

SAMPLE 1

Choose the correct options in questions 1-20.

The National Center for the Performing Arts is visited by millions of people every year who (1) _____ and enjoy the performing arts. It is situated in the heart of downtown Beijing, on the West Chang'an Boulevard. The NCPA, which consists of various sections, has an impressive futuristic design. The Concert Hall, which hosts a number of orchestral musical performances, (2) _____ to provide excellent acoustic effects. If you are interested in opera, then spend an evening at the Opera House, (3) _____ you can enjoy operas and dance dramas. One of my friends said that he (4) _____ a chance to see a breath taking show and he believes that they are really spectacular and you can find different range of shows to enjoy. Also, if you want to broaden your experience of traditional Chinese opera then you must go to one of the performances at the theatre. Moreover, the NCPA also has a number of (5) _____ for public use; you can walk through an underwater corridor, go to the exhibition gallery or visit a souvenir shop. If you are planning a trip to Beijing, the NCPA is a fabulous place that shouldn't be missed.

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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) appreciate | b) accommodate | c) criticize | d) prevent |
| 2. a) had designed | b) would design | c) has been designed | d) will have designed |
| 3. a) which | b) where | c) that | d) Ø |
| 4. a) was having | b) has | c) have had | d) had had |
| 5. a) restrictions | b) attitudes | c) communities | d) facilities |

Do you know how a bee keeper gets honey from honeycombs? First, he blows smoke into the honeycomb. The bees react by filling themselves with honey because their natural instinct tells them that the smoke (6) _____ from a forest fire. In the event of this, the bees will move to a new home. This defence mechanism (7) _____ over many years. This is why bees rarely sting the person who scrapes the bees away from the honey combs. (8) _____ the bee keeper's job is easier to perform. Still, the bee keeper takes precautions by wearing a long sleeved coat so that his arms (9) _____ to the bees. He puts on a pair of gloves when he handles the hives. He also wears a hat with a veil so that the bees aren't able to attack his face. He holds the hives carefully to (10) _____ disturbing or alarming the bees. The bees are scraped into new hives and they start collecting nectar for making honey all over again.

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|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. a) must be coming | b) should have come | c) can't have come | d) has to come |
| 7. a) was developed | b) had been developing | c) has developed | d) will have developed |
| 8. a) In order that | b) Nevertheless, | c) Provided that | d) As a result, |
| 9. a) don't expose | b) haven't exposed | c) aren't going to expose | d) won't be exposed |
| 10. a) avoid | b) permit | c) hesitate | d) invest |

One of (11) _____ drawbacks of _____ modern life is the fact that people don't have (12) _____ time to just relax and have fun. Scientists have said that it is important to have a pastime in order to relieve the stress of everyday life, but most of us have little time to indulge in our interests. Another disadvantage of a busy lifestyle is that you may not have enough time to exercise and prepare nutritious meals. Many people prefer eating fast food which is less time (13) _____. However, too much of this kind of food can often (14) _____ you to become overweight. To avoid saying "If I (15) _____ more careful about my lifestyle when I was younger, I wouldn't have had so many health problems." in the future, then you should make some changes in your life. You may not even have to make radical changes; just setting aside some time to do something positive like exercising or cooking a meal will make a difference and show you the way to have a happier and a healthier life.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 11. a) a / Ø | b) Ø / a | c) the / the | d) the / Ø |
| 12. a) much | b) many | c) few | d) little |
| 13. a) adapting | b) decreasing | c) consuming | d) applying |
| 14. a) approve | b) conduct | c) lead | d) emerge |
| 15. a) would be | b) were | c) have been | d) had been |

Grygori Pilikian recently celebrated his 114th birthday and reporters visited him in his mountain village in Georgia to (16) _____ the secret of a long life. Grygori said "The secret of a long life is happiness. If you are happy, you will live a long time." "If you (17) _____ live your life again, what would you do?" a reporter asked. "I would do what I have done." One of the reporters asked (18) _____ any regrets and he replied, "I have only one regret. If I had known I was going to live so long, I (19) _____ after myself better!" He (20) _____ the importance of a healthy life and suggested decreasing the level of stress in your life.

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|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16. a) inspire | b) warn | c) memorize | d) reveal |
| 17. a) have to | b) could | c) can | d) may |
| 18. a) if he has | b) what has he | c) if he had | d) what he have |
| 19. a) would look | b) would have looked | c) will look | d) looked |
| 20. a) wondered | b) highlighted | c) discussed | d) estimated |

Circle the best option in questions 21- 28.

21. "Let's go, mother; I can't wait here any longer" the little boy said _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| a) reluctantly | b) willingly | c) impatiently | d) carelessly |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|

22. When his friend showed the dirt on the food, he didn't eat it; naturally he had felt _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a) exhausted | b) disgusted | c) interested | d) enthusiastic |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|

23. "I was not going to help you, but it is your father," he said as he gave the money _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| a) patiently | b) eagerly | c) unwillingly | d) disrespectfully |
|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|

24. What would you say if somebody asked you to stand up and make ten _____ for the next century?

- a) compensations b) species c) predictions d) conflicts

25. "Should I sell my house or my car," he thought _____.

- a) indecisively b) unbelievably c) needlessly d) convincingly

26. In African countries many children _____ from malaria and die very young.

- a) bear b) suffer c) profit d) endure

27. There is no _____ between one's height and level of intelligence.

- a) interest b) relation c) union d) hypocrisy

28. Children, especially young, are not ready to _____ right from wrong, so they must be careful about how much television they view.

- a) divide b) dominate c) distinguish d) disturb

Choose the option which has a similar meaning with the given sentences in questions 29-32.

29. I'm taking my bicycle into town to get it repaired.

- a) I'm planning to take my bicycle to town to repair it.
b) I know of a place in town where you can repair your bicycle.
c) I'm taking my bicycle to repair it there.
d) I want someone to repair my bicycle, so I'm going to town.

30. Let me know if you manage to get to Alanya next summer so that I can arrange to join you there.

- a) Be sure to tell me if you can get to Alanya next summer in order that I can arrange to meet you there.
b) I'm planning to come to Alanya in the summer as I hear you'll be there then.
c) You should have let me know that you'd be in Alanya during the summer and I'd have come too.
d) I will be spending all the summer in Alanya, and hope you'll be able to join me there.

31. As there was a great deal of traffic on the roads, the journey took us longer than we had expected.

- a) In spite of the heavy traffic, the journey didn't take much longer than we had expected.
b) We were surprised at how long it took us to get there as there was so little traffic.
c) The journey was over fairly quickly considering how much traffic there was.
d) The journey turned out to be much longer than we'd foreseen, owing to the heavy traffic.

32. We have arrived too late for the early morning train; when does the next one leave for Istanbul?

- a) If the early morning train to Istanbul has left, when is the next one?
b) We have missed the early morning train to Istanbul; when is the next one?
c) Did the early morning train to Istanbul leave late? When did it leave?
d) If we had missed the early morning train to Istanbul, when could we have got another?

Choose the option that best completes the sentences in questions 33-36.

33. If we were environmentally friendly and saved energy, _____ .

- a) we will probably increase the carbon footprint
- b) global warming wouldn't have been stopped
- c) consuming fossil fuels instead of renewable energy sources didn't decline
- d) we would definitely take a positive step in fighting the climate change

34. The average American child will have watched 100,000 acts of televised violence, including 8000 depictions of murder _____ .

- a) moreover there are many educational TV programs for children
- b) by the time he or she finishes sixth grade
- c) by the time parents realized the situation
- d) however the experts are arguing about the drawbacks of watching too much TV

35. They haven't decided yet _____ .

- a) whether to open the office next year or not
- b) when is the next meeting going to be held
- c) and she is one of the best directors the company has had so far
- d) but I have been able to understand what is going on

36. _____ who really established and developed the thriller style in films.

- a) Current issues such as violence and poverty has begun to attract the attention
- b) The Birds is perhaps his best film
- c) It was the film director Alfred Hitchcock
- d) Hollywood is the oldest film industry of the world

Choose the correct option in questions 37-40.

37. This book _____ as a series of lectures about women rights, which were given two years ago.

- a) origin
- b) originally
- c) original
- d) originated

38. Homework makes a lot of students _____ ; some even become sick.

- a) anxious
- b) anxiety
- c) anxiously
- d) anxiousness

39. Tim-Berners Lee has received many awards as the _____ of the world wide web.

- a) invention
- b) inventor
- c) invent
- d) invented

40. Her biggest strength is the _____ she shows when she does something new.

- a) create
- b) creative
- c) creativity
- d) creation

Read the texts below and choose the correct options.

TEXT 1:

The Growth of Tourism and Its Effects

Tourism has grown so quickly during the last quarter of the century that it has become a problem in industrialized and developing nations. And it is only during the 1980s that the problems of poor or non-existent planning have been seen and tackled. In short, the problem is this: tourism as it developed in the sixties and seventies is self-destructive. It destroys the very things tourists come for.

²In Europe the damage is largely environmental: **polluted** beaches and lakes, erosion of mountain paths, traffic jams, air pollution and bad architecture but there has been a negative impact on the cultural and social life of communities too. Some of the best-known and obviously visible examples are certain Mediterranean resorts. Previously quiet fishing villages have been overrun with poorly planned and badly built hotels and apartment blocks, which are now—just twenty years later— no longer acceptable or fashionable. The life-style of the locals has changed beyond recognition, and though many are richer, they are not necessarily happier as a result.

³Environmental damage caused by tourism shows **itself** in many different ways. Skiing, now a major winter sport in Europe, is causing many-problems in the Alps. Hundreds of square kilometres of forests have been destroyed to make way for ski pistes, cable cars, buildings and access roads. Pollution of the Mediterranean, caused at least partly by untreated sewage from tourist developments, makes it a potential health hazard in some areas. This has taken away the enthusiasm most tourists have for a beach holiday. And in Hungary, tourism and industrial development around the shores of Lake Balaton have caused the biological death of the lake. Fishing is one activity no longer on the tourist agenda. The potential for damage in the Third World is infinitely greater than that in the industrialized nations.

⁴Environmental issues are rarely high on the priority Lists of Third World governments, many of which have viewed tourism as a cure for economic ills—often with disastrous results. It is the change in traditional lifestyles that alarms many anthropologists.

⁵Even small-scale development of tourism in some societies can have an adverse effect on the local population. The young are keen to adopt the Coca-cola culture and leave behind their rural homes and traditional life-style. Yet it is usually these traditional life styles, arts, crafts and culture which tourists come to experience. In some cases tourism can help a country rediscover and focus on its own culture and can revitalize its arts and crafts by providing new markets. But 'culture' in this sense becomes divorced from its true role as part of everyday life. At its worst, it can become fossilized and adapted to suit the needs of tourists. As one ex-president of Hawaiian Visitors Bureau confessed: 'Because real cultural events do not always occur on schedule, we invent events for the tour operators who must have a dance of the vestal virgins precisely at 10 a.m. every Wednesday.' The same kind of thing can be seen on tours to Borneo and Papua New Guinea. Tourists often learn very little about what everyday life is like.

41. The passage is mainly about _____.

- a) the negative effects of tourism on culture and nature
- b) tourism's positive effect on third world countries' economy
- c) small scale development of tourism and its effect on local population
- d) tourism's effects on developing and developed countries

42. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- a) thanks to tourism, tourists find out about different cultures and societies
- b) third world countries are not affected by the negative effects of tourism
- c) the local population is not affected by tourist attraction
- d) tourism –as a way to learn about new cultures- actually destroys values, and traditional lifestyles of the local people

43. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) People were aware of the problems of poor planning before 1980's.
- b) Damage that is caused by tourism is bigger in developed countries.
- c) Tourists can still enjoy fishing in Lake Balaton, in Hungary.
- d) For Third World governments, environmental issues are less important than the economic concerns.

44. The meaning of the word "**polluted**" in paragraph 2 is _____.

- a) contaminated b) clean c) sterilized d) purified

45. In paragraph 3 "**itself**" refers to _____.

- a) growth of tourism b) interest in skiing c) social effects of tourism d) environmental damage

TEXT 2:**Deforestation**

¹Rainforests are disappearing in tropical areas around the world. They are being cut down, burned, and damaged through a process called “deforestation”. This is a serious problem in developing countries within tropical regions. The effect of deforestation, though, also has vast global implications. It is, therefore, very important to find solutions to these problems. Unfortunately, progress in this area has been very slow.

²According to World Bank statistics, many developing countries, such as Brazil, Ecuador, and Indonesia had lost almost half of their rainforests by 1991. Worldwide, in 1800 there were 7.1 billion acres of tropical forests, while today there are only 3.5 billion acres. Recent statistics suggest that an area of tropical forest larger than North Korea is deforested every year.

³Most importantly, though, the rainforests play an important role in the health of our environment. Trees and other plants act as filters that clean pollutants out of the air and produce clean air. With air pollution increasing as forests decline, the world is facing a potential crisis with regard to air quality.

⁴Poverty is one of the main forces behind deforestation in tropical countries, where many depend on farming as a way of life. The most practical method is “slash and burn” agriculture, in which a small area of trees is cut down and then burned to fertilize the soil. For a period of time, the soil can produce good crops, but rain gradually washes away the nutrients, reducing fertility and causing crops to grow at a slower rate. Eventually, the soil can no longer support crops and farmers are often forced to abandon the land.

⁵Government policies also contribute to the destruction of rainforests. In countries like Brazil, much of the rainforest is owned by the state. However, the state does not have enough resources to control access to the forests. Therefore, the government allows people to claim areas of land within the forest. To do **this**, the people must clear the land that they want to claim. Small farmers, then, often clear plots and then sell them. They then move to a new area, clear it, and sell it again while this is good for the farmers, it is highly **destructive** to the forest.

⁶Large companies contribute their own problems. Logging companies can do a great deal of damage on their own, but they also cause secondary damage through their effects on small farmers. Often, road construction companies hired by the government claim land that they clear during their projects, thus pushing small farmers further into the forest. In addition, the government might set low tax rates for agricultural production. Corporations and wealthy investors buy up land, and the small farmers are again forced to find plots in unclaimed areas of the forest.

⁷The problem of deforestation is strongly affected by poverty in developing countries. Clearly, any long-term solution to deforestation must focus first on how poverty can be reduced. Any other solution can only be a temporary measure.

46. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .

- a) deforestation is driven by economics
- b) deforestation must be addressed if developing countries are to succeed
- c) deforestation is a serious problem for small farmers
- d) deforestation is the main cause of poverty in tropical countries

47. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- a) Our environment is not affected by deforestation.
- b) The fast food industry is clearing rainforests for grazing land.
- c) Animal extinction in deforested areas is the worst effect of deforestation.
- d) Logging companies and their effects on farmers.

48. It is understood from the passage that _____.
a) deforestation is not a problem for developed countries
b) deforestation only affects the soil
c) reducing poverty can help to solve the deforestation in a long term
d) slash and burn agriculture pollutes the water supply
49. The word "**this**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.
a) claiming land b) burning the forest c) making policies d) having enough resources
50. The phrase "**destructive**" in paragraph 5 means _____.
a) blessed b) harmless c) productive d) devastating

TEXT 3:

Read the text below and choose the most suitable main ideas for the paragraphs.

SUPER TERRORISM

Terrorism has always been a serious issue, but the days when it involved small-scale bombing could be over. The future of terrorism is far more alarming.

1. Fears of serious terrorism are wrongly centered. People always panic about the possibility of terrorists obtaining nuclear weapons, but in fact the technology is very difficult to reach. Another worry is the possibility of our water supplies being poisoned. This is also unlikely, as antibacterial filter systems in reservoirs have been carefully designed to make poisons ineffective. The real threats are cheaper, more direct, and far more effective. The advancement of technology perfectly suits the purpose of terrorism.
2. One major factor that has made terrorism more effective is the alarming rise in "suicide terrorism" cases which opened up endless possibilities for terrorists. According to one scenario they hijack a passenger jet and crash it into a nuclear power plant. The possibility was so alarming that the designers of one nuclear plant in America actually crashed a light aircraft into their own reactor to see how well it could stand the crash. The damage was minimal, but nobody has ever tried the experiment in a Boeing 737 travelling at 600 mph! It is certainly a terrifying possibility because while a fission reactor cannot explode like a bomb it can experience 'meltdown'. This is when the highly radioactive core melts under intense heat and burns through the ground and seeps into the water below, which causes widespread nuclear contamination.
3. Biological warfare is another frightening possibility, especially as biological weapons are easy to use, and therefore attractive to terrorist organizations. The effects are potentially destructive, causing the death of many people. One detailed American study looked at the test case of a small boat spraying anthrax spores into a light south-easterly wind. Anthrax is an airborne disease which is almost always fatal to humans. The report states "If only half the target personnel were exposed, more than 600,000 deaths would occur." The terrorists could also have fled to another country by the time the anthrax symptoms were identified in the victims.

4. Chemical weapons are also easy to obtain and use thanks to technology. Once again technology has potentially helped the terrorists: air conditioning systems could provide the perfect way of spreading dangerous gas extremely quickly through a building. A fake chemical attack by the security services on the air conditioning system of the White House and Capitol Hill in the late 1970's proved alarmingly successful. If it had been real, the President and the entire congress would have been killed. Although the White House case wasn't real, gas was already used in a terrorist attack in 1995. That year, religious fanatics released deadly sarin gas in the Tokyo subway. Twelve people died and more than 5,500 were injured, suffering temporary or even permanent blindness.

5. How can incidents like this be avoided? "We have carried out intensive work over the last few years to install video cameras in our stations," said London underground spokesman. "We also carefully train staff to recognize unusual smells and to evacuate stations speedily in order to prevent people from being trapped during an attack." Likewise, nuclear specialists say that power stations are extremely well protected against terrorists, containing emergency systems which immediately shut down power at the first sign of trouble.

6. Terrorism works by acting directly on the public through intimidation or horror. What makes it so important to us is the fact that we are directly affected by it. Unfortunately, there is very little we can do about it except believe in the government, and hope that the measures taken to prevent terrorism are successful. If we allow ourselves to be frightened by it, then it has already worked.

Main Ideas

- a. Experts are confident that they have minimised the risks of terrorist attacks.
- b. Technology has made it possible for terrorists to cause large-scale damage by using gases.
- c. Terrorism reaches its aim by creating fear in people.
- d. There has been an increase in the number of terrorists willing to give up their lives for their cause.
- e. People focus their attention on weak possibilities of terrorist attacks.

51. Paragraph 1 _____

52. Paragraph 2 _____

53. Paragraph 4 _____

54. Paragraph 5 _____

55. Paragraph 6 _____

SAMPLE 2

Choose the correct options in questions 1-20.

Most people think that the capital of Australia is Sydney. In fact, a century ago, there was so much rivalry between Australia's two biggest cities, Melbourne and Sydney, that a completely new city (1) _____ to be the nation's capital. That city, located at a roughly equal distance from the two (2) _____, is Canberra and it is one of only two completely planned capitals in the world. Today it has 300,000 (3) _____, and among its unusual (4) _____ is an artificial lake – Lake Burley Griffin – right in the city centre, and the tranquil National Botanic Gardens, with a(n) (5) _____ collection of Australia's weird and wonderful trees and plants.

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|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) have been created | b) created | c) has created | d) was created |
| 2. a) distinctions | b) couples | c) rivals | d) similarities |
| 3. a) inhabitants | b) populations | c) species | d) residences |
| 4. a) amounts | b) shapes | c) locations | d) features |
| 5. a) marvellous | b) international | c) worldwide | d) useless |

The Caribbean island of Jamaica was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1494 and remained a Spanish colony until the English seized it in 1655. The capital, Kingston, (6) _____ was founded in 1693, when a (7) _____ earthquake hit the island, destroying the Port Royal, until then the main city. Despite (8) _____ such as hurricanes and earthquakes, Kingston (9) _____ to grow and now has a population of 650,000, mostly of African descent. Attractions include the Bob Marley Museum, dedicated to the great Jamaican reggae musician, and the University of the West Indies, founded in 1962, the year of the country's (10) _____ from Britain.

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|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 6. a) where | b) that | c) whose | d) which |
| 7. a) cautious | b) massive | c) devastated | d) competitive |
| 8. a) conditions | b) accidents | c) disasters | d) anniversaries |
| 9. a) will continue | b) has continued | c) is continued | d) might continue |
| 10. a) independence | b) celebration | c) invasion | d) cooperation |

Washington DC (the 'DC' (11) _____ for District of Columbia) is (12) _____ capital of _____ United States of America. It has a(n) (13) _____ population of about 582,000 people but during weekdays this increases by 72% because of 410,000 (14) _____. Popular tourist destinations in Washington include the Capitol, the Jefferson Memorial, and the residence of the President of the United States: the White House, at number 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. It has 132 rooms and 35 bathrooms. President Theodore Roosevelt gave the White House its name in 1901, although it was first painted white during rebuilding after it (15) _____ on fire by the British in 1814.

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. a) stands | b) is standing | c) will stand | d) has stood |
| 12. a) a / the | b) X / the | c) a / X | d) the / the |
| 13. a) unique | b) official | c) rare | d) common |
| 14. a) immigrants | b) residents | c) commuters | d) citizens |
| 15. a) was setting | b) had been set | c) set | d) has set |

Professor Ray Meddis, a scientist at the University of Essex, has a fascinating new theory. He suggests that we (16) _____ sleep at all. We sleep only because our brain is 'programmed' to make us do so. He believes that the sleep instinct (17) _____ prehistoric times; primitive man was 'programmed' to sleep to protect himself from the darkness with its many dangers. Animals appear to have been similarly programmed. The number of hours that they sleep does not depend on physical activity, but on how much time they need to eat. For instance, horses, cows, sheep and elephants, which spend (18) _____ hours eating, sleep only 2 or 3 hours. Cats, (19) _____, which have a lot of spare time, sleep for 14 hours a day, more than half of their lives. So, is sleeping a waste of time? Well, even Dr Meddis does not deny the great psychological value of sleep, and he asks us, 'if scientists (20) _____ a pill which would keep you awake for ever, _____ it?'

16. a) can't really b) won't really be able to c) really might not d) don't really need to
 17. a) results in b) caused by c) originates from d) leads to
 18. a) a lot of b) too much c) few d) some
 19. a) in addition b) furthermore c) in spite of d) on the other hand
 20. a) invent ... will you take b) invented ... would you take
 c) would invent ... did you take d) will invent ... can you take

Circle the best option in questions 21-28.

21. I booked two rooms in Bodrum before leaving my hometown. Later on, I phoned the hotel to confirm my _____.

- a) reservation b) rent c) separation d) anxiety

22. I am sorry to have mistaken your shoes by mine; they are almost _____.

- a) identical b) similar c) alike d) resembling

23. For a vacant position at the sales department the company is going to _____ a salesman.

- a) introduce b) employ c) insert d) apply for

24. Because he had never been abroad, Tom was very _____ about the next year's journey which the whole family would take.

- a) interested b) dedicated c) concerned d) enthusiastic

25. _____ education starts at the age of seven and lasts eight years in Turkey.

- a) Necessary b) Compulsory c) Voluntary d) Essential

26. To run the family, the widowed woman tries everything to make ends _____, from cleaning apartments, to ironing for 75 cents a shirt, and then day care for friends.

- a) eat b) hold c) cover d) meet

27. We are happy to introduce this charitable man, who has _____ 10.0000 dollars to our charity.

- a) donated b) wasted c) borrowed d) spent

28. Japan is currently in an economic _____. We can see that the value of the yen is falling; unemployment is rising, and purchasing of durable goods is down.

- a) recession b) progress c) recover d) confidence

Choose the option which has a similar meaning with the given sentences in questions 29-32.

29. Brian is the most reliable person I know; if he says he'll help, he will.

- a) If Brian promised to help I suppose he will; he's generally very dependable.
b) I don't know anyone one can depend on more than Brian; he'll certainly help if he says he will.
c) Brian is more dependable than most people so I'm sure he'll help if he offers to.
d) Brian is always a dependable person and he is sure to help.

30. The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough.

- a) The children were not calm enough to swim in the sea.
b) The sea was rough enough for the children to swim in.
c) The sea wasn't calm enough for the children to swim in.
d) The sea was calm enough for children to swim.

31. He must live near here because he comes to work on foot.

- a) I don't know why he comes to work on foot.
b) He might come to work on foot but he lives far from here.
c) I'm sure that he lives near here because he comes to work on foot.
d) He probably likes walking, because he comes to work on foot.

32. You knew I needed your help this weekend, so you shouldn't have promised to go out with your friends.

- a) You'd promised to help me this weekend, so I don't see how you can agree to go off with your friends like that.
b) Why did you arrange to go out with your friends over the weekend? You said you would help me.
c) I suppose you've arranged to go off with your friends this weekend because you didn't want to help me though you had promised to!
d) It was not right for you to promise your friends that you'd go out with them this weekend since you knew I had to have some help from you.

Choose the option that best completes the sentences in questions 33-36.

33. If the employers had taken reasonable steps to prevent the accidents or harm to their employees, _____.

- a) the labor unions will have threatened the government with a general strike
b) employees would have gone on strike
c) employees wouldn't complain about the working hours
d) they wouldn't have had to pay compensation for them

34. _____ , burials and funeral ceremonies had already become extremely important and elaborate rituals.

- a) The earliest known Homo sapiens in Europe lived in a southern Italian cave 45,000 years ago
- b) By the time people started to live in civilizations
- c) As the findings of early human fossils and artifacts continue to pile up
- d) Archeologists have found a few stone tools and some footprints in volcanic ash in East Africa

35. _____ why the hole in the ozone layer causes global warming.

- a) Many people have trouble understanding
- b) It is a big problem today
- c) Using renewable energy is a good way to combat
- d) Scientists are extremely worried

36. The Bermuda Triangle, _____ , is noted for a high incidence of unexplained losses of ships, small boats and aircraft.

- a) where the sea is particularly fast moving there
- b) when there is an almost unique magnetic effect on compasses
- c) which is off the southeastern Atlantic coast of the US
- d) as hurricanes in Bermuda are not as frequent or dangerous as in the Caribbean islands

Choose the correct option in questions 37-40.

37. Doctors say a glass of warm milk before bedtime can result in a more _____ night's sleep.

- a) restfully b) restfulness c) restful d) rest

38. Some Chinese toys proved to be toxic and they had to be _____ from the market.

- a) withheld b) withholder c) withholding d) withhold

39. There was a great _____ between the premier and the president of the country, and unfortunately that reflected negatively on the country's stability.

- a) mistrustful b) mistrust c) mistrusting d) mistrustfully

40. It is _____ colder today than it was yesterday.

- a) certain b) certainty c) certainly d) uncertain

Read the texts below and choose the correct options.

TEXT 1:

Death by the Internet

¹After 86 hours of playing his favourite online game, Kim Kyung-jae, a 24-year-old South Korean, collapsed and died. Ten days later in Fengyuan, Taiwan, 28-year-old Lien Wen-cheng walked into a cyber cafe and began to play. Thirty-six hours later, he left the café on a stretcher. When the ambulance arrived at the hospital, Lien Wen-cheng was dead. What was the reason of his death? Heart failure. This was the medical explanation. Some people have another way to describe it. They call it “death by Internet.”

²These deaths made people pay attention. The young men played for hours and hours without a break. They could not stop playing. Were they addicted to the Internet?

³Some experts say that we are in the middle of a global experiment. We will not know all the effects of long periods of Internet use for many years. Psychologists say the hours of Internet use are not the only problem. They are also asking questions about the role of the Internet in young people’s lives. How is their schoolwork? Do they have good grades? Are they still playing sports? Do they have friends? An even more essential question is, “Are they upset when they cannot go online?”

⁴Jin, a teenager, used to go online after school. He ate dinner with his family, did homework, and got a good night’s sleep. One day he got involved in an online game. He didn’t stop playing to have dinner. He didn’t do his homework. His focus all night was only on the virtual reality in the game. The next day, in the real world, he did poorly on a test. His parents took away his computer for a week. Jin became very angry. He refused to leave his room, and he refused to go to school. Jin’s once-normal Internet use was now an addiction.

⁵Parents like Jin’s know there is a problem, but governments are getting involved as well. China may be the first country to recognize Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD). Recent reports suggest that 13.7 percent of young Internet users in China (about 10 million) might have this disorder. In South Korea, too, the government sees Internet addiction as one of its most serious public health issues. South Korea is one of the most wired countries in the world. Ninety percent of the population has high-speed Internet access at home, and there are thousands of cyber cafes open 24 hours a day. Authorities in South Korea estimate that the average high school student spends as many as 23 hours per week playing online games. **They** also **estimate** that there are hundreds of thousands of children who are addicted and need help.

⁶All over the world, there is proof that Internet addiction is responsible for problems with school, work, and relationships. For that reason, South Korea is now testing schoolchildren for signs of Internet addiction. It is too late for Kim Kyung-jae and Lien Wen-cheng, but authorities hope that they can help other children of the cyber generation. If children show signs of Internet addiction, they will give them counselling. They will even hospitalize them if necessary.

⁷Today, Jin is getting treatment that will help him. After his treatment, the Internet will continue to play a role in Jin’s life, but a positive one. Jin is learning that too much time on the Internet is not good for you.

41. The passage is mainly about _____.

- a) the dangers and negative effects of overusing the internet
- b) parents who complain about their children’s internet addiction
- c) high-speed internet connection in South Korea
- d) the internet addiction of online gaming

42. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- a) internet addiction is not as serious as experts believe
b) governments do not take precautions against internet addiction
c) online game addiction is causing academic failure and moodiness
d) South Korean government is planning to cut the internet connection off in schools

43. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- a) There is no proof that internet addiction is problematic.
- b) Parents cannot easily detect internet addiction in their children.
- c) Online games are good for anti-social kids.
- d) We do not know all the consequences of long periods of internet use.

44. In paragraph 5 “**they**” refers to _____.

- a) online games b) parents c) authorities d) ninety percent of population

45. The word “**estimate**” in paragraph 6 means _____.

- a) take after b) give in c) work out d) watch out

TEXT 2:

Fingerprints Don't Lie or Do They?

¹In 1892 in Argentina, a police officer named Juan Vucetich was investigating the murder of two people. At the scene of the crime, he saw a mark on a door. It was a fingerprint! He compared this to the prints of two suspects in the murder. One of the fingerprints matched, and Vucetich solved the crime. What was so unusual about this? It was the first time a fingerprint was used to solve a murder.

²In ancient times, people used fingerprints to identify people. They used them as signatures in business too. However, no one used fingerprints in crime work until the late 1880s. Three men, working in three different areas of the world, made this possible.

³The first man who collected a large number of fingerprints was William Herschel. He worked for the British government in India. He took fingerprints when people signed official papers. For many years, he collected the same people's fingerprints several times. He made an important discovery. Fingerprints do not change by time.

⁴At about the same time, a Scottish doctor in Japan began to study fingerprints. Henry Faulds was looking at ancient Japanese pottery one day when he noticed small lines on the pots. It occurred to him that the lines were 2,000-year-old fingerprints. Faulds wondered, "Are fingerprints unique to each person?" He began to take fingerprints of all his friends, co-workers, and students at his medical school. Each print was unique. He also wondered, "Can you change your fingerprints?" He shaved the fingerprints off his fingers with a razor to find out. Would they grow back the same? They did.

⁵One day, there was a theft in Faulds's medical school. Some alcohol was missing. Faulds found fingerprints on the bottle. He compared the fingerprints to the ones in his records, and he found a match. The thief was one of his medical students. By examining fingerprints, Faulds solved the crime.

⁶Both Herschel and Faulds collected fingerprints, but there was a problem. It was very difficult to use their collections to identify a specific fingerprint. Francis Galton in England made it easier. He noticed common patterns in fingerprints. He used these to help classify fingerprints. These features, called “Galton details,” made it easier for police to search through fingerprint records. The system is still in use today. When police find a fingerprint, they look at the Galton details. Then they search for other fingerprints with similar features.

⁷Like Faulds, Galton believed that each person had a unique fingerprint. According to Galton, the chance of two people with the same fingerprint was 1 in 64 billion. Even the fingerprints of identical twins are different. Fingerprints were the perfect tool to identify criminals.

⁸For more than 100 years, no one found two people with the same prints. Then, in 2004, terrorists committed a crime in Madrid, Spain. Police in Madrid found a fingerprint. They used computers to search databases of fingerprint records all over the world. Three fingerprint experts agreed that a man on the West Coast of the United States was one of the criminals. Police arrested him, but the experts were wrong. The man was innocent. Another man was guilty. Surprisingly, the two men who were 6,000 miles away from each other had fingerprints that were almost exactly **identical**.

⁹After the mistake made by the experts in the Madrid case, the police have to be very careful. Today, millions and millions of fingerprints are in databases. Many of **them** are almost identical. However, unless they are exactly identical, each one is still unique!

46. The passage is mainly about _____.

- a) the use of fingerprints in detecting crimes through the history
- b) the change of fingerprints overtime
- c) criminal records which were kept in Madrid
- d) the use of fingerprints as signature

47. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- a) fingerprints have been used ever since ancient times
- b) people did not use fingerprints until the 19th century
- c) having similar fingerprint patterns is actually very common
- d) the police force in Madrid is corrupted

48. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) One might get rid of fingerprints by shaving them off her/his fingers.
- b) Francis Galton was the first person who discovered the uniqueness of fingerprints
- c) Henry Fauld was a student in medical school when he began studying fingerprints.
- d) No one came across two individuals with the same fingerprints for more than a century

49. The word "**identical**" in paragraph 8 means _____.

- a) alike
- b) dissimilar
- c) diverse
- d) fake

50. The word "**them**" in paragraph 9 refers to _____.

- a) millions of fingerprints
- b) experts in the Madrid case
- c) databases
- d) two men

TEXT 3:

Read the text below and choose the most suitable main ideas for the paragraphs. There is one extra option.

Fast Cars, Big Money

1 Does your business need a boost?

Imagine 350 million people seeing your company logo every year. Imagine that number growing even higher every year. Imagine being part of one of the most prestigious and glamorous sports in the world and making millions of dollars at the same time. Sound attractive? Hundreds of companies have already discovered the financial benefits of sponsoring Formula 1 racing. When you choose to sponsor a team, you can be assured that your company will grow financially and globally.

2 Why are companies interested?

Companies have realized that investments in the sport of auto racing can bring them huge profits. Businesses, including banks, hotels, and telecommunication companies, invest tens of millions of dollars every year to sponsor race teams. Hundreds of millions of people watch car races every year. For companies, this is an enormous market.

3 Cars race around the track with company logos stuck to the doors, hood, and trunk, and people notice. Corporate sponsors can invest \$5 million in a race team and make \$30 million or more from car advertising. The costs are cheap compared to the profits. Sponsoring a team also shows the financial stability of your company. Race cars can cost tens of millions of dollars, and race teams can spend up to \$300 million a year. Companies who invest in race teams are showing the world that they are powerful and dependable.

4 Why is investing now a good idea?

Much of Formula 1's current success comes from its expansion to global markets. Although most races are in Europe, today there are races in the Middle East and Asia. Companies support worldwide expansion because it gives them new customers in emerging markets. They can push their brand globally. Many companies have already invested in Formula 1's most recent host locations, including Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, and Singapore. As a result, they have been able to expand their business to the Middle East and Asia. These areas of the world are full of business opportunities, and Formula 1 racing has brought them more growth and success. Expanding overseas also shows that your company has a global message, which is important in today's global economy.

5 Why should my company invest?

Thanks to a strong business mentality, Formula 1 racing has become a profitable sport for corporations to invest in. The global economy is always changing, but the industry has succeeded by finding new ways to make more money. Sponsoring a team will not only bring your company profits, but will also improve your company's image as a business that is stable and global-minded. Take advantage of this wonderful business opportunity, and enjoy being part of this glamorous, thrill-seeking sport. Vroom vroom!

Main Ideas

- a.** By sponsoring a Formula 1 team, a company will grow financially and globally.
- b.** Formula 1 sponsorship is profitable and shows that a company powerful and reliable.
- c.** Sponsors can make a lot of money from car advertising.
- d.** Formula 1 racing is a good investment today because of its expansion to global markets.
- e.** Companies can advertise in emerging markets.
- f.** Sponsorship brings companies profits and improves their image.

51. Paragraph 1 _____

52. Paragraph 2 _____

53. Paragraph 3 _____

54. Paragraph 4 _____

55. Paragraph 5 _____

SAMPLE 3

Choose the correct options in questions 1-20.

When Europeans first arrived, forests used to cover a/an **(1)** _____ area of the eastern United States. Almost all the original forest was cleared to make room for farms and towns and to harvest timber. Today, the Earth's largest forests, namely the tropical rain forests, **(2)** _____ for the same reason. Scientists fear that tropical forests **(3)** _____ by the end of 21st century. When the forest trees are cut down, not only are they lost, but thousands of animals that live in or among them also **(4)** _____. There is **(5)** _____ talk about the matter and hardly any action is taken in order to protect our environment.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a) estimated | b) hidden | c) vast | d) tedious |
| 2. a) have been destroying | b) are destroying | c) are being destroyed | d) have been destroyed |
| 3. a) will disappear | b) will have disappeared | c) will be disappearing | d) are going to disappear |
| 4. a) vanish | b) spread | c) expand | d) harm |
| 5. a) too many | b) so | c) too | d) too much |

When you catch a cold, you tend to feel **(6)** _____. You are tired of sneezing and blowing your nose all the time. When someone in your house has a cold, you are **(7)** _____ to get it too. This is because the cold virus spreads easily. **(8)** _____ your cold from spreading, here is a piece of good advice: wash your hands with soap and water frequently **(9)** _____ the cold virus has no chance to survive. There is no actual cure for the common cold. The medicine that you take makes you feel better but it cannot get rid of the cold virus completely. When you **(10)** _____ a cold the best thing to do is to have a rest and drink more water as fluids help to cool the throat and relieve nasal passages.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. a) competitive | b) embarrassed | c) arrogant | d) miserable |
| 7. a) likely | b) obviously | c) slightly | d) noticeably |
| 8. a) Preventing | b) To preventing | c) To prevent | d) Prevented |
| 9. a) so that | b) in order to | c) therefore | d) although |
| 10. a) will have | b) had | c) would have | d) have |

There is probably no game in the world as fascinating and as complex as chess. Chess, (11) _____ is known as the royal game, have been played for ages. It may well be the oldest game in the world. Some people have the opinion that the game probably originated from Persia. However, others have argued that the Buddhists in India (12) _____ it. According to Buddhist (13) _____, any kind of killing is considered wrong and sinful. Thus, chess was actually invented as a substitute of war! No one, however, knows the (14) _____ origin of the game. Today, chess is well-known around the world. People (15) _____ thousands of books about this game and many people, young and old, also take part in chess tournaments.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 11. a) who | b) X | c) that | d) which |
| 12. a) must have started | | b) can't have started | |
| | c) should have started | d) could have started | |
| 13. a) attitude | b) belief | c) tribe | d) custom |
| 14. a) remarkable | b) practical | c) exact | d) current |
| 15. a) have been writing | b) have written | c) wrote | d) had written |

Why do we get tired? The explanation is that when you exercise a muscle in your body over and over again, substances known as 'fatigue toxins' (16) _____. The blood system then carries these toxins throughout the body. In the end, not only does that muscle feel tired but the whole body feels (17) _____ as well. When you are tired, the best thing to do is to get (18) _____ rest. Sleeping is one of the best ways to fully recharge your tired body. Most importantly, (19) _____ damage caused by tired muscles is slowly being repaired when we sleep. Nevertheless, sleeping is not the only way to get our bodies rested. Another way to (20) _____ fatigue is by doing some activity you enjoy.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 16. a) produced | b) are produced | c) produce | d) are producing |
| 17. a) sensitive | b) satisfied | c) exhausted | d) disappointed |
| 18. a) too much | b) little | c) plenty of | d) a bit |
| 19. a) the | b) many | c) a | d) few |
| 20. a) consider | b) overcome | c) contribute | d) appreciate |

Circle the best option in questions 21-28.

21. Some of the pupils in my class are not keen _____ studying foreign languages.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| a) with | b) on | c) for | d) at |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|

22. After we had made the payment, the shop assistant handed me the _____.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|----------|
| a) check | b) bill | c) receipt | d) price |
|----------|---------|------------|----------|

23. During the summer vacation, he worked _____ a bellboy in a three-star hotel.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-------|
| a) like | b) as if | c) though | d) as |
|---------|----------|-----------|-------|

24. The police suspected him of having robbed the bank but he _____ the accusation.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|------------|
| a) denied | b) kept | c) hid | d) claimed |
|-----------|---------|--------|------------|

25. Due to poor _____, many of the plants died in a short while.

- a) ground b) soil c) earth d) land

26. Careless and drunken drivers tend to _____ many accidents.

- a) affect b) influence c) result d) lead to

27. Can you _____ the radio a little bit ; I cannot concentrate on my reading.

- a) turn up b) turn back c) turn off d) turn down

28. She has changed tremendously after the operation so that I couldn't _____ her at first glance.

- a) notice b) spot c) recognize d) realize

Choose the option which has a similar meaning with the given sentences in questions 29-32.

29. He should have finished the competition, but he gave up so early.

- a) I don't think it was a good idea for him to give up the competition so early, but he did.
b) He finished the competition, and it was so early for him to do so.
c) He could have given up the competition early, but he finished it.
d) He couldn't finish the competition early, but he didn't give up.

30. I didn't enjoy his last novel nearly as much as his earlier ones.

- a) I thought his earlier novels were good, but this last one was even better.
b) His earlier novels gave me far more pleasure than his last one did.
c) His novels begin well, but towards the end, they are really not very enjoyable.
d) His first novel was his best, but I quite enjoyed his last one too.

31. I'm going to have my apartment painted, but I don't have enough money at the moment.

- a) I'm planning to hire someone to paint my apartment, but I can't afford it now.
b) I don't have enough money, so I'm going to paint my apartment myself.
c) I wish I had enough money to have my apartment painted.
d) In order to have my apartment painted, I borrowed some money.

32. I find it impossible to shop at weekends, because there are too many people everywhere.

- a) It is hard for me to shop at weekends as everywhere is so crowded with people.
b) Let's go shopping sometime mid-week, it gets so crowded at the weekends.
c) The best time to go shopping is mid-week when it is usually reasonably quiet.
d) I always like to shop mid-week as everywhere is so crowded at weekends.

Choose the option that best completes the sentences in questions 33-36.

33. The burglars went straight to the part of the museum _____ .

- a) who had appreciated the wonderful paintings
- b) whose fingerprints had been identified by the police
- c) where the Queen's jewels were kept
- d) that they found some priceless items

34. When people have been diagnosed with cancer, _____ .

- a) attempts by their partners to protect them from the reality of their illness were not helpful
- b) at least half of those treated with chemotherapy had experienced nausea, fatigue, depression, sleep problems and loss of appetite
- c) they can affect their survival time by adapting a "fighting spirit", having strong emotional and social support or attending group counselling sessions
- d) family history and ethnic background are factors in many types of cancer

35. _____ , she is not very well known, or even heard of, today.

- a) Although there are many writers who couldn't become famous during their lifetime
- b) Even though Mary J. Holmes was a famous female author in the nineteenth century
- c) Ever since the writer's first novel was released
- d) As each author should be open to criticism and improve

36. If you have any further difficulties with the product, _____ .

- a) you might have had a better one instead
- b) you should have thrown it away and got a new one
- c) let us know and we will be happy to help you
- d) it wouldn't be easy to fix it though

Choose the correct option in questions 37-40.

37. The _____ of this book had apparently known little about literature and not too much German.

- a) translation
- b) translate
- c) translated
- d) translator

38. It was in the 1960's that cholera made its _____ in the Middle East, and it caused approximately 30000 people to die.

- a) appearance
- b) appearing
- c) appear
- d) appeared

39. If you _____ your probation, you will be immediately re-arrested.

- a) violation
- b) violent
- c) violate
- d) violently

40. Phantom of the Opera is a _____ music show, which requires a special taste.

- a) sensational
- b) sensationally
- c) sensation
- d) sensationalism

Read the texts below and choose the correct options.

TEXT 1:

Animal Detectives

¹Millions of people have dogs and cats as pets. Dogs also help some people who need assistance in daily living. Dogs guide the blind and act as ears for the deaf. Now, recent stories in the news say that dogs and cats can also help doctors.

²Oscar the cat lives in a nursing home, where people stay when they need special care when they are sick or at the end of their lives. Cats, small dogs, and birds are often kept as pets in nursing homes. They entertain people and provide friendship. However, Oscar is different from the normal nursing home pet.

³Every day, Oscar walks in and out of the patients' rooms. The nurses say that he "does the rounds" just like a doctor. He looks at each patient and sniffs. Then he usually leaves the room. However, when Oscar decides to stay and gets on the bed next to the patient, the nurses call the doctor and the patient's family. According to the nurses, Oscar has accurately predicted the death of 25 patients up to now.

⁴Oscar's story is just that – a story. No one has done research to find out how accurate Oscar the cat really is. There may be a different reason Oscar stays in the rooms of people who are going to die. However, two research studies have found other examples of animals that help doctors. These studies found that some dogs can detect cancer.

⁵In the first study, cancer patients breathed into tubes. Scientists then trained five dogs to sit or lie down when they smelled the breath samples with cancer. Next came the real test. The dogs smelled more than 150 different breath samples from both healthy patients and patients with cancer. One dog was 97 percent accurate in identifying the 86 samples of people with cancer. Even the dog with the lowest score identified 88 percent of the cancer samples.

⁶In the second study, several dogs identified a sample that the researchers thought was cancer-free. The researchers sent it back for more lab tests. This time, the tests showed that it actually did show signs of cancer. The dogs identified cancer that the first tests missed!

⁷These research results do not surprise many pet owners. A dog named Trudi kept sniffing at her owner's leg. The owner went to the doctor, who found that the man had melanoma. This is a form of skin cancer that can be deadly. The dog identified it early, before it spread. Another patient was treated for cancer, but her dog kept sniffing and making noises at the cancer site. The doctor had not removed all the cancer. Once again, a dog identified its owner's cancer.

⁸What makes dogs a species of animal that is so good at detecting cancer? Diseases such as cancer produce smells. Dogs can smell as much as 10,000 times better than people, and much more of the dog's brain is related to the sense of smell. Smelling things is a large part of a dog's life.

⁹Will a visit to the doctor soon include a sniff from a friendly animal? Some people think this is a good idea. It is cheaper than a lab test, and it doesn't hurt! Pet owners: Pay attention when your dog or cat starts acting differently.

41. The passage is mainly about _____.

- a) animals that detect people's sicknesses
- b) animals that help cancer patients
- c) guide dogs that help their blind owners
- d) importance of positive attitude in cancer patients

42. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- a) dogs' sense of smell is stronger than cats'
- b) dogs are sometimes better than laboratory tests at identifying cancer
- c) Oscar was adopted to predict the death of patients
- d) cancer is the only disease that can be detected by cats or dogs

43. We can understand from the passage that _____.

- a) diseases like cancer have their own distinctive smells
- b) dogs are now being trained to detect all kinds of diseases
- c) all pets can help detect cancer
- d) having a pet might help you go through bad times

44. The word "**accurately**" in paragraph 3 means _____.

- a) correctly
- b) carelessly
- c) doubtfully
- d) collect

45. In paragraph 6 "**it**" refers to _____.

- a) the second study
- b) the dogs
- c) the sample
- d) the test

TEXT 2:

The Art of the Body

⁽¹⁾ The enormous and fascinating variety of clothing may express a person's status or social position. Several hundred years ago in Europe, Japan, and China, there were many highly detailed sumptuary laws. In Europe, for example, only royal families could wear fur, purple silk or gold cloth. In Japan, a farmer could breed silkworms, but he couldn't wear silk. In many societies, a lack of clothing meant an absence of status. In ancient Egypt, for instance, children who had no social status wore no clothes until they were about twelve. These days, in most societies (especially in the West), rank or status is exhibited through regulation of dress only in the military, where the appearance or absence of certain metal buttons or stars signifies the dividing line between ranks. With this exception of the military, the divisions between different classes of society are becoming less clear. The clientele of a Paris cafe, for example, might include both working-class people and members of the highest society, but how can one tell the difference when everyone is wearing denim jeans?

⁽²⁾ Two common types of body decoration in tribal societies are tattooing and scarification. A tattoo is a design or mark made by putting a kind of dye (usually dark blue) into a cut in the skin. In scarification, dirt or ashes are put into the cuts instead of dye. In both of these cases, the result is a design that is unique to the person's tribe. Three lines on each side of a man's face identify him as a member of the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria. A complex geometric design on a woman's back identifies her as Nuba and also makes her more beautiful in the eyes of her people.

⁽³⁾ In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny ones are regarded as ugly. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places, light and soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its colour to blond or green or purple.

⁴⁾ In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, "**attractive**" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, white teeth were not considered attractive so it was the custom for women to blacken them. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring "a pelele" in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about peleles: "**They** are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the pelele? She would not be a woman at all."

⁵⁾ Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in pre-literate societies in order to attract good health or to ward off disease. It is a form of magic protection against the dangers of the world outside the village, where men have to go for the hunt or for war. When it is used as war paint, it also serves to scare the enemy, distinguish members of one's own group from the enemy, and give the men a sense of identity, of belonging to the group. Women have less need of body or face paint because they usually stay in the safety of the village. In modern societies, though, cosmetics are used mostly by women, who often feel naked, unclothed, without makeup when out in public like a tribal hunter without his war paint. One exception to this rule is Victorian society in England and the United States, when women could not take part in public life. In this period, women wore little or no makeup.

46. The passage is mainly about _____.

- a) body decoration and its significance throughout the history and cultures.
- b) body decoration differences between men and women and its meanings.
- c) changes in beauty standards throughout the history.
- d) variety of clothing and body decorations in today's society.

47. It can be understood from paragraph 1 that _____.

- a) Nowadays differences between different classes of society are less noticeable.
- b) In today's society, there are no regulations about clothes.
- c) In the past, only the military had the right to regulate their soldiers' appearance.
- d) Both working class and high society used to wear similar clothes.

48. In some societies women eat more because, _____.

- a) large women are considered less appealing by society.
- b) a fat person is considered unattractive.
- c) people who are overweight are thought to belong to the lower class.
- d) skinny women are regarded as unappealing.

49. In paragraph 4 "**they**" refers to _____.

- a) teeth
- b) peleles
- c) Makololo women
- d) upper lips

50. In paragraph 4 "**attractive**" means _____.

- a) repulsive
- b) ugly
- c) appealing
- d) despicable

TEXT 3:

Read the text below and choose the most suitable main ideas for the paragraphs. There is one extra option.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH

1 THE WORLD'S LANGUAGE SYSTEM is at a crossroads and a new linguistic order is about to emerge. That is the conclusion of a recent study authored by David Graddol, a researcher on the future of language. Graddol argues that the transformation is partly due to demographics. The world's population rose rapidly during the second half of the twentieth century, but much of this major increase took place in developing countries. This has led to a relative decline in the use of English as a first language.

2 In the mid-twentieth century, nine percent of the world's population was estimated to have spoken English as a first language. By 2050, the number is expected to be just five percent. English is still ranked as the language with the third largest number of native speakers, but Arabic and Hindi—currently lagging considerably behind English in fourth and fifth places, respectively- are expected to catch up by around 2050. Even so, these are not the fastest growing languages; the most rapidly growing language groups are Bengali (spoken in Bangladesh, and India), Tamil (spoken in Sri Lanka and India), and Malay (spoken in parts of Southeast Asia).

3 Instead of one language acting as a “world language,” it seems likely that no language will dominate in the near future. Linguists expect that English will continue to be important, but Mandarin Chinese will probably be the next must-learn language, especially in Asia. As a result of these trends, “the status of English as a global language may peak soon,” says David Graddol.

English for Science

4 However, just as the relative number of native speakers of English is decreasing, a separate study shows that English is expanding its dominance in the world of science. The dominance of one language in the area of science allows for greater international collaboration and research, making it possible to publish scientific articles to broader audiences.

5 Science writer Scott Montgomery, author of *The Chicago Guide to Communicating Science*, describes how science is creating new words and expressions in English. “Because of its scale and dynamism, science has become the most active and dynamic creator of new language in the world today. And most of this creation is occurring in English, the lingua franca of scientific effort,” Montgomery says. He believes that in the future, English will almost certainly continue to expand its role in science, especially in international settings. More than 90 percent of journal literature in some scientific fields is already published in English. “More and more scientists who are non-native speakers of English will need to become multilingual,” Montgomery says.

Rise of Multilingualism

6 David Graddol notes that in many parts of the world, English is regarded as a basic skill, like computer competence, which children learn at an early age so they can study other subjects in English. The predominance of English in science will result in new generations of

speakers of other languages who acquire English to exchange ideas and discoveries with scientists in other countries. In addition, international businesses are increasingly looking for multilingual employees. Businesses whose employees speak only one language will find themselves at a disadvantage, Graddol says. As China plays an increasingly prominent global role, employers in parts of Asia are already looking beyond English to Mandarin as the most important language to facilitate the global exchange of goods and services.

7 History has shown that it is possible for dominant languages to die. Latin, for example, dominated in Europe until the end of the 1600s, when English emerged. Linguists anticipate that in the future, most people will speak more than one language. Furthermore, it's likely that speakers will switch between languages for routine tasks. Monolingual speakers may have a difficult time participating fully in a multilingual society. Some monolingual speakers, especially native English speakers, according to Graddol, "have been too complacent about the lack of need to learn other languages."

Main Ideas

- a.** More people will be multilingual in the future.
- b.** The use of English is growing in the world of science.
- c.** English will remain an important language for science, but several languages will be important for international business.
- d.** It's unlikely that one language will dominate in the future.
- e.** The number of English speakers is declining while the number of speakers of other languages is growing.
- f.** English for science will expand because science is constantly creating new words and expressions in English.

51. Paragraph 2 _____

52. Paragraph 3 _____

53. Paragraph 4 _____

54. Paragraph 5 _____

55. Paragraph 6 _____

PRACTICE AND SAMPLE TESTS
FOR THE PROFICIENCY & THE-END-OF-YEAR EXAM

ANSWER KEY

SAMPLE 1 ANSWER KEY

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. D	6. A
7. C	8. D	9. D	10. A	11. D	12. A
13. C	14. C	15. D	16. D	17. B	18. C
19. B	20. B	21. C	22. B	23. C	24. C
25. A	26. B	27. B	28. C	29. D	30. A
31. D	32. B	33. D	34. B	35. A	36. C
37. D	38. A	39. B	40. C	41. A	42. D
43. D	44. A	45. D	46. A	47. D	48. C
49. A	50. D	51. E	52. D	53. B	54. A
55. C					

SAMPLE 2 ANSWER KEY

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A	6. D
7. B	8. C	9. B	10. A	11. A	12. D
13. B	14. C	15. B	16. D	17. C	18. A
19. D	20. B	21. A	22. A	23. B	24. D
25. B	26. D	27. A	28. A	29. B	30. C
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. B	35. A	36. C
37. C	38. A	39. B	40. C	41. A	42. C
43. D	44. C	45. C	46. A	47. A	48. D
49. A	50. A	51. A	52. C	53. B	54. D
55. F					

SAMPLE 3 ANSWER KEY:

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. D	6. D
7. A	8. C	9. A	10. D	11. D	12. D
13. B	14. C	15. B	16. B	17. C	18. C
19. A	20. B	21. B	22. C	23. D	24. A
25. D	26. D	27. D	28. C	29. A	30. B
31. A	32. A	33. C	34. C	35. B	36. C
37. D	38. A	39. C	40. A	41. A	42. B
43. A	44. A	45. C	46. A	47. A	48. D
49. B	50. C	51. E	52. D	53. B	54. F
55. C					

