

C. Have a good time, please

D. That's all right, thanks

6. The exercise is _____ difficult for him to answer.

A. so

B. too

C. such

D. enough

7. My fridge has _____ to throw a party.

A. food and drink enough

B. food enough and drink enough

C. enough food and enough drink

D. enough food and drink

8. How _____ she sings!

A. well

B. best

C. good

D. better

9. Look! You are having the same _____ handbag with this one.

A. small leather black

B. black small leather

C. small black leather

D. black leather small

10. _____ Soviet Union was the first country to send a man into _____ space.

A. The - x

B. A - the

C. The - the

D. A - x

Section 2: Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. Training for the Olympics require an enormous amount of work; athletes who want to compete must work extremely hard.

A. very large

B. hardly enough

C. really common

D. quite unusual

2. Could you take care of our children while I go away?

A. look for

B. look at

C. look like

D. look after

3. When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is asking you.

A. take note

B. give an answer to

C. pay attention to

D. show interest in

Section 3: Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. The doctor advised Mark to give up smoking.

A. finish

B. stop

C. continue

D. delay

2. The earth is being threatened and the future looks bad.

A. made

B. defended

C. varied

D. done

3. We cannot clean up our polluted rivers and seas overnight.

A. respected

B. cleared

C. honored

D. purified

Section 4: Complete the sentences using the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you practice (speak) _____ Japanese everyday, you (improve) _____ your pronunciation.
2. He suggested (go) _____ to the Asian restaurant.
3. I have enjoyed (meet) _____ you. Hope (see) _____ you again soon.
4. Listen to me and (not/ make) _____ a noise.
5. She (be) _____ tired this morning because she (not/ go) _____ to bed early last night.
6. He (never/ learn) _____ how to play a violin before.
7. Why (we/ not/ use) _____ public transportation instead of (go) _____ by motorbikes?
8. My sister (not/ come) _____ back our hometown since she (study) _____ abroad in 2002.
9. He (just/ leave) _____ for work, so you (can not/ see) _____ him now.
10. She (already/ read) _____ that novel since Christmas.

Section 5: Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capital.

1. Our neighbours have always been very _____ to us. FRIEND
2. I'm sorry, I was only trying to be _____. HELP
3. _____, she has failed the final exam. LUCKY
4. American English and British English obviously _____ in pronunciation. DIFFERENT
5. Fill up _____ bottles from the tap. USABLE
6. Have I _____ your name correctly? PRONUNCIATION
7. I think country life is _____ because it is not close to shops and services. CONVENIENT
8. The children had an _____ about what game to play. ARGUE
9. This is an interesting and highly _____ book. INFORM
10. I would like to express my thanks for your _____. KIND

Section 6: Match the questions with the answers.

1. Do you think city people are friendlier than country one?	A. I played outside with my friends or went shopping with my mother.
2. Where is your hometown?	B. Yes, there are some.
3. What did you usually do for fun?	C. I lived in a small town called Beva.
4. Are there any street markets in your hometown?	D. Both have pros and cons.

5. Which is better, city life or rural life?			E. Yes. They're also happier.	
1 - _____	2 - _____	3 - _____	4 - _____	5 - _____

Section 7: Fill each blank with a suitable preposition

- The city council is responsible _____ keeping the streets clean.
- The campaign has succeeded _____ raising public awareness _____ the issue.
- The factory replaced most of its workers _____ robots.
- What do you want to be when you grow _____?

PART C: READING

Section 1: Read the passage and think of ONE suitable word which best fits each gap.

An Eco Home

John Kangister and his wife, Kathy live an interesting house. It's an eco home. Eco homes don't harm (1) _____ environment. They don't use coal or oil, so they don't produce dangerous gases. John and Kathy's eco home is in California, USA. It looks (2) _____ a house from one of The Lord of the Rings films. Most of the house is underground. The house is very cheap to build. It (3) _____ wooden walls and floors. The windows (4) _____ recycled glass. (5) _____ are solar panels to make electricity for the lights and computers. John and Kathy get water (6) _____ a well and they grow vegetables in the mud (7) _____ the top of the house.

Now John and Kathy don't want (8) _____ live anywhere else. They love their home (9) _____ it helps the planet greener and it looks fantastic. They think (10) _____ eco homes are a great idea for everyone.

Section 2: Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Most robots today are industrial robots. Humans use them to make work easier and quicker. You often see them in car factories where they put the parts of the cars together. They are useful for this kind of work as it is 'dull, dirty and dangerous' - DDD. Robots are often used for DDD jobs and where a specific action needs to be repeated. It is very difficult for humans to do this.

There are many different types of robots. Some robots travel through space, work on the bottom of the ocean, or go inside volcanoes. They do the work of people, but for a different reason this time: there are places that are very dangerous for people, or impossible for people to go to.

Robots are everywhere. Most people don't know that robots help US everyday and in many different ways. In most houses, there are robots. For example, in some houses today there is a washing machine

in the kitchen. Washing machines are robots. People can programme them and then they wash clothes automatically.

Some scientists make robots for fun. For example, the dogs are made as toys for small children. Japan produces the largest number of robots. Every year in the capital, Tokyo, there is a robot exhibition called Robodex. It is the largest robot exhibition in the world.

1. Can robots bring us fun? Give an example.

2. What can robots do in car factories?

3. Why do people often use robots to work on the bottom of the ocean or inside volcanoes?

4. Why are robots useful or this kind of work?

5. What is the example of home robots mentioned in the passage?

Section 3: Read the passage, then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also do voluntary work, especially for charities.

A lot of free time is spent in the home, where the most popular leisure activity is watching television. In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by “do-it- yourself”, when people spend time improving or repairing their homes.

Some leisure activities are mostly or entirely social. Inviting friends for a drink or a meal at home is the most usual one. Sometimes people join friends for a drink in a pub, or have dinner in a restaurant.

Families often have a “day out” at the weekend, especially in summer, with a visit to a local event. Young people go to clubs and discos, while people of all ages go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

1. Many British people use their free time to help people in need.

2. In the summer, the British prefer indoor activities.

3. All free time activities are individual activities.

4. Sometimes people go with their friends to a pub or restaurant.

5. British young people don't like going to the movies.

PART D: WRITING

Section 1: Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original one.

1. I spent more than 3 hours watching the film “Impossible missions”.

→ It

2. She likes to hang out with friends on Saturday evening.

→ She's keen

3. Playing guitar isn't as difficult as I think.

→ Playing guitar is

4. You won't pass the exam if you don't learn harder.

→ Unless

5. The story was so ambiguous that we couldn't understand it.

→ The story was too

6. Your village is so beautiful.

→ How

7. Although the villagers are poor, they live a happy and healthy life.

→ In spite of

8. Are there any Korean restaurants in the nearest district?

→ Does

9. It's unnecessary to change the dates for our trip.

→ We

10. Jun makes crafts better than his sister.

→ Jun's sister doesn't

Section 2: Write sentences using prompts.

1. Play/ team sports/ give/ you/ much/ fun/ individual sports.

2. City/ people/ keen/ share/ guests/ life/ tradition.

3. If/ my grandfather/ continue/ smoke/ he/ be/ ill.

4. Many/ urban area/ suffer/ poor/ air quality/ due/ pollution/ smog.

5. Hundreds of years/ whales/ sell/ meat/ oil/ and/ some species/ wipe out.

Section 3: Write a paragraph (about 100 words) about your most memorable holiday.
