turn 7. warming 8. date 9. devoted/ dedicated 10. delivered

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

Interpreting the feeling of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we (1)..... as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the (2)..... words they say. Facial (3)..... and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our (4)..... to something, and it may well be that unconsciously (5)..... views that we are trying to hide. The art of being tactful lies in (6)..... these signals, realizing what the other person is

trying to say, and acting so that they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are (7) _____ reluctant to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general way also (8) _____ feelings, and interviewers often (9) _____ particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However, it is not difficult to present the right kind of appearance, while what many employers want to know relates to the candidate's character (10) _____, and psychological stability. This raises the (11) _____ question of whether job candidates should be asked to complete psychological tests, the further problem of whether such tests actually produce (12) _____ results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable (13) _____ into their private lives. Quite (14) _____ from this problem, can such tests predict whether a person is likely to be a (15) _____ employee or a valued colleague.

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|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. estimate | B. rely | C. reckon | D. trust |
| 2. A. other | B. real | C. identical | D. actual |
| 3. A. looks | B. expression | C. image | D. manner |
| 4. A. view | B. feeling | C. notion | D. reaction |
| 5. A. express | B. declare | C. exhibit | D. utter |
| 6. A. taking down | B. putting across | C. picking up | D. going over |
| 7. A. at least | B. above all | C. anyhow | D. in fact |
| 8. A. display | B. indicate | C. imply | D. infer |
| 9. A. have | B. show | C. make | D. pay |
| 10. A. quirks | B. mannerisms | C. traits | D. points |
| 11. A. awkward | B. risky | C. unpleasant | D. touchy |
| 12. A. faithful | B. regular | C. reliable | D. predictable |
| 13. A. invasion | B. intrusion | C. infringement | D. interference |
| 14. A. different | B. apart | C. away | D. except |
| 15. A. pedantic | B. particular | C. laborious | D. conscientious |

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D

300. Read the following text and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word.

I have always kept a sharp eye (1) _____ developments in building, so when it was time to plan my own home, I was determined to build the home of the future. It wasn't easy. There are many rules and regulations everywhere that seem to block (2) _____ way and, to (3) _____ matters worse, not everyone agrees on the best way to go about it. It certainly gave me a window (4) _____ the world of architecture to hear my architect explain the problems he knew we were going to face. Perhaps I was crazy (that's a (5) _____ of opinion!), but I knew what I wanted. It had to look great, but (6) _____ the surface I wanted it to be high-tech and environmentally friendly. I did a lot of research, and that certainly smoothed the (7) _____ for what was to come. I did some of physical work myself, putting up walls and bending things (8) _____ shape, and I'd like to erect a monument (9) _____ the person who invented solar - power heating. In the end, my architect's predictions of doom (10) _____ no foundation and it all took just eight months.

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|-------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. on | 2. your/ the | 3. make | 4. on/ into/ onto | 5. matter |
| 6. under/ beneath | 7. Way | 8. into | 9. to | 10. had |

301. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions.

In many developing countries, literacy skills are under siege. This is true even in societies where access to primary education is universal and governments invest heavily in education. New Zealand, for example, was leading the world in literacy rates in 1970, but tumbled to thirteenth

place in 2001 and then again to twenty- fourth just a few years later. Test scores in the USA also slumped 10 per cent during the 1990s despite the country riding an economic boom for much of the decade. In some cases, these statistics reverse the trends there were in motion for over a century and a half. The steady, gradual expansion of literacy across social groups and classes was one of the greatest successes of the period of industrialization that began in the mid- 1850s.

This reversal of fortunes has led to widespread contention over the pedagogy of teaching literacy. What **was once a dry and technical affair** - the esoteric business of linguists and policy analysts - rapidly escalated into a series of skirmishes that were played out in high- visibility forums: Newspapers ran special features, columns, and letters to the editor on the literacy crisis; politicians successfully ran their national campaigns on improving reading test scores; and parents had their say by joining Parent- Teacher Associations (PTAs) and lobby groups.

The arguments around reading pooled into two different classroom methodologies: constructivism and behaviorism. The constructivist methodology grew from a holistic conception of knowledge creation that understood reading and writing to be innate, humanistic, and interpretative practices that suffered when they were spliced and formalized within rigid doctrines, strict rules, and universal skill- sets. Constructivists associate words with meanings; each word might be thought of as a Chinese ideogram. Students are encouraged to learn individual words and skip over and guess words they do not understand, or learn to interpret those words by situating them within the lexical infrastructure of the sentence and the story's wider narrative. These practices materialize as learning processes centered on guided group reading and independent reading of high- quality, culturally diverse literature or textual composition that emphasizes pupils conveying their own thoughts and feelings for real purposes such as letters for pen pals or journal entries.

Behaviorism sees the pedagogical process in a less dialectical fashion- words are initially taught not lexically, as vehicles to convey meaning, but rather sub- lexically, as a combination of features that can be separated and learned in a schematic process. The behaviorist approach does not focus on words at all in the early stages of learning. Rather, it is centered on a universally applicable method of teaching students to isolate graphemes and phonemes with the intention that students will eventually learn to synthesize these individual parts and make sense of spoken words textually. In this way, individual components are not equated with the strokes of a brush on a Chinese ideogram, but rather as the focal pieces of interpretation - as in, for example, learning to read musical notation or Morse Code. Because of its emphasis on universal rules, behaviorism is much more conducive to formal examination and the consolidation of results across regions and countries. The ability to master language is considered to rest in the acquisition of a set of skills that exist independently of individuals. Classroom learning is, therefore, based upon the transmission of knowledge from tutors to students, rather than seen as an internalized process that erupts within the students themselves.

So, who comes out on top? It is not easy to say. Champions of behaviorism have claimed victory because constructivists learning took over in the late 1800s, just before the test scores on literacy began sinking across the West. Constructivist, however, can make the valid claim that the behaviorist approach has a heavy methodological bias towards testing and examination, and that test results do not represent the ability of individuals to use and interpret language freely and creatively. Furthermore, different socio- economic groups respond in different ways to each method. Those from wealthier families tend to do well regardless of the method, but thrive on the constructivist approach implemented in the 1900s. Children from poorer families, however, are better served by behaviorism. These outcomes have ramped up levels of socio- economic- based educational disparities in educational systems that have pushed the constructivist methods.

It is unlikely that either constructivism or behaviorism will be permanently sidelined from curricula in the near future. Most teachers will find it easier to incorporate aspects of each approach. Constructivism may ultimately **hold the triumph card** because of its proven success with pupils who come from families where they are introduced to reading and writing in various forms from a young age - this process of “living and learning” and immersing oneself in language is a sound principle. In a world rife with social inequities, households with illiterate parents and a scarcity of funding for education, however, the behaviorist approach may have the upper hand in teaching children to access the basic skills of literacy skills quickly and efficiently, even if some linguistic creativity is crushed in the process.

1. *Which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned with?*

- A. The rise and fall of literacy in countries around the world.
- B. Reasons why language teaching has been on firm ground.
- C. Main features of two languages teaching approaches.
- D. Best classroom methodologies in literacy approaches.

2. *Which describes one attitude towards a teaching method mentioned in the text?*

- A. Too many rules and regulations can hinder natural knowledge mastery.
- B. Dependence on learning assistants is no longer praiseworthy now.
- C. Understanding deserves much more emphasis than putting knowledge to use.
- D. Universal rules must be appreciated if individual interpretation of ideas is to be achieved.

3. *By “was once a dry and technical affair”, the writer means that _____.*

- A. Literacy education was less flexible and cultural than it is.
- B. There was one time when language teaching was very technological.
- C. Nobody but linguists and politicians found literacy was a matter of interest.
- D. Literacy teaching methods used to be entitle to specialists only.

4. *Which is one feature of constructivism?*

- A. People are naturally inclined to develop language abilities.
- B. Students learn best by working on their own.
- C. It is vital that a disciplined and regulated approach is used.
- D. Everyone learns to read and write in a similar manner.

5. *Which is one feature of behaviorism?*

- A. There is hardly a common set of conventions.
- B. Meaning is created by connecting word fragments.
- C. Linguistic capacities are built into people.
- D. Self- study is crucial in acquiring language knowledge.

6. *Which is NOT a feature of constructivism?*

- A. Context can provide helpful cues to understanding words.
- B. Language is best learned as a single, organic process.
- C. Practical means are used to encourage individual and self- expression.
- D. It is crucial that students understand every words they encounter.

7. *The phrase “hold the triumph card” mostly means _____.*

- A. achieve dominance
- B. be described in documents
- C. maintain its originality
- D. overcome challenges

8. *Which is NOT a feature of behaviorism?*

- A. Students often learn by receiving information from teachers.
- B. The whole word is less important than its parts.
- C. It is difficult to judge how well students are doing collectively.
- D. Test results, rather than real abilities, are more likely to be achieved.

9. *What is one disadvantage of behaviorism teaching and learning?*

- A. It is only suitable to children with a good financial background.
- B. It may discourage learners' creative abilities in language acquisition.
- C. It seems to overemphasize the needs for tests and examinations.
- D. It lessens the possibility of equality in education between social classes.

10. *Which best summarizes the writer's general conclusion?*

- A. Constructivism is better, while behaviorism leads to negative social effects.
- B. Ideally, constructivism would be used, but behaviorism is more pragmatic.
- C. Neither is particularly useful, and there needs to be new alternative.
- D. Each method complements the other, and their application should be integrated.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

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