**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

**1.**  **You can't be sure of the standard of service you will receive .........**

**A.** only if a trained mechanic was in charge

**B.** whether it cost you more than your local garage for the service

**C.** unless you take your Mercedes to an authorized dealership

**D.** in case the car breaks down on the motorway

**2.** **I will agree to your handling the sale of my house .........**

**A.** as long as I can be present at every viewing

**B.** unless he had decided not to sell it

**C.** whether or not it could have been sold for the asking price

**D.** if I had wanted to move to another country

**3.** **Thousands of people could starve to death in Ethiopia ..........**

**A.** when the rains failed for the third year in a row

**B.** if food aid doesn't reach them soon

**C.** even if they hadn't asked for food aid

**D.** unless the crops fail again

**4**. **There has been a flood warning in operation ........**

**A.** when the river burst its banks again

**B.** since the heavy snow began to melt

**C.** if we receive any heavier snow falls

**D.** as the snow was finally beginning to settle

**5. ........ if the car factory hadn't closed down.**

1. I wonder if my father would still be working there
2. I guess he doesn't want to work on the production line any more
3. My brother had decided to apply for an office job
4. Only if BMW had decided to buy our company

**6- ........ I will have to wallpaper the whole dining room again.**

1. Unless I can find a shop that still sells this pattern
2. As if it had only been decorated yesterday
3. In case some parts of the wall paper got damaged
4. While my husband was tiling the bathroom

**7- ........ I'm sure you will enjoy yourselves there.**

1. Until we went on holiday later the same year
2. Unless you had taken your family with you
3. If you decide to go to Marmaris on holiday
4. Just in case the sunshine is really strong

**8. If we provide transportation, ........?**

1. would you have been given a company car
2. did you find travelling by train more comfortable
3. have you needed a lift to the training center
4. can you attend a training course in Scotland

**9. You really have to go to Australia for the conference .........**

1. whether or not you are scared of flying
2. if your manager goes instead of you
3. which town is it being held in
4. how long it will take to get there

**10. ........ will become clear later.**

1. Whenever he goes to visit his family in Ireland
2. When will the new owners take over the car factory
3. Since the businessmen decided to buy this loss-making factory
4. How the new ownership will affect the employees

**CLOZE TEST**

(1)…………. the last decades of the 19th century, editors and reporters learned their craft on the job. The first college course in journalism (2) ……….. at the University of Missouri in 1879. In 1912, Columbia University in New York City established the first graduate program in journalism. (3) ………, it (4) ……… that reporting and operating a newspaper were (5) ………. to require specialized training. Conversely, editors also knew that intelligent reporting on political, economic, and scientific news demanded reporters (6) ………. a broad background in these fields. Both editor and reporter need to have a good general knowledge of many subjects, (7) ………. specialized journalistic skills. To prepare for a career in journalism, students should, (8) ……… their high school and college years gain a general education in the arts and sciences. This includes all subjects from the social to the natural sciences (9) ………… language, literature, and writing. This will provide a sound basis for the (10) ………… study of journalism techniques in journalism school.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.A.** Since | **B.** Until | **C.** By | **D.** When |
| **2.A.** had offered | **B.** was offering | **C.** has been offered | **D.** was offered |
| **3.A.** Before | **B.** Ever since | **C.** By that time | **D.** In order that |
| **4.A.** had been recognized | **B.** has recognized | **C.** was to recognize | **D.** is being recognized |
| **5.A.** too complex | **B.** such a complex | **C.** complex enough | **D.** more complex |
| **6.A.** for | **B.** with | **C.** in | **D.** through |
| **7.A.** in case of | **B.** rather than | **C.** so that | **D.** along with |
| **8.A.** during | **B.** since | **C.** when | **D.** while |
| **9.A.** provided | **B.** therefore | **C.** much more | **D.** as well as |
| **10.A.** lately | **B.** later | **C.** late | **D.** latest |

**THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE**

(1) ………… the Golden Gate Bridge was (2) ………. in the World when it was built in San Francisco in the 1930s, it only took four years (3) ………. It was President Roosevelt who first opened the bridge to traffic by using the telegraph in the White House. From one side to (4) ………., the bridge spans 1,280 meters. Its two towers rise 227 meters from the sea to support the five-lane bridge, (5) ………. can be crossed by car, on bicycles or on foot.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.A.** Despite | **B.** So that | **C.** Even so | **D.** Although |
| **2.A.** longer | **B.** as long | **C.** long enough | **D.** the longest |
| **3.A.** completed | **B.** having completed | **C.** to have completed | **D.** to complete |
| **4.A.** itself | **B.** it | **C.** the other | **D.** each |
| **5.A.** where | **B.** which | **C. --** | **D.** how |

**RESTATEMENT**

**1. Some of the cases didn’t fit, so we tied them onto the roof.**

**A.** There wasn't room for some of the cases, therefore we tied them onto the roof.

**B.** We put the cases in the roof because they didn't fit in the living room.

**C.** There wasn’t enough space for several of the cases, thus we had to tie them onto the roof.

**D.** We couldn’t find a place to put the cases in, so we took them all onto the roof.

**2. Her English is so good that she could easily be taken for a native speaker.**

**A.** She speaks English so well that people thought she was English.

**B.** She could easily pass for a native speaker with such good English.

**C.** She speaks such fluent English that everybody thinks she is a native speaker.

**D.** English is her favourite language and she’s really good at it.

**3. For as long as l can remember, they’ve been spending more than they earn.**

**A.** They like spending money a lot, so they spend more than their budget allows.

**B.** What I remember about them is that they always spent more than they had.

**C.** I can remember that they’ve always spent much money for many years.

**D.** They've been living beyond their means for as long as I can remember.

**4. He’s out of work, so they find it hard to balance income and expenditure.**

A. They find it difficult to make ends meet because he’s out of work.

B. Since he’s jobless, they think it’s really challenging to set the principles of income and expenditure.

C. Being out of work, he is not able to balance income and expenditure.

D. Having lost his job, he barely spends money for his living.

**5. The total amount was less than the charity had hoped to raise.**

A. The total sum was not that of the expected one from the charity.

B. The charity had anticipated a lot of money to be raised, but they were soon disappointed.

C. The total amount fell short of what the charity had hoped to gather.

D. The total amount raised hadn’t met the expectations of the charity.

**6. I forgot his birthday last week and don’t know how to make it up to him.**

A. I don't know how to make amends for forgetting his birthday last week.

B. I’m now having second thoughts about apologising to him for not remembering his birthday last week.

C. I regret having forgotten his birthday last week, and now I don’t know how to apologize.

D. I couldn’t remember when his birthday was, and so I don't know how I'll make up for it.

**7. The last time there was a conflict on such a scale was during the Second World War.**

**A.** We have never seen such a debate before although there was one during the Second World War.

**B.** Before the Second World War nobody had ever seen a conflict that big.

**C.** There have been many disagreements, but the one during the Second World War was on a small scale.

**D.** Not since the Second World War has there been a clash on such a scale.

**8. The matter was only brought to my attention a few days ago.**

**A.** I haven’t heard about the matter since Wednesday.

**B.** It wasn’t until a few days ago that I was made aware of the matter.

**C.** I have known the matter for a long time.

**D.** What I know is that they didn’t want to tell the matter to me for a few days.

**9. It doesn’t bother me which of the two we choose.**

**A.** It doesn’t seem worth me choosing one between two.

**B.** I don’t mind either way to choose.

**C.** There doesn’t seem to be much point in choosing one of them.

**D.** Whichever one you’ll choose is suitable for us.

**10. Donating some of your wages to a charity will not only help unfortunate people, but it will also give you a sense of pleasure, whichever charity you support.**

**A.** If you want to be happy and help poorer people, you should donate your wages to any charity.

**B.** It doesn't matter which charity you support while donating your wages.

**C.** You will both help unlucky people and have a sense of pleasure by giving some money from your wages to a charity you like.

**D.** By donating to a charity you will not only support unfortunate people but also be happier.

**READING**

### Disparities Between North And South Italy

Italy is one of the countries which are divided by a North-South divide. This divide has annexed Italy into two sections that have different characteristics from each other which has served as a motivating factor for various approaches to decision making process and at the same time shaped the outcome of several policies such as those touching on foreign policy. There are several disparities that have continued to influence Italy's to the outside world. Italy has an economic difference that is has manifested by the North and South Italy.

There are several disparities that exist between the Southern and Northern Italy and influenced the outcome of the two sections of Italy. The Northern part of Italy is taken to be successful in term of economics more than the southern part of Italy. The North of Italy has some of the richest cities like Milan, Turin and Genoa which have become the three pillars of the industrial triangle. As a result of increased industrialization in Europe, Italy has benefited immensely and placed the Northern section of the Italy more successful as compared to the Southern section. With **its** presence of industrial ability, this section of Italy adopted measure to promote the development of industrial structure so as to harness the possibilities that were presented.

The success of the Northern triangle has been as a result of the location of the Italy's industrial triangle which has made it possible for good produced in the northern part of Italy to access the market more easily as compared to goods produced in the south. The industrial triangle is more close to European markets of Germany, United Kingdom and France and this has made it possible for good produced to be transported to the market more easily. The network of rails and roads in the northern part also facilitated the positive growth of the Northern Italy. With close proximity to European market, the Northern part of Italy developed its network of infrastructure so as to allow for the transportation of industrial products and equipment's to the market. With industrial goods being sold to a ready market in Europe, the Northern part of Italy developed faster that the Southern part. This influenced the decision made towards building of transport infrastructure that centered on the development of the Northern part of Italy more than the Southern part.

The southern part of Italy is considered to be poor as compared as Northern Italy. With the lowest standards, the southern part of Italy is characterized by poor living standards with many people living in rural areas. As a result of this disparity, there has been an increase in the number of people who migrate to the northern part of Italy in search for opportunities so as to improve their welfare as well as living conditions. The lack of opportunities in the south has been attributing to factors such as steep terrain that has made it difficult to carry out farming and mechanization of farms. As a result of this factor, farmers have relocated their farms to the northern part of Italy where farming is more practicable and rewarding in terms of returns and easy access to market. The terrain in the southern part of Italy has also made it difficult to build any meaningful infrastructure such as roads and rails.

The southern part of Italy is also marked with limited natural resources as well as money and skills. The lack of a skilled population has contributed significantly to the prevalence of poverty in the southern Italy as many people have sought employment opportunities in the Northern Italy due to the lack of jobs in the South

**1.It can be understood from the passage that\_\_\_\_**

1. Italy has characteristics as a South European country
2. Italian farmers have a great welfare in general
3. Government has a motivation to erase the gap between the two regions completely
4. The difference affects some decisions made

**2.What is the main factor affecting the economic gap between the North and the South?**

1. The South has important natural resources
2. The North and The South do not have enough trade with one another
3. The North has a geographical advantage
4. The North and the South have different cuisines

**3.It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_**

1. North of Italy has significant design centers like Milan, Genoa and Turin
2. The industrialization in Europe played a part in investment choices in Italy
3. Some parts of Italy have received a lot of immigrants from Europe
4. If Italy had not been industrialized at all, the South would be much richer
5. Financial regulations are being made to develop the South too

**4.The industrial triangle\_\_\_\_**

1. Helped the South to develop its infrastructure
2. Has unsuitable terrains for agriculture
3. Is the official name of the North
4. Has benefited from its location

**5.When compared to the North, one of the problems of the South is \_\_\_\_**

1. Transportation
2. Climate
3. Tourism
4. Politics

**6.The North also\_\_\_\_**

1. Attracts quality labour
2. Promotes education
3. Ignores infrastructures
4. Sells cheap goods

**7.What does “its” in the second paragraph refer to?**

1. Of Southern section
2. Of industrial ability
3. Of the North of Italy
4. Of Italy as a whole

**8.It is implied in the passage that\_\_\_\_**

1. Europe has interfered in Italy’s policies
2. The North of Italy has always been richer than the South
3. Construction firms favour the North
4. A significant number of people live in villages in the South

**9.The farmers in the South\_\_\_\_**

1. All have immigrated to the North
2. Take advantage of the poor industralization in this area
3. Have easy access to the market
4. Use machines relatively less

### 10. The word “disparity” in the text is closest in meaning to ……

### A. equality

### B. dissimilarity

### C. balance

### D. resemblance