ՀԱՐՑԮՐԸ
2018 թ. հրապարակ տեղափոխվել պատմաբանության
ԸՆԴԱՄԻՆ
ԵՊԱ
II

հրատ." ճարտարապետության տեսանյութ
2017
Հարվածներ

Հայաստանում երբեք պրոֆեսիոնալ էկոնոմիկ (ՓԷ), հրապարակագրություն ՀՀ համայնքային և ՀՀ-ի հրապարակագրության կոմիտե, միջազգային է անցնող վեհաժողով բանավար քվեարկություն համադրումից հետո՝

ՓԷ-ի ստորագրությունն է, որ միջազգային բանավար քվեարկություն կարգավորում է Հայաստանի առողջապահության:

Հայաստանում բանավար տեղի է կազմում համայնքային կոմիտե, որի համասիրականություն առաջացնում է Հայաստանի կարգավորում միջազգային բանավար կոմիտե «Պետական»-ի «Հայաստան»:

Հայաստանը հայաստանում դրամական գրավորվածություն ու ներկայացուցչություն:

Հայաստանի նախօրեք զբոսաշրջային էկոնոմիկ համար կարգավորում է Հայաստանի առողջապահության կազմի մեջ այնպիսի անձանց:

Անվան Անուն
Աթոռյան Արտյոզ
Խաչատրյան Ռոբերտ
Խուրեն Լևոնիկ
Խբոր Գրիգորի
Լեյբեն Վարդան
Մխիթար Վարդան
Մկրտչյան Ստեփան
Մկրտչյան Զարգար
Մկրտչյան Վարդան
Մկրտչյան Անգելներ
Մկրտիչ Հակոբ
Միրուկ Արտյոզ
Մինե Աթաթի
Մեսրոպ Արտյոզ
Մայրամ Բազնյան
Մարիամ Ղազանջյան
Մանուկ Արման
Մայրամ Արտյոզ
Մամիկոն Օրթակ
Մանուկ Վարդան
Մարինա Հակոբ
Մարինա Վարդան
Մինե Մայրամ
Մազիր Մկրտիչ
Մարինա Մինակ
Մաքսիմ Փարզաստ
SECTION 1

Wrigley's chewing gum was actually developed as a premium to be given away with other products rather than as a primary product for sale. As a teenager, William Wrigley Jr. was working for his father in Chicago selling soap that had been manufactured in his father's factory. The soap was not very popular with merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father to raise the price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as a premium for the merchants. This worked successfully, confirming Wrigley that the use of premiums was an effective sales tool.

Wrigley then established his own company; in his company he was selling soap as a wholesaler, giving baking soda away as a premium, and using a cookbook to promote each deal. Over time, the baking soda and cookbook became more popular than the soap, so Wrigley began a new operation selling baking soda. He began hunting for a new premium item to give away with sales of baking soda; he soon decided on chewing gum. Once again, when Wrigley realized that demand for the premium was stronger than the demand for the original product, he created the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company to produce and sell chewing gum.

Wrigley started out with two brands of gum, Vassar and Lotta Gum, and soon introduced Juicy Fruit and Spearmint. The latter two brands grew in popularity, while the first two were phased out. Juicy Fruit and Spearmint are two of Wrigley's main brands to this day.

1. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that young William was working
   a) in a Chicago factory
   b) as a chewing gum salesman
   c) as a soap salesman
   d) in his father's factory
2. According to paragraph 1, the soap that young Wrigley was selling
   a) was originally well-liked
   b) was originally priced at ten cents
   c) originally provided much profit for merchants
   d) eventually became more popular with merchants

3. According to paragraph 2, it is NOT true that, when Wrigley first founded his own company, he was
   a) selling soap
   b) selling chewing gum
   c) giving away cookbooks
   d) using baking soda as a premium

4. Paragraph 2 discusses that Wrigley later
   a) published a cookbook
   b) used chewing gum as a premium to sell baking soda
   c) sold chewing gum and a cookbook
   d) used baking soda as a premium to sell chewing gum

5. According to paragraph 3, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company did all of the following EXCEPT
   a) begin with two brands of gum
   b) add new brands to the original two
   c) phase out the last two brands
   d) phase out the first two brands

Text 2

1. Bigfoot is a humanlike creature reportedly living in the Pacific Northwest.
2. Bigfoot sightings have been noted most often in the mountainous areas of
3. Northern California, Oregon, and Washington in the United States. The creature
4. has also been spotted numerous times in British Columbia in Canada, where it is
5. known as Sasquatch.
6. The creature described by witnesses is tall by human standards, measuring 7
7. to 10 feet (2 to 3 meters) in height. It resembles an ape with its thick, powerful,
8. fur-covered arms and short, strong neck; however, its manner of walking erect is
9. more like that of Homo sapiens.
10. Although there have been hundreds of reported sightings of Bigfoot, most
11. experts have not seen enough evidence to be convinced of its existence. The
12. fact that some purported evidence has been proven fake may have served to
13. discredit other more credible information.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?
   a) Differences between Bigfoot and Sasquatch.
   b) A description of Bigfoot.
   c) Where Bigfoot, or Sasquatch, can be found.
   d) The creature Bigfoot and its questionable existence.

2. Which of the following is NOT true about the appearance of Bigfoot?
   a) Its arms and neck look like those of an ape.
   b) Its arms are covered with fur.
   c) It is short-necked.
   d) It walks like an ape.

3. The expression Homo sapiens is closest in meaning to
   a) apes
   b) creatures
   c) humans
   d) furry animals

4. Where in the text does the author explain how knowledgeable people feel about
   the existence of Bigfoot?
   a) Lines 3-5
   b) Lines 6-7
   c) Lines 6-9
   d) Lines 1-3

5. According to the text, how do experts feel about the evidence concerning
   Bigfoot’s existence?
   a) They feel certain as to its existence.
   b) They are not yet certain.
   c) They are sure that it does not exist.
   d) They feel that all the evidence is fake.
1. The teddy bear is a child’s toy, a nice soft stuffed animal suitable for cuddling. It is, however, a toy with an interesting history behind it.
2. Theodore Roosevelt, or Teddy as he was commonly called, was the president of the United States from 1901 to 1909. He was an unusually active man with varied pastimes, one of which was hunting. One day the president was invited to take part in a bear hunt; and as much as Teddy was President, his hosts wanted to ensure that he caught a bear. A bear was captured, clanked over the head to knock it out, and tied to a tree; however, Teddy, who really wanted to hunt a bear, refused to shoot the bear and, in fact, demanded that the bear be extricated from the ropes; that is, he demanded that the bear be set free.
3. The incident attracted a lot of attention among journalists. First a cartoon-drawn by Clifford K. Berryman to make fun of this situation—appeared in the Washington Post, and the cartoon was widely distributed and reprinted throughout the country. Then toy manufacturers began producing a toy bear which they called “teddy bear”. The teddy bear became the most widely recognized symbol of Roosevelt’s presidency.

1. According to line 1 of the text, what is a teddy bear?
   a) a plaything
   b) a ferocious animal
   c) the president of the United States
   d) a famous hunter

2. The word pastimes in line 5 could best be replaced by
   a) leisure activities
   b) past occurrences
   c) previous jobs
   d) hunting trips

3. The word extricated in paragraph 2 is close in meaning to
   a) get caught
   b) captured
   c) twisted in
   d) set free
4. The word **cartoon** in line 11 could best be described as
   a) a newspaper article
   b) a newspaper
   c) a type of teddy bear
   d) a drawing with a message

5. The text most likely discusses
   a) the history of the popular toy
   b) the fun of hunting
   c) one of president Roosevelt’s pastimes
   d) toy manufacturing

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**Text 4**

Line number

1. Probably the most recognized board game around the world is the game of Monopoly. In this game players vie for wealth by buying, selling and renting properties; the key to success in the game, in addition to a bit of luck, is for a player to acquire monopolies on clusters of properties in order to force opponents pay **exorbitant** rents and fees.

2. Although the game is published in countless languages and versions, with foreign locations and place names appropriate to the target language adorning its board, the beginnings of the game were considerably more humble. The game was invented in 1933 by Charles Darrow. During the height of the great depression, Darrow who lived in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was himself unemployed during those difficult financial times. He set the original game not as might be expected in his hometown of Germantown, but in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the site of numerous pre-Depression vacations, where he walked along the Boardwalk and visited Park Place. Darrow made the first games by hand and sold them locally until Parker Brothers purchased the rights to Monopoly in 1935 and took the first steps toward the mass production of today.

1. The first paragraph of the text discusses
   a) the technique of playing Monopoly.
   b) the origin and the history of the game Monopoly.
   c) the reason of popularity of the game of Monopoly against other board games.
   d) the game rules of Monopoly.
2. The meaning of the word **exorbitant** in line 5 is close to
   a) low  
b) excessive  
c) reduced  
d) fixed

3. The French version of Monopoly might possibly include a piece of property entitled
   a) The Eiffel Tower  
b) Atlantic City, New Jersey  
c) Germantown, Pennsylvania  
d) Boardwalk

4. It is implied that Darrow selected Atlantic City for Monopoly because
   a) Atlantic City was larger than Germantown.  
b) it brought back good memories.  
c) his family came from Atlantic City.  
d) the people of Germantown might have been angered if he had used Germantown.

5. **Parker Brothers** is probably
   a) a toy design company.  
b) a real estate company.  
c) a game manufacturing company.  
d) a group of Charles Darrow’s friends.

**Text 5**

1. Today the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is **jeans**; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions.
2. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history. The word jeans is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a **unique** type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word jeans that today describes the descendents of the Genovese sailors’ cotton pants.
3. Similar to the word jeans, the word denim is also derived from a place name.
In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France and was known as serge de Nimes. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today’s denim, the material from which jeans are made and an alternative name for these popular pants.

The word levis came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name.

1. The word unique in line 5 is closest in meaning to
   a) universal
   b) ordinary
   c) unusual
   d) common

2. All of the following are mentioned in the text about Genoa EXCEPT that it
   a) was the source of the word jeans
   b) is in Italy
   c) has a different name in the French language
   d) is a landlocked city

3. The word denim was most probably derived from
   a) two French words
   b) two Italian words
   c) one French word and one Italian word
   d) four French words

4. It can be inferred from the text that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?
   a) He studied tailoring in Nimes.
   b) He used an existing type of material.
   c) He experimented with brown denim.
   d) He tested the pants for destructibility.
5. Where in the text does the author explain how Strauss’ first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?
   a) Lines 10-12
   b) Lines 14-16
   c) Lines 17-18
   d) Lines 19-23

Text 6

Line number

1. American jazz is a conglomeration of sounds borrowed from such varied sources as American and African folk music and Christian gospel songs. One of the recognizable characteristics of jazz is its use of improvisation: certain parts of the music are written out and played the same way by various performers, and other improvised parts are created spontaneously during a performance and vary widely from performer to performer.

2. The earliest form of jazz was ragtime, lively songs or rags performed on the piano, and the best-known of the ragtime performers and composers was Scott Joplin. Born in 1868 to former slaves, Scott Joplin earned his living from a very early age playing the piano in bars along the Mississippi. One of his regular jobs was in the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, Missouri. It was there that he began writing more than 500 compositions that he was to produce, the most famous of which was “The Maple Leaf Rag.”

1. This text is about
   a) jazz in general and one specific type of jazz
   b) the various sources of jazz
   c) the life of Scott Joplin
   d) the major characteristics of jazz

2. The word conglomeration in line 1 could best be replaced by
   a) disharmony
   b) mixture
   c) purity
   d) treasure
3. The word **improvisation** in line 3 involves which of the following?
   a) playing the written parts of the music
   b) performing similarly to other musicians
   c) making up music while playing
   d) playing a varied selection of musical compositions

4. According to the text, ragtime was
   a) generally performed on a variety of instruments
   b) the first type of jazz
   c) extremely melancholic and sad
   d) performed only at the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia

5. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
   a) Scott Joplin was a slave when he was born.
   b) Scott Joplin’s parents had been slaves before Scott was born.
   c) Scott Joplin had formerly been a slave, but he no longer was after 1868.
   d) Scott Joplin’s parents were slaves when Scott was born.

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**Text 7**

Line number

1. Some years ago, still at the age of thirty, Tom Cruise had made fifteen films and earned millions of dollars. It is interesting that Cruise, unlike many other successful and ambitious actors, found **stardom** only after a difficult childhood. Cruise was the third child and the only boy in a family of four children brought up by parents who worked hard but never stayed long in one town. His father, an engineer, went round the USA looking for work.

2. Cruise had been to half a dozen schools in as many years. He had to fit in quickly at each new school and moving about did not help his education, but he was good at sports, which could be carried on from one school to another.

3. His parents divorced when he was twelve, and his father died some years later without seeing any of his son’s films. His mother took charge of the family, and all the children had to find a job after school to help the family get by.

4. Now, Cruise has made so much money that he never has to work again. However, this is not an option he is likely to consider seriously for many years to come.
1. We may conclude from Paragraph 1, lines 1-6 that Tom Cruise
   a) earned millions of dollars in his childhood.
   b) had a difficult childhood.
   c) was born in a rich family.
   d) was a difficult child.

2. According to the text Tom Cruise’s father
   a) worked in half a dozen schools
   b) was often in search of a job
   c) enjoyed his son’s films
   d) was a good sportsman

3. Which of the statements is true?
   a) Cruise studied in two schools.
   b) Cruise had problems with his father.
   c) Cruise had to work at an early age.
   d) Cruise was the only child in the family.

4. Which word is NOT synonymous to stardom in line 3?
   a) recognition
   b) money
   c) glory
   d) fame

5. We may conclude from the text that Tom Cruise
   a) lived a happy childhood.
   b) has acted in fifteen films.
   c) gained fame in early childhood.
   d) made a fortune after suffering hardships.
Text 8

1. Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later, lying face down in water below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs were numb and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another trauma.

1. What caused Robert Edwards’s blindness?
   a) He was struck by lightning.
   b) He was very old.
   c) He was in a car accident.
   d) He fell down in his yard.

2. What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?
   a) his wife
   b) a tree
   c) a clock
   d) lightning

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   a) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
   b) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
   c) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
   d) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
4. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?
   a) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
   b) Climbing a tree.
   c) Driving a car
   d) Lying on the ground.

5. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?
   a) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
   b) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
   c) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
   d) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

**Text 9**

Line number

1. Jean-Claude van Damme is a Belgian film actor. When he was a child, he took martial arts classes and ballet lessons. When he was a teenager, he won the European Professional Karate Association middleweight championship. A Paris ballet company offered him a job as a professional dancer. He decided he wanted to act in films so he didn’t take the job.

2. Instead he went to the USA. In 1981, at the age of 21, he moved to Hollywood. He took English lessons and delivered pizzas to make money.

3. One night he met an eminent film producer outside a restaurant. “Hello, I am Jean Claude van Damme”, he said, “I am a martial arts champion.”

4. The producer didn’t believe him, so van Damme showed him a karate kick – a few centimeters from his face. The producer was shocked, but also impressed. He arranged to meet van Damme the next day. The following year, van Damme appeared in Kick Boxer, the first of several action movies.

5. Now he earns about $8 million for every film he makes. One of his best films is called Legionnaire. It’s about a Belgian playboy who gets involved with the Mafia.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1-5 Jean-Claude van Damme
   a) was born in the USA.
   b) won the championship of professional dancers.
   c) was both a good sportsman and a talented dancer.
   d) worked as a professional dancer in a Paris ballet company.
2. Jean-Claude van Damme
   a) became famous at the age of 21.
   b) was eager to become an actor.
   c) was eager to deliver pizzas.
   d) gave English lessons.

3. Which of the statements is true?
   a) The producer taught van Damme a karate kick.
   b) Van Damme made a favourable impression on the producer.
   c) The producer recognized van Damme and offered him a role.
   d) The next day van Damme appeared in a film.

4. The word eminent in line 8 means
   a) unfamiliar
   b) unknown
   c) strange
   d) famous

5. We may conclude from the text that
   a) Van Damme’s career as an actor began in 1982.
   b) Van Damme began his career as an actor in 1981.
   c) Van Damme earns $8 million annually.
   d) Van Damme’s only successful film is Kick Boxer.

Text 10

Line number
1. Harvest Festival in Britain is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
2. Thanksgiving ceremonies and celebrations for a successful harvest are both worldwide and very ancient. In Britain people celebrate this day by singing,
3. praying and decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food in a festival known as 'Harvest Festival', usually during the month of September. Harvest Festival reminds Christians of all the good things God gives them. This makes them want to share with others who are not so fortunate. In schools and in churches, people bring food from home to a Harvest Festival Service.
4. After the service, the food that has been put on display is usually made into parcels and given to people in need. But in early times Harvest Festival used to
11. be celebrated at the beginning of the Harvest season on 1 August and was called
12. Lammas, meaning 'loaf Mass'.
13. Farmers made loaves of bread from the new wheat crop and gave them to their
14. local church.
15. They were used as the Communion bread during a special mass thanking God
16. for the harvest.
17. The custom ended when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church.
18. Communities would appoint a strong and respected man of the village as their
19. 'Lord of the Harvest'. He would be responsible for managing the harvest wages
20. and organizing the fieldworkers.
21. The end of the harvest was celebrated with a big meal called a Harvest
22. Supper. The 'Lord of the Harvest' sat at the head of the table. A goose stuffed
23. with apples was eaten along with a variety of vegetables. Goose Fairs were and
24. still are held in English towns at this time of year.

1. According to the text
   
a) Harvest Festival in the US is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
b) Harvest Festival reminds Christians of all the good things Harvest gives them.
c) In Britain people celebrate Harvest Festival by singing, praying and
decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food.
d) In schools and in Churches, people take food home for a Harvest Festival
   Service.

2. Which word is NOT synonymous to fortunate in line 7
   
a) successful
b) auspicious
c) lucky
d) rich

3. The word manage in line 19 means
   
a) organize
b) discuss
c) provide
d) fetch
4. Which of the statements is NOT true?
   a) Harvest Festival in Britain is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
   b) After the service, the food that has been put on display is usually made into parcels and given to people in need.
   c) “Lord of the Harvest” would be responsible for negotiating the harvest wages and organizing the fieldworkers.
   d) Communities would not appoint a strong and respected man of the village as their “Lord of the Harvest”.

5. The text is mainly about
   a) organizing the fieldworkers at Harvest Festival
   b) the ‘Lord of the Harvest’
   c) one of the festivals celebrated in Britain
   d) Thanksgiving Day

Text 11

Line number

1. Tall, colossal, impressive achievements of the modern architecture,

2. skyscrapers took a significant place in an architectural landscape of many cities of the world. Originally the word “skyscraper” referred to a tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat. At first, the current definition of a skyscraper was applied to the ten-storey steel-framed building in Chicago, built in 1884-1885. Major William Le Baron Jenney, the architect of the first skyscraper, created the first load-bearing structural frame, where a steel frame supported the entire weight of the walls, instead of load-bearing walls carrying the weight of the building.

10. After Jenney’s accomplishment, as far as buildings are concerned, the sky was truly the limit. This ‘change in the structural frame has changed not only buildings around the world, but how we live as well.

1. According to the text, which statement is true?
   a) There are now many skyscrapers in cities in the world.
   b) Originally the word skyscraper referred to an architect.
   c) At first, the definition of a skyscraper was applied to the twelve-storey steel-framed building in Chicago.
   d) The change in the structural frame has had little impact on the world.
2. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to *colossal* in line 1?
   a) immense
   b) huge
   c) impressive
   d) big

3. The word **significant** in line 2 means
   a) impressive
   b) modern
   c) important
   d) wonderful

4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
   a) Originally the word “skyscraper” referred to a tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat.
   b) Major William Le Baron Jenney, the architect of the first tower, created the first load-bearing structural frame.
   c) After Jenney’s accomplishment, there was almost no limit to the size of the building.
   d) The first skyscraper was built in the late 19th century.

5. The text can best be summarized as
   a) Major William Le Baron Jenney’s life story.
   b) The significance of the structural frame on modern architecture.
   c) The tallest buildings of the world.
   d) A tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat.

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**Text 12**

1. Do you enjoy watching wild animals? They may actually enjoy watching you, too!
2. If you sit still, like a rock, the birds may fly closer, seeing that you are not a threat.
3. Deer may approach you out of curiosity. There are a lot of wild animal “don’ts” but if you are observing right, you’ll have an enjoyable and safe experience, and so will the wild life.
4. The first rule is to avoid disturbing the animals. If a bird appears upset by you, you are probably too close to its nest and may be affecting the survival of its eggs or young.
8. Curiosity may draw you to a bird nest, but beware of the consequences to the inhabitants of the nest. Eggs that are left uncovered will cool quickly, killing the embryos.

11. Second, don’t feed the animals. Wild animals who get used to being fed forget how to fend for themselves. Human food is bad for animals. Most importantly, wild animals who lose their fear of humans might bite or attack people if they are teased or denied their favorite human treat. A wild animal who attacks a human usually has to be killed.

16. My last rule is don’t let your dog chase wildlife. This puts great stress on wild animals, and they may use too much energy trying to escape. Besides, your dog might end up being the victim of a bear or a mountain lion. If you should see an obviously injured animal, report it here at the ranger station. Now, I want to wish you all a pleasant experience in the Thompson National Forest.

1. What is the text mainly about?
   a) The forest ranger’s recommendation on observing the wild life.
   b) The trainer’s experience.
   c) The Thompson National Forest.
   d) The wild animals.

2. According to the author, why should one avoid disturbing a bird’s nest?
   a) It may cause the death of the babies.
   b) It may result in a fine.
   c) It is forbidden in the national forest.
   d) It is not the best way to draw the birds.

3. Why is it important not to feed wild animals?
   a) It might encourage animals to bite or attack people.
   b) Wild animals usually don’t like human food.
   c) Feeding wild animals is expensive.
   d) Wild animals would rather find their own food.

4. The phrase *fend for* in line 12 is closest in meaning to
   a) take care of themselves
   b) help others
   c) live without help
   d) protect themselves from the others
5. What might happen if the dog chases wildlife?
   a) The dog might be killed by a wild animal.
   b) The dog will have an enjoyable experience.
   c) The wild animal can always escape.
   d) The dog might become a wild animal.

Text 13

1. The invention of the phonograph happened quite by accident. Thomas Edison moved to Menlo park, New Jersey, in 1876, where he established an industrial research laboratory. There, Edison was working on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell telephone system. In that laboratory a year later, Edison invented the phonograph while he was trying to improve a telegraph repeater. He attached a telephone diaphragm to the needle in the telegraph repeater; in this way, he was able to reproduce a recording that could be played back. After he made some improvements to the machine, he tested it. He recited “Mary Had a Little Lamb” into the machine and played his voice back to a very surprised audience.

1. What is the best title for the text?
   a) An accidental invention.
   b) Thomas Edison’s many inventions.
   c) Improvements in the telephone and telegraph.
   d) The history of Menlo Park.

2. According to the text, the invention of the phonograph
   a) was quite unplanned.
   b) was Edison’s principal project.
   c) was surprising to no one.
   d) took many years.

3. In what year did the invention of the phonograph occur?
   a) 1877
   b) 1876
   c) 1878
   d) The text does not say.
4. According to the text, how was the phonograph made?
   a) From a combination of telephone and telegraph parts.
   b) With a telephone needle and a recorder.
   c) From a recording of a telegraph
   d) With only a telegraph repeater.

5. According to the text, how did Edison test his new invention?
   a) He read a children’s rhyme.
   b) He made improvements to the machine.
   c) He used a carbon transmitter.
   d) He reproduced his voice.

Text 14

Line number
1. Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many
2. reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and
3. playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why
4. you should consider getting an adult dog instead.
5. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to **behave**. You have to make
6. sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom
7. inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests
8. or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is
9. a lot of work.
10. On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it
11. will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many
12. adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on
13. or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult
14. dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of
15. the street.
16. Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can
17. be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies
18. will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch
19. television.
20. On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more,
21. they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the
22. couch right beside you.
23. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

1. The author apparently thinks that puppies are
   a) bad pets because they take too much work to own
   b) friendly, playful, and a lot of work
   c) not as cute as adult dogs
   d) not as playful as adult dogs

2. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for behave?
   a) listen
   b) understand
   c) train
   d) act

3. The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies
   a) are very immature
   b) do not make good pets
   c) can be very destructive
   d) are a lot of work

4. Based on the information in the text, which of the following statements is false?
   a) Puppies have a lot of energy.
   b) Puppies need a lot of attention.
   c) Adult dogs do not like to play.
   d) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.

5. Based on the information in the text, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be
   a) strict
   b) serious
   c) careful
   d) responsible
Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be? More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course the murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.

As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation’s largest public art program and a model for other cities throughout the country seeking to help troubled youth.

The main focus of the text is
a) an art program designed to help troubled youth
b) the many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals
c) the reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city
d) how Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program
2. The phrase **it is said** in line 5 suggests that the author is
   a) knowingly misleading the reader
   b) using a quote from someone else
   c) referring to something that is widely believed, but may be untrue
   d) referring to something that he or she does not personally believe

3. The phrase **with the exception of Rome** means that
   a) Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
   b) Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome
   c) Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
   d) Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals

4. Which is the best definition of the word **affluent** in line 20?
   a) popular
   b) clean
   c) well-known
   d) wealthy

5. Based on information in the text, the author most likely believes that
   a) there are too many murals in Philadelphia
   b) the mural program was an inspirational idea
   c) all troubled youth should learn how to paint
   d) every city in the country should adopt the mural program

**Text 16**

1. Italian adventurer Marco Polo traveled to China near the end of the Middle
   Ages. He came back to Italy in 1295, after his exciting adventures in China. After
   his return, he told the Italians about some really new and different things the Chinese
   were doing.
2. Something new that the Chinese were using was money crafted from paper.
3. Papermoney had been in use in China for hundreds of years when Marco Polo
   returned to Italy from his **voyage** to China and told his countrymen about it.
4. Why had the Chinese come to use paper money? One possible explanation is
   related to the supply of metal. Metal is needed to make coins, and the Chinese did
   not have a big supply of metal to make coins for all of the people in China. The
   Chinese had already invented paper, and they had already invented a method of
   printing on paper. When the Chinese needed something to make into money and they
13. did not have enough metal, they used paper to make money.
14. And how do you think the Chinese government got the Chinese people to accept
15. printed paper as money? The Chinese government issued an order saying that the
16. paper money it created was to be used by everyone in China. At first, people were
17. worried that paper money would not have any value, and they did not want to use the
18. paper money. However, the government of China was a very strong government, and
19. people had to follow the order to use paper money. After a while, people saw that
20. they could use paper money to buy anything, and they began to accept paper money.

1. When did Marco Polo return to Italy from his trip to China?
   a) At the end of the thirteenth century
   b) At the start of the twelfth century
   c) At the end of the twelfth century
   d) At the start of the thirteenth century

2. According to paragraph 1, Marco Polo did all of the following EXCEPT
   a) live in China throughout his life
   b) travel outside of Italy
   c) visit China
   d) return to Italy after his travels

3. The word **voyage** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
   a) flight
   b) trip
   c) image
   d) dream

4. It is NOT mentioned in paragraph 3 that the Chinese
   a) created a way of printing
   b) mined for metals
   c) invented paper
   d) created paper money

5. According to paragraph 4, what happened after a while?
   a) People began to think that paper money was all right.
   b) People could not use paper money.
   c) People refused to follow the order to use paper money
   d) Paper money went away because people would not use it.
If you live in a house or apartment where utilities are not included in the rent, you are probably aware of the costs of energy consumption. Consider trying to cut energy costs by following these tips.

During the winter, more energy is used for heating than anything else. Therefore, you should set your thermostat no higher than 68 degrees. When no one is home, or when everyone is sleeping, turn the setting down to 60 degrees or lower. On sunny days, use the sun’s heat by opening draperies and blinds.

Hot water uses a lot of energy. Run your dishwasher and clothes washer only when you have a full load. Use warm or cold water for laundry when you can. Take showers instead of tub baths. About half as much hot water is used for a shower. Don’t leave the hot water running when rinsing dishes or shaving.

The refrigerator operates 24 hours a day, every day, so it is one of the biggest users of energy in your home. Before opening your refrigerator door, pause and think of everything you will need so you do not have to go back several times. When you do open the door, close it quickly to keep the cool air in.

Get in the habit of turning off lights when you leave a room, even if you will be gone only for a short time. During the day, try to get along with as few lights as possible. Let the daylight do the work. White or light-colored walls make a room seem brighter. Use light bulbs of lower wattage, and whenever possible, use one large bulb rather than several smaller ones.

1. What is the purpose of the text?
   a) To give advice about finding an apartment.
   b) To provide tips for lowering energy costs.
   c) To make suggestions for decorating a room.
   d) To sell thermostats and refrigerators.

2. According to the author, what uses the most energy during the winter?
   a) Heating systems
   b) Light bulbs
   c) Dishwashers
   d) Air conditioners
3. Why does the author mention the sun?
   a) The sun will make the walls appear lighter.
   b) Using the sun’s energy can lower the costs.
   c) The sun will fade draperies and blinds.
   d) During the winter the sun doesn’t shine.

4. The word **turn down** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
   a) turn off
   b) reduce
   c) move
   d) refuse

5. What does the author recommend about the light bulbs?
   a) Use a large bulb instead of many small ones.
   b) Buy enough light bulbs for a whole year.
   c) Replace light bulbs every month.
   d) Turn on the lights when you leave a room.

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**Text 18**

1. We believe the Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced
   to look at other bodies in the solar system for hints as to what the early history
   of the Earth was like. Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the large
   satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all these large
   celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide variety of sizes
   shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same **bombardment** must have
   affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates that the rate of impacts
   decreased to its present low level about 4 billion years ago. On Earth,
   subsequent erosion and crustal motions have obliterated the craters that must
   have formed during this epoch.

2. Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various
   radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested thus far are about 3
   1/3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the oldest rocks on
   Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show that these are
   about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the true age of the solar
   system and probably the true age of the Earth.
1. According to the text, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?
   a) By measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks
   b) By examining fossils
   c) By studying sunspots
   d) By examining volcanic activity

2. Scientists estimate the age of the Earth as
   a) 3 1/3 billion years old.
   b) 4 billion years old.
   c) 4.6 billion years old.
   d) 6 billion years old.

3. According to the text, what are scientists forced to look at to determine the early history of the Earth?
   a) Human alteration of the Earth
   b) Erosion and crustal motions
   c) Solar flares
   d) Deforestation

4. What is the best title for this text?
   a) "Determining the Age of the Earth"
   b) "Determining the Age of the Solar System"
   c) "Erosion and Crustal Motion of Earth"
   d) "Radioactive Elements in Rocks"

5. In line 6, the word **bombardment** means
   a) an avoidance
   b) an attack
   c) an effect
   d) a cause
Text 19

1. It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold-blooded creatures, like reptiles. However, a recent discovery has led researchers to believe they may have been warm-blooded. The fossilized remains of a 66 million-year-old dinosaur’s heart were discovered and examined by x-ray. The basis for the analysis that they were warm-blooded is the number of chambers in the heart as well as the existence of a single aorta.
2. Most reptiles have three chambers in their hearts, although some do have four. But those that have four chambers, such as the crocodile, have two arteries to mix the oxygen-heavy blood with oxygen-lean blood. Reptiles are cold-blooded, meaning that they are dependent on the environment for body heat. Yet the fossilized heart had four chambers in the heart as well as a single aorta. The single aorta means that the oxygen-rich blood was completely separated from the oxygen-poor blood and sent through the aorta to all parts of the body.
3. Mammals, on the other hand, are warm-blooded, meaning that they generate their own body heat and are thus more tolerant of temperature extremes. Birds and mammals, because they are warm-blooded, move more quickly and have greater physical endurance than reptiles.
4. Scientists believe that the evidence now points to the idea that all dinosaurs were actually warm-blooded. Ironically, the particular dinosaur in which the discovery was made was a Tescelosaurus, which translates to “marvelous lizard”. A lizard, of course, is a reptile.

1. The word they in line 2 refers to
   a) researchers
   b) discoveries
   c) reptiles
   d) dinosaurs

2. According to the author, what theory was previously held and now is being questioned?
   a) That dinosaurs were warm-blooded
   b) That dinosaurs had four-chambered hearts
   c) That dinosaurs were swifter and stronger than reptiles
   d) That dinosaurs were cold-blooded
3. The author implies that reptiles
   a) have four-chambered hearts.
   b) have one aorta
   c) are cold-blooded
   d) are faster and have more endurance than mammals.

4. The word **generate** in paragraph three is closest in meaning to
   a) produce
   b) lose
   c) use
   d) tolerate

5. The author implies that birds
   a) move faster and have greater endurance than reptiles.
   b) move slower and have less endurance than reptiles.
   c) move faster and have greater endurance than dinosaurs.
   d) move slower and have less endurance than dinosaurs.

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**Text 20**

1. Some cities are located by chance. A wagon breaks down, the driver spends
   sometime in repairs, he finds that he is in a **congenial** spot, and settles down.
2. Later another person builds a house nearby, and later someone adds an inn.
3. Someone else starts selling farm products there. Soon there is a little market,
   which grows to a town, and later to a city. Other places were destined by nature
   to become cities. London, for example, is on what is called the head of
   navigation - the point where it becomes too difficult for ocean-going ships
   to continue upriver, and must transfer their cargoes. As with London, the head of
   navigation is also the point where the river can be conveniently bridged. In fact,
   the location of a bridge is often the reason for the birth of a town - as Cambridge
   or Waybridge in England show. Again, a good harbour will generally lead to a
   city growing up about it. New York and San Francisco began life as ports, as did
   Cape Town in South Africa.
4. Some places were created mainly for military purposes, such as Milan, and the
   host of English cities finishing with - cester, which is derived from **castra** which
   means camp in Latin. Chester itself, created to guard the Welsh border is a very
   good example. Other such military bases are Manchester, Doncaster, and of
18. course, Newcastle. A few cities are not created by accident, but by intention.
19. This was the case with Milton Keynes in England, but the most famous
20. examples of such cities are capitals. Brasilia, Canberra and Washington
21. are capitals created in modern times, but even their greatest admirers will admit
22. that they lack a certain character. It is no co-incidence that there are famous pop
23. songs about New York, ("New York, New York"), Chicago ("My kind of
24. Town"), San Francisco (Going to San Francisco") and many other US cities,
25. but none about the nation’s capital. On the other hand any Londoner can give
26. you at least three songs about the place.

1. This text is about
   a) why capital cities are created
   b) places where cities might begin
   c) urban life
   d) why some city sites are chosen

2. London owes its origin to
   a) a river
   b) a bridge
   c) an army camp
   d) countryside ships could sail to

3. The writer feels that
   a) cities are created by chance
   b) planned cities lack soul
   c) no-one can tell why a city will develop
   d) some cities were planned by generals

4. The word *congenial* in line 2 is closest in meaning to
   a) pleasing
   b) noisy
   c) related
   d) favourable

5. Which is NOT given as a reason for a new city?
   a) wars
   b) random events
   c) trade
   d) navigation
The name Studebaker is well known today because of the actions of five Studebaker brothers. The five brothers were responsible for one of the oldest vehicle manufacturing companies in the United States. These brothers were born in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1852, two of the Studebaker brothers opened a wagon-building shop. Their entire resources were some tools for building wagons and 68 dollars. They managed to build three wagons in their first year of operations, and they sold two of the three wagons. Their business continued to increase steadily. By the time of the Civil War in the 1860s, they had a government contract to build wagons for the war effort. After the war, the brothers added a carriage division. The carriages created by the Studebaker Company became famous. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Studebaker Company was the largest and best-known manufacturer of horse-drawn wagons and carriages in the world. In 1897, the company started experimenting with vehicles that ran under their own power. The company began making electric automobiles first and later worked on gasoline automobiles. By 1920, the company had stopped making wagons and carriages and was producing only cars. The Studebaker Company stayed in business until 1966, when it stopped producing automobiles.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the Studebaker brothers?
   a) The number of brothers.
   b) The kind of manufacturing company they started.
   c) When they opened their first company.
   d) The number of children they had.

2. The word entire in line 6 is closest in meaning to
   a) total
   b) earned
   c) finished
   d) partial
3. When the Studebaker brothers started their first company, they had
   a) a number of wagons.
   b) a government contract to build wagons.
   c) some tools for working on cars.
   d) only a small amount of money.

4. The word they in line 7 refers to
   a) two of the Studebaker brothers
   b) their entire resources
   c) their wagons
   d) operations

5. The author mentions the Civil War in paragraph 2, because
   a) it caused their business to end.
   b) it was fought over their wagons.
   c) it increased demand for their product.
   d) their business closed after it.

6. It can be inferred from the text that, right after the Civil War, the Studebaker brothers
   a) continued building wagons
   b) stopped producing carriages
   c) started producing automobiles
   d) stopped building wagons

7. According to the text, the Studebaker brothers
   a) developed gasoline cars before electric cars
   b) stopped producing wagons in 1897
   c) developed electric cars before gasoline cars
   d) began making cars in 1920

8. The word stayed in line 19 is closest in meaning to
   a) remained
   b) held
   c) left
   d) managed
9. Which of the following was **NOT** mentioned as something the Studebaker brothers produced?
   a) Wagons
   b) Carriages
   c) Cars
   d) Airplanes

10. The word **producing** in line 19 is closest in meaning to
   a) manufacturing
   b) designing
   c) considering
   d) drawing

**Text 22**

Line number

1. Scientist and inventor George Washington Carver was born into slavery during the American Civil War. After the war, he worked **diligently** to get an education. He managed to get an advanced degree in Botany, which is the study of plants. After he finished his college degree, he worked in the South. He taught people about botany and about how it could be used to improve farming.

2. Carver learned that there was a problem with cotton farming in the South. Cotton takes nutrients from the soil. If cotton is planted year after year, the quality of the soil decreases. Carver knew that plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes are different from cotton. They add nutrients to the soil rather than take nutrients from the soil. Carver told farmers that it was a bad idea to grow only cotton and no other crops each year. He told **them** that they should also grow plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes, which improve the quality of the soil.

3. Many farmers followed the advice that Carver **offered** them. The result was that the production on their farms increased. This increased production of peanuts and sweet potatoes improved the quality of the soil.

4. However, when production of peanuts and sweet potatoes increased, a new problem developed. The new problem was that there were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes. To solve this problem, Carver began working in a laboratory to find new uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes. He developed hundreds of products that could be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes. These hundreds of products included food products, medicines, plastics and fertilizer.
1. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in paragraph 1 about George Washington Carver?
   
   a) The period when he was born.
   b) Who his parents were.
   c) What he studied in school.
   d) What kind of work he did.

2. The word **diligently** in line 2 is closest in meaning to
   
   a) hard
   b) only a little
   c) slightly
   d) occasionally

3. In botany, one might **NOT** study
   
   a) oak trees
   b) roses
   c) corn
   d) sharks

4. The word **it** in line 5 refers to
   
   a) degree
   b) the South
   c) botany
   d) farming

5. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that
   
   a) peanuts and sweet potatoes are good for the soil, while cotton is not
   b) peanuts and sweet potatoes and cotton are all good for the soil
   c) cotton is good for the soil, while peanuts and sweet potatoes are not
   d) neither peanuts and sweet potatoes nor cotton is good for the soil

6. The word **them** in line 11 refers to
   
   a) nutrients
   b) farmers
   c) plants
   d) peanuts
7. The word **offered** in line 13 could best be replaced by
   a) showed
   b) asked
   c) made
   d) gave

8. According to paragraph 3, what problem developed from the production of peanuts and sweet potatoes?
   a) There were too many ways that peanuts and sweet potatoes could be used.
   b) Carver did not have a laboratory where he could study peanuts and sweet potatoes.
   c) Peanuts and sweet potatoes did not actually improve the quality of the soil.
   d) There were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes.

9. It is stated in paragraph 3 that Carver was working in a laboratory to find new
   a) ways to grow peanuts and sweet potatoes.
   b) kinds of peanuts and sweet potatoes.
   c) products that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes.
   d) ways to turn peanuts into sweet potatoes.

10. Which of the following is **NOT** listed in paragraph 3 as a product that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes?
   a) Food
   b) Clothing
   c) Medicine
   d) Plastic

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**Text 23**

1. The French Quarter is the oldest section of the city of New Orleans. The
2. influences from a number of different cultures can be **spotted** in it.
3. The city of New Orleans was first colonized by the French in 1718. The
4. French planned and laid out what is today called the French Quarter as a walled
5. town. The plan of the French Quarter was created by the French in the
6. eighteenth century. It shows the formal organization that was popular in France
7. at the time. Though very few buildings that are purely French in design remain,  
8. the overall design of the area is completely French.  
9. Spain took possession of New Orleans from France in 1762. During the  
10. period that Spain was in control of New Orleans, there were Spanish influences  
11. in the architecture of the French Quarter. Spanish-style courtyards, which were  
12. full of plants and flowers, were added to houses, and wrought iron was used to  
13. decorate the houses in the Spanish style of the time.  
14. Another influence on the architecture of New Orleans came from the West  
15. Indies. Wealthy planters from the West Indies began opening houses in the  
16. French Quarter of New Orleans in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The  
17. weather in the West Indies is very hot, and houses in the West Indies were built  
18. in ways that would help keep them cool. Planters who came to the French  
19. Quarter from the West Indies influenced the architecture of the French Quarter  
20. by making their houses there more able to keep the people living in them cool.  
21. Two ways that planters from the West Indies influenced houses in the French  
22. Quarter to make them cooler in the heat was to build ground floors out of the  
23. stone and to add wide verandas, or covered porches, on second stories.

1. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the French Quarter  
   a) is located outside of New Orleans  
   b) is not built in a single style  
   c) was built only recently  
   d) has a single strong culture

2. The word spotted in line 2 can best be replaced by  
   a) seen  
   b) circled  
   c) taken  
   d) interested

3. According to paragraph 2, it is NOT true that  
   a) New Orleans was first colonized in the eighteenth century  
   b) the French planned the area called the French Quarter  
   c) the French Quarter was originally a walled town  
   d) many buildings in the French Quarter today are French in design

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4. The word purely in line 7 could best be replaced by
   a) simply
   b) completely
   c) clearly
   d) cleanly

5. It is stated in paragraph 3 that Spain
   a) gave New Orleans to France in 1762.
   b) took possession of France in the eighteenth century.
   c) gave France to New Orleans in 1762.
   d) got New Orleans from France in the eighteenth century.

6. The phrase was in control of in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
   a) had a desire for
   b) was located in
   c) had authority over
   d) was looking for

7. A home in Spain in the late 18\textsuperscript{th} century would most likely
   a) have French-style architecture
   b) be located in a courtyard
   c) be made of wrought iron
   d) have a courtyard full of flowers

8. Why does the author say that “The weather in the West Indies is very hot” in the
   text on the French Quarter?
   a) Because most of the people living in the French Quarter had to move to the
      West Indies
   b) Because the style of houses built for the weather of the West Indies was used
      in the French Quarter
   c) Because the weather of the West Indies is very different from the weather in
      the French Quarter
   d) Because the French Quarter is located in the West Indies
9. The word **built** in line 17 is closest in meaning to
   a) viewed
   b) located
   c) constructed
   d) transported

10. The word **them** in line 18 refers to
   a) planters
   b) West Indies
   c) houses
   d) people

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**Text 24**

Line number

1. There has been a lot of **confusion** about Earth’s age throughout history.
2. Until the nineteenth century, scientists held a really mistaken belief about the age of our planet. Prior to this time, they had thought that Earth was created around 4,000 or 5,000 B.C.
3. In the middle of the nineteenth century, British physicist Lord Kelvin, the person that the Kelvin temperature scale is named after, came up with a very different idea about Earth’s age. His idea may have been well-reasoned, but it was, unfortunately, also incorrect. Lord Kelvin determined Earth’s age based upon its temperature. Scientists at the time understood that Earth’s center was very hot, much hotter than Earth’s surface. Lord Kelvin determined Earth’s age by calculating how long it would take the surface to cool down from the **scorching** temperatures inside. Based on these calculations, Lord Kelvin calculated that Earth was approximately 100 mln. years old.
4. Lord Kelvin’s calculation of Earth’s age was better than previous calculations, but it was still not an accurate estimate. It was not correct because Lord Kelvin did not understand the effect of radioactivity on the cooling of Earth’s surface. Radioactivity occurs naturally on Earth, and radioactivity creates heat. The naturally occurring radioactivity on Earth has caused Earth to cool **much less swiftly** than Lord Kelvin had calculated. In the twentieth century, based on an understanding of the effect of radioactivity on the cooling of the Earth’s surface, scientists calculated that Earth is between 4 and 5 billion years old.
1. The word **confusion** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
   a) surprise  
   b) misunderstanding  
   c) anger  
   d) agreement

2. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that early scientists believed that Earth was
   a) 2,000 to 3,000 years old  
   b) 4,000 to 5,000 years old  
   c) 6,000 to 7,000 years old  
   d) 8,000 to 10,000 years old

3. The word **scorching** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
   a) growing  
   b) freezing  
   c) burning  
   d) aging

4. According to paragraph 2, Lord Kelvin
   a) was American  
   b) wanted to determine Earth’s age  
   c) was a biologist  
   d) determined Earth’s age correctly

5. The word **calculated** in line 13 could best be replaced by
   a) determined  
   b) added  
   c) argued  
   d) taught

6. The author mentions “Lord Kelvin’s calculation” at the beginning of paragraph 3 because
   a) this is an interesting new point  
   b) this refers to a key point in paragraph 2  
   c) Lord Kelvin did not really make the calculation  
   d) This will be the topic of paragraph 3
7. The word it in paragraph 3 refers to
   a) calculation
   b) Earth
   c) age
   d) estimate

8. Which of the following is NOT true about radiation, according to paragraph 3?
   a) It causes heat to build.
   b) It affects the cooling of the Earth.
   c) It can occur without any help from humans.
   d) It was thoroughly understood by Lord Kelvin.

9. The expression much less swiftly in line 19 could best be replaced by
   a) much more rapidly
   b) much less softly
   c) much more slowly
   d) much less evenly

10. According to the text, early scientists
    a) believed Earth was less than 7,000 years old.
    b) believed Earth was 100 million years old.
    c) made calculations based on temperature and radioactivity.
    d) believed Earth was 4 to 5 billion years old.

Text 25

1. There are many kinds of sugar. Some of the many kinds are cane sugar, beet
2. sugar, palm sugar, and corn sugar. The two most widely used kinds of sugar are cane
3. sugar and beet sugar.
4. It is generally believed that sugar cane was first grown in India. Sugarcane is the
5. plant that is used to make sugar from cane, or cane sugar. From India, the sugarcane
6. plant moved into other parts of Asia as well as North Africa and Europe. Christopher
7. Columbus was well acquainted with sugarcane because his wife’s mother owned a
8. sugarcane plantation on the island of Madeira. It was Christopher Columbus who
9. introduced sugarcane to the Americas on his second voyage there. The production of
10. sugarcane grew rapidly in the Americas after its introduction there.
11. Sugar beets are another major source of sugar in addition to the sugar obtained from sugarcane. Napoleon is often given credit for the increased use of sugar from sugar beets. After the French lost a sea battle to the British in 1805, the British fleet created a blockade that stopped supplies of sugarcane from coming into France. Napoleon offered a large prize to someone who could develop a good method of producing sugar from sugar beets. As a result, huge crops of sugar beets were grown by farmers, and forty factories to produce sugar from sugar beets were created.

1. It is stated in paragraph 1 that palm sugar is
   a) one of four kinds of sugar.
   b) one of the kinds of sugar that is used least.
   c) one of the two most widely used kinds of sugar.
   d) the most widely used kind of sugar.

2. According to Paragraph 2, sugar cane originally came from
   a) India
   b) Northern Asia
   c) North America
   d) Europe

3. The word acquainted in line 7 is closest in meaning to
   a) familiar
   b) interested
   c) involved
   d) accustomed

4. The word rapidly in line 10 is closest in meaning to
   a) eagerly
   b) hardly
   c) rarely
   d) quickly

5. Which of the following is true, according to paragraph 2?
   a) Sugarcane is a kind of sugar.
   b) Cane sugar is a kind of plant.
   c) Sugarcane is made from cane sugar.
   d) Cane sugar is made from sugarcane.
6. It is indicated in paragraph 2 that Christopher Columbus
   a) knew nothing about sugarcane
   b) owned a sugarcane plantation
   c) brought sugarcane from the Americas
   d) brought sugarcane to the Americas

7. According to paragraph 3, sugar beets
   a) provide a lot of sugar
   b) provide more sugar than sugarcane
   c) do not provide much sugar
   d) come from sugarcane

8. What is stated in paragraph 3 about Napoleon?
   a) He won a battle in 1805.
   b) He created a blockade.
   c) He stopped sugarcane from coming into France
   d) He wanted to increase the production of sugar from sugar beets.

9. The word *supplies* in line 14 is closest in meaning to
   a) stores
   b) shops
   c) markets
   d) mall

10. According to paragraph 3, what happened after Napoleon offered a certain prize?
    a) The French lost a sea battle to the British.
    b) Farmers began working in factories.
    c) The production of sugar from sugar beets increased.
    d) Factories began producing sugar from sugarcane.
A little more than 100 years ago, a scientist in Medford, Massachusetts, was trying to help local industry. Instead of helping local industry, however, he caused a major problem with the local environment.

The scientist thought that it would be a good idea to try to develop the silk making industry in Medford. He knew that the silk industry in Asia was successful because of the silkworm, a caterpillar that ate only mulberry leaves. Mulberry trees did not grow in Medford, so the scientist decided to work on developing a type of silk-making worm that would eat the type of tree leaves in Medford.

His plan was to create a worm that was a cross between the Asian silkworm and another type of imported worm that would eat the types of leaves around Medford. Unfortunately, his plan did not turn out as he wanted. He was not able to come up with a silk-producing worm. However, the worms that he imported did like to eat leaves around Medford. Many of the trees around Medford lost their leaves to these worms and died.

1. The situation described in the text took place approximately
   a) a decade ago
   b) two decades ago
   c) a century ago
   d) two centuries ago

2. According to paragraph 1, the scientist
   a) had no effect on Medford
   b) hurt rather than helped Medford
   c) helped rather than hurt Medford
   d) did not actually live in Medford

3. The word major in line 3 is closest in meaning to
   a) important
   b) high rank
   c) related to the main subject
   d) minor
4. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 about the scientist **EXCEPT** that he
   a) worked in the silk industry in China.
   b) wanted to develop the silk industry in Medford.
   c) knew something about the silk industry in China.
   d) wanted to develop a certain kind of worm.

5. Which of the following is **NOT** stated about the silkworm?
   a) It is a type of caterpillar.
   b) It likes only mulberry leaves.
   c) It grows successfully in Asia.
   d) It grows successfully in Medford.

6. It is stated in paragraph 3 that the scientist wanted to create a worm
   a) that was just like the Asian silkworm
   b) that could be imported from Asia
   c) that would eat the leaves in Asia
   d) that was a mix of two other worms

7. According to paragraph 3, it is **NOT** true that the scientist
   a) planned to create a new kind of worm.
   b) created silkworms.
   c) imported worms.
   d) was unsuccessful.

8. The word **cross** in line 9 is closest in meaning to
   a) mixture
   b) symbol
   c) movement
   d) across

9. The phrase **come up with** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
   a) to find
   b) to appear
   c) to arrive
   d) to survive
10. What did the scientist’s worms do?
   a) They made silk.
   b) They turned into silkworms.
   c) They killed a lot of trees.
   d) They died immediately.

Text 27

1. When the United States went to war against England in 1812, the US navy was much weaker than the British navy. In fact, the British navy at the time had over 800 warships. The entire US navy had only 16 warships in its fleet, so it was almost nonexistent.

2. To increase its naval power, the United States tried to convert merchant ships into warships. When a merchant ship was converted into a warship, two big changes were made. First, the cargo hold was emptied. Then heavy cannons to fight the enemy were added to the top of the deck. This type of conversion of merchant ships into warships was not always successful, for a very good reason.

3. The changes that were made to convert a ship from a merchant ship to a warship made the ship much less stable. A heavy cargo in the hold at the bottom of a merchant ship allowed the ship to stay balanced in the water. When the cargo was removed, the ship became less stable. Then, when the heavy metal cannons were added to the deck of the ship, the ship became even less stable. As a result, a number of these converted merchant ships tipped over and sank.

1. It is stated in the text that the US navy was
   a) not as strong as the British navy.
   b) stronger than the British navy.
   c) as weak as the British navy.
   d) equal in strength to the British navy.

2. The word entire in line 3 could best be replaced by
   a) tiny
   b) tired
   c) even
   d) whole
3. The word *it* in line 4 refers to
   a) the British navy
   b) time
   c) the US navy
   d) its fleet

4. The word *nonexistent* in line 4 is closest in meaning to
   a) not real
   b) non-finite
   c) non-native
   d) non-count

5. The word *convert* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
   a) buy
   b) build
   c) change
   d) sell

6. According to paragraph 2, what was added to a merchant ship when it was converted?
   a) a cargo hold
   b) cannons
   c) a deck
   d) the enemy

7. Paragraph 3 states that
   a) it is understandable why a certain change did not work well.
   b) there were good reasons why warships were changed into merchant ships.
   c) trying to change warships into merchant ships was not a success.
   d) putting merchant ships into a war zone was successful.

8. According to paragraph 3, all of the following made a merchant ship less stable EXCEPT
   a) being converted into a warship
   b) having a heavy cargo in the hold
   c) having heavy cannons on deck
   d) having an empty cargo hold
9. According to the text, what happened to many converted merchant ships?
   a) They became part of the British navy.
   b) They went to the bottom of the ocean.
   c) They carried large cargoes.
   d) They filled their holds with cannons.

10. The expression ‘as a result’ in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
   a) however
   b) also
   c) afterwards
   d) therefore

Text 28

Line number

1. Federal Express is a company that specializes in rapid overnight delivery of
2. high-priority packages. The first company of its type, Federal Express was
3. founded by the youthful Fred Smith in 1971, when he was only 28 years old.
4. Smith had actually developed the idea for the rapid delivery Line service in a
5. term paper for an economics class when he was a student at Yale University.
6. The term paper reputedly received a less-than-stellar grade because of the
7. infeasibility of the project that Smith had outlined. The model that Smith
8. proposed had never been tried; it was a model that was efficient to operate but at
9. the same time was very difficult to institute.
10. Smith achieved efficiency in his model by designing a system that was
11. separate from the passenger system and could, therefore, focus on how to
12. deliver packages most efficiently. His strategy was to own his own planes so
13. that he could create his own schedules and to ship all packages through the hub
14. city of Memphis, a set-up which resembles the spokes on the wheel of a
15. bicycle. With this combination of his own planes and hub set-up, he could get
16. packages anywhere in the United States overnight.
17. What made Smith’s idea difficult to institute was the fact that the entire
18. system had to be created before the company could begin operations. He
19. needed a fleet of aircraft to collect packages from airports every night and
20. deliver them to Memphis, where they were immediately sorted and flown out to
21. their new destinations; he needed a fleet of trucks to deliver packages to and
22. from the various airports; he needed facilities and trained staff all in place to
23. handle the operation. Smith had a $4 million inheritance from his father, and he
24. managed to raise an additional $91 million dollars from venture capitalists to get
25. the company operating.
26. When Federal Express began service in 1973 in 25 cities, the company was
27. not an immediate success, but success did come within a relatively short period
28. of time. The company lost $29 million in the first 26 months of operations.
29. However, the tide was to turn relatively quickly. By late 1976, Federal Express
30. was carrying an average of 19,000 packages per night and had made a profit of
31. $3.6 million.

1. The most appropriate title for the text is
   a) The Problems and Frustrations of a Business Student
   b) The Importance of Business Studies
   c) The Capitalization of Federal Express
   d) The Implementation of a Successful Business

2. The word developed in line 4 could best be replaced by
   a) came up with
   b) came about
   c) came across
   d) came into

3. What is stated in the text about Smith’s term paper?
   a) Smith submitted it through a delivery-service
   b) It was written by a student of Smith’s
   c) Its grade was mediocre
   d) The professor thought it had great potential

4. What was a key idea of Smith’s?
   a) that he should focus on passenger service
   b) that package delivery should be separate from passenger service
   c) that packages could be delivered on other companies’ planes
   d) that passenger service had to be efficient
5. A **hub city** in line 13 is
   a) a large city with small cities as destinations
   b) a city that is the final destination for many routes
   c) a city where many bicycle routes begin
   d) a centralized city with destinations emanating from it

6. It can be inferred from the text that Smith selected Memphis as his hub city because it
   a) was near the middle of the country
   b) had a large number of passenger aircraft
   c) already had a large package delivery service
   d) was a favorite passenger airport

7. The pronoun **they** in line 20 refers to
   a) aircraft
   b) packages
   c) airports
   d) destinations

8. It is **NOT** mentioned in the text that, in order to set up his company, Smith needed
   a) airplanes
   b) trucks
   c) personnel
   d) faculty

9. How long did it take Federal Express to become profitable?
   a) two months
   b) one year
   c) three years
   d) six years

10. Which paragraph explains what made Smith’s model effective?
    a) Paragraph 1
    b) Paragraph 2
    c) Paragraph 3
    d) Paragraph 4
Benjamin Franklin is famous in the history of the United States because of his many and varied accomplishments later in his life, as a brilliant diplomat, as a scientist, as an inventor, as a philosopher, and as a public official. Early in his life, however, he was headed for a career as a printer. He was apprenticed at the age of twelve in a print shop that belonged to his half-brother James. Where faced with the unhappy prospect of spending nine years in an intolerable situation, Benjamin devised a way to get out of his contract as an apprentice printer in a rather unusual and creative way.

Benjamin’s half-brother James ran a weekly newspaper, the New-England Courant, and it was in this paper that young Benjamin worked as an apprentice printer. Unbeknownst to his half-brother James, who owned the paper, a very young Benjamin wrote a series of humorous letters to the paper. He did not sign his own name to these letters. Instead, he used the pseudonym Mrs. Silence Dogood. In these letters he mocked the life around Boston. The letters amused the paper’s readers, but they did not have the same effect on city officials. As a result of the letters, city officials forbade James to publish his newspaper. James then decided to continue printing the paper using Benjamin’s name rather than his own; in order to do this, however, James had to release Benjamin from his contract as an apprentice. After all, a newspaper could not be headed by an apprentice printer. After James had released Benjamin from his apprenticeship, he was to discover that Benjamin had written the letters that had caused so much trouble. He was angry that he had lost the right to publish his paper because of Benjamin. On his part, Benjamin was delighted to have been released from his contract as an apprentice.

Later in his life, after he had achieved success in so many varied fields of endeavor, Ben Franklin did admit that he had not handled his dissatisfaction with his apprenticeship in the most mature way. However, he still appreciated the creative way that he had dealt with the problem.

The main idea of the text is that Benjamin Franklin

a) worked at a newspaper owned by his half-brother James
b) was known for his many and varied accomplishments
c) was involved in a trick at a New England newspaper
d) dealt creatively with a problem early in his amazing career
2. The expression **headed for** in line 4 could best be replaced by
   a) moving in the direction of
   b) serving as a leader of
   c) at the top of
   d) climbing up

3. How did young Benjamin feel about the idea of spending time as an apprentice printer?
   a) He was overjoyed.
   b) He was discontented.
   c) He was amused.
   d) He was satisfied.

4. It can be inferred from the text that Benjamin and James
   a) were not related
   b) had one parent in common
   c) were distant cousins
   d) had the same parents

5. The letters that Benjamin wrote
   a) had a serious tone.
   b) were sent to city officials.
   c) were about life as an inventor.
   d) did not include Benjamin’s name.

6. The word **mocked** in line 14 is closest in meaning to
   a) was complimentary
   b) made fun of
   c) cried over
   d) paid attention to

7. The pronoun **they** in line 15 refers to
   a) citizens
   b) letters
   c) readers
   d) officials
8. It is implied in the text that, when city officials read the letters, they
   a) laughed at them
   b) paid no attention
   c) got angry
   d) agreed with the content

9. What eventually happened as a result of Benjamin’s letters?
   a) Benjamin became an apprentice printer.
   b) James was given control of the paper.
   c) James laughed at the joke.
   d) Benjamin got out of his contract.

10. It’s NOT mentioned in the text that Benjamin Franklin was recognized for his achievements in
   a) diplomacy
   b) science
   c) psychology
   d) public services

Text 30

1. The Celtic languages are a group of languages of northern Europe that are
descendents of the Indo-European family of languages. These languages developed
from the language of the Celts, a warlike civilization originating in the eastern part
of central Europe, in the northern Alps, and along the Danube during the Bronze
Age. The Celts reached the height of their civilization during the Iron Age, the last
five centuries B.C., and then fanned out from their original homeland into many
parts of continental Europe and across the Channel and into the British Isles. Celtic
languages were spoken in much of western Europe during Pre-Roman and Roman
times. Place names of Celtic origin can be found today all over the British Isles
and France, in northern Spain and Italy, and in Switzerland and parts of Germany.
Rather than one language, the Celtic languages consist of two distinct clusters:
the Gaelic group and the Brythonic group. These two clusters of languages most
likely developed from dialects of the same language, the language of the Celts in
their original homeland. These two dialects were most likely mutually intelligible
to some degree as late as the fourth century. The Gaelic group of Celtic languages
16. consists of Irish, Scottish, and Manx, the language of the Isle of Man. The
17. Brythonic group of Celtic languages includes Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Gaulish,
18. the language of Gaul prior to the days of the Roman Empire, with its Latin-
19. speaking population.
20. Many, though not all, of the Celtic languages are either extinct or are in the
21. process of becoming extinct. Gaulish apparently disappeared around 600 A.D.
22. Cornish and Manx both actually became extinct, the former in the nineteenth
23. century and the latter just a few decades ago, but both are being revived and are
24. now taught in a few schools each. Scottish, Irish, and Breton are all declining in
25. use. There are under a hundred thousand speakers of Scottish Gaelic, mostly on the
26. northern Hebridean Islands; there are more than a hundred thousand speakers of
27. Irish, mainly in the western counties of Ireland; there are about a half million
28. speakers who use Breton on a daily basis. In all these situations, though, the rate of
29. transmission to new generations is low, and this does not bode well for the survival
30. of these languages. Of all the Celtic languages, perhaps only Welsh has a strong
31. hold on the future.

1. The author’s purpose in the text is to
   a) describe the past and present of a related set of languages.
   b) list the major characteristics of Celtic languages.
   c) outline the major achievements of the Celts.
   d) explain how languages manage to survive without changing.

2. According to the text, the Celtic languages did NOT
   a) develop from the Indo-European language family
   b) originate in the British Isles
   c) exist before the time of the Roman Empire
   d) provide any Italian place names

3. The text states that the Celts were
   a) peaceful farmers
   b) unheard of during the Bronze Age
   c) at their peak during the Iron Age
   d) at the height of their civilization 1,500 years ago
4. The expression **fanned out** in line 6 could best be replaced by
   a) spread out
   b) called off
   c) got lost
   d) turned out

5. It is implied in the text that Gaulish
   a) first surfaced after the Roman Empire
   b) has been revived in the last century
   c) is declining in use
   d) was replaced by Latin

6. The main idea of the third paragraph is that
   a) all Celtic languages are extinct.
   b) a few Celtic languages disappeared.
   c) some Celtic languages are flourishing.
   d) most Celtic languages are either dead or dying.

7. It is **NOT** true according to the text that both Cornish and Manx
   a) were once considered extinct.
   b) became extinct in the same century.
   c) are being resuscitated.
   d) may be taught in some academic institutions.

8. According to the text, the percentage of young people learning Scottish, Irish, and Breton is
   a) nonexistent
   b) not high
   c) increasing
   d) quite robust

9. The word **mainly** in line 27 is synonymous to
   a) finally
   b) usually
   c) rarely
   d) particularly
10. Where in the text does the author explain when the two clusters of Celtic languages were still understood by members of each group of speakers?

   a) Lines 2-4  
   b) Lines 6-7  
   c) Lines 10-11  
   d) Lines 12-14

**Text 31**

Line number

1. Perhaps better known than the Cullinan Diamond is the Hope Diamond, a valuable and rare blue gem with a background of more than 300 years as a world traveler. The 112-carat blue stone that later became the Hope Diamond was mined in India sometime before the middle of the seventeenth century and was first known to be owned by Shah Jahan, who built the TajMahal in memory of his beloved wife. From India, the celebrated blue stone has changed hands often, moving from location to location in distant corners of the world.

2. In the middle of the seventeenth century, a trader from France named Jean Baptiste Tavernier acquired the large blue diamond, which was rumored to have been illegally removed from a temple. Tavernier returned to France with the big blue gem, where the stone was purchased by the Sun King, Louis XIV. Louis XIV had it cut down from 112 to 67 carats to make its shape symmetrical and to maximize its sparkle. The newly cut diamond, still huge by any standards, was passed down through the royal family of France, until it arrived in the hands of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. During the French Revolution, Louis XVI and his wife met their fate on the guillotine in 1793, and the big blue diamond disappeared from public sight.

3. The diamond somehow managed to get from France to England, where banker Henry Hope purchased it from a gem dealer early in the nineteenth century. The huge blue stone was cut into a 45.5-carat oval, and at this point it took on the name by which it is known today. The diamond stayed in the Hope family for around a century, when deep indebtedness brought on by a serious gambling habit on the part of one of Henry Hope’s heirs forced the sale of the diamond.

4. From England, the Hope Diamond may have made its way into the hands of the Sultan of Turkey; whatever route it took to get there, it eventually went onto the United States when American Evelyn Walsh McLean purchased it in 1911. Mrs. McLean certainly enjoyed showing
29. the diamond off. The guests in her home were sometimes astounded to
30. notice the huge stone embellishing the neck of Mrs. McLean’s Great Dane
31. as the huge pet trotted around the grounds of her Washington, D.C.
32. home. The Hope Diamond later became the property of jeweler Harry
33. Winston, who presented the stunning 45.5-carat piece
34. to the Smithsonian in 1958. The Hope Diamond is now taking a well-
35. earned rest following its rigorous travel itinerary and is on display at the
36. Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. where it has been since
37. 1958.

1. The main idea of this text is that the Hope Diamond
   a) came from India
   b) has moved around a lot
   c) has been cut several times
   d) now resides in the Smithsonian

2. The word purchased in line 11 may best be replaced by
   a) bought
   b) presented
   c) rewarded
   d) granted

3. The word it in line 12 stands for
   a) the royal family
   b) the standard
   c) the revolution
   d) the diamond

4. Which lines in paragraph 2 describe what happened to the royal French owners of
   the diamond?
   a) Lines 2-7
   b) Lines 8-9
   c) Lines 9-10
   d) Lines 11-17
5. It can be inferred from the text that the author is not certain
   a) who bought the Hope Diamond
   b) who sold the Hope Diamond in England
   c) how the Hope Diamond went from France to England
   d) how big the Hope Diamond was in the 19th century

6. The word **dealer** in line 19 is most likely
   a) a card player
   b) a miner
   c) a cutter
   d) a businessman

7. According to paragraph 3, how long did the diamond stay in the Hope family?
   a) about 100 years
   b) 100 years
   c) 112 years
   d) 110 years

8. According to the text, Mrs. McLean
   a) donated the Hope Diamond to the Smithsonian
   b) let her dog wear the Hope Diamond
   c) purchase the Hope Diamond from the French
   d) had the Hope Diamond cut to its present size 45.5 carats

9. Which country is **NOT** mentioned in the text as a place where the Hope Diamond
    spent some time?
   a) India
   b) France
   c) England
   d) Denmark

10. Which paragraph discusses the period when the Hope Diamond received its
    current name?
    a) Paragraph 1
    b) Paragraph 2
    c) Paragraph 3
    d) Paragraph 4
The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the naked eye to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in position. Many unaware stargazers falsely assume that each star has its own permanent home in the nighttime sky. In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and from stars to Earth, the changes are barely perceptible here. An example of a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this misconception prevails; it takes approximately 200 years for a relatively rapid star like Bernard’s star to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the earth’s moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
   a) What the Eye Can See in the Sky
   b) Bernard’s Star
   c) Planetary Movement
   d) The Ever moving Stars

2. The expression ‘naked eye’ in line 2 refers to
   a) a telescope
   b) a scientific method for observing stars
   c) unassisted vision
   d) a camera with a powerful lens

3. According to the text, the distances between the stars and Earth are
   a) barely perceptible
   b) huge
   c) fixed
   d) moderate

4. The word perceptible in line 6 is closest in meaning to
   a) noticeable
   b) persuasive
   c) conceivable
   d) astonishing
5. The word **misconception** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
   a) idea
   b) proven fact
   c) erroneous belief
   d) theory

6. The text states that in 200 years Bernard’s star can move
   a) around Earth’s moon
   b) next to Earth’s moon
   c) a distance equal to the distance from Earth to the Moon
   d) a distance seemingly equal to the diameter of the Moon

7. The text implies that from Earth it appears that the planets
   a) are fixed in the sky
   b) move more slowly than the stars
   c) show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars
   d) travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars

8. The word **negligible** in line 9 could best be replaced by
   a) negative
   b) insignificant
   c) rapid
   d) distant

9. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the text?
   a) Stars do not appear to the eye to move
   b) The large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye.
   c) Bernard’s star moves quickly in comparison with other stars
   d) Although stars move, they seem to be fixed.

10. The text does **NOT** discuss
    a) the movement of the planets
    b) Bernard’s star
    c) the distance from Earth to the Moon
    d) the constant movement of stars
Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is perhaps not a name that is universally recognized, but Dodgson did achieve enormous success under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll. He created this pseudonym from the Latinization, Carolus Ludovicus, of his real given names. It was under the name Lewis Carroll that Dodgson published the children’s book *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and its sequel *Through the Looking Glass* (1872). Though Dodgson achieved this success in children’s literature, he was not an author of children’s books by training or profession. His education and chosen field of pursuit were far removed from the field of children’s literature and were instead focused on theoretical mathematics.

Dodgson graduated with honours from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1854 and then embarked on a career in the world of academia. He worked as a lecturer in mathematics at Oxford and, later in his career, published a number of theoretical works on mathematics under his own name rather than under the pseudonym that he used for his children’s stories. He produced a number of texts for students, such as *A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry* (1860), *Formulae of Plane Trigonometry* (1861), which was notable for the creativity of the symbols that he used to express trigonometric functions such as sine and cosine, and *A Guide for the Mathematical Student* (1866). In a number of more esoteric works, he championed the principles of Euclid; in *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* (1879), he presented his ideas on the superiority of Euclid over rival mathematicians in a highly imaginative fashion, by devising a courtroom trial of anti-Euclid mathematicians that he named “Euclid-wreakers” and ultimately finding the defendants guilty as charged. *Curiosa Mathematica* (1888-1893) made a further defense of Euclid’s work, focusing on Euclid’s definition of parallel lines. These academic works never had the universal impact of Dodgson’s works for children using the name Lewis Carroll, but they demonstrate a solid body of well-regarded academic material.

The topic of this text is

a) the works of Lewis Carroll
b) Charles Dodgson and Euclid
c) the story of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland
d) Dodgson and Carroll: mathematics and children’s stories
2. According to the text, Dodgson
   a) did not use his given name on his stories for children
   b) used the same name on all his published works
   c) used the name Carroll on his mathematical works
   d) used a pseudonym for the work about the courtroom trial

3. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   a) “Lewis” is a Latin name.
   b) “Lutwidge” is part of Dodgson’s pseudonym.
   c) “Carolus” is the Latin version of the name “Charles”.
   d) “Ludovicus” is part of Dodgson’s given name.

4. It is NOT stated in the passage that Dodgson
   a) attended Christ Church, Oxford
   b) studied children’s literature
   c) was an outstanding student
   d) was a published author of academic works

5. What is stated in the text about the work *Formulae of Plane Trigonometry*?
   a) It portrayed mathematics in a creative way.
   b) It was written by Euclid.
   c) It was published in 1860.
   d) It was one of the texts that Dodgson studied at Oxford.

6. All of the following are stated in the text about the work *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* EXCEPT that
   a) it was published in 1879
   b) it was a highly creative work
   c) it described an actual trial in which Euclid participated
   d) it described a trial in which “Euclid-wreakers” were found guilty

7. The word notable in line 17 could best be replaced by
   a) significant
   b) notorious
   c) decisive
   d) necessary
8. According to the text, which of the following works was about Euclid?
   a) A Syllabus of plane Algebraical Geometry
   b) Formulae of Plane Trigonometry
   c) A Guide for the Mathematical Student
   d) Curiosa Mathematica

9. The pronoun **they** in line 28 refers to
   a) parallel lines
   b) these academic works
   c) Dodgson’s works for children
   d) children

10. What is stated in the text about Dodgson’s academic works?
    a) They are all about Euclid.
    b) They had an impact on his works for children.
    c) They were published under the name Lewis Carroll.
    d) They were well received in the academic world.

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Text 34

2. Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was
   created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar
3. Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to
   alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.
4. In Zamenhof’s first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a
   language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included
   words such as \( ab, ac, ba, eb, be, \) and \( ce \). This did not result in a workable
   language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to
   understand or to retain.
5. Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a **simplified**
   language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people
   already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of
   how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this
   language end in \( o \), as in the noun \( amiiko \), which means “friend”, and all
   adjectives end in \( -a \), as in the adjective \( bela \), which means “pretty”. Another
17. An example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal*-, which 
18. makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means 
19. “enemy,” and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s 
20. language.

21. In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published 
22. it. He used a penname, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the 
23. name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his 
24. language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by 
25. 1905 Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

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

31. Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I.

32. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of 
33. million people are fluent in it.

34. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are 
35. taking steps to try to make this happen.

1. The main idea of this text is 
   a) a language developed in the last few years. 
   b) one man’s effort to create a universal language 
   c) how language can be improved 
   d) using an artificial language to communicate internationally

2. According to the text, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language 
   a) to resolve cultural differences 
   b) to provide a more complex language 
   c) to build a name for himself 
   d) to create one world culture

3. The word **simplified** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to 
   a) understandable 
   b) uncomplicated 
   c) underestimated 
   d) natural
4. It can be inferred from the text that the Esperanto word *malespera* means
   a) hopelessness  
   b) hope  
   c) hopeless  
   d) hopeful

5. The expression **popping up** in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by
   a) leaping  
   b) shouting  
   c) hiding  
   d) opening

6. In which paragraph does the author explain why Zamenhof chose the name that he did for his language?
   a) Paragraph 1-2  
   b) Paragraph 3  
   c) Paragraph 4  
   d) Paragraph 5

7. It can be inferred from the text that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place
   a) in 1905  
   b) in 1907  
   c) in 1909  
   d) in 1913

8. According to the text what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?
   a) It had 4,000 attendees.  
   b) It was scheduled for 1915.  
   c) It had attendees from 20 countries.  
   d) It never took place.

9. The expression ‘**ups and downs**’ in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
   a) tops and bottoms  
   b) floors and ceilings  
   c) take offs and landings  
   d) highs and lows
10. The last paragraph discusses

a) the intention of current supporters of Esperanto to encourage its growth
b) another of Zamenhof’s accomplishments
c) the disadvantages of using an artificial language
d) attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

Text 35

1. The rattlesnake has a reputation as a dangerous and deadly snake with a fierce hatred for humanity. Although the rattlesnake is indeed a venomous snake capable of killing a human, its nature has perhaps been somewhat exaggerated in myth and folklore.

2. The rattlesnake is not inherently aggressive and generally strikes only when it has been put on the defensive. In its defensive posture the rattlesnake raises the front part of its body off the ground and assumes an S-shaped form in preparation for lunge forward. At the end of a forward thrust, the rattlesnake pushes its fangs into the victim, thereby injecting its venom.

3. There are more than 30 species of rattlesnakes, varying in length from 20 inches to 6 feet. In the United States there are only a few deaths annually from rattlesnakes, with a mortality rate of less than 2 percent of those attacked.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

a) The Exaggerated Reputation of the Rattlesnake
b) The Dangerous and Deadly Rattlesnake
c) The Venomous Killer of Humans
d) Myth and Folklore about Killers

2. According to the text, which of the following is true about rattlesnakes?

a) They are always ready to attack.
b) They are always dangerous and deadly.
c) Their fierce nature has been underplayed in myth and folklore.
d) Their poison can kill people.
3. Which word is closest in meaning to somewhat in paragraph 1?
   a) definitely
   b) basically
   c) particularly
   d) partially

4. The word it in line 5 refers to
   a) nature
   b) rattlesnake
   c) a human
   d) reputation

5. The word posture in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   a) mood
   b) fight
   c) position
   d) strike

6. It can be inferred from the text that
   a) all rattlesnake bites are fatal
   b) all rattlesnake bites are not equally harmful
   c) the few deaths from rattlesnake bites are from six-foot snakes
   d) deaths from rattlesnake bites have been steadily increasing

7. The word mortality in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
   a) percentage
   b) illness
   c) death
   d) survival

8. Where in the text does the author explain what people believe about rattlesnakes?
   a) Lines - 1-4
   b) Lines - 5-6
   c) Lines - 6-8
   d) Lines - 8-10
9. The text does NOT discuss
   a) the nature of rattlesnake
   b) rattlesnake’s bite
   c) species of rattlesnakes
   d) cure from rattlesnake’s injection

10. The author’s purpose in this text is to
   a) warn readers about the extreme danger from rattlesnakes
   b) explain a misconception about rattlesnakes
   c) describe a rattlesnake attack
   d) clarify how rattlesnakes kill human

Text 36

A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon moves in front of the Sun and hides at least some part of the Sun from the earth. In a partial eclipse, the Moon covers part of the Sun; in an annular eclipse, the Moon covers the center of the Sun, leaving a bright ring of the light around the Moon; in a total eclipse, the Sun is completely covered by the Moon.

It seems rather improbable that a celestial body size of the Moon could completely block out the tremendously immense Sun, as happens during a total eclipse, but this is exactly what happens. Although the Moon is considerably smaller in size than the Sun, the Moon is able to cover the Sun because of their relative distances from Earth. A total eclipse can last up to 7 minutes, during which time the Moon’s shadow moves across Earth at a rate of about 6 kilometers per second.

This text mainly
   a) describes how long an eclipse will last
   b) gives facts about the Moon
   c) explains how the Sun is able to obscure the Moon
   d) informs the reader about solar eclipses
2. In which type of eclipse is the Sun obscured in its entirety?
   a) A partial eclipse
   b) An annular eclipse
   c) A total eclipse
   d) A celestial eclipse

3. The word ring in line 4 could best be replaced by
   a) piece of gold
   b) circle
   c) jewel
   d) bell

4. A celestial body in line 6 is most probably one that is found
   a) within the Moon’s shadow
   b) somewhere in the sky
   c) on the surface of the Sun
   d) inside Earth’s atmosphere

5. What is the meaning of block out in line 7?
   a) square
   b) cover
   c) evaporate
   d) shrink

6. According to the text, how can the Moon hide the Sun during a total eclipse?
   a) The fact that the Moon is closer to Earth than the Sun makes up for the Moon’s smaller size.
   b) The Moon can only obscure the Sun because of the Moon’s great distance from the earth.
   c) Because the Sun is relatively close to Earth, the Sun can be eclipsed by the Moon.
   d) The Moon hides the Sun because of the Moon’s considerable size.

7. The word relative in line 10 could best be replaced by
   a) familial
   b) infinite
   c) comparative
   d) paternal
8. According to the text, which of the following happens during an eclipse?
   a) The Moon hides from the Sun.
   b) The Moon is obscured by the Sun.
   c) The Moon begins moving at a speed of 6 kilometers per second
   d) The Moon’s shadow crosses Earth.

9. The word rate in line 11 is closest in meaning to
   a) form
   b) speed
   c) distance
   d) rotation

10. Where in the text does the author mention the duration of a total eclipse?
    a) Lines 1-3
    b) Lines 4-6
    c) Lines 7-9
    d) Lines 10-12

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1. What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called *peppercorns*. The peppercorns turn from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper, which has a more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.

9. Red and green peppers, on the other hand, come from a completely different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white flower and fruit which can be any one of a number of colors, shapes, and sizes. These peppers range in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most incredibly burning taste imaginable.

15. Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for
17. centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of 18. the fifteenth-century push to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing 19. regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was 20. particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that 21. it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the 22. Capsicum family in use among the people of the New World, and he 23. incorrectly identified them as relatives of black pepper. Columbus 24. introduced the spicy Capsicum chili peppers to Europeans on his return from 25. the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread them to Asia and Africa. These 26. Capsicum peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact 27. that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the Piper nigrum 28. family.

1. The purpose of this text is  
   a) to explain why there is confusion today over peppers  
   b) to provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers  
   c) to demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe  
   d) to classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of peppers

2. The word turn in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by  
   a) revert  
   b) exchange  
   c) veer  
   d) change

3. According to the text, both black and white peppers  
   a) come from different plants  
   b) change colors after they are ground  
   c) are ground from dried out peppercorns  
   d) have the same flavor

4. What part of the Piper nigrum is the pericarp?  
   a) The seed inside the fruit.  
   b) The outer covering of the fruit.  
   c) The pulp inside the vine.  
   d) The outer covering of the vine.
5. What usually does NOT vary in a Capsicum plant?
   a) The color of the flower
   b) The size of the fruit
   c) The shape of the fruit
   d) The color of the fruit

6. The word **range** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
   a) change
   b) vary
   c) spread
   d) reach

7. The word **push** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
   a) shove
   b) strength
   c) drive
   d) hit

8. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to
   a) people
   b) plants
   c) chili peppers
   d) families

9. It can be inferred from the text that chili peppers originally came from
   a) Europe
   b) Asia
   c) America
   d) Africa

10. Where in the text does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?
    a) Lines 7-10
    b) Lines 10-15
    c) Lines 16-21
    d) Lines 22-27
The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean “river horse”. The long name of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term “hippo”. The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of water, instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air. In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

1. The text most likely discusses
   a) the largest land animals
   b) the derivations of animal names
   c) the characteristics of the hippo
   d) the relation between the hippo and the whale

2. It can be inferred from the text that the rhinoceros is
   a) smaller than hippo
   b) equal in size to the elephant
   c) a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant
   d) one of the two largest types of land animals

3. The word its in line 2 refers to
   a) hippopotamus
   b) elephant
   c) rhinoceros
   d) horse
4. It can be inferred from the text that the hippopotamus is commonly called a “hippo” because it is
   a) simpler to pronounce
   b) scientifically more accurate
   c) the original name
   d) easier for the animal to recognize

5. The word float in line 5 is closest in meaning to
   a) sink
   b) drift
   c) eat
   d) jump

6. According to the text, what is the maximum time that the hippos have been known to stay underwater?
   a) three minutes
   b) five minutes
   c) thirty minutes
   d) ninety minutes

7. The expression has relatively little in common in line 9 could best be replaced by
   a) has not any common features
   b) is not formally found
   c) has minimal experience
   d) shares few similarities

8. It is stated in the text that one way in which a hippo is similar to a whale is that
   a) they both live on the bottoms of rivers
   b) they both have blowholes
   c) they are both named after horse
   d) they both breathe underwater

9. The word blubber in line 13 is closest in meaning to
   a) fat
   b) metal
   c) water
   d) skin
10. According to the text, the hippo does NOT
   a) like water
   b) resemble the whale
   c) have a protective coating
   d) have much hair

Text 39

Line number

1. The life span of an elephant that dies from natural causes is about sixty-five years. Of course, an elephant can perish from a number of “unnatural causes”; e.g., it can be killed by hunters, most probably for the valuable ivory in its tusks; it can die from diseases that spread throughout an elephant herd; or it can die from drought or from the lack of food that almost certainly accompanies the inadequate supply of water.

2. If, however, an elephant survives these disasters, it falls prey to old age in its mid-sixties. Around this age, the cause of death is attributed to the loss of the final set of molars. When this last set of teeth is gone, the elephant dies from malnutrition because it is unable to obtain adequate nourishment. In old age, elephants tend to search out a final home where there is shade for comfort from the sun and soft vegetation for cushioning; the bones of many old elephants have been found in such places.

1. The word perish in line 2 could be best replaced by
   a) fall in
   b) shoot
   c) die
   d) get rich

2. The hunters kill the elephant most probably for
   a) its enormous size
   b) its huge weight
   c) valuable ivory in its tusks
   d) its big trunk
3. The elephant dies from
   a) drowning
   b) lack of food
   c) adequate supply of water
   d) overabundance of animals

4. The word **survives** in line 7 may best be replaced by
   a) rises to
   b) takes up
   c) denies
   d) lives through

5. Around mid-sixties the elephant’s death is **NOT** caused by
   a) old-age characteristics
   b) variety of food
   c) loss of final set of teeth
   d) inadequate nourishment

6. The word **malnutrition** in line 10 is used to describe someone who
   a) is in good health
   b) has an illness
   c) suffers from poor eating
   d) over exercises

7. The expression “**a final home**” means
   a) a place to die
   b) a comfortable house
   c) a place for sale
   d) the only remaining place

8. In old age elephants search out “**a final home**” in a place
   a) with a picturesque view
   b) with poor vegetation
   c) with diminished light
   d) unprotected from the sun
9. The text most likely discusses
   a) the natural causes of the elephant’s death
   b) “unnatural causes” of the elephant’s death
   c) the life of the elephant
   d) the elephant’s diseases

10. The most appropriate title for the text is
    a) The final home for the elephant
    b) The elephant’s survival
    c) Causes of the elephant’s disease
    d) The life span of the elephant

Text 40

1. Most people think of deserts as dry, flat areas with little vegetation and little or no rainfall, but this is hardly true. Many deserts have varied geographical formations ranging from soft, rolling hills to stark, jagged cliffs, and most deserts have a permanent source of water. Although deserts do not receive a high amount of rainfall-to be classified as a desert, an area must get less than twenty five centimeters of rainfall per year—there are many plants that thrive on only small amounts of water, and deserts are often full of such plant life.

2. Desert plants have a variety of mechanisms for obtaining the water needed for survival. Some plants, such as cactus, are able to store large amounts of water in their leaves or stems; after a rainfall these plants absorb a large supply of water to last until the next rainfall. Other plants, such as mesquite, have extraordinary deep root systems that allow them to obtain water from far below the desert’s arid surface.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
   a) Deserts are not really flat areas with little plant life.
   b) Deserts are dry, flat areas with few plants.
   c) There is little rainfall in the desert.
   d) Many kinds of vegetation can survive with little water.
2. The text implies that
   a) the lack of rainfall in deserts causes the lack of vegetation
   b) the typical conception of a desert is incorrect
   c) all deserts are dry, flat areas
   d) most people are well informed about deserts

3. The text describes the geography of deserts as
   a) absence of vegetation
   b) flat
   c) sandy
   d) varied

4. The word source in line 4 means
   a) lack
   b) supply
   c) storage space
   d) need

5. According to the text, what causes an area to be classified as a desert?
   a) The source of water
   b) The type of plants
   c) The geographical formations
   d) The amount of rainfall

6. The word thrive in line 6 means
   a) decay
   b) suffer
   c) grow well
   d) hardly survive

7. The word mechanisms in line 8 could most easily be replaced by
   a) ways
   b) machines
   c) pumps
   d) sources
8. Which of the following is mentioned in the text about cacti?
   a) They get water from deep below the surface of the desert.
   b) They have deep root systems.
   c) They retain water from one rainfall to the next.
   d) They survive in the desert because they do not need water.

9. The word **mesquite** in line 11 is probably
   a) a geographical formation in the desert
   b) a type of tree
   c) a desert animal
   d) a type of cactus

10. Where in the text does the author describe desert vegetation that keeps water in its leaves?
    a) Lines 11-13
    b) Lines 2-4
    c) Lines 4-7
    d) Lines 9-11
SECTION 2

Choose the right option.

1. When I was a little boy I (1)_________ a passion for maps. I looked for hours at South America or Africa and (2)_________ myself in the glories of exploration. At that time there were many blank spaces on the earth, and when I saw one that (3)_________ particularly inviting on a map I would put my finger on it and say, “When I (4)_________ , I will go there.”

   1. a) have  b) had  c) had had  d) were having
   2. a) lost    b) was losing  c) have lost  d) had been losing
   3. a) looks  b) looked  c) will look  d) has looked
   4. a) will grow up   b) grew up  c) grow up  d) has grown up

2. One of the greatest advances in modern technology (1)_________ the invention of computers. They help us, fascinate us and occasionally scare us. The latest fear (2)_________ children and computers. Some experts claim that brothers and sisters (3)_________ to play more with computers than with one another.

   1. a) have been  b) has been  c) had been  d) are
   2. a) is concerning  b) has been concerned  c) concerns  d) was concerned
   3. a) are starting  b) had started  c) has started  d) starts

3. The giant panda is probably the most valuable and popular zoo animal. They (1)_________ in the mountains of Western China. About 1000 giant pandas still survive in the wild, but only a few were ever seen alive outside China. In 1961 it (2)_________ as the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund and the panda (3)_________ a familiar sight on T-shirts, badges and car stickers since then.

   1. a) live           b) has been living     c) will live  d) lived
   2. a) adopted    b) was adopted  c) has been adopted  d) had been adopted
   3. a) have become  b) is becoming  c) becomes  d) has become
4. According to tradition, the first American Thanksgiving (1)_________ in 1621 by
the English Pilgrims who (2)_________ the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims
marked the occasion by feasting with their Native American guests who
(3)_________ gifts of food as a gesture of goodwill.

1. a) celebrated b) was celebrating c) was celebrated d) had been celebrated
2. a) were founding b) had founded c) would found d) found
3. a) has brought b) have brought c) brought d) were bringing

5. Dear Sir,
I (1) _________ to complain about the service I received when I (2) _________ at
your hotel last week. Your receptionist was extremely rude. Also I had some
problems with my room.
It faced the main road and was cold and extremely noisy. When I arrived at the
restaurant at half past ten I (3) _________ that I (4) _________ to have breakfast.
Expect to hear from you by return, telling me what you (5) _________ to do to
compensate me for a thoroughly unpleasant week at your hotel.
Yours,
John Smith.

1. a) write b) have written c) am writing d) shall write
2. a) was staying b) stay c) have stayed d) will stay
3. a) told b) had told c) was told d) have been told
4. a) am not able b) won’t be able c) haven’t been able d) wouldn’t be able
5. a) will intend b) intend c) are intending d) have intended

6. Steve, do you see the young man standing at the cash desk? He works as an
assistant in the same shop as I do. Well, I (1) _________ him the other day and he
(2) _________ a big black Mercedes. And do you see the expensive clothes he
(3) _________? A month ago he (4) _________ a penny. I told you about the
burglary that we (5) _________ at the shop last Monday, didn’t I? Do you think I
should go to the police?

1. a) have seen b) saw c) will see d) had seen
2. a) had driven b) was driving c) would drive d) would be driving
3. a) is wearing b) was wearing c) had worn d) will wear
4. a) hasn’t had b) wouldn’t have c) won’t have d) didn’t have
5. a) had b) have had c) were having d) would have
7. I must have fallen asleep while I (1) _______ because it took me a long time to realize that the telephone was ringing. It was Sarah, my girl-friend. She said, “Don’t you remember that we (2) _______ to the cinema tonight?” I suddenly remembered that she (3) _______ some tickets for the first performance of a new film. I said, “By the time I get there, the film (4) _______. Let’s go out to dinner instead.” “You are a nuisance,” she said, “I needn’t have accepted the tickets.”

1. a) had been working  b) was working  c) was worked  d) am working
2. a) were going  b) are going  c) go  d) have gone
3. a) has given  b) has been given  c) will give  d) had been given
4. a) will have started  b) would have started  c) would start  d) will be started

8. Two George Washington Bridge security guards, photographed sleeping on the job, (1) _______ according to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. A bicycle tour operator who (2) _______ daily over the bridge from New Jersey to New York snapped photos of the two guards on different occasions, and the photos (3) _______ on a New Jersey local news Web site.

1. a) will fire  b) fired  c) had fired  d) have been fired
2. a) will commute  b) commutes  c) is commuting  d) was commuted
3. a) published  b) were published  c) are publishing  d) have published

9. I could never have guessed what (1) _______ that winter evening, two years ago. Outside it (2) _______ heavily and the house was cold. I was alone and I (3) _______ TV all evening, when the doorbell rang.

1. a) would happen  b) has happened  c) is happening  d) will be happening
2. a) has been snowing  b) had been snowed  c) would snow  d) was snowing
3. a) was being watched  b) had watched  c) would watch  d) had been watching
10. A lady arrived late at the concert and the man at the door (1) ________ her in. “I (2) ________ anybody. I’ll stand in the back and nobody (3) ________ my coming in,” she asked the man. “I especially (4) ________ to hear the symphony of the young composer. Just open the door.” “That’s the trouble, madam,” said the man. “If I (5) ________ the door, half the audience will run out.”

1. a) won’t let b) doesn’t let c) wasn’t let d) didn’t let
2. a) shall not disturb b) did not disturb c) have not disturbed d) am not disturbing
3. a) doesn’t notice b) will notice c) won’t notice d) has noticed
4. a) am wanting b) will want c) have wanted d) want
5. a) will open b) opened c) open d) am opening

11. Dear Sir,
I (1) ________ to inquire about an item which (2) ________ on one of your buses on Monday, June 6 at about 6.30 p.m. When I got off I (3) ________ that one of my suitcases (4) ________. It was a dark brown leather suitcase with metallic handles. There were some important documents in it. If you (5) ________ my suitcase, please, contact me on 661-499.

Yours faithfully, a passenger.

1. a) shall write b) am writing c) wrote d) have written
2. a) left b) was left c) was leaving d) had been left
3. a) was realizing b) had realized c) was realized d) realized
4. a) was missed b) was missing c) had missed d) missed
5. a) would find b) have been found c) have found d) will find
12. Noah Webster (1) _________ from 1758 to 1843. At the time of the American Revolution, he (2)_________ in New York State. Before the war, Webster used textbooks from England. The war, however, made it impossible for teachers to get British textbooks. To take the place of the British textbooks, Webster wrote his own textbook, *The American Speller* (1783). This book became enormously popular. By 1883, the Merriam publishing company (3) _________ 70 million copies of this book. Millions of children in the United States learned how to spell and pronounce words with Webster’s book. Noah Webster later (4) _________ the first American dictionary. It contained 70,000 entries and it (5) _________ the first dictionary to include American words as well as American spellings and pronunciations. He called it "An American Dictionary of the English Language. Webster in addition to creating a dictionary helped to create an American nation.

1. a) has lived b) lived c) had lived d) has been living
2. a) teaches b) had taught c) has taught d) was teaching
3. a) sold b) was selling c) had sold d) would sell
4. a) wrote b) will write c) has written d) writes
5. a) is b) was c) has been d) would be

13. In 1859, a man Waterman S. Bodey by name (1) _________ gold in California. Shortly after, people began to pour into the area, and a town grew up near the spot where gold (2)_________. The people called the town Bodie. They preferred that spelling of Bodey’s name. By the early 1880s, 10,000 people (3) _________ in the town; many of them were looking for gold. With so many gold seekers living there, Bodie became one of the wildest towns in the West. By the 1890s, however, people were leaving Bodie because the supply of gold (4)_________ out. The town of Bodie — what is left of it — now belongs to the state of California. It is a state historic park. Many visitors to the town consider Bodie to be an important historic monument. They think the town helps them to understand the past. When people see the old buildings, they (5)_________ imagine what life was like more than 100 years ago.

1. a) finds b) found c) has found d) had found
2. a) is found b) found c) would find d) had been found
3. a) would live b) were living c) has been living d) live
4. a) ran b) had run c) is running d) has been running
5. a) have to b) must c) ought to d) can
14. Scientists (1) _________ that people’s faces reflect their characters. Let’s take the example of identical twins, who not only (2) _________ alike but also behave in the similar way.

1. a) have proved  b) are proving  c) had proved  d) will prove
2. a) are looking  b) looked  c) look  d) have looked

15. The London police were looking for a criminal who (1) _________ a bank. One day they caught him and (2) _________ him to prison. But while they (3) _________ photographs of him he suddenly attacked one of the policemen and (4) _________ away.

1. a) was robbing  b) robs  c) had robbed  d) would rob
2. a) had taken  b) took  c) were taking  d) have taken
3. a) took  b) are taking  c) have taken  d) were taking
4. a) was running  b) run  c) ran  d) has run

16. The trip was rather long. Finally the children (1) _________ the King’s Palace. Jack and Molly were lost in admiration of the beauty of the scene before them. The palace (2) _________ in a big park through which a little river flowed sparkling in the sunlight. Along the central avenue that (3) _________ to the Palace, crowds of people (4) _________.

1. a) reaches  b) reach  c) have reached  d) reached
2. a) stood  b) stands  c) is stood  d) is standing
3. a) has led  b) led  c) leading  d) is leading
4. a) walk  b) are walking  c) is walking  d) were walking
17. Lionel Messi was born in Argentina in 1987, but his family (1)_________ from Italy. When Messi was five, he started to play football for a team in Argentina. He was a good player, but when he was 11, he was very small, and he (2)_________ special hormones if he wanted to be bigger but his family (3)_________ to spend 900 dollars every month. His football club didn’t have money either because the Argentinean economy had big problems. But the bosses of FC Barcelona knew about his talent, and they wanted to give money to Messi if he (4)_________ for FC Barcelona. So, Messi and his father started to live in Spain and he started to play for Barcelona’s junior teams, and soon he started to play for Barcelona’s first team and for Argentina too. For many people Lionel Messi is the best football player in the world. He is a very good person too. He is the best but he isn’t a big star. He is a team player. Some people say that he is from another galaxy and when he plays, nobody (5)_________ stop him.

1. a) will come b) comes c) is coming d) has come
2. a) needed b) needs c) will need d) need
3. a) can’t b) might not c) must not d) was not able
4. a) plays b) will play c) played d) is playing
5. a) can b) was able c) is able d) may

18. I (1)_________ to learn Chinese for several months without much success. I had found it particularly difficult learning how to pronounce the words correctly. Then, one day, while I (2)_________ lunch in a cafe, a young Chinese woman came up to me and said: “I see you are reading a Chinese book. Would you like me to teach you some Chinese? In return you can help me with my English.” I said yes, and that’s how I learned how to speak Chinese fluently. Before I met her, I (3)_________ a single Chinese person before. Now I live and work in Beijing and the woman from the cafe is my wife!

1. a) was trying b) am trying c) tried d) had been trying
2. a) had been having b) was having c) had d) had had
3. a) had been meeting b) hadn’t met c) haven’t met d) had been met
19. Paper is a common material that (1) _________ throughout the world. It (2)_________from various plants, such as rice and papyrus. Today wood (3) _________the chief source of paper.

   1. a) was used  b) used  c) has used  d) is used
   2. a) has made  b) is made  c) made  d) had been made
   3. a) are  b) has been  c) is  d) was

20. We (1) _________all day, so we were really hungry when we arrived at the restaurant. The waiter showed us to our table immediately. At the next table, a couple (2) _________to one of the waiters about their bill. From what I could make out, they thought that he (3) _________ them. I started to wonder why we (4) _________ to come here in the first place.

   1. a) don’t eat  b) haven’t eaten  c) hadn’t eaten  d) aren’t eating
   2. a) had been complained b) were complaining c) is complained  d) have complained
   3. a) had overcharged  b) had been overcharged  c) would overcharge  d) has overcharged
   4. a) would decide  b) have decided  c) decide  d) had decided

21. John and David were both patients in a Mental Hospital. One day, while they (1) _________, they passed the hospital swimming pool and John suddenly dove into the deep end. He sank to the bottom and (2) _________ there. David jumped in and saved him, pulling John out. The medical director knew David's heroic act. He immediately ordered to discharge David from the hospital considering him to be OK. The doctor said, "David, we have good news and bad news for you! The good news is that we are going to discharge you. Since you(3) _________ to jump in and save another patient, you (4)_________ be mentally stable. The bad news is that the patient you saved hanged himself in the bathroom and (5) ______ after all." David replied, "Doctor, John didn't hang himself. I hung him there to dry."

   1. a) were walking  b) walked  c) are walking  d) have walked
   2. a) has stayed  b) stayed  c) stays  d) was staying
   3. a) were able  b) can  c) will be able  d) might
   4. a) have to  b) can  c) must  d) may
   5. a) die  b) has died  c) had died  d) died
22. A man was in his yard mowing the grass when his blonde neighbour came out of the house and went straight to the mailbox. She (1) _________ it then slammed it shut and stormed back into the house. A little later she(2) _________ out of her house again went to the mail box and again opened it, slammed it shut again. Angrily, back into the house she went. As the man(3) _________ ready to edge the lawn, she came out again,(4) _________ to the mailbox, opened it and then slammed it harder than ever. Puzzled by her actions the man asked her, "Is something wrong?" She replied, "There certainly is! My stupid new computer (5) _________ saying, "You've Got Mail."

1. a) has opened b) opened c) opens d) had opened
2. a) came b) comes c) has come d) was coming
3. a) was getting b) got c) gets d) has got
4. a) was marched b) marched c) was marching d) has marched
5. a) keeps b) is kept c) is keeping d) has been keeping

23. Language is a system where signs (words) (1) _________ into patterns (grammar) for people to use and understand. We (2) _________ big brains and we can make a lot of different sounds. Some people (3) _________ we are born with a special language-learning program in our brains. There are about 6,000 languages in the world. Sadly, that number (4) _________ down because many small languages are dying.

Which language has the most words? English. There are over 500,000 words in the English language. English speakers only (5) _________ a small number of these words. Shakespeare used about 30,000 different words

1. a) are put b) put c) are putting d) will be put
2. a) are having b) have c) had d) have had
3. a) think b) are thinking c) thought d) will think
4. a) go b) went c) is going d) have gone
5. a) knows b) are knowing c) will know d) know
24. On 28 August 2005, the US government(1)_________ everyone in New Orleans to leave the city. Scientists had been studying a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico. It (2)_________ towards the city. People (3) _________ to leave the city quickly by using both sides of certain roads. When Hurricane Katrina hit the city on 29 August, many people (4)_________ already _________. However, the government (5) _________ ready to assist the large number of people who could not, or did not leave. More than 1,800 people died and thousands of people lost their homes.

1. a) is telling b) told c) tells d) has been told
2. a) was moving b) has been moving c) moves d) has moved
3. a) could b) must c) were able d) should
4. a) has left b) have left c) had left d) have been left
5. a) was not b) are not c) have not been d) will not be

25. Cathy (1) _________ on a budget report for two weeks now. Since she likes to do things as quickly as possible, yesterday she (2) _________ to stay late at the office, to finish the report. She had been working for two hours when she suddenly (3) _________ something. She forgot that she (4)_________ to meet her friend Mary for dinner. By the time Cathy got to the restaurant, Mary (5)_________ for half an hour. Cathy was very embarrassed, because the week before, she had got mad at Mary for being late to a movie.

1. a) works b) has been working c) is working d) worked
2. a) decided b) has decided c) had decided d) decide
3. a) realized b) realizes c) has realized d) had realized
4. a) supposed b) has supposed c) is supposed d) was supposed
5. a) had been waiting b) waited c) will wait d) waits
26. When you walk into the building, the first thing you (1) _________ is a mountain of paper – all kinds of paper – old newspapers, cardboard boxes, envelopes, paper cups, and used packaging. And what is it doing here? This is a recycling plant and all of this old paper (2) _________ into new paper. Here’s how it is done: first, the paper (3) _________. Newspapers, magazines, and typing paper are separated from each other. Then the paper (4) _________ to a paper mill. At the mill, the paper is put inside an enormous machine called a hydrapulper. The hydrapulper cooks the old paper until it becomes pulp, which is something like a thick soup. Chemicals to remove the inks are added at this time. By this time, the old paper is pretty clean, but it probably isn’t very white. To make it white, chlorine (5) _________ to the mixture. Then the mixture is rinsed to get rid of the chlorine.

1. a) see b) are seeing c) saw d) have seen
2. a) are turned b) will be turned c) was turned d) has turned
3. a) sorted b) will sort c) is sorted d) has sorted
4. a) sends b) sent c) are sent d) is sent
5. a) is added b) was added c) has added d) are added

27. Harvard University is the oldest university in the USA. The university (1)_________ in 1636 and it got its name two years later after John Harvard’s death. All the library he had, (2)_________ to the university. Since then, the university has grown and Harvard has become one of the most famous universities in the world. Now people all over the world (3)_________ about Harvard. Many famous people have studied at Harvard, including the poet T.S. Eliot, the president Barack Obama and the actress Natalie Portman. Many Harvard students have won Nobel Prizes.

Education at Harvard has changed a lot over its history. Charles Eliot, president of Harvard from 1869 to 1909, made the biggest changes. For example, before Eliot was president, students (4)_________ entrance exams. Today, thousands of students want to study at Harvard but only about 10% of them (5)_________ the entrance exams. Harvard is not all about education. Sport and culture are also very important. Twenty-first-century students work hard and play hard.

1. a) starts b) started c) has started d) have started
2. a) was given b) are given c) will be given d) has given
3. a) would hear b) has heard c) have heard d) had been heard
4. a) didn’t take b) don’t take c) haven’t taken d) wouldn’t take
5. a) will pass b) would pass c) are passed d) pass
28. Although the United States in the 1800s didn’t seem like a good place to present Shakespearean drama, it was. Americans (1)_________ well-educated and, compared to Europe, the U.S. was a wild country with uncomfortable accommodations and primitive transportation. But famous European actors who (2)_________ the Atlantic with their productions found that in the cities, small towns, and even mining camps of the United States, there was plenty of money to be made on classical drama. In order to earn that money, however, actors (3)_________ do much more than just memorize their lines and look handsome on the stage.

1. a) weren’t b) aren’t c) won’t be d) wouldn’t be
2. a) cross b) crossed c) are crossed d) were crossing
3. a) are able b) need c) had to d) ought

29. Two men (1)_________ along one summer day. Soon it became too hot to go any further and, seeing a large plane tree nearby, they(2) _________ themselves on the ground to rest in its shade. Gazing up into the branches one man said to the other: “What a useless tree this is. It does not have fruit or nuts that we(3) _________ eat and we cannot even use its wood for anything.” “Don’t be so ungrateful,” rustled the tree in reply. “I (4)_________ extremely useful to you at this very moment, shielding you from the hot sun. And you call me a good-for-nothing!”

1. a) were walking b) are walking c) have walked d) have been walking
2. a) throw b) threw c) were throwing d) have thrown
3. a) can b) need c) are able d) are allowed
4. a) was being b) will be c) am being d) has been
30. Einstein was born in Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. His family was Jewish, but was not very religious. However, later in life Einstein (1) _________ very interested in his Judaism. Einstein did not begin speaking until after age two. According to his younger sister, Maja, "He had such difficulty with language that those around him (2) _________ he (3) _________ never _________ to speak." When Einstein was around four, his father gave him a magnetic compass. He tried hard to understand how the needle (4) _________ seem to move itself so that it always pointed north. So Einstein became interested in studying science and mathematics. His compass (5) _________ him to explore the world.

1. a) has become b) became c) were becoming d) had become
2. a) feared b) had feared c) fear d) were fearing
3. a) would learn b) will learn c) learns d) has learned
4. a) ought b) must c) could d) was able
5. a) have inspired b) inspires c) was inspired d) inspired

31. A linguist named Henry Lee Smith, Jr., (1) _________ famous on radio because he (2) _________ tell where an American grew up just by hearing him or her talk. He (3) _________ to do this because people in different regions of America often name the same thing in various ways. For example, someone from Boston who (4) _________ a soft drink may ask for a “tonic”, someone from New Jersey may ask for a “soda” and someone from rural New York (5) _________ ask for a “pop”.

1. a) became b) have become c) would become d) was becoming
2. a) can b) could c) may d) is able to
3. a) can b) could c) was able d) should
4. a) wants b) wanted c) will want d) has wanted
5. a) ought b) may c) is able d) could
32. The regional speech variations (1) _________ dialects. Most likely, American dialects evolved from the accents of the first British settlers. Every region of Britain (2)_________ a distinctly different accent, and when the British first came to America, those from the same regions tended to settle together. Later, when settlers from Britain and other countries (3) _________ to America, they adapted their speech patterns to those of the original British settlers. And, in some areas, large groups of settlers from non-English speaking countries (4) _________ American dialects.

1. a) are called  b) called  c) is called  d) was called
2. a) have  b) had  c) is having  d) would have
3. a) move  b) were moving  c) moved  d) have moved
4. a) influenced  b) influence  c) influences  d) has influenced

33. Stevie Wonder (1) _________ one of the most famous pop musicians in the world today. He was born in 1950 in Saginaw, a small city in North American state of Michigan, but at the age of four, he (2)_________ to Detroit. He has been blind his whole life but (3)_________ singing and playing instruments, especially the piano, at an early age. When he was only 13, he had number one record with the song ‘Fingertips’. This (4)_________ by many hit records over the next forty years.

1. a) is  b) was  c) have been  d) will be
2. a) was moving  b) moved  c) has moved  d) has been moving
3. a) began  b) has begun  c) is beginning  d) will begin
4. a) are followed  b) is being followed  c) was followed  d) followed

34. There is no question that Shakira is one of the most successful pop stars in the world. However, she’s certainly not just a pop star. Yes, she (1) _________ over sixty million albums worldwide and she's done many concert tours. But she (2) _________ also _________ millions of dollars to charity, especially to those who (3)_________ children living in poverty. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen, she (4)_________ her own charity, using the money she earned. The Pies Descalzos Foundation (or Barefoot Foundation in English) builds schools which (5)_________ education, as well as food and medical support, for poor children all around Colombia.

1. a) sold  b) is selling  c) has sold  d) will be selling
2. a) has given  b) was giving  c) is given  d) has been given
3. a) help  b) is helping  c) helps  d) would help
4. a) starts  b) started  c) is starting  d) had started
5. a) provides  b) has provided  c) is providing  d) provide
35. My friend John borrowed ten dollars from me and (1)_______ me he (2)_______ it in a couple of days. I think he (3)_______ about it. I really (4)_______ the money, but I don’t want to ask him for it. Give me some advice.

1. a) has told b) has been told c) told d) had told
2. a) repays b) had repaid c) repaid d) would repay
3. a) has forgotten b) had forgotten c) would forget d) forgets
4. a) needed b) have needed c) had needed d) need

36. Dear Nicole,
Thank you for your letter. Has it really been two months since I (1)_______ you? I am sorry, but I (2)_______ very busy lately. I (3)_______ ready for my exams now. Every day I (4)_______ hard until midnight.

1. a) have written b) write c) wrote d) had written
2. a) have been b) was c) had been d) am
3. a) was getting b) get c) am getting d) got
4. a) was working b) work c) had worked d) have worked

37. I was in a very bad mood, sitting alone outside a little cafe in Paris. Imagine my delight, when I suddenly (1)_______ my old friend Tolozan walking down the boulevard. I (2)_______ him since his retirement from the police intelligence department in Bordeaux.

1. a) saw b) see c) have seen d) will see
2. a) haven’t seen b) didn’t see c) hadn’t seen d) don’t see

38. Once I (1)_______ in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I (2)_______ upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to be very nice. I settled and opened my book. It (3)_______ a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter (4)_______ soon. But finally, becoming impatient, I turned to signal for service and saw the neon sign. That was the moment I discovered that I (5)_______ outside a store selling garden furniture.

1. a) was travelling b) am travelling c) have travelled d) travel
2. a) have come b) came c) will come d) come
3. a) was taking b) is taking c) has taken d) will take
4. a) came b) will come c) is coming d) would come
5. a) am sitting b) have sat c) was sitting d) sit
39. English meals (1) _________ the worldwide reputation of being bad. The English culinary art is not “fancy”. Traditional English cooking is simple. The English (2) _________ roasted and grilled meat and use fewer spices and sauces than other Europeans (3) _________ . The national beverage is tea.

1. a) are having  b) have  c) has had  d) will have
2. a) like  b) likes  c) will like  d) would like
3. a) are doing  b) have done  c) do  d) had done

40. Whenever you (1) _________up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber’s, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably (2) _________ around the two subjects - the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. The weather often (3) _________ with sport - in summer, a cricket, or tennis match sometimes (4) _________ stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches (5) _________ to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow.

1. a) strike  b) have struck  c) had struck  d) was striking
2. a) got  b) get  c) are getting  d) were getting
3. a) interfered  b) had interfered  c) interferes  d) will interfere
4. a) hasto  b) ought  c) must  d) need
5. a) can  b) need  c) ought  d) are able

41. Lizzy is a hard-working, dedicated student, who is always happy to participate in class activities. She (1) _________ considerably this year. She (2) _________ by all her classmates. She is a caring, well-meaning person, and helped a new student who (3) _________ by some other pupils.

1. a) has improved  b) improved  c) is improving  d) will improve
2. a) has respected  b) is respected  c) will be respected  d) respects
3. a) teases  b) is teasing  c) was being teased  d) has teased
42. My husband and I (1) _________ to Sun City next month. We will open checking and savings accounts when we (2) _________. In view of this, I would like some information about the services Sun City Federal offers. Do you offer free checking, with interest? If so, is there a minimum balance requirement? I would also like to know what types of savings plans you (3)_________, and what the interest rates are.

1. a) am moving  b) are moving  c) move  d) have moved
2. a) arrive  b) arrived  c) will arrive  d) are arriving
3. a) offered  b) will offer  c) offer  d) had offered

43. Have you ever gone to bed feeling that something great (1) _________ to happen to you the next day? Well, it’s strange but one cold night last winter I(2)_______ on the couch watching a film when I got a strange but nice feeling. I (3)_________ almost hear a voice in my head telling me to prepare myself for something good.

1. a) was going  b) will be going  c) are going  d) would be going
2. a) am sitting  b) has sat  c) was sitting  d) will be sitting
3. a) can  b) could  c) may  d) was able to

44. Route 66 is a famous road which went 3,940 km from the east to the west of the USA. It (1)_________ in 1926 because there was no road transport across the country. The road was very useful for people driving on business. Therefore, many shops, restaurants and hotels (2)_________ along Route 66 so that drivers (3) _________ take a break on their journeys. The first McDonald’s restaurant (4)_________ on Route 66.

1. a) was built  b) is built  c) built  d) has built
2. a) was opened  b) opened  c) has opened  d) opens
3. a) can  b) may  c) could  d) ought
4. a) opened  b) had opened  c) opens  d) has opened
45. Are you thinking of starting your own business when you (1) ________ your studies? Here are five things you (2) ________ to be successful. Imagination: think of a good idea, then (3) ________ some research to see if it will work. Self –confidence: every business is a risk, but you need to believe in yourself. Cooperation: Relationships are very important in business. Good time management: Time is money. Using email or the telephone (4) ________ your time, and legs! Professionalism: Be the best at whatever you do.

1. a) finished  b) finish  c) had finished  d) are finishing
2. a) need  b) needs  c) have needed  d) will need
3. a) does  b) will do  c) do  d) are doing
4. a) will save  b) is saving  c) saved  d) has saved

46. Roses (1) ________ for their romantic symbolism but their blooms are also edible. No, they (2) ________ like chicken. Rather like the flavours of green apples and strawberries. The rose family also (3) ________ pears, apples, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and almonds. The rose is named as the favorite flower of 85% of Americans. George Washington (4) ________ roses at his home. Apparently, pruning roses came naturally to him.

1. a) are valued  b) valued  c) value  d) will be valued
2. a) didn’t taste  b) don’t taste  c) aren’t tasting  d) haven’t tasted
3. a) is included  b) was included  c) includes  d) included
4. a) breeds  b) was breeding  c) has bred  d) bred

47. At Mount Rushmore in South Dakota- United States, the heads of four American presidents - George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln (1) ________ from the rock. The four very large heads (2) ________ around two million visitors yearly. Roger Prince (3) ________ definitely not ________ of heights. He (4) ________ the monument regularly; his job is to fill any cracks in the rock. Sculptures of the four presidents (5) ________ the first 130 years of the history of the United States.

1. a) is made  b) has been made  c) have made  d) are made
2. a) attract  b) attracts  c) attracted  d) had attracted
3. a) was frightened  b) is frightened  c) will frighten  d) has frightened
4. a) climbed  b) is climbing  c) will be climbing  d) climbs
5. a) represent  b) represents  c) is representing  d) represented
48. Today, aluminium (1) _________ so widely _________ that it is hard to imagine a world without it. It is a strong but light metal which (2) _________be shaped into drinks cans and window frames. It is a common metal for building cars and aeroplanes. When aluminium was first produced, the price of the metal was higher than that of gold. Aluminium (3) _________ from bauxite, a rock which (4)_________ in hot places such as rainforests.

1. a) was used   b) is being used   c) is used   d) will be used
2. a) can   b) had to   c) must   d) should
3. a) is coming   b) comes   c) come   d) has come
4. a) was found   b) found   c) finds   d) is found

49. Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course (1)_________ a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days (2)_________, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs. Job seekers (3) _________ a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which (4)_________ special skills within their subject area.

1. a) could find   b) can find   c) can be found   d) could be found
2. a) were going   b) went   c) are gone   d) will be gone
3. a) have to make   b) has to make   c) had to make   d) would have to make
4. a) includes   b) would include   c) include   d) included

50. The history of the computer in the twentieth century is one of dramatic adaptation and expansion. The computer had modest beginnings in areas where it (1) ______ as a specialist tool. The first electronic computer (2) _________ in the 1930s and was solely for the use of undergraduate students in Iowa State University to handle mathematical computations in nuclear physics. However, computers (3)_________ to change our lifestyle, the way we do business and many other things. When the Internet (4) _________ the effects of the use of computers in everyday life were different.

1. a) is used   b) was used   c) are used   d) will use
2. a) was built   b) is built   c) are built   d) would build
3. a) were starting   b) was starting   c) starts   d) has started
4. a) were born   b) are born   c) will be born   d) was born
51. I was in time for my dentist’s appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (1) ________ in the waiting room and read some of the old magazines lying there. While I (2) ________ whether to leave and come back another day, I (3) ________ a magazine article about teeth.

1. a) was sat  b) was sitting  c) have sat  d) sat
2. a) was wondering  b) wondered  c) was wondered  d) have wondered
3. a) was noticed  b) was noticing  c) had noticed  d) noticed

52. Scientists have put a date on Armageddon. It (1) ________ on September 21, 2030, when Earth is in danger of being hit by an asteroid. The newly discovered threat to global civilization (2) ________ 2000 SG3444 and it (3) ________ strike our planet with a force 100 times greater than that of the atom bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945, astronomers (4) _________. This announcement (5) ________ yesterday on the Internet by the International Astronomical Union.

1. a) occurred  b) would occur  c) will occur  d) occurs
2. a) called  b) is called  c) has called  d) had been called
3. a) could  b) was able to  c) had to  d) need
4. a) calculate  b) had calculated  c) have calculated  d) will calculate
5. a) made  b) is made  c) was made  d) had been made

53. Actors have lots of traditions and superstitions. For example, you (1) ________ say “good luck” to an actor. Instead, you say “break a leg”. It’s strange, but true. “Good luck” is bad luck. Also, actors never (2) ________ the name of Shakespeare’s famous play “Macbeth”. They always call it “The Scottish Play”. In theatres the name Macbeth brings bad luck.

A third tradition is about whistling. You must never whistle in a theatre dressing room. Someone who (3) ________, must go out of the room and turn around three times. Only after that, they (4) ________ knock on the door and come in again.

1. a) should  b) can  c) mustn’t  d) didn’t have to
2. a) say  b) had said  c) are saying  d) are said
3. a) was whistling  b) had whistled  c) whistled  d) whistles
4. a) couldn’t  b) can  c) had to  d) mustn’t
54. The custom of having candles on birthday cakes (1) _________ back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, the goddess of the moon and hunting, (2) _________ place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon and lit with candles. This custom next (3) _________ in the Middle Ages when German peasants lit candles on birthday cakes. The number of the lit candles (4) _________ the person’s age and there was an extra one to represent the light of life.

1. a) goes  b) has gone  c) is going  d) had gone
2. a) can  b) were to  c) may  d) shouldn’t
3. a) recorded  b) was recording  c) was recorded  d) had been recorded
4. a) indicated  b) indicates  c) has indicated  d) was indicated

55. Last afternoon we went to the pictures. There was a big queue waiting to go in. Soon we got in. The film already (1) _________ and it was very dark in there. We (2) _________ go down some stairs to find our seats. We (3) _________ there watching the film when something hit me on the head. It was an ice-cream tub. I turned round to see who it was and a little boy, who (4) _________ two rows behind me said, “I am very sorry. It (5) _________ to hit the boy in front.”

1. a) had started  b) started  c) has started  d) was started
2. a) had to  b) were allowed  c) can  d) may
3. a) sat  b) had sat  c) were sat  d) will be sitting
4. a) is sitting  b) had sat  c) was sitting  d) has been sitting
5. a) was meaning  b) had meant  c) was meant  d) would mean

56. Do you see the man standing near the door? He works as an assistant in the same shop as I do. Well, I (1) _________ him the other day and he (2) _________ a big red Porsche. And do you see the expensive clothes he (3) _________? A month ago he (4) _________ a penny. I told you about the burglary that we had at the shop, didn’t I? (5) _________ I should go to the police?

1. a) will see  b) saw  c) was seeing  d) am seeing
2. a) had driven  b) was driving  c) drove  d) will be driving
3. a) is wearing  b) was wearing  c) wears  d) will be wearing
4. a) hasn’t had  b) wouldn’t have  c) won’t have  d) didn’t have
5. a) Do you think  b) Did you think  c) Will you think  d) Are you thinking
57. The cocoa tree originally (1) _________ from the Amazon rainforests. Cortes, an explorer, was the first person to bring chocolate to Europe. He (2) _________ it to the Spanish Royal Court in Madrid and served it with herbs and pepper. Soon it (3) _________ very fashionable to drink it mixed with sugar and vanilla.

1. a) comes  b) was coming  c) is coming  d) will come
2. a) has presented  b) had presented  c) presents  d) presented
3. a) has become  b) became  c) will become  d) becomes

58. In August Gordon (1) _________ at this company for 25 years, and he is getting a bonus of three weeks’ paid holiday. So we (2) _________ to hire a car and drive around Eastern Europe. We (3) _________ towards the end of August, and our aim there is to visit as many countries as we (4) _________.

1. a) will be  b) has been  c) will have been  d) had been
2. a) are deciding  b) had decided  c) will decide  d) have decided
3. a) will be leaving  b) are left  c) would leave  d) have been leaving
4. a) must  b) shall  c) can  d) have to

59. A man had to go on a long journey. He (1) _________ his money in a pot and put butter over it. So nobody (2) _________ see what was there under the butter in the pot. Then he took the pot to his neighbour and said: “Please, keep this pot of butter for me till I (3) _________ back.” He didn’t say anything about the money in the pot. Two months passed. His neighbour thought: “I (4) _________ the butter in the pot has gone bad.” And he took all the butter out of the pot and saw money there.

1. a) hides  b) hid  c) had hidden  d) will hide
2. a) could  b) had to  c) will be able to  d) may
3. a) came  b) come  c) shall come  d) had come
4. a) was afraid  b) will be afraid  c) am afraid  d) have been afraid
60. Long, long ago there was a lake of cold water in Kenya. At night many animals came to the lake to drink some water. But people never (1) _________ to the lake at night: the animals (2) _________ kill them.

Once, a rich man who had a beautiful daughter said, “The young man who (3) _________ go to the lake in the evening and stay in the cold water till morning, (4) _________ my daughter for his wife.”

1. a) came b) are coming c) come d) will come
2. a) may b) could c) must d) had to
3. a) has to b) would c) needn’t d) used to
4. a) had had b) is having c) will be having d) will have

61. I was on a train the other day, travelling from London to Bristol. I (1) _________ in an empty compartment and I wanted to read the last chapter of my murder mystery. Suddenly the door (2) _________ and a woman with a baby and two noisy children came in. The children immediately (3) _________ onto the seats.

“(4) _________ we join you?” said the woman. At first I wanted to say, “Well, actually, I am reading a very interesting book and I’d like to finish it. (5) _________ you possibly find another compartment?”

But of course I smiled a charming smile and said, “Yes, certainly.”

1. a) am sitting b) had sat c) was sitting d) would sit
2. a) opened b) opens c) has opened d) was opening
3. a) were climbing b) climbed c) had climbed d) climb
4. a) Had to b) Dare c) Ought d) May
5. a) May b) Could c) Dare d) Must

62. As the night plane took off, John closed his eyes. He loved travelling, but he was always a little afraid of flying. He (1) _________ really understand how the plane stayed up in the air. Also, he (2) _________ about what (3) _________ to him. Would there be detectives waiting for him at London airport? It was crazy to leave Brazil. In Brazil there was sun, freedom and beautiful women. He (4) _________ live happily for years with his $50,000. In Britain there was rain, trouble, policemen and a strong chance of prison.

1. a) has to b) might c) is able to d) couldn’t
2. a) is worried b) had been worried c) was worried d) will be worried
3. a) would happen b) had happened c) will happen d) was happening
4. a) shall b) can c) could d) may
63. Dear Sir / Madam

I (1) _________ to inquire about an item which (2) _________ on one of your buses on Friday, March 15 at about 5.30 p.m. When I got off, I (3) _________ that one of my shopping bags (4) _________. It was a brown shopping bag with two black straw handles. There were three articles of clothing inside the bag: a blouse, a scarf and a pair of woolen trousers.

If you (5) _________ my bag, please, contact me on 585–324.

Yours faithfully,

a passenger.

1. a) write b) am writing c) wrote d) have written
2. a) was left b) left c) was leaving d) had been left
3. a) was realizing b) had realized c) was realized d) realized
4. a) missed b) was missing c) is missing d) had missed
5. a) are finding b) have been found c) were found d) have found

64. A rich American once bought a painting by a well-known artist. As it cost him very much money he (1) _________ it was a fine piece of art. Besides, the man who (2) _________ it to him told him that the artist (3) _________ a gold medal for it.

The American thought that the painting (4) _________ look nice in the main room of his house. But he could not decide which was the top and which was the bottom of the painting; they looked the same.

1. a) is sure b) was sure c) will be sure d) had been sure
2. a) sold b) had been sold c) has sold d) was sold
3. a) received b) had received c) has received d) would receive
4. a) might b) will c) had to d) mustn’t

65. The sea holds many secrets. From it men today (1) _________ clues. They are finding out about life long ago. They (2) _________ in the waters of both the old and new worlds. There, scientists (3) _________ many wreckages of old ships. The items found (4) _________ by scientific methods. They tell how old the ship is. By simply looking at these strange treasures, they can even tell what the ships (5) _________ like.

1. a) had got b) were getting c) are getting d) would get
2. a) search b) are searched c) will be searched d) searched
3. a) have discovered b) had discovered c) are discovering d) will discover
4. a) studied b) were studied c) have studied d) are studied
5. a) look b) will look c) looked d) were looked
66. We are all searching for ways to improve our lives. I (1) _________ that life in
the future will be much more pleasant than it is today.
In the first place, there (2) _________ many improvements in the field of
medicine. Scientists are confident that cures for diseases such as cancer and AIDS
(3) _________. Therefore, the lives of thousands of people (4) _________. Also,
new technological breakthroughs will make our lives easier. Computers
(5)_________ to perform more time-saving functions and new inventions will
continue to help us carry out daily tasks with ease and comfort.

1. a) felt  b) will feel  c) feel  d) am feeling
2. a) will be  b) had been  c) would have been  d) were
3. a) will find  b) will have found  c) will have been found  d) have found
4. a) will be saved  b) will save  c) will be saving  d) will have saved
5. a) should  b) mustn’t  c) will be able  d) can

67. Pygmalion (1) _________ the king of Cyprus and a famous sculptor. He had no
respect for women. He (2)  _________ that the only thing the women of Cyprus
were interested in was pleasure. He (3)  _________ that though their face and
figure were beautiful, women were bad in the heart.
One day he took a piece of marble and began to make a statue of a young woman.
When the statue (4) _________, it was more beautiful than any other woman
Pygmalion (5) _________. The marble girl seemed to be almost alive. Soon
Pygmalion fell in love with her.

1. a) is  b) was  c) has been  d) had been
2. a) sees  b) has seen  c) saw  d) was seeing
3. a) believes  b) believed  c) has believed  d) was believing
4. a) was finished  b) had finished  c) has been finished  d) was finishing
5. a) has seen  b) saw  c) had seen  d) had been seen
68. I (1) _________ to complain about the service I received when I stayed at your hotel last week. Your receptionist was extremely rude and unhelpful. I (2) _________ at your hotel many times, so there was no need to ask for so many details. Also the bar (3) _________ when I arrived at the hotel. My room faced the main road and was cold and extremely noisy. I arrived at the restaurant at half past ten and was told that I (4) _________ to have breakfast. Expect to hear from you by return, telling me what you (5) _________ to do to compensate me for a thoroughly unpleasant three days at your hotel.

Yours, John Benson.

1. a) am writing  b) have written  c) write  d) shall write
2. a) stay  b) was staying  c) was stayed  d) have stayed
3. a) was closed  b) is closed  c) have been closing  d) has been closed
4. a) should  b) can’t  c) wouldn’t be able  d) might not
5. a) are intended  b) intend  c) are intending  d) have intended

69. The Titanic was a very large British passenger ship which in 1912 (1) _________ on its first voyage across the Atlantic after hitting an iceberg, although its owners had claimed that it (2) _________ never sink. There were not enough lifeboats for all the passengers and over 1 500 people died. As a result of this disaster, new laws (3) _________ concerning safety at sea.

1. a) sank  b) had sunk  c) was sinking  d) will sink
2. a) must  b) may  c) had to  d) could
3. a) introduced  b) had introduced  c) were introducing  d) were introduced

70. Snakes and ladders is a popular game. It (1) _________ with dice on a board marked with squares, and with pictures of snakes and ladders that go over more than one square. To win the game, a player (2) _________ reach the top of the board by moving along the squares. A player who arrives on a square where there is the bottom of a ladder can move straight to the top of the ladder, but one arriving at the head of a snake (3) _________ move back down to its tail.

1. a) is played  b) plays  c) has played  d) played
2. a) ought  b) cannot  c) must  d) shouldn’t
3. a) could  b) has to  c) mightn’t  d) ought
SECTION 3

Choose the appropriate option.

1. “You know, Lucy, I made a terrible mistake yesterday.”
   “Don’t worry, ________ noticed what you did.”
   
   a) somebody
   b) nobody
   c) anybody
   d) anyone

2. “Rita, would you like to join us on Saturday?”
   “_______, but I am afraid I won’t be able.”
   
   a) I’d love to
   b) I like to
   c) I will like
   d) I liked to

3. “Do you ever regret ________ to university?”
   “No, I am proud that I once was a university student.”
   
   a) to go
   b) going
   c) being gone
   d) you going

4. “Let’s take a taxi not to miss the train to London.”
   “Don’t worry, the trains run ________.”
   
   a) every 2 hours
   b) every 2 hour
   c) each 2 hour
   d) each of 2 hours
5. “Would you please _______ Mr. Jones that the delegation has arrived?”
   “No need, he has already been informed.”

   a) remember me to tell
   b) remind me to tell
   c) remember telling
   d) remind me telling

6. “Was it fun at the party yesterday?”
   “It was ________ party I had ever had.”

   a) more enjoyable
   b) the most enjoyable
   c) enjoyable
   d) so enjoyable

7. “Why are you putting on your coat?”
   “I________. It’s getting late.”

   a) had better to go
   b) had better go
   c) had rather go
   d) would rather to go

8. “Her husband doesn’t speak English. Do her children speak English?”
   “No, ____ her husband____ her children speak English.”

   a) both ...and
   b) either… or
   c) neither… nor
   d) not only… but also

9. “Why _______ so rude? He isn’t usually like that.”
   “Perhaps he is not in mood today.”

   a) is Mike being
   b) was Mike
   c) does Mike
   d) has Mike been
10. “Are you sure that Brandon and Lucy are getting married this week?”
   “Yes, Lucy told me _________.
   
   a) myself
   b) herself
   c) himself
   d) themselves

11. “When is Robert coming back from the USA?”
   “_______ .
   
   a) In next October
   b) The next October
   c) Next October
   d) In nearest October

12. “Do you often go to the cinema?”
   “Not so much. I hardly ever watch films, ________ at the cinema.”
   
   a) either on TV nor
   b) neither on the TV nor
   c) either on TV or
   d) whether on the TV or

13. “Helen and Ann are not talking to _________.
   “Isn’t it about time they shook hands and made up?”
   
   a) each other
   b) another
   c) one to another
   d) others

14. “Nora is thinking of having an operation to have _________.
   “It’s worth it. She will look much better.”
   
   a) straighten her nose
   b) her nose straightened
   c) to straighten her nose
   d) straightened her nose
15. “I have been invited to ________ wedding party next Saturday.”
   “So we can go there together, because I have also been invited.”
   a) Mary’s and Toms’
   b) Mary’s and Tom’s
   c) Mary and Toms’
   d) Mary and Tom’s

16. “Oh! I forgot to take my wallet!”
   “Don’t worry, I will lend you ________ money.”
   a) any
   b) some
   c) little
   d) few

17. “I have ________ exciting news to tell you!”
   “Come on! What’s that?”
   a) any
   b) some
   c) a pair of
   d) some of

18. “I am convinced that if things don’t change ________ in the next few months, our business will fail.”
   a) for the worse
   b) for the better
   c) to the better
   d) for the best

19. “Hurry up! Or else we’ll miss the train.”
   “Don’t worry. It’s only ________ from here to the station.”
   a) twenty minute’s drive
   b) a twenty-minute driving
   c) twenty minutes’ driving
   d) a twenty-minute drive
20. “I wonder if they will include our names in the list of participants.”
   “They _________. I don’t want to take part in the competition anymore.”
   a) had rather not  
   b) had better not  
   c) would rather no  
   d) would better not

21. “Have you ________finished your work?”
   “No, I’ll hardly finish it today.”
   a) already  
   b) yet  
   c) still  
   d) till

22. “What is Hungary famous for?”
   “It’s famous for its spas and ________, the largest lake in Europe.”
   a) the Balaton lake  
   b) the Lake Balaton  
   c) Lake Balaton  
   d) Balaton

23. “I am fond of eating snack foods like crisps and sweets.”
   “It’s better to eat only ________ of these, because they contain a lot of fat and sugar which are harmful.”
   a) little  
   b) a little  
   c) less  
   d) a least

24. “I don’t like the project. And what about you?”
   “I feel the same way _________.”
   a) as you are  
   b) like you do  
   c) as you do  
   d) like you
25. “How did you find the text, Dan?”
   “Quite easy. It wasn’t ________ you had told me.”
   
a) difficult as  
b) as difficult as  
c) very difficult as  
d) too difficult as

26. “What shall I buy when I go to the supermarket?”
   “Some sweets and ________.”
   
a) wine of bottle  
b) a bottle of wine  
c) some bottle of wines  
d) a wine’s bottle

27. “My neighbour was robbed yesterday night.”
   “Really? ________ has become very common in this city lately.”
   
a) Being robbed  
b) To be robbed  
c) To be robbing  
d) Having robbed

28. “What was your favourite subject at school?”
   “It was ________.”
   
a) the Literature of the Armenians  
b) the Literature of the Armenia  
c) Armenian Literature  
d) Armenias’ Literature

29. “It was reported in the newspaper that ________ killed during the riot last night was fifteen.”
   
a) the number of people  
b) a number of people  
c) the number of peoples  
d) number of the people
30. “Did you watch the film yesterday?”
“I don’t watch much television these days. I am ________ for my exams.”

a) very busy to revise
b) rather busy for revising
c) too busy revising
d) busy enough to revise

31. “Swimming is a good exercise.”
“Of course. And_________ dancing.”

a) too is
b) neither
c) so is
d) is so

32. “Jim, can I have one of those bananas you bought?”
“Sorry, they’re still not ripe _________. ”

a) too
b) neither
c) enough
d) also

33. “Harry what’s your new roommate ________ ?”
“He’s very outgoing.”

a) like
b) look like
c) alike
d) unlike

34. “There is ________ lemonade. Have another glass.”
“Thanks, I believe I will.”

a) little
b) a few
c) a great deal
d) plenty of
35. “I just found an old photo of this city.”
   “It looks _________ different!”
   
a) such 
b) so 
c) such a 
d) so little 

36. “How is your cold?”
   “It’s gone from bad to_________ , I’m afraid.”
   
a) worst 
b) bad 
c) worse 
d) badly 

37. “This is a good restaurant. You can get anything you want here.”
   “Anything_________ good service.”
   
a) beside 
b) except 
c) besides for 
d) besides 

38. “How’s that soup you ordered, Max?”
   “Not so _________ as I’d like it to be.”
   
a) warmer 
b) warmly 
c) warmest 
d) warm 

39. “I didn’t know how to get to the post-office, so I stopped _________ the way.”
   
a) to ask 
b) asking 
c) to be asked 
d) being asked
40. “Did you let Vince_________ the event?”
    “This time—but never again!”
    a) to plan
    b) plan
    c) planning
    d) in planning

41. “There isn’t_________ room for everybody to sit down”.
    “I agree with you!”
    a) a lot
    b) plenty
    c) enough
    d) little

42. “I went to the cinema last night.”
    “So_________ .”
    a) did I
    b) I have
    c) have I
    d) I did

43. “I know it’s not important but I can’t help_________ about it.”
    “I think you are wasting your time.”
    a) to think
    b) of thinking
    c) thinking
    d) think

44. “Can I have a Daily Telegraph, please?” said the customer.
    “I’m afraid_________ not any left,” said the newsagent.
    a) they are
    b) it is
    c) there is no
    d) there is
45. “The trousers don’t fit properly. Could I ask for_________?”  
“Here you are!”

   a) another pair  
   b) other pair  
   c) others trousers  
   d) the others ones

46. “Who solved that difficult physics problem?”  
“_________ but Gary knew how to solve it.”

   a) anybody  
   b) anyone  
   c) no one  
   d) someone

47. “It is certainly a long way up to the peak.”  
“Especially on _________ hot day.”

   a) such  
   b) so  
   c) so much  
   d) such a

48. “You seem to know this area very well.”  
“Yes, I used _________ here.”

   a) living  
   b) to living  
   c) to live  
   d) lived

49. “I saw Suzanne at the meeting this afternoon.”  
“She was the _________ person I expected to see there.”

   a) latter  
   b) late  
   c) latest  
   d) last
50. “Louise writes in Spanish very well.”
   “She writes it as _________ as she speaks it.”
   a) well
   b) best
   c) better
   d) good

51. “_________ to try this dark green suit?”
   “No, green doesn’t suit me. This black one is very nice.”
   a) Would you like
   b) Are you liking
   c) Do you like
   d) Are you like

52. “Have you got any plans for the summer?”
   “Next summer we are going on _________ trip.”
   a) a two months’
   b) a two-month
   c) two month
   d) two month’s

53. “Don’t you remember her?”
   “I do remember _________ her. She was very quiet and polite and she sat at the back of the class _________ the corner.”
   a) at
   b) in
   c) on
   d) by

54. “_________ in the class was given a piece of paper and a pencil.”
   “Did all of them hand in the drawings?”
   a) All children
   b) Each child
   c) None of child
   d) Each children
55. “Can I speak to Peter, please?”
   “I am sorry, he’s out at the moment. Do you want ________ you back?”
   a) him ring
   b) him to ring
   c) his ringing
   d) him ringing

56. “Thai fruit is very tasty.”
   “Yes, the climate in Thailand is favourable for ________.”
   a) all types of fruits
   b) each of fruit
   c) every one fruit
   d) every fruits

57. “What do you think of this performance?”
   “Well, I think it’s ________ than the previous one.”
   a) not best
   b) no better
   c) not the better
   d) not the best

58. “Do you want to paint with a long or a short brush?”
   “I don’t mind, ________ will do.”
   a) some
   b) either
   c) neither
   d) none

59. “This room is so dirty! It needs ________”
   “You are right. It looks as if it hasn’t been cleaned for ages.”
   a) to be cleaning
   b) cleaning
   c) being cleaned
   d) to clean
60. “Do you read adventure novels or detective stories?”
   “In fact, I enjoy historical novels _________.
   a) a lot more
   b) a lot of
   c) a bit much
   d) lot of

61. “Are there ________ letters today?”
   “No, the postman hasn’t come yet.”
   a) any
   b) some
   c) none
   d) much

62. “How long has Sarah been living in Germany?”
   “_______ five years.”
   a) Since
   b) For
   c) In
   d) From

63. “Does Helen travel by plane?”
   “No, she never travels by plane because she’s _________.
   a) afraid from flying
   b) afraid for fly
   c) afraid to fly
   d) afraid in flying

64. Ben and Danny are very similar. ________ is good at football but they both love watching it on TV.
   a) Any of them
   b) Both of them
   c) Neither of them
   d) Some of them
65. “I haven’t passed my driving test.”
  “________.”
   a) So haven’t I  
   b) Neither have I  
   c) Neither I do  
   d) So I haven’t  

66. These jeans are very old. I need to buy ________.
   a) a new ones  
   b) some new ones  
   c) the new ones  
   d) new one  

67. “Have you got any news for me?”
  “I regret ________ you that you haven’t been appointed to the post.”
   a) to tell  
   b) telling  
   c) tell  
   d) have told  

68. “How many hours should I spend on my training?”
  “The more you work ________ it is.”
   a) the best  
   b) the better  
   c) as better  
   d) best  

69. “________ take the children out for a walk.”
  “You are right.”
   a) You had better  
   b) You had better to  
   c) You would better  
   d) You would rather to
70. “Did they enjoy the concert yesterday?”
   “I don’t think so. The singers were _______ that they walked out in the middle.”
   
a) so badly  
b) such bad  
c) so bad  
d) too bad

71. “Over the last two weeks, your appearance has improved ________.”
   “This is very important if you want to make a good impression.”
   
a) a great deal  
b) little  
c) hardly  
d) a great many

72. “Is Jack good _______ languages?”
   “Yes, he speaks four languages.”
   
a) in  
b) at  
c) on  
d) by

73. “You mustn’t forget that actions speak _______ than words.”
   
a) loud  
b) loudest  
c) louder  
d) the loudest

74. “We are making some really good progress this week.”
   “I think you are all working _______ at this.”
   
a) hardly  
b) very hardly  
c) hard ever  
d) very hard
75. “Today, you showed that you can control your nerves. This is clearly going to help you when you speak ____ public.”
“Thanks. I appreciate your opinion.”

a) at 
b) into 
c) on 
d) in

76. “It is very dark here.”
“You can turn _________ the light.”

a) at 
b) in 
c) on 
d) off

77. “These days, public speaking is becoming _________ important for people who want to be successful in their careers.”

a) the more important 
b) more and more 
c) the more and the more 
d) the more and more

78. I think this pullover is_________ expensive for me to buy.

a) enough 
b) much 
c) too 
d) far

79. “Have you done your shopping?”
“No, I had _________ little time to go to the shops.”

a) too 
b) such 
c) enough 
d) no
80. “Did you enjoy your weekend?”
   “Yes, but it was ________ cold to go for a swim in the sea.”
   
   a) as
   b) enough
   c) too
   d) such

81. “At the start of the course, the pace of your presentations was _________. Today you have shown us that you can control that now.”
   
   a) too fast
   b) the faster
   c) enough fast
   d) fast enough

82. “Congratulations! You have passed the course so now you are ready to make an impression on ________ you meet!”
   
   a) everyone
   b) each
   c) all
   d) nobody

83. “Where is the money I gave you the other day?”
   “I put ________ in the bank.”
   
   a) this
   b) its
   c) it
   d) these

84. “How about this one?”
   “_______ lovely you look in this dress!”
   
   a) Such
   b) How
   c) What
   d) Much
85. “And what about Mary?”
“She was much ________ after she had changed her job.”

a) happiest  
b) happy  
c) happier  
d) happily

86. “Did you stay up late yesterday?”
“I was ________ tired to watch television, so I went straight to bed.”

a) quite  
b) so  
c) too  
d) such

87. “Can you ________ me a favour and babysit tonight?”
“Sure! Call me Mary Poppins.”

a) do  
b) make  
c) create  
d) have

88. “Luiza has ________ learnt to ride a bike.”
“Right! She just needs someone to hold the bike for her!”

a) yet  
b) already  
c) still  
d) before

89. “The dog made ________ much noise that we couldn’t sleep.”

a) such  
b) such a  
c) too  
d) so
90. “My luggage is twice as ________ as yours.”
   “Don’t complain. Mine must be heavier than yours.”
   
   a) heaviest  
   b) heavier  
   c) more heavy  
   d) heavy  

91. “Can’t you do this ________ quicker?”
   “We’ll manage. Don’t worry.”
   
   a) even  
   b) any  
   c) more  
   d) very  

92. “I prefer classical music ________ popular music.”
   “Look who’s talking!”
   
   a) rather  
   b) than  
   c) to  
   d) from  

93. “I am sorry ________ you that you are suspended.”
   “Well, I am not surprised!”
   
   a) to informing  
   b) to inform  
   c) inform  
   d) having informed  

94. “Your folder is empty!”
   “Usually I don’t put ________ there.”
   
   a) many document  
   b) much document  
   c) many documents  
   d) much documents
95. “Bob couldn’t pay the rent and had to move out.”
   “It’s going to be difficult for him to find ________ flat.”

   a) other  
   b) another  
   c) the other  
   d) the another

96. “What did the experiments prove?”
   “People who do not get ________ get easily irritated.”

   a) sleep enough  
   b) much sleepy  
   c) enough sleep  
   d) sleep well

97. “Can you hear the rain ________ on the roof?”
   “Yes! And it’s such a gloomy day!”

   a) to patter  
   b) pattering  
   c) was pattering  
   d) pattered

98. “Why do you look so pleased?”
   “The concert was ________ than we had expected.”

   a) much interesting  
   b) much more interesting  
   c) as interesting  
   d) too interesting

99. “How was your holiday?”
   “It couldn’t be ________.”

   a) best  
   b) worst  
   c) the best  
   d) worse
100. “Have you received any response from the company?”
    “No. Evidently, they have decided _________ my offer.”
    a) to refuse
    b) refuse
    c) refusing
    d) to be refusing

101. “You look busy right now. What are you doing?”
    “I am working on my physics experiment. _________ a long and difficult experiment.”
    a) It
    b) Its’
    c) Its
    d) It’s

102. “What do you do when you're feeling lonely?”
    “I go to some place where I can be around _________ people even if they are strangers.”
    a) another
    b) others
    c) other
    d) the other

103. “Have you found a job?”
    “I’m _________ looking for one.”
    a) yet
    b) till
    c) still
    d) until

104. “Look. _________ van is in front of his garage.”
    “He must be at home.”
    a) Doctors’
    b) The doctor’s
    c) The doctor
    d) The doctors
105. “Helen looks so exhausted.”
“She's having ________ days' holiday next week.”

a) few  
b) a little  
c) little  
d) a few  

106. “Would you mind ________ the door? It’s so noisy outside.”
“Not at all.”

a) closing  
b) to closing  
c) close  
d) to the closing  

107. “Is Mike pleased with his job?”
“Not quite. I guess he may change it when he has two or three ________ experience.”

a) year  
b) years  
c) year’s  
d) years’  

108. “Paul is quite independent. He likes to work ________ .”
“I wish I could say the same about Jim.”

a) himself  
b) by himself  
c) on himself  
d) his own  

109. “Mary deserves a promotion.”
“You may have a reason there. And her work is ________ now than before.”

a) careful  
b) more careful  
c) as careful as  
d) more carefully
110. “Are you fond of classical music?”
   “Beethoven, _________ music you have just been listening to, is one of my
   favourite composers.”

   a) who
   b) whose
   c) whom
   d) which

111. “How was the party yesterday?”
   “We enjoyed _________ very much at the party.”

   a) us
   b) it
   c) ourself
   d) ourselves

112. “I want to invite my girl-friend to that concert.”
   “Then you’d better _________ tickets as soon as possible.”

   a) to get
   b) get
   c) getting
   d) be getting

113. The room was full of people and _________ were speaking.

   a) neither of them
   b) all of them
   c) either of them
   d) each of them

114. “When are you going to finish your _________ ?”
   “I have already finished it.”

   a) a project
   b) projects’
   c) project
   d) projects
115. “There is a mistake in the report. It shows that the company made _________ money, but the truth is we lost money.”
   a) lots
   b) a lot
   c) lot
   d) lots of

116. “This alarm clock will drive me crazy. It's making an _________ noise.”
   “OK, I’ll switch it off.”
   a) awful
   b) awfully
   c) so awful
   d) such an awful

117. “You’d better take the train. It’ll be much _________”
   “I believe so.”
   a) comfortable
   b) most comfortable
   c) least comfortable
   d) more comfortable

118. “Isn't it time for lunch? I'm really hungry.”
   “It’s too early. Besides, you've _________had two cups of coffee since morning.”
   a) till
   b) still
   c) yet
   d) already

119. “Are you going to the big Christmas sale tomorrow?”
   “I was going to but then my mom talked me out of it. The shops will be crowded. _________ can happen.”
   a) Anything
   b) Nothing
   c) Something
   d) Any
120. “Your writing table has never been tidy.”
“Oh, sorry. I'll take my books with ________ when I go.”

a) mine  
b) me  
c) my  
d) myself

121. “Tom seems to be fond of country skiing.”
“Yes, but unfortunately he has ________ experience.”

a) a few  
b) a little  
c) little  
d) few

122. “How did you like the picture?”
“It was ________ realistic, wasn’t it?”

a) quite  
b) quietly  
c) so quite  
d) very quite

123. “By this letter I would like to inform you that the meeting has been postponed. Please, forgive me ________ you so much trouble. We’ll meet on Monday next time.”

a) for the causing  
b) cause  
c) to cause  
d) for causing

124. “Peter has been looking for his books for about two hours!”
“He shouldn’t lose his hope. He may still find ________ .”

a) they  
b) it  
c) theirs  
d) them
125. “Have you called the police?”
   “Sure. _________ now searching for the robbers.”
   
   a) It is
   b) He is
   c) There are
   d) They are

126. “Has Bob already left?”
   “He left _________ ago.”
   
   a) five minute
   b) five minutes
   c) five-minutes
   d) five-minute

127. “She really seems to be kind.”
   “Well, she is _________ she looks.”
   
   a) so friendly as
   b) friendlier
   c) not so friendly as
   d) friendly as

128. “I’ll never forget visiting the Louvre gardens.”
   “You’re right. It was _________ paradise.”
   
   a) as
   b) like
   c) such as
   d) same as

129. “The exhibition seemed to be _________.”
   “Wasn’t it though?”
   
   a) fairly interesting
   b) fair interesting
   c) fairly interestingly
   d) interesting fair
130. “Isn’t Ms. Jones too young for the position?”
“I don’t quite agree with you on that. She’s experienced enough _________ Sales Manager.”

a) to appoint  
b) appointing  
c) to be appointed  
d) being appointed

131. “They seem to be workaholics. Do they ever go home?”
“They don’t mind _________ long hours.”

a) to work  
b) to be working  
c) working  
d) work

132. “Do you need help?”
“Oh! How nice of you. Would you _________ this notebook for me?”

a) to carry  
b) carrying  
c) be carrying  
d) carry

133. “Remember. You need to be at the station at 7:30 tomorrow.”
“I don’t want to come with you if it means _________ early in the morning.”

a) to get up  
b) get up  
c) to getting up  
d) getting up

134. “I helped her carry her books when she was moving out.”
“Did she have _________?”

a) many  
b) very much  
c) much  
d) few
135. “What is this town famous for?”
“It is ________ for its fish restaurants.”

a) famous  
b) much famous  
c) the more famous  
d) the most famous

136. “When will the film start?”
“In _________ .”

a) ten-minutes  
b) ten minute  
c) ten minutes  
d) ten-minute

137. “Sam is ________ person I’ve ever met.”
“Wait until you meet Albert.”

a) most humorous  
b) more humorous  
c) the most humorous  
d) the more humorous

138. “It looks ________ rain.”
“I wonder what makes you think so.”

a) as  
b) like  
c) likely  
d) so

139. “The New Year tree was so ________!”
“It was truly nice.”

a) beautifully decorated  
b) decorated beautiful  
c) beautiful decorated  
d) so beautiful decorated
Section 3

140. “Today Mary went to the office only _________ the meeting had been called off.”
   a) find
   b) finding
   c) to finding
   d) to find

141. “It’s a cold and rainy day.”
    “Then there’s no point in _________ out now.”
   a) to go
   b) go
   c) going
   d) to going

142. “The whole team are looking forward _________ the decisive game next month.”
   a) playing
   b) to playing
   c) play
   d) to play

143. “There were more than five hundred Native American languages when Europeans came to America.”
    “How _________ are there today?”
   a) much
   b) much more
   c) few
   d) many

144. “Neither Henry nor his brother likes basketball.”
    “It’s because Henry has _________ his brother.”
   a) the same views as
   b) same views like
   c) the same views like
   d) the view as
145. “How long is it from Liverpool?”
   “It’s a ________ drive.”
   a) three hour  
   b) three hours  
   c) three -hour  
   d) three -hours

146. “I am out of breath. I can’t run _________”
   “Then we’re late.”
   a) too fast  
   b) any faster  
   c) any fast  
   d) the fastest

147. “All the students worked _________. ”
   “It’s because they were truly interested in the course.”
   a) very hard  
   b) very hardly  
   c) hardly enough  
   d) hardly ever

148. “Do you like the new curtains in the dining-room?”
   “They are_________. ”
   a) beautiful extreme  
   b) extreme beautifully  
   c) extremely beautifully  
   d) extremely beautiful

149. “Those ceramic vases are interesting.”
   “I saw _________ at the art fair.”
   a) they made  
   b) make them  
   c) them made  
   d) making them
150. Mr. Smith had his house _________ last year.
   a) renovate
   b) to be renovated
   c) to renovate
   d) renovated

151. My parents wouldn’t let me _________ up late when I was a child.
   a) to be stay
   b) staying
   c) to stay
   d) stay

152. “Where have you put my trousers?”
   “Look for _________ in the wardrobe.”
   a) their
   b) them
   c) it
   d) theirs

153. “Did you spend much on it?”
   “_________ cost me two thousand dollars.”
   a) The equipment
   b) These equipment
   c) Equipment
   d) Those equipment

154. “You are going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you are going to vote for Mr. Jones. Is that right?”
   “Yes, I am going to vote for _____ Mr. Smith _____ Mr. Jones.”
   a) both...and
   b) either...or
   c) neither...nor
   d) not only... but also
155. “Karen has been ________ by his behavior lately.”
   a) upset deep
   b) deep upset
   c) upset so deep
   d) deeply upset

156. “Why did it take you so long?”
     “We watched the train ________ the station.”
   a) leave
   b) having left
   c) to leave
   d) left

157. I looked up some information about the average American family. I found out that ________ consisted of 2 children.
   a) it
   b) they
   c) he
   d) its

158. “The audience clapped enthusiastically.”
     “Obviously ________ had enjoyed the concert.”
   a) he
   b) they
   c) its
   d) their

159. “________ drew self-portraits.”
     “And I drew a picture of myself.”
   a) Every one
   b) Everyone
   c) Someone
   d) Anyone
160. “I haven’t seen George for a long time.”
   “Oh, I haven’t seen him________.”

   a) too
   b) either
   c) neither
   d) also

161. “Whose cardigan is this?”
   “It’s ________.”

   a) hers
   b) her’s
   c) their
   d) her

162. Tommy told _________ lie. He was ashamed of himself.

   a) the
   b) a
   c) an
   d) -

163. “Alex thinks Oscar is telling _________ truth. So does Ricardo.”
   “I myself don’t believe Oscar’s story for a minute.”

   a) a
   b) the
   c) an
   d) -

164. Look at your hands, Jimmy. One is your right hand, _________ is your left hand.

   a) the other
   b) another
   c) other
   d) others
165. There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one. ________ are the train, the automobile, and the horse.

a) The another  
b) Another  
c) Others  
d) Other

166. “Have you talked to Jane?”
“We write to ________ every week.”

a) each other  
b) one after another  
c) one after the other  
d) each others

167. “Will you attend the biology class today?”
“I ________ study history than biology.”

a) would prefer  
b) had better to  
c) would rather  
d) would rather to

168. “What can you tell us about Mark Twain?”
“Mark Twain is known ________ his stories about life on the Mississipi.”

a) with  
b) for  
c) of  
d) about

169. “Aren’t you ready yet? We have to be at the ferry dock at 06:00.”
“I will never make it. I am still dressed ________ my pajamas.”

a) into  
b) up  
c) in  
d) off
170. “What do you know about Ghandi, George?”
“Ghandi was committed _________ nonviolence. He believed in it all of his life.”

a) into  
b) onto  
c) in  
d) to

171. “Are you in favour of a worldwide ban on nuclear weapons?”
“Yes, I am in favour of it. I am terrified _________ the possibility of a nuclear war starting by accident.”

a) for  
b) with  
c) of  
d) from

172. Their apartment is always messy. It’s cluttered _________ newspapers, books, clothes, and dirty dishes.

a) with  
b) in  
c) up  
d) on

173. An interior decorator makes certain that the color of the walls is coordinated _________ the color of the carpets and window coverings.

a) by  
b) to  
c) with  
d) in
174. “Are you interested in working with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent?”
“I think I’d like to. They are dedicated _________ helping people in time of crisis, and I admire the work they have done.”

a) for  
b) about  
c) to  
d) into

175. “Why didn’t you go to that restaurant?”
“The choices in that restaurant are limited _________ pizza and sandwiches.”

a) with  
b) of  
c) at  
d) to

176. “I am going to visit my family during the school vacation. I am looking forward _________ my mother’s cooking.”

a) to eat  
b) eating  
c) to eating  
d) eat

177. “Did they receive the salary?”
“Yes, the cashier gave _________.

a) it to them  
b) it to us  
c) to them it  
d) it them

178. “Why didn’t Tom go to class yesterday?”
“Tom had a good reason _________ to class yesterday.”

a) not going  
b) for not going  
c) not go  
d) for not to go
179. “What did the head of the department say to the faculty?”
“He reminded them _________ to turn in the grade reports.”

a) not to forgetting  
b) not forgetting  
c) for not forgetting  
d) not to forget

180. I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn’t stop crying. I tried _________ him, but that didn’t help.

a) held  
b) holding  
c) to holding  
d) hold

181. I can remember _________ very proud and happy when I graduated.

a) being  
b) to be  
c) was I  
d) I was being

182. “What did you discuss at the meeting?”
“We discussed_______ our jobs and opening up our own business.”

a) to quit  
b) quit  
c) quitting  
d) for quitting

183. “Can you hear me, George?”
“Keep _________, I am listening to you.”

a) talking  
b) to talk  
c) talk  
d) to talking
184. “Could you please stop whistling? I am trying_________ on my work.”
   a) to concentrating
   b) to concentrate
   c) concentrate
   d) for concentrating

185. “What plans do you have, Jenny?”
   “I am considering _________ school, hitchhiking to New York, and trying to find a job.”
   a) dropping out of
   b) to drop out
   c) to dropping out
   d) drop out

186. “Why do you want to go home?”
   “My skin can’t stand _________ in the sun all day. I get sunburnt easily.”
   a) to be
   b) be
   c) being
   d) to being

187. “Why don’t you trust your cousin?”
   “My cousin is a chatterbox. He can’t resist _________ everyone my secrets.”
   a) tell
   b) to tell
   c) telling
   d) to telling

188. “Have you met his parents?”
   “Yes, I have met _________ his father _________ mother.”
   a) both…and
   b) either…or
   c) both…and
   d) neither…nor
189. “The driver was injured in the accident. What about the passenger?”
“Yes, ________ the driver ________ the passenger were injured in the accident.”

a) both…and
b) either…and

c) both…and

d) neither…nor

190. “I know you are studying Math. Are you studying Chemistry too?”
“Yes, I am studying ________ Math ________ also Chemistry.”

a) both…and
b) either…and

c) both…and

d) not only…but also

191. “Jim doesn’t like coffee. Does he like tea?”
“No, he likes ______ coffee ______ tea.”

a) both…and
b) either…and

c) both…and

d) not only…but also

192. “Who was your computer fixed by?”
“By ________.”

a) a friend of my brother’s
b) a friend of my brother
c) a friend’s of my brother
d) the friend of my brothers’

193. “George has your book, or Rosa has your book. Is that right?”
“Yes, ______ George ______ Rosa has my book.”

a) both…and
b) either…and

c) both…and

d) not only…but also
194. “Paul thinks he has a voice ________ an angel’s but I’d rather refrain from listening to him.”
   a) like
   b) as
   c) such as
   d) same as

195. “They don’t have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?”
   “No, they have ______ a refrigerator ______ a stove.”
   a) both…and
   b) either…or
   c) neither…nor
   d) not only…but also

196. “She doesn’t enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?”
   “No, she enjoys ______ hunting ______ fishing.”
   a) both…and
   b) either…or
   c) neither…nor
   d) not only…but also

197. “What was the weather like in New York?”
   “It was raining hard, _______ there was a strong wind.”
   a) and
   b) so
   c) but
   d) for

198. “Have you heard from Jenny? Has she passed the exam?”
   “She did not study, ________ she passed the exam.”
   a) for
   b) because
   c) yet
   d) and
199. “Why did the child hide behind his mother’s skirt?”
   “The child hid behind his mother’s skirt, ________ he was afraid of the dog.”
   a) for  
   b) and  
   c) or  
   d) yet

200. “Why did you have to retake the test?”
   “________ all of the students had done poorly on the test, the teacher decided to give it again.”
   a) Since  
   b) Now that  
   c) While  
   d) Whereas

201. “What plans do you have, George?”
   “________ the semester is over, I am going to rest a few days and then take a trip.”
   a) Until  
   b) Now that  
   c) Only if  
   d) Unless

202. “It was raining. Did you go to the zoo anyway?”
   “________ it was raining I went to the zoo.”
   a) Inspite of  
   b) Even though  
   c) Because  
   d) Whereas

203. “Why did you walk home?”
   “________ the bus drivers went on strike, I had to walk all the way home.”
   a) Because  
   b) While  
   c) Even if  
   d) As soon as
204. “What do you think of Jack’s brother?”
“Jack is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, _______ his brother bores other people by talking about himself all the time.”

a) as long as  
b) since  
c) whereas  
d) although

205. “How can I contact you?”
“I’ll give you my phone number _______ that you need to get in touch with me.”

a) in the event  
b) even though  
c) since  
d) while

206. “Will you go swimming or fishing tomorrow?”
“I’ll go swimming _______ it’s cold.”

a) while  
b) because  
c) unless  
d) as

207. “Do you think they will cancel the picnic?”
“_______ it rains will the picnic be canceled.”

a) If only  
b) Only if  
c) In case  
d) Despite

208. “Would you like to have some more tea?”
“Yes, this is _______ good tea that I think I’ll have another cup.”

a) a such  
b) so  
c) so a  
d) such a
209. “Did you buy the car?”
   “No, it was _______ expensive that we couldn’t afford to buy it.”
   a) such an
   b) so
   c) such
   d) so an

210. “Are you at home, George?”
   “We are having _______ beautiful weather that I don’t feel like going home.”
   a) such
   b) such a
   c) so
   d) so a

211. I think this is the worst job I have ever had. My previous job was much _____ than this one.
   a) better
   b) worse
   c) good
   d) bad

212. Tell us another joke, but _______ one this time. That one took forever.
   a) a shorter
   b) short
   c) shorter
   d) the shortest

213. “Who won the gold medal?”
   “The US athlete threw the discus _______ than all the others and won gold.”
   a) farther
   b) farthest
   c) furthest
   d) the further
214. “Why do you look so embarrassed, Jenny?”
“I am disappointed. I think I could have done a lot______ on this test.”

   a) well
   b) good
   c) best
   d) better

215. “How is your new job, George?”
“My boss here is ____ in the whole firm, and the working day is longer than in my last job, too.”

   a) the strictest
   b) stricter
   c) strict
   d) the stricter

216. I heard there is ________ new sports shop in town. Let’s see what they have.

   a) a
   b) the
   c) an
   d) -

217. “Don’t you want to buy a new coat?”
“I don’t have ________ money, so I’ll have to wait to get a new coat.”

   a) a piece of
   b) a few
   c) much
   d) many

218. “Did you manage to operate the computer?”
“I don’t know much about computers, so I asked the assistant for ________ advice.”

   a) a lot
   b) many
   c) a few
   d) a little
219. “What is your opinion about Chinese people?”
   “In my experience, ________ are very friendly.”
   a) Chinese
   b) a Chinese
   c) the Chinese
   d) this Chinese

220. It’s going to be very expensive to send a person to ________ .
   a) a Mars
   b) the Mars
   c) Mars
   d) one Mars

221. “Is Dad home tomorrow?”
   “No, he has to go to ______ early tomorrow to meet an important customer.”
   a) work
   b) the work
   c) a work
   d) that work

222. “What do you intend to buy?”
   “I am saving all my pocket money ________ to buy a new PlayStation.”
   a) out
   b) down
   c) up
   d) away

223. “What did you do with your old magazines?”
   “I couldn’t sell my old magazines, so I gave them ________ .”
   a) over
   b) off
   c) up
   d) away
224. Did you hear that David Peters, the Scottish long-jumper, has been awarded a knighthood in recognition ___ his service to charity and the world of athletics?

   a) of  
   b) at  
   c) for  
   d) on

225. “This is the most expensive hotel in town.”
   “Yes, ______ most hotels in England are very expensive.”

   a) the  
   b) ___  
   c) a  
   d) one

226. “Do ___ Smiths have children?”
   “Yes, they have a son and a daughter.”

   a) ___  
   b) a  
   c) the  
   d) this

227. “Matthew Smith is one of my favourite artists.”
   “_______ Matthew Smith hangs in my bedroom.”

   a) a  
   b) one  
   c) ___  
   d) the

228. “I was in London last month.”
   “Oh, did you walk along _____ High Street?”

   a) a  
   b) the  
   c) an  
   d) this
229. “Has ________ called me?”
   “Yes, Mr. Jones called while you were out.”
   a) anybody
   b) somebody
   c) everybody
   d) nobody

230. “I feel so sick today.”
   “Me too. I have ________ terrible headache.”
   a) a
   b) __
   c) the
   d) one

231. I ________ when Colin asked me to make him a cup of tea.
   a) had sat hard down
   b) had sat down hardly
   c) had hardly sat down
   d) had hard sat down

232. Don’t you think ____ in society have a responsibility to help those less fortunate.
   a) wealthy
   b) wealthier
   c) wealthiest
   d) the wealthy

233. The rents in this area are ________ the highest in the city.
   a) far from away
   b) away by far
   c) far and away
   d) far to away
234. “Do you need money?”
   “It’s all right. I’ve got ________.”

   a) some
   b) any
   c) no
   d) something

235. “Who helped you with your homework?”
   “I did it by ________.”

   a) myself
   b) yourself
   c) yourselves
   d) ourselves

236. “Why didn’t you get the job?”
   “I had ________ work experience.”

   a) little
   b) many
   c) much
   d) few

237. ________ computer games is very exciting.

   a) Being played
   b) Having played
   c) Having been played
   d) Playing

238. “What does your sister look like?”
   “She is a tall, slim woman with ________.”

   a) fair-haired
   b) fair hairs
   c) fair hair
   d) a fair hair
239. “I am fond of fast food.”
   “You know, the more hamburgers you eat ________ you will be.”
   a) more fat
   b) fatter
   c) the fattest
   d) the fatter

240. “What do you think of her?”
   “Well, ________ her sister she dresses very well.”
   a) alike
   b) as
   c) unlike
   d) than

241. “Why are you so nervous?”
   “She is speaking in ________ low voice that I can’t understand anything.”
   a) such a
   b) such
   c) so
   d) same

242. “What about going out now?”
   “I can’t, ________ a lot of work to do.”
   a) it is
   b) there is
   c) there are
   d) it was

243. “Why are you trying to change the sentence?”
   “The simpler the question ________ to answer.”
   a) more easy it is
   b) much easier it is
   c) the easier it is
   d) the less easy it is
244. “Did you manage to see many places of interest in that foreign country?”
   “Oh, no. There was _________ that we couldn’t travel much.”
   a) too much snow
   b) so much snow
   c) so many snow
   d) too many snow

245. “How could Andrea fix her way in that unknown town?”
   “She asked a passer-by where _________.”
   a) was the station
   b) is the station
   c) the station was
   d) the station will be

246. “Why did you have to hire a car?”
   “It was _________ that we decided to drive there.”
   a) so a long way
   b) so long a way
   c) too long way
   d) such a long way

247. “How are your students doing this term?”
   “The students work _________ as the end of the term comes nearer.”
   a) as hard
   b) hardly and hardly
   c) very hardly
   d) harder and harder

248. “What do you think of him?”
   “I never saw such a handsome man _________ Sim’s father.”
   a) like
   b) as
   c) than
   d) unlike
249. “Someone has broken my window while playing football.”
   “Be careful! You will hurt ________ on some broken glass.”

   a) myself
   b) himself
   c) yourself
   d) themselves

250. “Have I told you about the time I worked on the Northern Pacific?”
   “Yes, but I ________ believe everything you said.”

   a) won’t
   b) don’t
   c) haven’t
   d) hadn’t

251. “When do you want me to finish this work?”
   “The sooner this is done ____ for you.”

   a) the best
   b) the better
   c) the good
   d) the less

252. “This year exams are hard to pass.”
   “Really? What ________ worry so much?”

   a) causes you
   b) makes you
   c) forces you
   d) compels you

253. ________ abroad can be exciting enough, but it is more exciting being here.

   a) Having travelled
   b) Travelling
   c) Having been travelling
   d) Being travelled
254. “Is this your home town?”
“No. I’ve only lived here _________."

a) a few years ago
b) since a few years
c) for a few years
d) by a few years

255. “I’ll buy the cake for David’s birthday party.”
“And I’ll be responsible _________ the ice cream.”

a) of
b) to
c) for
d) with

256. “What musical instrument does Irene play?”
“She is famous _________ her piano playing.”

a) by
b) for
c) about
d) to

257. “Did you like the new French movie?”
“My wife liked it but I was a little _________.”

a) boring
b) boredom
c) bored
d) bore

258. “Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed.”
“She wears _________ nice clothes.”

a) so
b) such
c) such a
d) so much
259. “When do you work now?”
“Usually _________ the afternoon.”
   a) for  
b) to  
c) in  
d) on

260. “What was your impression _________ the art exhibition?”
“I thought some of the works were uninteresting.”
   a) of  
b) to  
c) with  
d) at

261. “I haven’t heard from Martha for a long time.”
“As they say “No news _________ good news.”
   a) was  
b) is  
c) are  
d) were

262. “Do you think we can go to the skating-rink?”
“I think I have to do _________ first.”
   a) a great many of washing up  
b) a lot of washing up  
c) many washing up  
d) much washings up

263. “Her sister had a magnificent flower shop at the corner of our street a few years ago. Did you know?”
“Yes, I _________.”
   a) know  
b) was  
c) do  
d) did
264. “Does she have any news from her twin brother?”
“I suppose she _______.”

a) was having  
b) are having  
c) have  
d) does  

265. “Was her behaviour really bad?”
“It was even _______ than I had expected.”

a) bad  
b) worse  
c) the worst  
d) more bad  

266. “What is he?”
“He is a programmer but he works _______ bodyguard because it is a better paid job.”

a) as an  
b) like  
c) as a  
d) unlike  

267. “She couldn’t answer my letter because she was in Paris on business.”
“I am glad to hear that. She was _______ tired. She needed some change.”

a) such  
b) so  
c) such a  
d) so many  

268. “The more you learn, the more you forget.”
“But you do learn and you don’t _______ so forgetful!”

a) seem to be  
b) be  
c) seem be  
d) seem to
269. “The ________ of the two was ready to attack the robber when the police arrived.”
“Did they really arrive in time?”

a) young  
b) younger  
c) youngest  
d) much young

270. “What did he tell you?”
“He offered me his help and friendship. So we went to the realty agent in order ________ the price of that house.”

a) to discuss  
b) discussing  
c) discussed  
d) discuss

271. “Mountaineering is my hobby. And what about you?”
“What I really enjoy is_________ especially when there are no other people around.”

a) fish  
b) having fishing  
c) fishing  
d) having been fishing

272. “Your sister needs some baby food. Very ________ is left in the packet. Will you bring some from the shop?”
“Sure I will.

a) much  
b) many  
c) little  
d) a little
273. “Did you see her yesterday? Her new hat was so wonderful!”
   “_________it really?”
   a) did
   b) was
   c) do
   d) is

274. “We intend to go hunting one of these days.”
   “_________you? Can I join you?”
   a) Did
   b) Have
   c) Do
   d) Are

275. “Do you remember how impressive his speech was?”
   “It was _________ that tears ran down my cheeks.”
   a) impressive
   b) so impressive
   c) the most impressive
   d) more impressive

276. “They have been fighting for their rights since 1999”.
   “Do you want to say that they have been in this struggle _________ seven years?”
   a) for more than
   b) in more than
   c) nearly than
   d) as many as

277. “Shall we do it_________ or can we ask our friends to help us?”
   “The task is so easy that you can do without any help.”
   a) ourselves
   b) myself
   c) yourself
   d) herself
278. “I intend to put forward this problem next week.”
   “But I am not_________ for further discussions yet.”
   a) prepare  
   b) preparing  
   c) prepared  
   d) be prepared

279. “It was the_________ wall I had ever seen.”
   “Was it higher than the one we saw yesterday?”
   a) more high  
   b) higher  
   c) high  
   d) highest

280. “He solves difficult problems so_________!”
   “Yes, he is a quick-minded witty person.”
   a) quick  
   b) quickly  
   c) quicker  
   d) more quickly

281. “Tom is leaving for Tokyo on Friday.”
   “_________ Tokyo will be a pleasure.”
   a) Go to the sights  
   b) Sightseeing  
   c) Seeing  
   d) Sights

282. “_________ to try this red dress on?”
   “No, red doesn’t suit me.”
   a) Do you like  
   b) Are you liking  
   c) Are you like  
   d) Would you like
283. “Have you got any plans for the summer?”
   “Next summer we are going on _________."
   
   a) two month trip  
   b) a two-month trip  
   c) two month’s trip  
   d) a two months’ trip  

284. “Your books were on the desk.”
   “I couldn’t find them. There ________ nothing there.”
   
   a) were  
   b) was  
   c) is  
   d) are  

285. “Is there anything you do really badly?”
   “I drive too fast in town and ________ on the motorway.”
   
   a) very much slow  
   b) too slow  
   c) very slowly  
   d) a little slow  

286. “Can I speak to Peter, please?”
   “I am sorry, he’s out at the moment. Do you want ________ you back?”
   
   a) his ringing  
   b) him to ring  
   c) him ringing  
   d) him ring  

287. “I think in the future there will be too many people in the world and not ________ for everyone.”
   
   a) enough food  
   b) so many foods  
   c) only much food  
   d) food enough
288. “The girls we talked to were very sad.”
   “Yes, we noticed _________.
   a) these
   b) them
   c) its
   d) it

289. “Oh, hello, Jan! Have you had a good day?”
   “Great! I’ve been at the office _________ and I’ve met the new director.
   a) all the day
   b) all day
   c) all the day long
   d) whole the day

290. “I didn’t know how to get to the post office, so I stopped _________ the way.”
   a) to ask
   b) asking
   c) to be asked
   d) being asked

291. “My suitcase seemed to get _________ as I carried it.”
   a) heavier and heavier
   b) more and more heavy
   c) heavier and heaviest
   d) more and more heavier

292. “This room is_________!”
   “It looks as if it hasn’t been cleaned for ages.”
   a) so dirty
   b) such dirty
   c) more dirty
   d) dirty too
293. “Do you read novels or detective stories?”
“I enjoy ________a lot more.”

   a) in detective stories
   b) detective’s stories
   c) the detective story
   d) detective stories

294. “Do you want to paint with a long or short brush?”
“I don’t mind, ____ will do.”

   a) either
   b) neither
   c) others
   d) something else

295. “Let’s write her a letter.”
“_______ writing to her, she never answers letters.”

   a) It’s no good
   b) There is no good in
   c) It isn’t good
   d) There isn’t any good

296. “Do you know that lady who just left the shop?”
“Yes, that is Mrs. Thrift. Is she a customer of ________?”

   a) your
   b) yourself
   c) yours
   d) yourselves

297. “My wife wants to take a job but I ________ she concentrated on our house.”

   a) had better
   b) would rather
   c) would better
   d) had rather
298. “It has been very cold lately.”
“Yes, but luckily the weather is changing for________.”

a) the better
b) the best
c) the worse
d) a better

299. “What nationality is the man she ________?”
“I suppose he is a Dutchman.”

a) is married with
b) got married
c) is married to
d) got married with

300. “Could you tell me where ________ metro station is?”
“It’s a mile’s walk from here.”

a) the next
b) the nearer
c) next to
d) the nearest
SECTION 4

One thing I know is that I wouldn't like to have an (1)_________ that has anything to do with physics, chemistry or maths; I am not the (2)_________ type at all. In fact, at school I was a complete failure in these subjects. Neither am I very good at dealing with people, nor am I ambitious, so jobs in business, administration and management don't really interest me either. Moreover, I find it (3)_________to be surrounded by a lot of people; I would much rather have a job involving creative work or artistic skills of some sort. I'd like to have the chance to work outdoors (4)_________and perhaps do a bit of travelling too. I am not particularly concerned about becoming rich but I would like to have a (5)_________income – enough to live comfortably.

1. a) occupation          b) occupy                c) occupying          d) occupational
2. a) scientist             b) scientific          c) science               d) scientifically
3. a) irritate                b) irritation          c) irritating            d) irritated
4. a) occasions           b) occasionally     c) occasion             d) occasional
5. a) reasoning           b) reasoned           c) reasonable          d) reason

The British are (1)_________ to be among the worst tippers in the world but is that because they simply don't know the rules?

Customs differ between countries, so it is not (2)_________that in Tokyo they do things (3)_________ from London.

In British restaurants, for example, a tip is generally included in the bill and this is the case in most northern European countries. In some Mediterranean countries, such as Greece and Spain, the customer is expected to pay a little extra for satisfactory service. As for bars and pubs, again customs vary. In Britain, one (4)_________does not have to pay a tip in pubs, while in hotel bars it is fairly common to leave your small change behind. This is the case in Germany too, but in France you leave a tip only when drinks are brought to your table. In the (5)_________of European countries, with the exception of Ireland where it applies only in top hotels, porters receive a tip for carrying your luggage to your room for you.

1. a) considered            b) considering            c) consider           d) considerable
2. a) surprise             b) surprised            c) surprises          d) surprising
3. a) differently          b) difference          c) different          d) differential
4. a) certainly           b) uncertain           c) certain            d) certainty
5. a) majoring             b) majors              c) majority           d) major
Text 3

Apart from television, the cinema is the most popular form of (1) _________ for most people because it is still (2)_________ inexpensive. Hollywood is, of course, the capital of the (3)_________ cinema industry. Hollywood movies make up roughly 75% of all the films we watch at our local cinemas. Although we may find it difficult to remember the names of Italian and French film stars, Hollywood stars, such as Sylvester Stallone and Meryl Streep are household names all around the world. Moreover, only Hollywood seems to make certain kinds of films successfully...

Musicals are one example but we can also include westerns, although for a time “spaghetti westerns” (made in Italy) were quite (4)_________ with cinema goers. But cowboys and Indians are really a Hollywood (5) _________ and they are still going strong after all these years. Such films, however, have not remained untouched by time and changes in attitudes. The cowboys are no longer always the goodies as they were in the 1940s.

Text 4

Positive thinking does not mean you have to find every idea absolutely (1)_________. It does mean you have to be ready to explore an idea and to try and bring out whatever good features it has. The next step might be to find the (2) _________ in the idea and to try and strengthen them, rather than using them simply as an excuse for rejecting the whole idea. Finally, the idea, after it has been (3)_________, may not be used because there is a better one or because, good though it is, it is not suitable. There is nothing wrong with being positive about an idea at first and then rejecting it later, when you can see that it won't work. It is easy to be negative and (4) _________ and it is time we showed less respect for this kind of (5) _________ thinking and emphasized creative thinking more. We should first make ourselves list the positive things about an idea before we criticize it. Too much talent is wasted in negative thinking. So remember - think positive!

1. a) entertaining b) entertained c) entertainment d) entertain
2. a) relative b) related c) relatively d) relational
3. a) nationalistic b) nation c) nationally d) national
4. a) fashion b) fashionable c) fashioned d) fashionably
5. a) speciality b) special c) specialism d) specialist

1. a) wonder b) wonderful c) wonderfully d) wonderingly
2. a) weaknesses b) weaken c) weakening d) weak
3. a) exploration b) explorer c) explorative d) explored
4. a) criticism b) critically c) criticize d) critical
5. a) destruction b) destructively c) destructive d) destructivism
Text 5

Have you noticed how often people are happy to hear the same joke, over and over again? One reason, of course, is that they have not probably forgotten the details of the joke, but I am sure it also has something to do with getting the same (1) _________ more than once. So when a person who has just started telling a joke asks his audience, 'Do you know it?' or 'Have you heard it before?' people always answer something like, 'It doesn't matter, let's hear it again.' It is not (2) _________ that if a joke is worth hearing, it is worth hearing several times. I think it was Ogden Nash who once said that it is probably better to have an infectious disease than to have a sense of (3) _________. He argued, tongue-in-check no doubt, that although people who possess a sense of humour have a good time, they never (4) _________ achieve anything important, whether good or bad. This, thought Nash, is because when people with a sense of humour begin to do anything (5) _________, they can't help noticing how funny they look doing it, so they stop to have a good laugh at themselves. As a result, what might have been a great achievement is left unfinished.

1. a) pleasant  b) pleasure  c) pleased  d) pleasantly
2. a) surprising  b) surprise  c) surprised  d) surprisingly
3. a) humorous  b) humorously  c) humorist  d) humour
4. a) actuality  b) actual  c) actually  d) actualist
5. a) importantly  b) importance  c) important  d) unimportant

Text 6

For thousands of years the owl has been a creature which has had a special (1) _________ for people. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, mainly because of the strange sound of the cries it makes. In many parts of Europe, the hooting of owl is (2) _________ to be an omen of death. In ancient Greece, the owl was a symbol of wisdom so it was closely linked with the female goddess Athena. The owl is a bird that really comes to life at night and its whole body is (3) _________ suited to this way of living. An owl has very (4) _________ hearing and a remarkable ability to see in the dark. If there are any other animals around at night, it will hear them immediately, and because the owl is so (5) _________ of its territory, it will frighten them away with its strange hoot.

1. a) means  b) mean  c) meaningful  d) meaning
2. a) thoughtful  b) thoughtfully  c) thoughtless  d) thought
3. a) specialty  b) especially  c) specializing  d) special
4. a) sensitive  b) sensitiveness  c) sensitivity  d) sense
5. a) protect  b) protection  c) protective  d) protector
Text 7

Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular (1) _________ in London and as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (2) _________ museum contains life-like wax figures, which are continually brought up to date. On display are (3)_________ models of famous people, from the latest pop stars to (4)_________ figures. You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV (5) _________ . You can buy a combined ticket which will allow you admission to both the Museum and the Planetarium next door. The Planetarium is open daily from 10.00 am to 5.30 pm and presentations are given every hour. Baker Street is the nearest underground station for both attractions.

1. a) attract  b) attractive  c) attractiveness  d) attractions
2. a) entertainment  b) entertained  c) entertaining  d) entertain
3. a) realistic  b) real  c) realize  d) realizable
4. a) historical  b) historically  c) historicity  d) history
5. a) person  b) personalities  c) personalize  d) personal

Text 8

I have a briefcase full of papers which describe cases Sherlock Holmes has investigated. Some are failures, since there were no final (1) _________ for the mysteries in question. A problem without a solution may interest the (2) _________ , but will offer little to the general reader. Among these unfinished stories is that of the yacht Alicia which one morning sailed into the mist and disappeared forever; the vessel and the crew were never seen again. Then there was the case of the well-known journalist Luigi Persona, who was found (3) _________ mad with a jar in front of him. The jar contained a remarkable worm, unknown to science up to that point. Apart from these mysterious cases for which Holmes did not find solutions, there are those which various (4) _________ people would rather not see in print and those which might affect the (5) _________ of Holmes himself, for whom I have more respect than for any man alive.

1. a) explain  b) explanations  c) explanatory  d) explainer
2. a) speciality  b) specialize  c) special  d) specialist
3. a) complete  b) completeness  c) completely  d) completion
4. a) influential  b) influenza  c) influence  d) influenced
5. a) repute  b) reputable  c) reputation  d) reputedly
Text 9

While some dreams disappear forever, other dreams come back again and again, which for the (1) ________ is like going back to the same place for a vacation and doing the same things. We do not only 'go back' to (2) ________ experiences but also to (3) ________ ones. An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something very successful, like winning a prize, while a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves in public or being in a situation from which it is (4) ________ to escape. Perhaps, then, we should not see dreams as an escape from reality, but as an extension of it. In dreams, we usually continue to occupy ourselves with whatever pleasure or problems we have had during the day, while we were (5) ________ . So, rather than freeing us from everyday life, dreams lead us back to it.

1. a) dreamer          b) dreamful       c) dreamfully    d) dream
2. a) enjoy            b) enjoyment     c) enjoyed       d) enjoyable
3. a) pleasant        b) unpleasant     c) pleased       d) pleasure
4. a) impossible    b) possible         c) impossibility  d) possibility
5. a) wake             b) awaking         c) awake          d) awakened

Text 10

A study into children’s television viewing habits reveals that children whose parents have a high level of (1) ________ tend to watch less television than children from less educated family backgrounds. The report also suggests that a high rate of TV watching amongst children in poorer suburban areas and in the provinces, compared to those living in large urban centres, is often due to poverty and a lack of other kinds of (2) ________ in the area. Discos, cinema, theatre and sports (3) ________ offer children in urban centres a wider range of pastimes, which leads to far fewer hours being spent in front of the box. Commercials, comedies and adventure films are children's (4) ________ programmes, while twenty per cent of children said they preferred (5) ________ films and thrillers.

1. a) education        b) educational    c) educate        d) educated
2. a) entertain         b) entertainment  c) entertainer    d) entertained
3. a) active            b) activities      c) activism       d) activist
4. a) favour            b) favorable      c) favorably      d) favourite
5. a) violence          b) violently      c) violent        d) violator
Text 11

In the nineteenth century and for most of the twentieth century up to the 1950s, the exploration of the Moon was carried out by the use of (1)_________telescopes. This research provided (2)_________information about the visible side of the Moon but it was only in October 1959 that the unseen side of the Moon was revealed to the world. Photographs taken from the Soviet Lunik III spacecraft showed that the hidden side of the Moon was, in fact, not very different from the near side. The (3)_________landing of unmanned spacecraft by the USA and the Russians in the 1960s and finally the landing of the first man on the Moon in 1969 made possible the direct (4)_________of the Moon's surface. The Apollo astronauts collected rocks and sent thousands of photographs back to headquarters in Houston. They set up instruments which calculated the Moon's measurements and through the use of laser beams they discovered the exact (5)_________between the Moon and the Earth.

1. a) power b) powerful c) powerless d) powerfully
2. a) valueless b) valuer c) value d) valuable
3. a) success b) successful c) successfully d) unsuccessful
4. a) exploration b) explore c) exploratory d) explorer
5. a) distant b) distantly c) distance d) distancing

Text 12

We live in a new residential area on the outskirts of London. It is a quiet (1)_________ , which makes a nice change after living in one of the noisiest suburbs of London for many years. The house is set in beautiful surroundings though there is one fairly major environmental problem: a chemical factory about five miles away in the (2)_________zone. Unfortunately, the waste from the factory has caused serious pollution of the atmosphere and the river. Another (3)________is the night life - there isn’t any. If you want entertainment, you have to invent it yourself or drive into (4)________London, with all the hassle of finding a (5)________parking space. Luckily, it is only five minutes walk from our house to the nearest underground station.

1. a) neighbourly b) neighbourhood c) neighbor d) neighbouring
2. a) industry b) industrialise c) industrialist d) industrial
3. a) advantage b) advantageous c) disadvantage d) disadvantageously
4. a) centre b) central c) centred d) centralisation
5. a) suitable b) suitability c) suit d) suitably
Text 13

People have for a long time held belief that the face is in some way a reflection of (1) _________. There is nothing magical or mysterious about it: we all have different physical characteristics and therefore our appearance is unique. How you feel about yourself also has a direct influence on your facial (2)_________. If, for example, you have a lot of (3) self _________, this will show in your face. From ancient times, this connection between particular features and aspects of personality was made, and a systematic study of the (4)_________ developed and became known as physiognomy. Physiognomy has proved that people’s faces accurately reflect people’s characters. For those who don’t find the idea convincing, let us take the example of (5)_________twins, who not only look alike but also behave in a similar way.

1. a) person  b) personalize  c) personality  d) personally
2. a) expression  b) express  c) expressible  d) expressive
3. a) confide  b) confidential  c) confident  d) confidence
4. a) relatively  b) relate  c) relationship  d) relative
5. a) identification  b) identity  c) identified  d) identical

Text 14

A recent report on the (1)_________habits of children in Britain suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong dislike for vegetables and only eat sufficient amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas. One researcher says not eating (2)_________ may have serious consequences on a child’s speech and physical development, resulting in poorer performance at school.

One (3)_________ is to give children extra iron and vitamins but in the long run it is more effective if children get the right ingredients in their daily diet. (4)_________, parents choose food for their children that is quick and (5)_________ to prepare, rather than food which is fresh and healthy. Consequently, it is difficult later to get children to change their habits.

1. a) eatable  b) eat  c) eating  d) eaten
2. a) proper  b) improperly  c) properly  d) improper
3. a) solvable  b) solvability  c) solve  d) solution
4. a) unfortunately  b) fortunately  c) fortune  d) fortunate
5. a) convenience  b) conveniently  c) convenient  d) inconvenient
Text 15

It is difficult to come up with a reliable (1)________ of the word superstition, but basically it is a (2)________ in something that is not true. We all believe in some things for which we have no proof—but can these beliefs be referred to as superstitions? Throughout history, human beings have accepted theories which turned out to be false, but the people who believed them were sometimes not superstitious at all. In all periods of history, people have had to find explanations for things with the (3)________ they have had and so beliefs that we today find crazy seemed quite (4)________ at the time. For example, the famous and very (5)________ scientist Aristotle thought that the world was flat and for many centuries travelers on long voyages were anxious about falling off the edge of the world.

1. a) definitely  b) definition  c) define  d) defined
2. a) belief  b) believe  c) believable  d) believer
3. a) known  b) know  c) knowledgeable  d) knowledge
4. a) reasonless  b) reasonably  c) reasonable  d) reason
5. a) influence  b) influencing  c) influential  d) influenced

Text 16

For many people, playing card games is one of the most (1)________ ways of spending their leisure time. Indeed, in some cultures card games and even an element of gambling amongst friends and family is quite common on certain special occasions, such as New Years’ Eve. Winning at cards is a bit like having your fortune told—it is a (2)________ bit of fun. Even if you don’t win, you can take comfort in sayings, such as ‘(3)________ at cards, lucky in love.’ It is often amusing to watch someone who has never played cards before beat all the experts. This is called ‘beginner’s luck’ and it adds to the fun. Some people find it fascinating just watching a game of cards, while others find the whole thing incredibly (4)________ if they are not taking an active part. (5)________, for some people card games become an addiction that they cannot control.

1. a) enjoy  b) enjoyment  c) enjoyable  d) enjoyed
2. a) harmful  b) harm  c) harmfully  d) harmless
3. a) luckily  b) lucky  c)luckily  d) unlucky
4. a) boredom  b) bored  c) boring  d) bore
5. a) fortunate  b) fortunately  c) unfortunately  d) unfortunate
Text 17

Unlike most people, I took no interest whatsoever in the last Olympics because (1)_________I see the whole thing as a circus: it is a circus where athletes perform tricks and it is a circus for big business. I am sure my views are not typical of how the majority of sports fans feel about the Olympic Games. In my opinion, the commercialization of sport through sponsorship and (2)_________ is causing the Games serious damage.

During the event, television is full of (3)_________ for expensive trainers, clothes and sports equipment aimed particularly at teenagers, whose parents can ill afford to buy them such things. What I also find (4)_________ is the way teams are now called after the company that sponsors them.

Finally, there is the ridiculous way in which gold medalists become well-known (5)_________ overnight and make a lot of money appearing in adverts for trainers or breakfast cereal.

1. a) basic  b) based  c) basics  d) basically
2. a) advertiser  b) advertising  c) advertise  d) advertisement
3. a) commercials  b) commercial  c) commerce  d) commercialization
4. a) disappointing  b) disappoint  c) disappointed  d) disappointment
5. a) personal  b) personification  c) personalities  d) person

Text 18

I knew that there were a lot of things I would have to get used to when I decided to go to England and stay with a family. But I was looking forward to having egg and bacon for breakfast and tea at five o’clock. I was also dreaming of the (1)_________ English country cottage I would be staying in. I was a bit worried about the reserved British (2)_________.

I’d heard that they objected to talking about anything (3)_________ but insisted on talking about the weather all the time. Nor did they (4)_________ of hugging or kissing, apparently.

So, imagine my (5)_________ when my English family welcomed me with a big hug and then asked me about my family, my work and even my boyfriend. They didn’t live in the country cottage I’d dreamt of, and we never had English breakfast or tea at five. But they succeeded in making me feel at home, and I felt as if I belonged to the family for the few weeks I was there.

1. a) charmed  b) charm  c) charming  d) charmer
2. a) characterize  b) characteristic  c) characterful  d) character
3. a) personal  b) personality  c) personalize  d) personally
4. a) approval  b) approve  c) approved  d) approving
5. a) surprisingly  b) surprising  c) surprise  d) surprised
Text 19

People enjoy living in large cities. But cities have problems. One problem is that they frequently grow very rapidly. Transportation becomes (1) _________. There are a lot of cars, buses and bicycles. As a result, people are trying to improve the big cities, and they are also planning for new cities. Plan A is a large city with smaller cities around it.

There is an open land with trees, fields, and lakes between the large city and smaller cities. Each small city is (2) _________. It has offices, schools, hospitals, and places of (3) _________. In Plan B the cities are connected by a road. In Plan C, the cities are in rings around the (4) _________ city and all of them are (5) _________ to each other. The goal of all these plans is to limit the growth of the large city.

1. a) complication  b) complicacy  c) complicatedness  d) complicated
2. a) incompletely  b) complete  c) incompleteness  d) completely
3. a) entertainer  b) entertain  c) entertainment  d) entertaining
4. a) centralism  b) centralization  c) centralize  d) central
5. a) connector  b) connecting  c) connected  d) connectivity

Text 20

Children’s games are recreational (1)_________ especially enjoyed by children. Any attempt to classify them is difficult because of their great number and (2)_______. Children enjoy active games as well as passive ones, games of skill and those of chance, games played indoors or outdoors, and games for one child alone or for two or more. Some games are structured, that is played according to formal rules and generally with prescribed equipment; others are unstructured, “made up” (3) _________ as the game progresses (and often prefaced with the suggestion, “Let’s (4) _________ ”. Word games and guessing games,(5) _________ lotto, questions, and charades, are also popular.

1. a) active  b) activists  c) activities  d) activism
2. a) variant  b) variety  c) vary  d) varying
3. a) spontaneously  b) spontaneity  c) spontaneous  d) spontaneousness
4. a) pretence  b) pretend  c) pretension  d) pretending
5. a) inclusive  b) include  c) included  d) including
Text 21

Now it seems like a (1) _________ and far-away dream. Actually, in the history of (2) _________ events, it happened only a little while ago. For me it was the beginning of my adulthood.

I was a senior in high school. It was 1943, and the world was (3) _________ down with war. As quickly as a boy became seventeen or eighteen, off he went. He went into the army, navy, marine or air corps. He didn’t even wait for high school graduation. It wasn’t merely a matter of going or not going, the (4) _________ was which branch of the (5) _________ he would join.

1. a) distantly   b) distant  c) distance          d) distantness
2. a) human   b) humanity  c) humanly          d) humanism
3. a) side   b) inside  c) upside          d) backside
4. a) decision   b) decisive  c) decisively          d) indecision
5. a) server   b) servant  c) serving          d) service

Text 22

Apart from your home, your car is (1) _________ your most (2) _________ possession. Over 460,000 cars are reported missing in Britain each year and many of those are never recovered. Car thieves are often young and sometimes (3) _________.

Yet car crime can be cut drastically if motorists follow a few (4) _________ rules to keep thieves out of their cars in the first place. Most car thieves are unskilled criminals; many are under twenty. So, make your own car a less (5) _________ target to discourage thieves from trying.

1. a) probably   b) probability  c) improbable          d) probable
2. a) value   b) valuable  c) valueless          d) evaluation
3. a) drinking   b) drunkard  c) drunk          d) drinkable
4. a) simply   b) simplify  c) simplicity          d) simple
5. a) invitingly   b) invitation  c) inviting          d) uninvited
Text 23

Modern technological advances have led to great changes in police work. While computer networks are important in allowing the police to store (1) ______ the information they need, computer technology has also helped criminals.

The police can no longer rely on fingerprints and other more traditional methods of detection. They have to keep up to date with (2) ______ in many fields. For example, the (3) ______ of the cordless (4)_______ drill left them(5) ______ against robbers of telephone boxes.

1. a) efficient  b) efficiently  c) efficiency  d) inefficiently
2. a) undeveloped  b) developing  c) developer  d) development
3. a) inventive  b) inventor  c) invention  d) inventiveness
4. a) electric  b) electrician  c) electrify  d) electricity
5. a) empower  b) powerless  c) powerful  d) powerfully

Text 24

James Bond is a fictional character created by Ian Fleming, who featured him in twelve novels and two short story (1) _______.

He was named after an American ornithologist, a Caribbean bird (2) _______. Most (3) ______ agree that James Bond is a romanticized version of the author. Both Fleming and Bond attended the same schools, preferred the same foods and maintained the same habits. They also shared similar (4) ________, hairstyle, and eye colour.

Bond holds code number 007. The ‘double-0’ prefix shows his (5) ______ licence to kill in the performance of his duties.

1. a) collective  b) collectively  c) collectors  d) collections
2. a) expertly  b) inexpert  c) expert  d) inexpertly
3. a) researchers  b) searchers  c) research  d) researchable
4. a) high  b) highly  c) height  d) highness
5. a) except  b) exceptional  c) exception  d) unexceptional
Text 25

Tom Ramsay had been the black sheep of his family for twenty years. He had begun life (1) ________ enough: he went into business, married and had two children.

The Ramsays were perfectly (2) ________ people and there was every (3) _______ to suppose that Tom Ramsay would have a (4)_________ career. But one day, without warning, he announced that he didn’t like work and that he wasn’t suited for marriage, he wanted to enjoy himself. He left his wife and his office. He had a little money and he spent two happy years in the various capitals of Europe. News of his doings reached his (5) _________ from time to time and they were shocked.

1. a) decently          b) decency  c) indecent  d) decent
2. a) respectfully         b) respective  c) respectable  d) respect
3. a) reasonable         b) reason   c) reasonably  d) unreasonable
4. a) uselessly         b) useful  c) usage  d) usefully
5. a) relatives          b) related  c) unrelated  d) relationship

Text 26

Judson Webb was an American businessman. He had a (1) _________ flat in New York but in summer he used to leave the dusty city and go to the country. There he had a cottage which consisted of three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. In one of the rooms there was a big closet. He liked his cottage very much, (2) _________ his closet where he kept his guns, fishing-rods, wine and other things. It was his (3) _________ closet and even his wife was not allowed to have a key, for Judson Webb loved his personal (4) _________ and got very angry when anybody else touched them.

It was autumn now and Judson was packing his things for the winter. In a few minutes he would be driving back to (5) ________, to New York.

1. a) comforting          b) comfortably  c) discomfort  d) comfortable
2. a) specialist         b) special  c) specially  d) especially
3. a) owner              b) own  c) disown  d) ownership
4. a) possessions        b) possess  c) possessors  d) possessive
5. a) civilized          b) uncivilized  c) civilization  d) civil
Text 27

In Norse mythology there were many gods. In time, Odin became the most (1) _________ and ruled as king of the gods and people from the beautiful Valhalla. He was the god of wisdom and of battle. The souls of killed heroes were carried to Valhalla on winged horses by the Valkyries, maidens in armour.

Odin’s wife, Frigg, was the queen of the gods. One of their sons, Thor, was the god of (2) _________. Freya was the goddess of love, music, and flowers. In (3) _________, the clever Loki was the god of evil and mischief.

Norse gods and goddesses have characteristics (4) _________ to those of Greece and Rome. On the other hand, (5) _________ their Greek and Roman counterparts, the Norse gods had countless adventures concerning love, disputes, escapes, jealousy, war, and hidden treasures.

1. a) powerful     b) powerless  c) power  d) will-power
2. a) thunderous    b) thunder  c) thundering  d) thundery
3. a) contrasting  b) contrast  c) contrastive  d) contrasted
4. a) similarly  b) similarity  c) similar  d) dissimilarity
5. a) likely  b) likeness  c) likewise  d) unlike

Text 28

In an (1) _________ to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the *Titanic*. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was called “(2) _________. So sure of this were the owners that they decided to (3) _________ lifeboats for only 950 of its (4) _________ 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it hit an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and New York. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, the collision was (5) _________.

1. a) effortless     b) effortful  c) effort  d) effortlessly
2. a) sinkable  b) unsinkable  c) sinker  d) sinking
3. a) provision  b) providing  c) provide  d) provider
4. a) possibility  b) possible  c) possibly  d) impossible
5. a) avoidable  b) avoiding  c) avoidance  d) unavoidable
Text 29

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, (1) _________ aspects of its (2) _________ make it one of the (3) _________ great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on the north, south, east, and west – an (4) _________ engineering feat. Ancient Egyptians were great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on (5) _________ observations.

1. a) certainty     b) uncertainly     c) certain     d) certify
2. a) construction    b) construct     c) constructive     d) constructor
3. a) truth     b) truly     c) true     d) truthful
4. a) incredulous    b) incredibly     c) incredibility     d) incredible
5. a) astronomy    b) astronomer     c) astronomically     d) astronomical

Text 30

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its (1) _________ powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the (2) _________ of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made (3) _________ contributions to mankind. (4) _________there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. (5) _________was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

1. a) destructive    b) destruction     c) destroy     d) destructively
2. a) inventive    b) inventor     c) invention     d) invent
3. a) worth    b) worthless     c) worthily     d) worthwhile
4. a) originally    b) origin     c) original     d) originate
5. a) economize    b) economics     c) economy     d) economical
SECTION 5

Choose the right option.

1. Ecologists try to find out how the Earth's environments can be preserved _________ living things will continue to survive on the planet.
   a) now that
   b) in order to
   c) in case
   d) so that

2. _________ children get older, their questions get harder to answer.
   a) As
   b) Because of
   c) In order that
   d) However

3. It is easier to study animals and plants than human beings, _________ plant and animal behaviors can be controlled and monitored.
   a) thus
   b) due to
   c) because
   d) however

4. Milk must be moved rapidly from the farm to the consumer and kept cold _________ it will not spoil.
   a) so as
   b) in case
   c) if
   d) so that
5. Experts estimate that we are losing 137 plant, animal and insect species every single day _________ rainforest deforestation.

   a) as
   b) while
   c) so
   d) due to

6. _________ you left, the atmosphere in the office has not been as nice.

   a) When
   b) Although
   c) Since
   d) So that

7. _________ you already know Mary, you should go to meet her at the airport.

   a) Although
   b) Since
   c) When
   d) In spite

8. _________ we would like to open a branch in Oxford now, we will probably wait for another year or so.

   a) When
   b) Since
   c) Although
   d) Due to

9. This job is badly paid, _________ I'm looking for another one.

   a) because
   b) so
   c) since
   d) as
10. We're not making much profit ________ we need to raise our prices.

   a) because
   b) since
   c) though
   d) so

11. I need to get to work early ________ I can finish the report before the meeting.

   a) despite
   b) so that
   c) when
   d) since

12. Adams was dismissed from his job ________ he kept improper financial records.

   a) for
   b) despite
   c) because of
   d) so that

13. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops ________.

   a) but Florida does so
   b) and so does Florida
   c) as though Florida doesn’t do
   d) in spite of Florida does so

14. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of weed ________ it grows well with little care.

   a) however
   b) nevertheless
   c) because
   d) though
15. Mr. Robert is a noted chemist _________.
   a) in spite of being an efficient teacher
   b) because of an efficient teacher
   c) but also an efficient teacher
   d) as well as an efficient teacher

16. Her grades have improved, _________ very slightly.
   a) as if
   b) so that
   c) but only
   d) despite

17. The students liked that professor’s course _________ there was little or no homework.
   a) nevertheless
   b) however
   c) because of
   d) because

18. _________ its durability and economy, the best car to buy is a Mercedes Benz.
   a) Because of
   b) In spite of
   c) As if
   d) So that

19. I don't know him very well, _________ I have met him once or twice.
   a) in spite
   b) as if
   c) although
   d) however
20. The committee rejected the proposal ________ they did not think it was practical.

   a) however  
   b) because  
   c) though  
   d) nevertheless

21. He refused to give up work, ________ he had won a million pounds.

   a) despite  
   b) however  
   c) even though  
   d) as though

22. The children won’t go to sleep ________ we have a light on outside their bedroom.

   a) except  
   b) otherwise  
   c) unless  
   d) but

23. ________ Patrick, he can’t possibly go alone – he’s far too young.

   a) As if  
   b) As  
   c) As for  
   d) As far as

24. You can use my bicycle ________ you promise to bring it back tomorrow.

   a) as long as  
   b) although  
   c) nevertheless  
   d) in spite of
25. She wonders _________ her father looks like now, after so many years away.
   a) how  
   b) whose  
   c) that  
   d) what  

26. Many people don’t drink coffee in the evening _________ it keeps them awake.
   a) therefore  
   b) however  
   c) so that  
   d) because  

27. I’ll keep trying different jobs _________ I have found a career I really enjoy.
   a) until  
   b) when  
   c) while  
   d) as soon as  

28. Bats do not have good eyesight, _________ they have to hunt for their food during the night.
   a) as a matter of fact  
   b) despite  
   c) although  
   d) for  

29. An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something successfully, _________ a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves.
   a) because  
   b) while  
   c) so  
   d) that
30. It doesn’t matter which restaurant we choose ________ the service is good.
   a) on condition
   b) as soon as
   c) so long as
   d) so that

31. Tobacco is bad for health, ________ many people all over the world continue to smoke it.
   a) yet
   b) because
   c) that
   d) so that

32. Here is the CD ________ you asked me to bring.
   a) which
   b) what
   c) whom
   d) where

33. ________ you take a mobile phone into the examination room, your teacher will punish you.
   a) Even if
   b) Although
   c) If
   d) Unless

34. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, ________ the strange sounds it makes.
   a) apart from
   b) because
   c) since
   d) because of
35. You should buy a good road map ________ you start your journey.
   a) after
   b) before
   c) ever since
   d) while

36. Most of the older civilizations ________ flourished during the fifth century BC have died out.
   a) how
   b) what
   c) which
   d) where

37. ________ around 8000 B.C., mammoths became extinct.
   a) With the end of the Ice Age
   b) It was the end of the Ice Age that
   c) That the end of the Ice Age
   d) In addition to the end of the Ice Age

38. A bat will often spend the daylight hours ________ in a tree or cave.
   a) hanging upside down
   b) which hangs upside down
   c) that is upside down
   d) while hanging upside down

39. A hero of the war of 1812, ________ the president of the United States.
   a) that Andrew Jackson later became
   b) Andrew Jackson later became
   c) who was Andrew Jackson
   d) later became Andrew Jackson
40. ________ in Japan as after that terrible earthquake.
   a) Never the situation was so serious
   b) Not only was the situation so serious
   c) Never was the situation so serious
   d) No sooner had the situation been so serious

41. ________ a large part of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.
   a) In Prehistoric times
   b) It was in Prehistoric times
   c) Because it was in Prehistoric times
   d) As in Prehistoric times is

42. She behaves ________ she were the boss of the company and the staff obeys her humbly.
   a) as though
   b) as long as
   c) even though
   d) as

43. He is working hard ________ he can get a better and more interesting job.
   a) when
   b) so that
   c) although
   d) as soon as

44. We have nothing to fear ________ our country is strong and united.
   a) for
   b) whereas
   c) though
   d) although

45. It’s not the best dictionary you can buy, ________ it’s better than nothing.
   a) since
   b) because of
   c) but
   d) despite
46. Mike is always on time ________ his brother is late at least twice a week.
   a) whereas
   b) wherever
   c) whenever
   d) whatever

47. The food is not as good as it was. ________ they have put the prices up.
   a) In spite of
   b) Despite
   c) Since
   d) In addition

48. It’s busy during the week. At the weekend, ________, it is very quiet.
   a) however
   b) besides
   c) as long as
   d) moreover

49. They told us the shop was next to the station. We never found it, ________ .
   a) too
   b) as well
   c) though
   d) despite

50. ________ wanting to see him again, she refused to reply to his letters.
   a) Although
   b) In spite
   c) Despite
   d) Though
51. His first acting role, _________ small, was a great success.
   a) though
   b) how
   c) despite
   d) inspite of

52. _________ the problems they had to grapple with, they still enjoyed the trip.
   a) Despite of
   b) In spite of
   c) Since
   d) Although

53. I just want to assure you that _________is the truth.
   a) what I tell you
   b) in addition I tell you
   c) because what I tell you
   d) whether I tell you or not

54. I talked to George yesterday. _________he would not admit his mistake.
   a) Even then
   b) Even if
   c) Even
   d) As if

55. We thought she was rather arrogant, _________, in fact, she was just very shy.
   a) since
   b) although
   c) in spite
   d) whereas

56. Some people protest certain commercial fishing operations, _________ dolphins, considered to be highly intelligent mammals, are killed unnecessarily.
   a) because
   b) in addition
   c) lest
   d) whereas
57. ________ the earthquake damaged the bridge across the Skunk River, the Smiths were able to cross the river because they had a boat.

a) Even if  
b) Even though  
c) In spite of  
d) Despite

58. “How do you like the hat?”
   “I do not like the shape of the hat, ________ I like its colour.”

a) since  
b) despite  
c) because  
d) though

59. The adder is a very dangerous snake ________ bite may prove fatal to humans.

a) as  
b) whom  
c) that  
d) whose

60. ________ were first viewed through a telescope by Galileo.

a) Jupiter has four moons  
b) Jupiter’s four moons  
c) Jupiter surrounded by four moons  
d) Surrounded by four moons, Jupiter

61. ________ her father’s advice, Sarah Daole chose medicine as her course of studies.

a) Although  
b) Until  
c) Despite  
d) In spite
62. When travelling it is advisable to write your name and address on your bag ________ you lose it.
   a) unless  
   b) if  
   c) when  
   d) in case

63. Yesterday Jack was having a party but Sheila couldn’t come, ________ was a pity.
   a) this  
   b) which  
   c) it  
   d) what

64. ________ you water the flowers every day and take care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.
   a) Provided that  
   b) Until  
   c) Nevertheless  
   d) Even if

65. Spiders are not insects, as many people think. ________, they are not even related to them.
   a) Even though  
   b) Consequently  
   c) Moreover  
   d) However

66. ________ about the need to educate people on recycling, the speaker stressed the importance of conserving paper.
   a) During talking  
   b) While talking  
   c) As talking  
   d) In the event of talking
67. Prospectors rushed to Nevada in 1859 ________ was discovered.
   a) while gold
   b) soon after gold
   c) gold where
   d) so gold that

68. Michelson, ________ carried out experiments on the speed of light, was the first American to receive a Nobel Prize in science.
   a) whom
   b) who
   c) that
   d) which

69. ________ being the outer protective covering of the body, the skin performs many other necessary functions.
   a) Beside
   b) Besides
   c) Although
   d) Despite

70. A metaphor, ________, compares two things that are different, but have something in common.
   a) often used in poetry
   b) has used in poetry
   c) is used in poetry
   d) has uses in poetry

71. He came as soon as he could ________ to help me complete the work by midnight.
   a) so that
   b) provided that
   c) so as
   d) so
72. She is a good specialist. ________, I didn’t hesitate to ask her for help.
   
   a) So that  
   b) Although  
   c) Even though  
   d) Therefore

73. ________ it was late and our children had already gone to bed, we didn’t feel tired and sleepy.
   
   a) Because  
   b) Although  
   c) In spite of  
   d) As

74. I like travelling by ship ________ the sea is not rough.
   
   a) as long as  
   b) unless  
   c) despite  
   d) in case

75. When I was strolling by the Nile, I suddenly saw someone ________ photo I had seen in the newspaper.
   
   a) whom  
   b) who  
   c) whose  
   d) which

76. ________ Henry had looked through all the drawers in his room he started going through the cupboards downstairs.
   
   a) When  
   b) Meanwhile  
   c) While  
   d) Afterwards
77. One solution to the problem of deforestation is to use less paper, ________ fewer trees will be cut for paper making.
   a) though  
b) in contrast  
c) so that  
d) yet

78. ________ its small store of words, Old English was a remarkably flexible language.
   a) Despite  
b) In spite  
c) Despite of  
d) Although

79. I was shocked ________ what I had done.
   a) when I realized  
b) when I realized that  
c) as I realized that  
d) when realizing that

80. This man lives in a country ________.
   a) and they speak two languages  
b) where they speak two languages  
c) that’s why they speak two languages  
d) in which two languages speak

81. You look so frightened! It seems ________ you have seen a ghost.
   a) as  
b) if  
c) as though  
d) although
82. I am afraid _________ until tomorrow.
    a) there is no chance of seeing the director
    b) it is no chance to see the director
    c) there isn’t no chance of seeing the director
    d) it will be any chance of seeing the director

83. _________, we seldom see each other.
    a) Now when Henry lives in Boston
    b) Now that Henry lives in Boston
    c) No matter if Henry lives in Boston
    d) Now then Henry lives in Boston

84. Millions of people around the world continue to smoke _________.
    a) in spite of the fact that smoking causes cancer
    b) due to the fact that smoking causes cancer
    c) even though the fact that smoking causes cancer
    d) because smoking causes cancer

85. _________, the government has decided not to fund it.
    a) When they see that the scheme is likely to fail
    b) While seeing that the scheme is likely to fail
    c) To see that the scheme is likely to fail
    d) Seeing that the scheme is likely to fail

86. A bridge collapsed last Monday _________ which hit Southern California.
    a) as a result of an earthquake
    b) resulting in an earthquake
    c) causing an earthquake
    d) so that there was an earthquake

87. You had better lock all the doors, _________ you will be in trouble.
    a) in case of
    b) provided that
    c) so that
    d) otherwise
88. I’m looking forward to seeing the Pyramids ________ we visit Egypt.

   a) whenever
   b) when
   c) by which
   d) since when

89. Drinking wine in a dream means that you will experience happiness, ________
    drinking beer means that you will be disappointed.

   a) therefore
   b) whereas
   c) as far as
   d) for

90. I don’t know ________ my grandfather manages to live on his small pension.

   a) how
   b) why
   c) that
   d) what

91. The coach was full and the weather very hot, but the air conditioning wasn’t
    working. ________, the passengers were uncomfortable and many of them
    complained.

   a) Nevertheless
   b) Consequently
   c) Otherwise
   d) Furthermore

92. ________ than he began to feel sleepy.

   a) He had no sooner drunk the coffee
   b) He no sooner had drunk the coffee
   c) Hardly had he drunk the coffee
   d) He had hardly drunk the coffee
93. Since the documents haven't arrived ________.
   a) we can't load the goods
   b) we couldn't load the goods
   c) we should load the goods
   d) we will load the goods

94. Although the pension was very reasonably priced, it was certainly not uncomfortable. ________, it had a beautiful shady garden and a roof terrace with a splendid view of the area.
   a) Therefore
   b) Even though
   c) Otherwise
   d) Moreover

95. ________ the heavy rain, we greatly enjoyed ourselves.
   a) In spite
   b) Though
   c) Despite
   d) However

96. Tom was very persuasive, ________, I did what he asked.
   a) provided
   b) in order
   c) moreover
   d) accordingly

97. ________ they live near the Browns, they see them quite seldom.
   a) Although
   b) As
   c) As soon as
   d) Still
98. There is fog at the airport, ________ the plane has been diverted.
   a) therefore  
   b) though  
   c) in contrast  
   d) nevertheless

99. The professor said that ________ on Monday.
   a) if the students could hand in their reports  
   b) when the students could hand in their reports  
   c) why the students could hand in their reports  
   d) the students could hand in their reports

100. Not only ________, they serve for scientific and educational purposes as well.
   a) are botanical gardens places of beauty but also  
   b) are botanical gardens places of beauty  
   c) botanical gardens being places of beauty  
   d) botanical gardens are places of beauty but

101. When ________ is not known.
   a) inventing the wheel  
   b) was the wheel invented  
   c) the invention of the wheel  
   d) the wheel was invented

102. The type of clothing people wear tells others a lot about ________ .
   a) who are they  
   b) who they are  
   c) where they are  
   d) where are they

103. They know the risks of swimming with sharks, ________ they insist on doing it.
   a) accordingly  
   b) consequently  
   c) yet  
   d) as a result
104. Most folk songs are ballads ________ have simple words and tell simple stories.
   a) that
   b) what
   c) who
   d) when

105. Parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates, ________ they are tropical birds.
   a) but
   b) despite
   c) even though
   d) nevertheless

106. Owls can hunt in total darkness ________ their remarkably keen sense of smell.
   a) however
   b) since
   c) because of
   d) therefore

107. The tennis match planned for tomorrow will take place__________.
   a) as if it was raining
   b) and it doesn’t rain
   c) but it doesn’t rain
   d) as long as it doesn’t rain

108. He had no sooner opened the door of his flat ________.
   a) as if something strange he felt
   b) then he felt something strange
   c) if he felt something stranger
   d) than he felt something strange
109. I didn’t agree with him _________.
   a) so I went on listening to him willingly
   b) though I didn’t listen to him
   c) but I went on listening to him willingly
   d) if I didn’t listen to him

110. The household vacuum cleaner was first mass-produced by William Henry Hoover; ________, it is now commonly referred to as a 'hoover'.
   a) besides
   b) otherwise
   c) whereas
   d) therefore

111. ________ smoking can cause lung problems, many people all over the world smoke.
   a) Despite
   b) Because
   c) As
   d) Although

112. Your mother will punish you, ________ you go home late.
   a) unless
   b) although
   c) if
   d) because of

113. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl ________ the strange sounds it makes.
   a) because of
   b) because
   c) since
   d) apart from
114. Not only was the president dedicated to fighting poverty ________ to put an end to racial discrimination.

   a) but he vowed as well as  
   b) that he vowed too  
   c) but he also vowed  
   d) also he vowed

115. ________ I dislike sentimental films, sometimes, when I'm not feeling very energetic, I can curl up on the sofa and watch one.

   a) As soon as  
   b) Though  
   c) However  
   d) Despite

116. She is fed up with sharing a house with others; ________, she is looking for her own flat.

   a) moreover  
   b) therefore  
   c) although  
   d) nevertheless

117. He is not leaving the company because he is unhappy there; ________, he has enjoyed working there, but he has other reasons.

   a) on the other hand  
   b) however  
   c) on the contrary  
   d) nevertheless

118. She had ________ placed the plate of cakes on the table ________ the children gave her the empty plate and requested some more.

   a) the moment/while  
   b) hardly/when  
   c) neither/nor  
   d) not only/but also
119. ________ how many windows I open, I can't get any air movement in the house.
   a) Even if
   b) Although
   c) No matter
   d) Whereas

120. We had better take a spare blanket with us ________ it gets cooler than we expect in the mountains.
   a) if only
   b) so that
   c) in case
   d) even though

121. ________ they played better than they have so far, they lost the match.
   a) Despite
   b) No sooner
   c) However
   d) Although

122. ________ to relieve some of the burden on the city's only airport, they are planning to build a second one.
   a) No matter
   b) In case
   c) In order
   d) Even though

123. Our students have to choose to study ________ French ________ Spanish, because they are the compulsory languages selected by the board.
   a) neither…nor
   b) scarcely…and
   c) whether….or
   d) either…or
124. ________ we discuss the details, let me ask you whether you are interested in our offer.
   a) Consequently
   b) Afterwards
   c) In spite of
   d) Before

125. Western Scotland is wild and mountainous, ________ eastern Scotland is lush farmland.
   a) despite
   b) whereas
   c) nevertheless
   d) therefore

126. I don't see why the boys can't go fishing ________ they promise to stay together and come back before it gets dark.
   a) whereas
   b) no matter
   c) whether
   d) as long as

127. ________ the solar system is tiny compared with the distances to galaxies or even to nearby stars, it is enormous when compared with distances on the Earth.
   a) Even though
   b) Nevertheless
   c) As long as
   d) The fact that

128. He was extremely happy about winning the contest, because it gave him not only the opportunity to join a professional orchestra, ________ the chance to travel.
   a) but as well
   b) and
   c) but also
   d) and also
129. Not only does the International Students' Society help foreign students settle in, ________ it organizes sightseeing trips as well.
   a) so that
   b) but also
   c) but
   d) on the contrary

130. ________ 'Internet Cafes', students who can't afford computers have access to the Internet and to e-mail.
   a) In order that
   b) Owing to
   c) Wherever
   d) Whereas

131. Black bears don't usually attack humans: ________, they normally run away from us.
   a) On the contrary
   b) On the other hand
   c) Furthermore
   d) Consequently

132. She has been looking much more enthusiastic about the future ________ she accepted her new job.
   a) since
   b) until
   c) before
   d) when

133. ________ the renovation of their football stadium, the team will be using another team's ground next season.
   a) However
   b) While
   c) Due to
   d) Because
134. Please answer the telephone for the next hour _________ the receptionist has gone to the dentist.
   a) while  
   b) until  
   c) so  
   d) as

135. The residents received some warning of the tornado; _________, several people were injured.
   a) nevertheless  
   b) despite  
   c) even though  
   d) thus

136. He was tired of commuting such a long way to work, _________ he was quite excited when a local company offered him a job.
   a) so  
   b) for  
   c) though  
   d) still

137. It was clear that _________ how much he protested, his father was not going to change his mind.
   a) no matter  
   b) whereas  
   c) whenever  
   d) although

138. _________ it was extremely windy, we managed to have a good game of beach volleyball.
   a) However  
   b) No matter  
   c) In spite of  
   d) Even though
139. We are going to set out at dawn tomorrow, _________ we have loaded up the car tonight.
   a) when  
b) so  
c) for  
d) because

140. His parents were happy that he managed to gain a university degree _________ his handicap.
   a) provided  
b) besides  
c) though  
d) despite

141. I have heard that he has been doing well _________ he opened his own language school.
   a) since  
b) no sooner  
c) when  
d) by the time

142. He had no sooner opened the doors of the shop _________ a customer came in and bought all the fresh cream cakes.
   a) when  
b) that  
c) where  
d) than

143. I like to read my newspaper _________ travelling to work, but I often leave it behind.
   a) while  
b) as soon as  
c) because of  
d) since
144. ________ you have used the photocopier, please don't forget to turn it off.
    a) After  
    b) Just  
    c) Before 
    d) Unless 

145. People often don't tell the truth on market surveys; ________, the results obtained from them are not always accurate.
    a) for  
    b) otherwise  
    c) due to  
    d) thus 

146. The police are determined to find the culprits ________ long it may take to trace them.
    a) in spite of  
    b) however  
    c) even if  
    d) no matter 

147. The people of Quebec, Canada, are so patriotic ________ the blue and white provincial flag flies over many homes and businesses.
    a) but  
    b) although  
    c) because  
    d) that 

148. ________ for our coffee break, the fire alarm rang.
    a) Hardly we sat down  
    b) Sitting down  
    c) As long as sitting down  
    d) Just as we sat down
149. ________ being an accomplished artist, Leonardo da Vinci was also a sculptor, an architect and a man of science.
   a) Not only  
   b) However  
   c) Besides  
   d) Moreover

150. ________ the great diversity in social behaviour and habits between different types of ants, most of them have the same basic physical structure.
   a) Regardless  
   b) As if  
   c) Besides  
   d) Despite

151. Strawberries are so cheap at the moment ________ we should make some jam.
   a) because  
   b) that  
   c) so that  
   d) while

152. This book is neither entertaining nor informative, ________ I definitely recommend it to you.
   a) but  
   b) although  
   c) because  
   d) so

153. Some people argue that traditional blood sports, ________ fox-hunting and bullfighting, should be banned because they are barbaric and inhumane.
   a) in case  
   b) as far as  
   c) such as  
   d) as though
154. Peter is leaving to go back to England, __________ we are holding a farewell dinner for him.

   a) or else  
   b) since  
   c) yet  
   d) so

155. As we will be touring, we could take the tent just __________ we see a nice campsite and want to stop.

   a) in case  
   b) unless  
   c) until  
   d) as

156. __________ the work was physically demanding, and at times we felt really exhausted, seeing the end result was very satisfying.

   a) Owing to  
   b) Even though  
   c) No matter  
   d) As though

157. They looked around a lot of different buildings __________ they could choose the most suitable one to rent for their new business.

   a) yet  
   b) besides  
   c) since  
   d) so that

158. I wasn't disappointed when I lost, __________, I hadn't even expected to get as far as I had in the competition.

   a) consequently  
   b) though  
   c) moreover  
   d) providing
159. ________ the introduction of the new education act, elementary school children have been taught English from the third grade.

   a) Although
   b) Until
   c) During
   d) Since

160. We wrapped the roast chicken in special paper ________ it would stay warm until our guests arrived.

   a) while
   b) so that
   c) in case
   d) as though
SECTION 6

Choose the correctly transformed sentences.

1.
1. The gardener said, “Has anybody touched these flowers?”
   The gardener wondered if anybody had touched those flowers.
2. “Emily, when are you going to buy a new computer?” I asked.
   I asked when Emily was going to buy a new computer.
3. “Please, don’t ask me any questions, Rod! I am busy now,” asks Dad.
   Dad asks Rod not to ask him any questions as he is busy now.
4. “I have important talks today,” says the office manager.
   The office manager says he has important talks today.
5. The music teacher said we would enjoy the concert as Iglesias is a great singer.
   The music teacher said, “You would enjoy the concert. Iglesias was a great singer.”

2.
1. “Roland, will you be going to Lee’s party tomorrow?” asked Debby.
   Debby asked Roland if he would be going to Lee’s party the following day.
2. The babysitter said, “Don’t sit the baby here, Irene! It’s not safe.”
   The babysitter warned Irene not to sit the baby there as it was not safe.
3. “I have guests from Germany today,” says the head of the department.
   The head of the department says he has guests from Germany today.
4. “Linda, when are you going to introduce your fiancé to us?” I asked.
   I asked Linda when was she going to introduce her fiancé to us.
5. Rudy asked Sarah where she was going that weekend.
   Rudy asked, “Where is Sarah going this weekend?”

3.
1. Father said, “Pauline passed her driving test. I am delighted.”
   Father said Pauline had passed her driving test as he was delighted.
2. The doctor said to us, “Keep silent, please!”
   The doctor asked us to keep silent.
3. “Why didn’t you tell the whole truth yesterday?” Harry asked.
   Harry asked why hadn’t I told the whole truth the day before.
4. Doctor Peterson asks, “Did she take the pills regularly?”
   Doctor Peterson asked whether she took the pills regularly.
5. The driver told me he was going to turn right at the traffic lights.
   The driver said to me, “I’m going to turn right at the traffic lights.”
4.  
1. “I can’t give an answer now. Can you phone me tomorrow?” David says.  
   David says he can’t give an answer now and asks if I can phone him tomorrow.

2. Sandy said, “Where is Dan going? I don’t want to stay alone.”  
   Sandy asked where Dan was going and added that she didn’t want to stay alone.

3. “Happy birthday, Roy!” said Dad.  
   Dad congratulated Roy on his birthday.

4. Daniel said, “My friend will help me mend the roof.”  
   Daniel said his friend would help him mend the roof.

5. Jonathan said he had returned the dictionary to the library the day before.  
   Jonathan said, “I’ve returned the dictionary to the library yesterday.”

5.  
1. Helen asks, “Did he make an effort to achieve his goal?”  
   Helen asks did he make an effort to achieve his goal.

2. Samuel said, “Joseph has been my best friend since early childhood.”  
   Samuel told Joseph that he had been his best friend since early childhood.

3. Elen said, “I have enough money and I will buy this cottage.”  
   Elen said that she had enough money and she would buy that cottage.

4. The tourists addressed a policeman, “Where is the nearest hotel?”  
   The tourists asked a policeman where the nearest hotel was.

5. Caroline offered to go to her party on Saturday.  
   Caroline says, “Will you come to my party on Saturday?”

6.  
1. Ken said to the shop-assistant, “Could you show me these black slacks, please?”  
   Ken asked the shop-assistant to show him those black slacks.

2. Steve said, “I am sorry, Sally. I didn’t want to hurt you.”  
   Steve apologized to Sally and said that he hadn’t wanted to hurt her.

3. The coach asked, “Where did you put the uniforms, boys? Get ready!”  
   The coach asked where the boys put the uniforms and to get ready.

4. “Will you bring the commode the day after tomorrow?” the carpenter asked.  
   The carpenter asked if we would bring the commode in two days’ time.

5. Jack said, “I’ll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help.”  
   Jack said he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.
7.  
1. Monika said, “I’ll ignore his remark. It’s no use arguing with him.”  
   Monika said she would ignore his remark as it was no use arguing with him.  
2. I said, “Victoria, don’t forget to lock the door before you go to bed.”  
   I reminded Victoria to lock the door before she went to bed.  
3. Gladys asked, “Are there any doctors among your friends, Vicky?”  
   Gladys asked Vicky if there were some doctors among his friends.  
4. The detective said, “Who is this gentleman?”  
   The detective said who was this gentleman.  
5. The student told the professor that he couldn’t answer that question.  
   The student said to the professor, “Can’t I answer this question?”  

8.  
1. “Tom, when are you going to repair your house?” I asked.  
   I asked Tom when he was going to repair his house.  
2. “Samantha, can you remember to buy some sugar?” Mother said.  
   Mother reminded Samantha to buy some sugar.  
3. Jack told Adam that he was leaving that evening.  
   Jack said, “I am leaving this evening, Adam.”  
4. “You cannot conceal your guilt from the police,” said the police officer.  
   The police officer said I wouldn’t be able to conceal his guilt from the police.  
5. “Do your parents know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?” asked Aunt Amanda.  
   Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew I was leaving in two days’ time.  

9.  
1. “Could you tell me where the post office is?” she said.  
   She asked me if I could tell her where the post office is.  
2. “Did you see ‘Harry Potter’ yesterday?” Nancy asked.  
   Nancy asked if I had seen ‘Harry Potter’ the day before.  
3. “I will have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrives,” Lee said.  
   Lee said he would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrived.  
4. Eliza asked me, “How did you like the food in that restaurant?”  
   Eliza asked me how I like the food in this restaurant.  
5. Jennifer wanted to know where we were going to play football that day.  
   Jennifer said, “Where are you going to play football today?”
10.
1. "Does Brad know that you are leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow?" asked Vivian.
   Vivian asked if Brad knew I was leaving for Brussels in two days’ time.
2. Pete said, "When do I have to submit this report?"
   Pete wanted to know when he had to submit that report.
3. Sally suggested that we should have a short break.
   Sally says, “Have a short break, will you?”
4. “I visited Mary as she was sick,” said Sandy.
   Sandy said that she had visited Mary as she had been sick.
5. Patricia said to us, “My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend.”
   Patricia told us that her mother would celebrate her birthday the next weekend.

11.
1. “Why do you want to terminate the contract?” the manager said to me.
   The manager asked me why I wanted to terminate the contract.
2. “When Bill called me I was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie,” said Daniel.
   Daniel said he was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie when Bill called him.
3. Maria said to me, “Let’s have coffee in the garden, shall we?”
   Maria told to have coffee in the garden.
4. The little girl said to her mother, “Does the sun rise in the East?”
   The little girl asked her mother if the sun rises in the East.
5. Alice complained that she had spent all her pocket money at the supermarket.
   Alice said, “I spent all my pocket money at the supermarket.”

12.
1. Jane offered to bring me some tea.
   Jane asked me, “Would you bring me some tea?”
2. “I go to concerts with my friends,” he says.
   He says that he goes to concerts with his friends.
3. “Work hard if you want to succeed,” the teacher said to us.
   The teacher warned to work hard if we want to succeed.
   Nancy asked Simon who his favorite singer was.
5. “What about going to the cinema tomorrow?” she said.
   She asked if they would go to the cinema the following day.
13.  
1. “You’d better buy a new digital camera,” said Mary.  
   Mary advised me to buy a new digital camera.  
2. She says, “Mary looked at me with astonishment when I told her the news.”  
   She said that Mary had looked at her with astonishment when she told her the news.  
3. She asked, “Do you have anything in mind for dinner tonight?”  
   She asked me whether I had something in my mind for dinner that night.  
4. He said, “Anita, did you check over the report yesterday?”  
   He asked Anita if she had checked over the report the day before.  
5. Lora asked the painter which picture was the most famous one.  
   Lora said to the painter, “Which picture is the most famous one?”

14.  
1. Susie said, “No, I didn’t take your phone.”  
   Susie refused to take my phone.  
2. Mary said, “My friend is very upset. She has left her handbag on the bus.”  
   Mary said her friend was very upset because she had left her handbag on the bus.  
3. She said, “Don’t be so rude to your friends!”  
   She told me not to be so rude to my friends.  
4. She said, “What about going to the jazz club tomorrow?”  
   She suggested going to the jazz club the following day.  
5. Richard said that they were glad we had enjoyed our trip to Denmark.  
   Richard said to me, “I was glad you have enjoyed your trip to Denmark.”

15.  
1. Fred said, “I am going to watch World Football Cup final tomorrow.”  
   Fred said that he was going to watch World Football Cup final tomorrow.  
2. “You’d better buy the white jeans,” Henry said.  
   Henry recommended buying the white jeans.  
3. My friend said, “Could you stop talking about politics, please? It’s very boring.”  
   My friend asked us to stop talking about politics because it was very boring.  
4. My mother asked, “Ben! Have you emptied the bin?”  
   My mother asked Ben if he had emptied the bin.  
5. He asked me who had cleaned the pool the previous week.  
   He said to me, “Who has cleaned the pool last week?”
16.  
1. “Don’t switch on the TV!” the mother said to her son.  
The mother told her son not to switch on the TV.  
2. “Where is my umbrella?” she said.  
She asked where her umbrella had been.  
3. Alexandra said, “I can’t play tennis. I’m too busy.”  
Alexandra said that she was too busy and couldn’t play tennis.  
Ann suggested having a party on Saturday.  
5. Marilyn said that she always ate cornflakes in the morning.  
Marilyn said, “I always eat cornflakes in the morning.”

17.  
1. “Please, don’t tell anyone,” she said. “I won’t, I promise,” I said.  
She begged me not to tell anyone and promised that she wouldn’t.  
2. “Tom, what is this? Where did you take it from?” Jane asked.  
Jane asked Tom what was that and from where did he take it.  
3. “I have never made such a stupid mistake,” Alec said.  
Alec said that he had never made such a stupid mistake.  
4. Mrs Green asked me, “Have you seen my daughter?”  
Mrs Green asked me if I had seen her daughter.  
5. He told me he had been waiting for me for an hour.  
He said to me, “I have been waiting for you for an hour.”

18.  
1. “I haven’t had time to visit the Tower yet,” Rupert said to me.  
Rupert told me he hadn’t had time to visit the Tower yet.  
2. Ann said, “Where were you two days ago?”  
Ann asked where I had been two days before.  
3. My mother said, “It’s raining heavily, you’d better stay at home.”  
My mother said it was raining heavily and advised me to stay at home.  
4. Phil asked me, “Were you at the party, too?”  
Phil asked me if I was at the party, too.  
5. Ann asked Kate if she had really written that story.  
Ann asked Kate, “Did you really write this story?”
19.
1. *Paul said, “If I were you I wouldn’t call her.”*
   Paul said if he had been me he wouldn’t have called her.
2. *Janet says to me, “Don’t add any more salt in the soup. It’s salty.”*
   Janet tells me that I don’t add some more salt in the soup as it is salty.
3. *Samuel offered to bring me some tea.*
   Samuel said, “Shall I bring you any tea?”
4. *Jessica said, “I lost my book on my way home the day before yesterday.”*
   Jessica said that she had lost her book on her way home two days before.
5. *The instructor said to me, “You must attend the classes every day.”*
   The instructor told me that I had to attend the classes every day.

20.
1. “*No, I didn’t drop Cathy’s laptop,” said George.*
   George said no, he didn’t drop Cathy’s laptop.
2. “*Why aren’t you going back to New York, William?” Mariah asks.*
   Mariah asks William if he is going back to New York.
3. *Ben said to Lucy, “Happy Christmas!”*
   Ben wished Lucy a happy Christmas.
4. *Henry asked, “Did they take any decisive steps to save the situation?”*
   Henry asked if they had taken any decisive steps to save the situation.
5. *Michael asked Mary to join their team.*
   “Will you join our team, Mary?” asked Michael.

21.
1. “*Don’t forget to buy some cheese, Daniel,” said Christine.*
   Christine said that Daniel did not forget to buy some cheese.
2. “*You mustn’t smoke, Rick,” said his mother.*
   Rick’s mother forbade him to smoke.
3. *Tom said to me, “I think it would be a good idea for you to see a doctor.”*
   Tom advised me to see a doctor.
4. *The mother asked him, “Why are your clothes so dirty?”*
   The mother asked him why his clothes were so dirty.
5. *He asked her if she had sold her car yet.*
   He asked her, “Have you sold your car yet?”
22.
1. “Congratulations on getting engaged, Sue,” said Harry.
   Harry congratulated Sue on her engagement.
2. Amanda says, “Pass me the book, please.”
   Amanda asks me to pass her the book.
3. Mary asked Helen if she would like to come to lunch on Sunday.
   “Helen, will you like to come to lunch on Sunday?” asks Mary.
4. “How long does it take to reach Brussels by train?” the passenger asked.
   The passenger asked how long did it take to reach Brussels by train.
5. “Do not pay attention to his words,” she said.
   She advised me not to pay attention to his words.

23.
1. Peter said to me, “Why haven’t you turned to me before?”
   Peter asked me why I hadn’t turned to him before.
2. Jessie warned Tom not to take the wrong bus.
   “Make sure you don’t take the wrong bus, Tom,” said Jessie.
3. “You’d better leave your things with Annie,” said Mark.
   Mark said I had to leave my things with Annie.
4. “Did you have to complete the task yesterday?” Susan asked.
   Susan asked if did I have to complete the task yesterday.
5. He told the boy not to tell him such nonsense.
   He said to the boy, “Don’t tell me such nonsense!”

24.
1. “Please, forward Clara’s mail to me as soon as you get it,” said the manager.
   The manager told me to forward Clara’s mail to him as soon as I had got it.
2. Nancy says to Ben, “Where are you planning to go this winter?”
   Nancy asks Ben where he is planning to go this winter.
3. “Sue, are you leaving this apartment today or tomorrow evening?” asked Jenny.
   Jenny asked Sue to leave that apartment today or tomorrow evening.
4. Debby said to me, “I will meet him at the station next morning.”
   Debby told me she would meet him at the station the next morning.
5. Bill said he would take the car because he was late.
   Bill said, “I’ll take the car because I am late.”
25.
2. *The ad said, “If you answer the question correctly, you may win a trip to Paris.”* 
The ad said that if we answered the question correctly we might win a trip to Paris.
2. *I asked Nick why he hadn’t resigned from his current job.* 
I asked Nick, “Why you hadn’t resigned from your current job?”
3. *“Do you mind working overtime?” she asked.* 
She asked did I mind working overtime.
4. “If we leave right now, we will be just in time for the bus,” she said. 
She said if we left right now, we would have been just in time for the bus.
5. “You’d better book the tickets early,” he said. 
He recommended booking the tickets early.

26.
1. Annie said to me, “I would help you to solve this quiz.” 
Annie said to me she would help me to solve this quiz.
2. George asked if we were going to work on that project the following day. 
George asked, “Are you going to work on that project tomorrow?”
3. “Could you define this word, please?” Pam asks Cathie. 
Pam asks Cathie to define this word.
4. Betty said to her sister, “Don’t forget to give me a call as soon as you reach New York.” 
Betty reminded her sister to give her a call as soon as she reached New York.
5. The shop assistant said to me, “Are you looking for something special?” 
The shop assistant asked if I was looking for anything special.

27.
1. Nancy said to Bob, “Thanks. You really helped me yesterday.” 
Nancy thanked Bob for really helping her the day before.
2. Jane reminded me to switch off the computer when I was done. 
Jane asks, “Will you please switch off the computer when you are done?”
3. Sam asked Jenny, “Would you like me to translate this passage for you?” 
Sam asked Jenny if she would like him to translate that passage for her.
4. Jack said, “I’ll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help.” 
Jack said he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.
5. He said to me, “Fill in this form in block letters and sign it, please!” 
He asked me to fill in that form in block letters and sign it.
28.
1. Kevin said, “Good luck with your application, Mariah.”
   Kevin wished Mariah good luck with her application.
2. Aunt Barbara asked if I had spoken to my boss the previous week.
   Aunt Barbara asked, “Have you spoken to your boss last week?”
3. “Why didn’t you phone us yesterday?” Christopher asked.
   Christopher wanted to know why I hadn’t phoned them the day before.
4. The fire-fighter said, “Don’t enter the building. It’s dangerous.”
   The fire-fighter told me not to enter the building but it was dangerous.
5. She said to the police, “I heard strange noises during the night.”
   She told the police that she had heard strange noises during the night.

29.
1. “Did you settle the problem with your neighbours yesterday?” asked Uncle Sam.
   Uncle Sam asked if I had settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
2. The professor said, “Maria, take the register to the Dean’s office, please.”
   The professor asked Maria to take the register to the Dean’s office.
3. “When the door-bell rang, I was still sleeping,” said Melanie.
   Melanie said she was still sleeping when the door-bell rang.
4. Peter said, “I knew Jim’s address. I can’t remember it now.”
   Peter said that he knew Jim’s address but he hadn’t been able to remember it then.
5. She asked me where I had met her.
   She asked me, “Where did you meet her?”

30.
1. The professor said, “The students missed a great deal last term.”
   The professor said that the students had missed a great deal last term.
2. Doctor Reagan asked, “How do you feel today?”
   Doctor Reagan wanted to know how I felt that day.
3. “Will you be present at the conference tomorrow?” Jim asked Leo.
   Jim asked Leo if he would be present at the conference the following day.
4. Frieda said, “Alan is back again. I am so glad!”
   Frieda said Alan was back again and added that she was very glad.
5. The doctor advised him to give up smoking.
   The doctor said to him, “You should give up smoking.”
SECTION 7

Text 1

Christmas Day is a public ____. Families usually spend the day opening their presents which are often piled ____ the Christmas tree. They eat and drink together. The most important ____ is Christmas dinner. Before starting to eat, British people often pull a cracker, which _____ a small toy, a paper bat and a joke. The typical meal _____ of turkey with potatoes and other vegetables. In Britain, this is followed by Christmas pudding – a sweet pudding containing a lot of dried fruit and often covered with burning brandy.

1.meal 2.holiday 3.consists 4.nearly 5.vacation 6.around 7.contains

Text 2

English life is full of traditions and the English are known to be conservative. They _____ things which are familiar and they are suspicious of anything that is strange and foreign. Many English people are very reserved and won’t talk to others, especially foreigners.

_____ do not like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic _____. The Englishman is master in his own house which he calls his castle. If you present yourself to him without an introduction, he is likely to ____ you with suspicion. On the other hand, if properly armed with a letter of _____, you will find him hospitable, friendly and unsuspecting.

Text 3

The Christmas tree is a gift from Germany. Originally, the wreath was the _____ decoration until Christmas Eve. On the night before Christmas, the German mother would trim the tree, using lighted candles. When the tree was ready, she signaled her family by _____ a bell. Though wax candles were the tradition, hand-blown glass ornaments first _____ in Germany. The family gathered around the tree to _____ presents, then continued on to Mass. Although we do not know with _____, the tree may have evolved from the Paradise play, a medieval mystery play which represented Adam and Eve and their expulsion from paradise.

1. appeared 2. exchange 3. lonely 4. change 5. certainty 6. only 7. ringing

Text 4

Murano is made up of smaller islands _____ by bridges. It is known all over the world for its glasswork. The glasswork manufacturing started in the 12th century, and in the 15th century Murano was the main glass _____ in Europe. This craft continues today and the main _____ of Murano is to watch the glass craftsmen at _____. We went there on a Saturday and _____ that many factories are closed over the weekend. Still we were able to find one that was open and watched the glass blowing of a horse. All these factories have a showroom where they sell glass. There is also a glass museum that one can visit.

1. producer 2. work 3. connected 4. founded 5. discovered 6. island 7. attraction

Text 5

If you have children, there are _____ things to remember when you are visiting somebody else’s home. Children rarely behave _____ in company and other people are likely to find them more annoying than you do. It’s important that children are either _____ in the conversation or given something else to do. If your children misbehave, you should discipline them immediately as your hosts may have stricter rules about behaviour than you do at home. Finally, if your children damage any of your hosts’ possessions you must either _____ the damaged object or _____ a suitable gift in its place.

1. included 2. advise 3. well 4. badly 5. certain 6. offer 7. replace
Text 6

The idea that some people can sense when they are being stared at has so _____ been rejected as absurd by scientists. But now researchers in England and America are taking the claims more _____.

According to Cambridge University biologist Dr Rupert Sheldrake, the phenomenon has long been recognized in fields such as wildlife and military observation. The security manager of a large store in London, for example, has caught thousands of people on his cameras. He is in no doubt that some people have a ‘sixth sense’ of when they are being _____. They can have their backs to the camera, which may also be hidden, yet still get nervous when the camera is trained on them. Some move on, while others look around to try and spot the camera.

Dr Sheldrake is now gathering data on the staring phenomenon as part of a scientific _____. He will be _____ out experiments designed to measure staring sensitivity of monitoring skin resistance. And he hopes that this will throw further light on the question.

1. carrying 2. watched 3. seriously 4. study 5. noticed 6. slowly 7. far

Text 7

Traditions are plentiful during weddings. They symbolize the happiness, luck and joy needed for the newlyweds. When planning a wedding, try to add a few worldly traditions that will _____ a memorable experience for all.

Most people have heard of the Victorian traditions, such as a bride wearing something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue, and a sixpence in her shoe.

The old should come from a happily married woman and it _____ a lucky transfer of happiness. The new is usually the wedding gown _____ a new beginning. The borrowed should be an object of gold to guarantee wealth and fortune. The blue is symbolic of the heaven and _____ love. And the sixpence is to be worn in the heel of the right shoe to provide future wealth and prosperity.

Gloves, a symbol of modesty and romance, are also an accessory to the groom’s or bride’s clothes. Without the letter “g”, a _____ of gloves becomes loves.

1. create 2. pair 3. persuades 4. couple 5. signifying 6. true 7. ensures
Text 8

The Julian calendar, _____ by Julius Caesar in 46 BC, made January 1 the first day of the year. But as Christianity _____ throughout Europe, efforts were made to Christianize the calendar by moving New Year’s Day to dates of greater theological _____, such as Christmas or Easter. Some countries continued to use January 1. As a _____, by the 1500s the European calendar system was a mess. Not only had errors in the Julian calendar caused the solar year to diverge from the calendar year, but also countries were beginning the year on different dates.

In 1563 King Charles IX declared January 1 to be the first day of the year. This was passed into _____ by the French Parliament on Dec. 22, 1564.

1.law 2.established 3.consequence 4.spread 5.symbol 6.significance 7.discovered

Text 9

In terms of pronunciation, there are three main _____ in America. These are New England, general American and Southern. General American is by far the most _____ used. New England is the pronunciation used by President Kennedy. President Carter, who came from Georgia, _____ with a Southern accent. If you listen to the _____ of these two presidents, you will be able to hear the difference quite _____.

1.clearly 2.types 3.methods 4.widely 5.voice 6.recording 7.spoke

Text 10

Just mention Iceland to friends and most give you that puzzled _____. Why on earth are you going to that cold _____? On your approach to Keflavik airport you soon _____ that in fact, this is not a land of ice. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, Iceland enjoys a _____ mild climate. During our travels in August, we saw only _____ snow on the western mountains and small icebergs at Jokullon.

1.place 2.cool 3.occasional 4.much 5.look 6.realize 7.question
Easter is not on a set date. It can occur as early as March 22 and as late as April 25. Easter was originally _____ on the same day as the Jewish Passover. However, the Jewish Passover is also not a fixed date and can _____ on any day of the week. In 325 AD the Roman Emperor _____ that Easter should always be on a Sunday. They invented the new method of _____ the date of Easter. Although some say this was done to ensure the season be the same as the year Jesus rose from the dead, it was _____ a political move. Constantine wanted to unite the various tribes under him, and this was one strategy to do so.

1.decided 2.calculating 3.actually 4.commemoration 5.celebrated 6.actively 7.fall

The study of the _____ of the forerunners of the modern Christmas card proves that the _____ of exchanging charms or small tokens of good luck at this time of the year goes back to very _____ times. In fact it should have to go back to pre-Christian times, when the festival was not yet celebrated as the _____ of the Birth of Christ but as a feast for the winter solstice. People then celebrated the reawakening of Nature, _____ the coming of Spring and longer hours of daylight.

1.recent 2.waiting 3.history 4.anniversary 5.tradition 6.anticipating 7.ancient

Most Americans _____ to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive _____ long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and high-school students have their own cars. Long-distance _____ in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are _____ by motorways or other fast roads. So many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get _____ in a traffic jam.

1.prefer 2.stuck 3.pretend 4.entirely 5.linked 6.travel 7.fairly
Text 14

For several years, the _____ of opera was Florence, but _____, during the Baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s operas were being written and _____ in Europe, especially in England, France and Germany. But, for many years, the Italian opera was _____ ideal, and many non-Italian _____ continued to use Italian librettos.

1.expressed 2.continuously 3.gradually 4.centre 5.composers 6.considered 7.performed

Text 15

Smokers _____ double the risk of contracting heart disease, several times the risk of _____ from chronic bronchitis and at least 25 times the risk of lung cancer, as compared to non-smokers. Despite extensive press campaigns, which have regularly told smokers and car drivers about the dangers of smoking, the number of smokers has _____ much the same. Although the number of deaths from road _____ and smoking are well publicized, they have _____ little public interest.

1.run 2.stayed 3.accidents 4.remained 5.events 6.suffering 7.aroused

Text 16

One of the main _____ of living in a foreign country is that it gives you the opportunity to experience an entirely different _____ of life, which can be a valuable form of education. Moreover, one is _____ the chance to learn and become fluent in another language through everyday use. In addition, many people become more independent and self-reliant by having to cope with difficult situations on their _____.

Finally, living in a country with a different climate can prove beneficial to _____ one’s health and state of mind.

1.given 2.both 3.own 4.way 5.advantages 6.privileges 7.either
Text 17

It isn’t an unusual ____ nowadays to see a cat lover taking his cat out for a walk on a leash. But when people in Sutton see one of their neighbours taking his cats for a walk, they generally avoid him. For his particular cats are two pumas and two leopards! Every morning he takes them for a mile-long walk. He _____ they are the tamest of their kind in the country, and they actually think he is their mother! He bought them when they were babies, and he had to bottle-feed them. However, now they each eat about 6 or 7 pounds of meat a day. This _____ him about 15 pounds a week. He doesn’t _____, though, because his pets work for their living! He _____ them out to film companies and advertising firms!

1. hires 2. claims 3. mind 4. borrows 5. costs 6. sight 7. scenery

Text 18

Australia is quite an easy place for tourists to visit. So tourist facilities at the most popular destinations are well-developed and information is simple to _____. Travelling with young children is especially easy as Australia’s population is young and big families are _____, so children can be taken almost everywhere. Besides, Australians are usually _____ to help visitors who ask for advice, and are generous with their hospitality.

Before organising a trip it is _____ to consider Australian school holidays. Throughout these periods, airline or hotel reservations at major tourist destinations can be difficult unless you plan a long way in advance.

Flights in and out of the country as well as those between main Australian cities are usually_____ beforehand.

1. obtain 2. reluctantly 3. reasonable 4. booked 5. borrowed 6. willing 7. common
Text 19

Vincent van Gogh was born in the Netherlands on March 30, 1853. He _____ school when he was only 15. Afterwards he worked as an art dealer for seven years, and then taught at a Catholic school for boys. In the following years, he went from job to job, living in various cities in Europe. _____, in 1880, van Gogh decided to move to Brussels and begin studies in art. During the next ten years, he painted 872 paintings.

Vincent _____ from severe depression. In a fit of epilepsy he cut off a portion of his ear with a razor. He was _____ to an asylum in 1888. There he painted one of his best-known paintings, Starry Night. On July 27, 1890, Vincent van Gogh _____ himself in the chest with a revolver. Two days later he died.

1. shot 2. finally 3. admitted 4. quit 5. graduated 6. suffered 7. killed

Text 20

Trees are wonderful plants. Most of us like to sit under a large tree on a hot summer day. Children love to _____ trees and artists like to draw them. When we look at a tree, we may think only of its beauty, but a tree actually has a complex physical _____. It consists of three main parts: the leaves, the branches and trunk, and the roots.

_____ the ground, the roots form the trunk. It supports the branches and holds them up to the sunlight. Near the top of the tree, the trunk _____ into branches. Together, the trunk and branches give the tree its _____.

1. shape 2. divides 3. above 4. rise 5. climb 6. structure 7. around
Dialogue 21

**Harry:** Hi Jerry. The school year is almost over. Do you have _____ for the summer holidays?

**Jerry:** I’m planning on sleeping all day, every day!

**Harry:** Oh, come on Jerry, you must be kidding.

**Jerry:** Yeah! Actually, I’m going to go to the Grand Canyon.

**Harry:** Really?

**Jerry:** Exactly! It won’t be too crowded. I enjoyed my trip to the Grand Canyon last year. I think the Grand Canyon is one of America’s main _____.

**Harry:** But won’t it be _____ in the summer?

**Jerry:** No, according to one of my friends, it’s very cool in the summer.

**Harry:** Well, that _____. I wouldn't mind going. But… still, I wonder... is there anything _____ in the Grand Canyon?

**Jerry:** Sure! For one thing, there's the beautiful natural scenery and a lot of things to do. I can go hiking in the hills.

**Harry:** Gee, when you describe it like that, it sounds really interesting!

---

1. any plans  2. sounds good  3. tourist attractions  4. worth seeing  5. too hot  6. good thing  7. works

Dialogue 22

**Airport Officer:** Good afternoon.

**Sam:** Hi, I am flying back to New York today.

**Airport Officer:** Your _____, please. Yes, your flight leaves at six p.m. No delay.

**Sam:** _____.

**Airport Officer:** How many bags will you check today, sir?

**Sam:** I have two bags to check.

**Airport Officer:** And do you want a window seat or an ____ seat?

**Sam:** A _____, please.

**Airport Officer:** OK. We have reserved Seat 42A on Flight 322 to New York with a chicken dinner for you. Your flight _____ from Gate 15.

**Sam:** Thank you.

**Airport Officer:** Have a good flight!

---

1. aisle  2. great  3. window seat  4. departs  5. ticket  6. corridor  7. card
Dialogue 23

Sam: Taxi! Taxi! Right here!
Driver: ____?
Sam: I am going to the airport. Could you, please, ____ to the airport?
Driver: No problem. ____ , please.
Sam: Thank you.
Driver: Where are you ____ to?
Sam: I am going to a conference in London.
Driver: Oh! Are you a businessman?
Sam: Yes. I am a manager. By the way, how long will it take to get to the airport?
Driver: It usually takes about 30 minutes. But the traffic _____ at the moment. Don’t worry you will be in time.

1.where to 2.get in 3.take me 4.is heavy 5.flying 6.carry me 7.hard

Dialogue 24

Reporter: Jasmine, ____ for meeting today. You have had some success recently. How do you feel now to be famous?
Jasmine: Yes, it has all happened so _____. Now, I can’t simply go out and go to the market, because people _____ to me now and ask me for my autograph. It’s really nice, but it can be tiring as well. I mean, all I want to do is to buy some milk and go home, but that usually takes 45 minutes now.
Reporter: So, your next big tour is set to begin in June. Are you excited about that?
Jasmine: Yeah, I can’t wait. I love performing in front of an _____. I always have. Ever since I have been a child, I have been singing in front of people. I remember once when I was singing on the stage outside and _____ a bee came and landed right on top of me – all I could do was scream. Ha ha ha...

1.thank you 2.fast 3.audience 4.all at once 5.come up 6.violently 7.all of a sudden
Dialogue 25

A: Hello, may I take your order? What would you like _____?
B: Yes. I'd like fried chicken, fries, any mineral and a cup of coffee, please.
A: _____? Something to have?
C: I'll take spaghetti and a salad.
A: What would you like to drink?
C: _____, please.
B: Could we have the cheque, please?
A: Yes, _____.
B: Hmmm. $20.55. Here you are, 22 dollars. The rest is a _____.
C: We are full now. It was delicious.
A: Thank you! Come again!
B: Thank you. Good-bye!

1.tip 2.to have 3.just water 4.take 5.and you 6.menu 7.here it is

Dialogue 26

Harry: Good morning, Sam.
Sam: Hi, Harry. How are you?
Harry: I am fine. Listen. Do me a _____, please. Can you help me with a small project?
Sam: What is the project?
Harry: I _____ finish this report before noon.
Sam: OK. How can _____ you?
Harry: I need the addresses and phone numbers of the people on this list.
Sam: Well, I am busy _____, but I can help you later.
Harry: Can you finish it before noon?
Sam: No problem. I will do _____ to help you. I’ll call you when I finish all the work with the list.
Harry: Thanks a lot, Sam. I have always trusted you.

1.at the moment 2.I help 3.this time 4.need to 5.favour 6.my best 7.am trying
Dialogue 27

Harry: Hello, sir! _____ our store.
Sam: Thanks.
Harry: _____?
Sam: Yes. I am looking for a watch.
Harry: What kind of watch?
Sam: _____ a silver watch to give my son as a gift.
Harry: _____ this one here?
Sam: I do not like the style.
Harry: What about this model?
Sam: Yes, I like that one. _____ is it?
Harry: This one is two hundred and fifty dollars.
Sam: That is too expensive. Do you have anything less expensive?
Harry: Do you like this one, sir? It costs less, one hundred and twenty dollars.
Sam: Yes, it is also very nice. I will take it.

1. the price  2. can I tell you  3. welcome to  4. I am looking for  5. how about
6. can I help you  7. how much

Dialogue 28

Natasha: Excuse me, sir?
Sam: Yes? Can I help you?
Natasha: Could you, please tell me _____ the café from here?
Sam: Sure. You may _____ for two blocks, then _____ . The café is on the right.
Natasha: Can you _____ on this map, please?
Sam: We are here. So, go north two blocks, then go east. The café is on the south side, here.
Natasha: Thank you. Can you also tell me where the bank is?
Sam: Of course. Go one block and turn left. Then go past the traffic signal. The bank is _____.
Natasha: Thanks for your help.

1. turn right  2. how to get to  3. can I ask you  4. go straight  5. on the left
6. in the left  7. show me
Dialogue 29

Sam: Dr. O'Neils office.
Marilyn: Hi, this is Marilyn Cruz. I want _____, please.
Sam: _____ with you?
Marilyn: I think _____ . I have a very bad headache and cough. I also have a stomachache. And my throat hurts, too.
Sam: Do you have a high temperature?
Marilyn: No. My temperature is normal.
Sam: OK. We have an _____ open tomorrow at two o'clock. Is that good for you?
Marilyn: Do you have any earlier appointments?
Sam: Yes. _____ o'clock?
Marilyn: That is better. I'll be there at one.

1. what has happened  2. what is wrong  3. appointment  4. to make an appointment
5. to have treatment  6. how about one  7. I have a cold

Dialogue 30

Harry: Good afternoon, Golden Hotel. How can I help you?
Sam: _____ a room, please?
Harry: For how many people?
Sam: Just me. _____.
Harry: Would you like a double bed, or a king size?
Sam: King size, please.
Harry: When will you be arriving, sir?
Sam: I will be there June 15th.
Harry: How many nights will you _____?
Sam: Five. How much _____?
Harry: The room costs $120 _____ . Your total will be $600.
Sam: OK. Thank you.
Harry: Is there anything else I can do for you today, sir?
Sam: No, that's everything.
Harry: Thank you for choosing Golden Hotel. Good-bye.

1. may I tell  2. stay  3. may I reserve  4. will the room cost  5. I am alone
6. per night  7. remain
Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following texts (two odd variants are given).

Text 1

William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955. _______________. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world’s largest software company. He is the best known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife. Gates was fascinated with electronics from a young age. _______________. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer programme he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. _______________. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry. Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning. _______________. He helped make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world. Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June 2008. _______________. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by governments and other organizations. ‘Time’ magazine voted Gates as one of the biggest influences of the 20th century.

1) Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft’s Windows on IBM computers.
2) He now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation.
3) He is one of the world’s richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever.
4) IBM is a company whose management was tied to old technology.
5) In 1975 he read about a small technology company.
6) Gates is addicted to competition and to winning.
7) He had a vision that computers could change everyone’s life.
Text 2

A list of Benjamin Franklin’s inventions reveals a man of many talents and interests. It was the scientist in Ben that brought out the inventor. His natural curiosity about things and the way they work made him try to find ways to make them work better. Ben had poor vision and needed glasses to read. He got tired of constantly taking them off and putting them back on, so he decided to figure out a way to make his glasses let him see both near and far. _______________. Today, we call them bifocals.

Even though Ben is not famous for his study of bioscience, he was interested in how the human body works and looked for ways to help it work better. For example, Ben’s older brother John suffered from kidney stones and Ben wanted to help him feel better. Ben developed a flexible urinary catheter that appears to have been the first one produced in America.

During his lifetime, Ben made eight voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. _______________. As early as 1784, Franklin suggested following the Chinese model of dividing ships’ holds into watertight compartments so that if a leak occurred in one compartment, the water would not spread throughout the hold and sink the ship.

Everyone knows the story of Ben’s famous kite flight. Although he made important discoveries and advancements, Ben did not “invent” electricity. _______________. In colonial America, most people warmed their homes by building a fire in a fireplace even though it was kind of dangerous and used a lot of wood. _______________. His invention of an iron furnace stove allowed people to warm their homes less dangerously and with less wood. _______________.

1) Franklin became a newspaper editor, printer, and merchant in Philadelphia.
2) Ben figured that there had to be a better way.
3) He played a major role in establishing the University of Pennsylvania.
4) He did, however, invent the lightning rod which protected buildings and ships from lightning damage.
5) The furnace stove that he invented is called a Franklin stove.
6) These long journeys gave him a lot of time to learn about ships and how they worked.
7) He had two pairs of spectacles cut in half and put half of each lens in a single frame.
Text 3

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia on 15th January, 1929. Both his father and grandfather were Baptist preachers who had been actively involved in the civil rights movement.

King graduated from Morehouse College in 1948. After considering careers in medicine and law, he entered the seminary. ________________. Over the next few months King read several books on the ideas of Gandhi, and eventually became convinced that the same methods could be employed by blacks to obtain civil rights in America. ________________. King was also influenced by Henry David Thoreau and his theories on how to use nonviolent resistance to achieve social change.

After his marriage to Coretta Scott, King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. ________________. On 1st December, 1955, Rosa Parks, a middle-aged tailor’s assistant, who was tired after a hard day’s work, refused to give up her seat to a white man. After the arrest of Rosa Parks, King and his friends, Ralph David Abernathy, Edgar Nixon, and Bayard Rustin helped organize protests against bus segregation. It was decided that black people in Montgomery would refuse to use the buses until passengers were completely integrated. ________________. Others involved in the Montgomery Bus Boycott also suffered from harassment and intimidation, but the protest continued.

_______________. The new organization was committed to using nonviolence in the struggle for civil rights, and SCLC adopted the motto: “Not one hair of one head of one person should be harmed.”

1) In Montgomery, like most towns in the Deep South, buses were segregated.
2) The campaign to end segregation at lunch counters in Birmingham, Alabama, was less successful.
3) He was particularly struck by Gandhi’s words: “Through our pain we will make them see their injustice”.
4) While studying at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, King heard a lecture on Mahatma Gandhi.
5) King was arrested and his house was fire-bombed.
6) They employed a method of terrorizing the local black population.
7) In 1957 King joined with R. D. Abernathy and B. Rustin to form the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
Text 4

When we are children, our siblings – that is, our brothers and sisters are our first friends and first enemies. The effect of sibling relationships in childhood can last a lifetime. Many experts say that the relationship among brothers and sisters explains a great deal about family life, especially today when brothers and sisters often spend more time with one another than with their parents.

Studies have shown that sibling relationships between sister-sister pairs and brother-brother pairs are different. Brothers are the most competitive. Sisters are usually more supportive of each other. They are more talkative, frank, and better at expressing themselves and sharing their feelings. On the other hand, brothers are usually more competitive with each other.

For example, studies have shown that both brothers and sisters become more competitive and aggressive when their parents treat them even a little bit differently from one another. Genetics, gender, life events, people, and experiences outside the family all shape the lives of siblings. Recently, one researcher demonstrated another factor in sibling relationships. In fact, they respond to arguments by taking sides – supporting one sibling and punishing the other.

1) Sister pairs are the closest.
2) Experts agree that the relationship among siblings is influenced by many factors.
3) It was discovered that children dislike watching their siblings fight.
4) Females and males generally have different relationships.
5) At the end of life, they are often our oldest friends and oldest enemies.
6) But parental treatment is not the only factor.
7) In fact, siblings support their brothers in an argument.
Text 5

Rowenta and Billy Wrangler are model high school students. They study hard. And next year Rowenta and Billy will be attending Harvard University. What makes them different from most students is that they don’t go to school. Since kindergarten, they’ve studied at home. Parents kept their children out of public schools so they could provide religious education at home. Today, as the home-schooling trend continues to grow, parents are more likely to consider home-schooling as an option because they believe schools don’t do a very good job of teaching and are occasionally dangerous places. The answer in many cases is yes. In many studies, students taught at home ranked average or above average when compared to students who went to public schools. “They are very well prepared for academic challenges,” says Patricia Riordan, the dean of admissions at George Mason University.

1) But can parents really do a better job?
2) They do extremely well on achievement tests.
3) School provides the best education these children can get.
4) More importantly, these students are often more self-directed and have a greater depth of knowledge.
5) Why do parents want to teach their kids at home rather than send them to school?
6) The home-schooling trend began in the US in the 1980s.
7) In fact they have never been to school.

Text 6

All of you are enrolled in this introductory education course because you want to become teachers. I’d like to introduce this course with a little information about the life of a teacher a century ago. I hope you’ll understand this information about early teachers.

Early in the twentieth century, the life of a teacher was quite different from what it is now. The rules weren’t just about how a teacher could conduct herself in the classroom and on the school grounds. There were also numerous rules that governed just about everything a teacher did.

Here are some of the rules. For example, they were sometimes told not to wear colorful clothing, not to dye their hair or wear it loose, and not to wear their skirts above the ankle. Teachers’ whereabouts during after-school hours were also strictly regulated.
There were rules requiring teachers to be home after 8:00 in the evening, and there were some rules forbidding them to leave town without permission. Teachers were forbidden to smoke or to drink. And if they wanted to remain teachers, they couldn’t get married.

1) They were also sometimes forbidden to spend time with men.
2) Teachers had to establish strict rules about their pupils’ appearance.
3) Teachers fought for their rights and won the battle.
4) And I think you’ll appreciate how much the life of a teacher has changed over the past century.
5) There were very strict rules that governed every aspect of the teacher’s life.
6) There were rules forbidding teachers to go to bars and to ice-cream parlors.
7) Teachers had to follow strict rules about their appearance.

Text 7

To this day, the history of ice cream remains a mystery. It was a mixture of snow, nectar, fruit pulp and honey. Others proclaim that Marco Polo, a 13th century adventurer, brought ice cream to Europe from the Far East. However, regardless of where it came from, a great amount of ice cream is eaten in America every day. It is said that the first parlour in America opened in 1776 in New York City.

The US, New Zealand, Denmark and Australia top the list. Then comes chocolate, strawberry, Neapolitan and chocolate chip.

After eating ice cream people often get a headache which is called ‘brain freeze’. But why does it happen in the first place? When something cold touches this spot, people get the sensation known as ice cream headache. It often occurs only in hot weather.

If you want to prevent it, you must try to limit the amount of cold ice cream touching the roof of your mouth.

1) The favourite flavor is classic vanilla.
2) However, many people say that the first ice cream is credited to Nero.
3) Ice cream is dangerous for health and should be forbidden.
4) Which countries like ice cream most?
5) This unpleasant sensation usually lasts only about 30 seconds.
6) Everybody has a nerve center located on the roof of their mouth.
7) There are cafes in the most beautiful spots in every city.
The Russian winter of 1910 was the severest in memory. Because of its location, a popular hotel suffered particular loss of business. No one had stayed there for weeks and the owner had laid off most of his staff. One evening, he was surprised to hear a knock on his front door. The old man said that he had been out in the snow for several days. He was freezing cold and starving hungry. He asked if the hotelier could give him a meal and a bed for the night. “I can certainly do that”, said the hotelier, “For one night’s accommodation plus a meal, the charge is three roubles. Can you pay?” The old man confessed that he had no money. But if he was sent away, he would die in the cold. The old man was obviously very hungry and soon was given bread and soup. The old man thanked the hotelier for the food and said, “You won’t see the going of me in the morning.” The hotelier said nothing but did not expect to see either the three roubles or the man ever again.

In the spring, the hotelier decided to go to the great cathedral in the city to give thanks to God for the hotel’s recovery and success. He was drawn in particular to one image in a far corner. As he drew closer, he noticed a familiar image. It read, “Saint Nicholas”. He reached for a candle to place in front of the icon and as he moved the loose earth into which he would fix the candle, his hand touched something small and hard. It was a coin, a rouble. Beside it were two more.

1) Once inside, his eyes fell upon the icons that decorated the walls.
2) Upon opening it, he saw a bearded old man.
3) He looked at the name inscribed beneath the image.
4) The hotelier felt sorry for the old man and told him to come inside.
5) When he reached the cathedral he saw the old man sitting in the corner.
6) I will pay you the three roubles when I have it.
7) He wrote his name on the stony wall of the cathedral.
Text 9

One day, rumors spread that the king’s son was holding something in his hand and he would give half of his gold to whoever guessed what it was. ______________. Because he was the king’s son, everybody thought that it would be natural for him to be holding either gold or some other valuable thing. Thus, people came one after another. ______________.

In these lands there was a boy who had no home or family. He would wander, spending each night in a different place, and the people named him Grasshopper. Hearing the rumor of the king’s son’s contest, the boy said to himself, “Grasshopper, come on, let’s try! Either you will die tomorrow of hunger, or today the king’s son will kill you.” ______________. Inside, he found the king’s son and said, “I will tell you what you have in your hand.”

The king’s son challenged him, saying, “Come on, peasant! I wish that you would guess.”

The Grasshopper stood in front of the king’s son for several minutes weighing his thoughts thoroughly, yet, he could not guess. ______________. “Oh Grasshopper, you are dead, you are dead…” he said to himself.

______________. “Not only did he guess that I have a grasshopper in my hand,” the king’s son said, “but he also knew that it was dead.”

1) Taking his chance, he calmly travelled to the palace.
2) The servants got ready to give the boy some gold.
3) The guards immediately took him to prison where he was executed the next day.
4) None happened to make a correct guess and they were all killed.
5) The king’s son called the servants and ordered to give the boy half of his fortune.
6) Grasshopper’s heart started to beat when he realized his fate.
7) Those who couldn’t guess on their first try would be beheaded.
Text 10

When June Booker bought a new frying pan at 30% off in the sales, she thought she had got a real bargain. _______________. First, she dropped the pan on her foot on the way home and was taken to hospital. “I had lots of shopping because I hadn’t planned to buy a frying pan. _______________. I just couldn’t carry it all,” said June. At the hospital her foot was bandaged and she was sent home in a taxi.

_______________. “I’d just put some oil in it and started to heat it up when the phone rang. I only left the kitchen for a couple of minutes but when I came back there were flames coming out of it,” said June. So she picked up a bowl of water and threw it onto the pan. “I know it was a stupid thing to do, but I panicked,” said June, “and the flames got bigger.”

_______________. They arrived and dealt with the fire in minutes. Although she will need a new kitchen, the rest of June Booker’s flat was only slightly damaged by smoke. _______________. “The doctors were rather surprised to see me back again so soon,” she said.

1) Shocked but unhurt, Mrs. Booker was taken to hospital for routine tests.
2) Mrs. Booker has accused the shop of selling faulty frying pans.
3) When she got home, she decided to use the new pan to cook dinner.
4) The fire quickly spread to the sitting room, then to the bedroom.
5) But it turned out to be the beginning of an expensive and eventful day.
6) Fortunately, her neighbours saw smoke and called the fire brigade.
7) Unfortunately, the pan was very heavy.
Text 11

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. It wasn’t a busy town and there wasn’t much work. The road was usually very quiet and there weren’t many travellers.

About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. The truck was always empty. Once he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said, “I’m a smuggler.”

Last year Sam retired and went on holiday to Bermuda where one day in a luxury hotel he met Draper. The answer was... “Trucks!”

1) He asked Draper what he had smuggled.
2) It seemed to be a very difficult job.
3) He worked in a small border town.
4) He always arrived at the border in a big truck.
5) He asked whether he was enjoying his holidays there.
6) Sam searched the truck but he never found anything.
7) It was quite a boring job but Sam liked an easy life.

Text 12

Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.

Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack.

He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. ‘The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.’

Milton Petrie died in 1994 when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left $150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years.

His father was a Russian immigrant, who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone as he was too kind.
1) He gave up supporting others as people didn’t appreciate it.
2) He couldn’t even give a parking ticket.
3) His family were poor but kind-hearted.
4) His heart had hardened as a result of dealing with criminals.
5) One morning the man wasn’t there.
6) The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money.
7) It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left.

Text 13

Once a year a race is held for old cars. Last year a lot of cars entered for this race. ______________. And the most moving thing about it was the fact that most cars were very unusual. The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels and was the oldest car taking part.

After a great many loud explosions, the race began. Most cars broke down on the course. ______________. A few cars, however, completed the race. ______________. The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour. It seems funny to boast on such a speed. ______________. It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it. The race gave everybody great pleasure. ______________.

1) So there was a great deal of excitement just before it began.
2) Yet, it was much faster than any of its rivals.
3) Some drivers spent more time under the cars than in them.
4) Unfortunately, the race was cancelled.
5) Everybody was delighted to see that the most handsome car – a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost was among them.
6) In spite of the efforts the drivers made no cars were able to come to the finish.
7) It was very different from modern car races but no less exciting.
Text 14

I decided to visit a fortune-teller called Madam Brown. Her colorful tent was in a village fair. She looked very strange, and there was a smell of unusual herbs. I gave her the money she asked for.

She smiled and looked into the crystal ball. “A relation of yours is coming to see you. She will be arriving this evening. You will be happy to hear that as you haven’t seen her for so long. The moment you leave this tent you will get a big surprise. A woman you know well will rush towards you. That is all.”

As soon as I went outside I forgot all about the fortune-teller as my wife rushed towards me. “Where have you been hiding?” she asked impatiently. “She is going to spend the weekend with us.” As she walked away I followed her out of the fair.

1) She was surprised and refused to do anything for me.
2) Moreover, she intends to stay for a few days.
3) But then I changed my mind and did not enter the tent.
4) She smiled and looked into the crystal ball.
5) She will tell you something urgent, and you will leave the fair in a great hurry.
6) Your sister will be here soon, and we must be at the station to meet her.
7) I went into her tent and she told me to sit down.
Text 15

After reading an article entitled “Cigarette Smoking and Your Health” I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves. I smoked with concentration and pleasure. _______________. For a whole week I did not smoke at all. During this time I suffered terribly but my wife suffered even more. _______________. My bad temper and my enormous appetite were sometimes unbearable even for me. My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars. _______________. This picture would amuse everybody and they would even make no effort to hide their smiles or laughter. After seven days of this I went to a party. I felt extremely uncomfortable with my packet of sweets. _______________. So when my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. _______________. My wife was delighted that the things had returned to normal once more. As Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. He himself has done it lots of times.

1) To tell the truth I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking.
2) I refused to take it and went on eating my sweets.
3) I was sure this would be my last cigarette.
4) In return to this I would produce a packet of sweets which I ate rather unhappily.
5) My wife has always been against my smoking.
6) I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction.
7) Everybody around me was smoking and gazing at my packet.

Text 16

Once a poor flower-girl, quite by chance, overheard a conversation between two gentlemen. _______________. He was saying to the other that he could teach an uneducated person to speak good English. The girl was very much interested in what they were talking about. She tried to hear every word.

The fact was that she had been thinking for a long time of learning to speak correctly, and now she saw an excellent chance for herself. _______________. She asked the two gentlemen to buy a few flowers from her and tried to speak to them but they didn’t listen to her and soon went away.

_______________. The professor was very much surprised. At first he refused to teach her, saying that it was no use even to try, but then he agreed.

_______________. She couldn’t produce proper English sounds and was tired to do endless exercises. _______________. She took a great interest in her lessons and never missed a chance of practicing the sounds. As a result her English became so good that the people who met her thought that she was a real lady.
1) The man boasted that he could speak six languages.
2) The very first lesson proved that the girl was unusually talented.
3) One of the gentlemen was a professor of phonetics.
4) But soon the professor discovered that she was a clever girl.
5) The results of the first lesson were poor.
6) The next day the girl came to the professor’s house and asked him to give her lessons.
7) If she improved her manner of speaking, the owners of the big flower shop would give her a job.

Text 17

Most people are taught at school that Columbus is one of the greatest heroes of western civilization. For a lot of people, he not only discovered America but introduced the arts, law and religion to the primitive tribes of the New World. _______________. Which view is more reliable?

In the 15th century, the Portuguese were one of the most powerful nations on earth. By the end of the century, they were sailing further and further into the Atlantic, in search of a new route to India. _______________. It seemed the most sensible thing to do, but the journey was much further than they thought. No European before had deliberately sailed ships away from land, with no certainty of getting back home safely.

In 1492 Columbus sailed west with three small ships: the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. After three weeks, on October 12, Columbus and his crew arrived at an island in the Bahamas inhabited by the Indians. _______________. Columbus wrote in his Diary: “They brought us parrots and balls of cotton, and many other things.”

When the gold Columbus found was not enough, he made the natives into slaves. Columbus thought the Indians were gentler and more intelligent than he had expected. _______________. During his later voyages to the Caribbean he imposed terrible punishment on the Indians.

Five hundred years later, Christopher Columbus remains an enigma. He clearly had a strong desire for riches. _______________. However, his attempt to create a colony was disastrous.

1) He was determined to find gold – in this he was successful.
2) For others he is responsible for the introduction of slavery and the destruction of native American culture.
3) Columbus decided to stop the journey and sail back home safely.
4) This is why he thought they would make good servants and slaves.
5) On their arrival the Indians got frightened and ran away.
6) When they came ashore, the Indians ran to greet them bringing food and gifts.
7) They thought the best way to do this was by sailing south round Africa and eastwards.

Text 18

Although many people will insist that they aren’t superstitious, omens and superstitions actually play a part in all our lives. Commonsense should, by rights, triumph over instinct. But that’s not always the case! ______________. You will automatically flinch even though you know the glass will protect you. Instinct wins over common sense!

Why do people believe in superstitions? Superstitions come in three main forms each one having its own explanation. ______________. Love letters should always be written in ink according to some superstitions. To write in pencil is an ill-omen for the courtship. It is not a good omen to propose by mail and if a girl receives two letters from different lovers at the same time, she will marry neither of them.

______________. And only the person conducting the service should pick it up, or the life of the couple may turn out unhappy. ______________. Unable to resist this temptation, some girls will try on their dress but leave off a shoe or a glove, out of respect for this old tradition.

How did this type of superstition originate? It is likely that people observed certain unfortunate experiences after having performed an action. They will have avoided repeating these for fear of attracting further misfortune on their way. ______________. Walk under a ladder for instance and there’s the danger of some paint, tools or a bucket falling on your head!

1) Similarly, it is unlucky for a bride to make her own wedding dress or try it on before a full-length mirror.
2) Sometimes there was a sensible explanation for avoiding certain actions.
3) Suppose for instance, you’re looking out of a window and someone kicks a football in your direction.
4) The first one implies that certain actions or omens will attract or signify bad luck.
5) Many ideas, such as rocking an empty rocking chair, or breaking a mirror, are said to bring bad luck.
6) Many people hang guardian angels from their rear-view mirrors to avoid automobile accidents.
7) It is said to be an unlucky omen if the wedding ring is dropped during the wedding ceremony.
Albert Einstein is known all over the world as a brilliant theoretical physicist and the founder of the theory of relativity. Some of his ideas made possible the atomic bomb, as well as television and other inventions.

He was born in 1879 in a small German town. Neither his parents nor his schoolteachers thought much of his mental abilities. His uncle often joked; “Not everybody is born to become a professor.”

In 1895 Albert failed the entrance examination to a technical college in Zurich. After graduating the college, Einstein started to work at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. In 1905 he wrote a short article in a science magazine. Later he became a professor in several European Universities and in 1914 moved to Berlin as a member of Prussian Academy of Sciences. After ten years of hard work he created his “General Theory of Relativity.” In 1921 Einstein received the Nobel Prize for Physics. A Jew, and the pacifist, he was attacked by the Nazis and when Hitler came to power in 1933 he decided to settle in the United States.

In 1939 Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, at the request of several prominent physicists, outlining the military potential of nuclear energy and the dangers of Nazis lead in this field. His letter greatly influenced the decision to build an atomic bomb, though he took no part in Manhattan Project. After the war he spoke out passionately against nuclear weapons and repression. Einstein died in 1955.

1) A year later, however, he managed to pass the exam and entered the college.  
2) He is perhaps the greatest scientist of the 20th century.  
3) The artificial element “einsteinium” has been named in his honour.  
4) Einstein left Zurich since he didn’t want to study at college.  
5) Scientists don’t fully estimate the significance of his discoveries.  
6) This was his “Special Theory of Relativity”.  
7) The Einstein family soon moved to Munich, where Albert went to school.
Mark Twain, the famous American author, was well known as a lecturer, and literary clubs often invited him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member came to him and said: “Mr. Twain, people say that you can tell very funny stories. He hasn’t laughed for ten years.”

“I’ll do my best,” Mark Twain said. He was sitting in front of him with an old man who had a very sad face.

Mark Twain began to tell jokes one after another. “I told long jokes and short jokes, new jokes and old jokes,” Mark Twain told his friends. “I told every joke in my memory, and soon everybody was laughing. Everybody – but not the old man. I was ashamed to think that I couldn’t make him laugh, and I tried again and again.”

After the lecture, the club member came to Mark Twain and said “Thank you, Mr. Twain. I have never heard so many funny stories.”

“,” Mark Twain answered. “He didn’t even smile!”

“I know,” the man said. “I told you that he hasn’t laughed for ten years. But didn’t tell you that he hasn’t heard anything for ten years. He is deaf.”

1) When he began his lecture, Mark Twain noticed the club member.
2) But nothing helped.
3) I’m a publisher and I’m interested in publishing your stories.
4) I hope that during your lecture you will tell a story that will make my uncle laugh.
5) I’m so happy that I managed to make your uncle laugh.
6) They weren’t funny enough for your uncle.
7) He continued to look at me with his cold, blue eyes.
SECTION 8

Choose the correctly formulated questions.

1.
1. Why do you think he flunked the exam?
2. Let’s take a taxi, shall we?
3. You’d rather go there by train, hadn’t you?
4. Is Mary or are you going to cooperate with Debbie?
5. His wife has headaches quite often, doesn’t she?

2.
1. Do you have any idea where he comes from?
2. He had a smoke every ten minutes, hadn’t he?
3. She does not believe in what she cannot see, does she?
4. How often did you visit museums when were you in London?
5. This is a nice place to have a picnic, isn’t this?

3.
1. Don’t you think St. Petersburg is a clean city?
2. Can you tell me why do you take English classes?
3. There are a lot of fruit trees in their orchard, aren’t they?
4. He’s been working on this project since last year, hasn’t he?
5. Do you think my pronunciation has improved?

4.
1. Did she feel better after she took a nap?
2. Do you know who invented the telescope?
3. This is the second time you have escaped from classes, isn’t it?
4. Will you come to the nightclub tomorrow or to stay at home?
5. She has to buy an evening dress for the party, doesn’t she?

5.
1. What does the first Amendment guarantee?
2. Do you think you can achieve happiness by avoiding negative feelings?
3. He’s to interview a foreign delegation today, hasn’t he?
4. Have you read how many houses did the tornado destroy?
5. What do you think he appreciates in a person most?
6.  
1. How do the students intend to demonstrate against the new regulations?  
2. Did you know that the inventors of cinema were French?  
3. George Washington was the first US president, wasn’t he?  
4. Do you think has my English improved?  
5. You had the ceiling whitewashed, hadn’t you?  

7.  
1. When did you find out that the bath had overflowed?  
2. Do you have any idea who won the scholarship?  
3. I think everybody likes ice-cream, don’t they?  
4. What should the responsibilities of teachers be?  
5. Is this the first time you have won a prize, isn’t it?  

8.  
1. Do seldom you go to the swimming-pool?  
2. A good speaker must be able to hold the attention of the audience, isn’t?  
3. Who do you think are the most superstitious people in the world?  
4. What does make Karlovy Vary unique?  
5. I’m a better dancer now than I was a year ago, am I not?  

9.  
1. Why did the United Nations plan to investigate the outbreak of TB?  
2. Do you know where board members meet to develop new strategies?  
3. Was the economic life of Africa centered in the Sudan?  
4. Mary’s got a nice cottage in the country, doesn’t she?  
5. What do you think how can you achieve health and happiness?  

10.  
1. David and Mike sent an anniversary card to their parents, didn’t he?  
2. What do you think we should buy for Mother on her birthday?  
3. Did you know that the black widow is the most dangerous spider living in the US?  
4. Do you enjoy having a wide circle of acquaintances?  
5. Do you know what type of account does the woman want?
11.  
1. Haven’t you done your homework yet?  
2. Are you sure you don’t want to go to the movies tonight?  
3. Are you more interested in a general idea than in the details of its realization?  
4. Do you know why did the publishing houses appreciate him highly?  
5. There are plenty of glasses in the cupboard, aren’t they?  

12.  
1. Why do you think objective criticism is always useful in any activity?  
2. The coffee tastes extremely good, doesn’t it?  
3. Would you like to have a cup of coffee with me?  
4. Who did allow you to touch these things?  
5. He’d better buy a new computer, hadn’t he?  

13.  
1. Can you tell the class where comes chocolate from?  
2. Do you know how was the name California first used?  
3. Do you find it funny when I do my mute exercises with a mirror?  
4. It’s time for them to swim ashore, hasn’t it?  
5. Did you hear about the fire down the street?  

14.  
1. How much was the stove you bought yesterday?  
2. Is it in your nature to assume responsibility?  
3. Would you like to go to bed early or going to the pub with us?  
4. John thinks I will help them with that work, doesn’t he?  
5. Who did look after the children while Mrs. Smith went shopping?  

15.  
1. He has to visit his sick friend today, doesn’t he?  
2. Is there a website that can explain why leaves change color in the fall?  
3. Do you know what does the new computer program provide?  
4. Does anybody know where was first played the game of golf?  
5. Sam will scarcely want to take up this job, will he?  

16.  
1. Did you see yesterday anybody shoplifting?  
2. Do you know where the president and his family are staying?  
3. Which test do you think is more difficult: the TOEFL or the GRE?  
4. Their family are early risers, don’t they?  
5. How old was your sister when she began to talk?
17.  
1. Why did you return the vacuum-cleaner you bought yesterday?  
2. What do you think he means by these words?  
3. Didn’t she to the shopping centre go yesterday?  
4. It’s hardly snowed this winter, has it?  
5. Ted couldn’t speak English well when he was a first-year student, wasn’t he?  

18.  
1. Do you take the train to go to work?  
2. The poor harvest caused prices to rise abruptly, didn’t it?  
3. Was it you or your brothers who repaired the road?  
4. Do you know how long did the baby-sitter look after the children?  
5. This is the second time Ted has been fined, isn’t this?  

19.  
1. Are you sure do the great majority of tornadoes occur in the US?  
2. Do you often think about mankind and its destiny?  
3. Isn’t it hard to drive downtown to work?  
4. Do you have any idea why did he conceal the facts?  
5. He’d changed a lot after the operation, wouldn’t he?  

20.  
1. Do you remember what did the lecturer say about early teachers?  
2. Is Cambridge University as old as the University of Oxford?  
3. How long had you studied English before you took the TOEFL test?  
4. When are you planning to send the memo to the staff?  
5. The body depends on food as its primary source of energy, isn’t it?  

21.  
1. He had the kitchen knives sharpened, didn’t he?  
2. How did you like my new apartment?  
3. Do you think was he surprised to see her in the hotel?  
4. Has been Ted working for this corporation for two years?  
5. The twins cry all night, aren’t they?
22. 
1. Mark’s got a nice motor-bike, isn’t he? 
2. John had his laptop repaired, hadn’t he? 
3. Are you going to Palm Springs or to Palm Beach? 
4. Can you tell me what do Armenians usually have for breakfast? 
5. Are checks and balances an important concept in the formation of the US system of government? 

23. 
1. Is it the second time you have taken this test, isn’t it? 
2. What do you do that is good for your mental health? 
3. There’s been a lot of snow recently, isn’t there? 
4. How many hours a day do the sportsmen have to train? 
5. Is Sarah considered to be the best player in your team? 

24. 
1. Did they make the enemy withdraw the troops from the city or not? 
2. Coldrex is considered to reduce temperature or not? 
3. Your brother’s fond of westerns, hasn’t he? 
4. There’s hardly any money left, is there? 
5. Did you use to live in a house before you moved into this flat? 

25. 
1. Which University does your elder sister study at? 
2. Is the church at the end of the street catholic or it isn’t? 
3. How do you get to school: by car or on foot? 
4. He’s been working in this company for six years, isn’t he? 
5. I am slenderer now than I was three years ago, aren’t I? 

26. 
1. I suppose everybody likes this author, don’t I? 
2. Which of you would like to take part in the race? 
3. There’s somebody waiting for you, hasn’t there? 
4. The rugby match was postponed, wasn’t it? 
5. Is it you who wants to speak to the boss?
27.  
1. Do you think the owl can see at night?  
2. Are the children back from school yet?  
3. This fast car can do 350 kilometers an hour, can’t this?  
4. How many times have you been to that museum?  
5. Did you sign yesterday the contract?  

28.  
1. He’s got a web camera on his mobile phone, doesn’t he?  
2. Let’s go to Scotland in July, will you?  
3. Can your brother render this text in English or you can?  
4. Aren’t you fed up with eating bacon and eggs every morning?  
5. Do you think we are doing the right thing?  

29.  
1. Why do most people on holiday go in summer?  
2. The most unusual animals can be seen in this zoo, don’t they?  
3. Why do you think Ruby wants to talk to me?  
4. Do you think horses eat lobsters?  
5. You’d like to see Speaker’s Corner in Hyde Park, wouldn’t you?  

30.  
1. This kind of weather gets people down, doesn’t it?  
2. I am a better programmer now than I was two years ago, am not I?  
3. Do you have any idea what vegetables grow in this part of the country?  
4. What do you think he has to do to return her?  
5. It’s twelve years since they moved to this district, isn’t it?  

31.  
1. Hasn’t been Janet trying to improve her Spanish since last year?  
2. Is there a good hotel in the neighbourhood or there isn’t?  
3. You’d never been to a rainforest before, had you?  
4. Would anyone care to respond to the last question?  
5. Will the people react against the political system that oppresses them?  

32.  
1. How long have they been trying that problem to solve?  
2. The police broke the door down, didn’t they?  
3. Isn’t it strange that he didn’t respond to that question?  
4. Annie’s got a lot of English books, hasn’t she?  
5. What do you think is he ready to take a decisive step?
33.  
1. Does Julia at 11 o’clock have a break for lunch or not?  
2. He’s got all the modern conveniences in his house, doesn’t he?  
3. Do you know why he wants to take an extended leave of absence?  
4. You won’t be able to change anything, will you?  
5. Where did you last month travel?  

34.  
1. He’s had a lot of trouble with her lately, hasn’t he?  
2. How do you think she solved the puzzle?  
3. Does anybody know who invented the first bicycle?  
4. After the rain there was a rainbow in the sky, wasn’t it?  
5. How dared you speak to me like that?  

35.  
1. The Nile’s the longest river in the world, hasn’t it?  
2. When will be held the seminar?  
3. Do you know that the ice on the Great Lakes breaks up in spring?  
4. I suppose Mary will decorate the room, won’t she?  
5. How do you think he will react to this provocation?  

36.  
1. You like Italian food very much, don’t you?  
2. Nobody in the office could give you the information you needed, could they?  
3. There’s somebody calling your name, isn’t he?  
4. Do you like your new job or it’s boring?  
5. Did you use to eat a lot of chocolate when you were a child?  

37.  
1. What was doing Hans when you saw him?  
2. Did this businessman use to be rich when he was young?  
3. He’s going to enter Medical College, hasn’t he?  
4. Can you tell me what do you know about dreams?  
5. There’s no information about it in this magazine, is there?  

38.  
1. Which hotel were the Blacks staying at?  
2. Will there be any opportunity for them to start the course again?  
3. How long did it take the Smiths to save money to buy that house?  
4. Can you tell me what kind of food are you fond of?  
5. The residence of the president of the USA is the White House, isn’t he?  

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39.  
1. Who helped them the difficulty to overcome?  
2. Was it you who won the first prize?  
3. Open the windows to air the room, will you?  
4. It’s the first time you have broken the law, hasn’t it?  
5. What do you think he knows about that case?  

40.  
1. Who did you talk to about your plans yesterday?  
2. The packages just mailed at the post office will arrive on Monday, didn’t they?  
3. How many chapters does your graduation paper consist of?  
4. Jack thinks I’ll refuse his invitation, won’t I?  
5. Who do you think is the best player in your team?  

41.  
1. This instrument’s grown out of use, hasn’t it?  
2. What made you accept his proposal?  
3. The family’s purchased a new car, isn’t it?  
4. Who are you making this cocktail for?  
5. How dared your brother go there alone?  

42.  
1. Would you rather do the shopping now or after work?  
2. It’s hardly rained this autumn, is it?  
3. That sofa needs cleaning, doesn’t it?  
4. Do you know why was Mark searching for a new apartment?  
5. They have to receive a long-term loan, haven’t they?  

43.  
1. Donald ought to help his parents, shouldn’t he?  
2. Who did you go to the discotheque with?  
3. It’s five years since they graduated, haven’t they?  
4. He’s not seen my bike anywhere, is he?  
5. Are there any women drivers among your friends?  

44.  
1. He had to meet his parents at the airport, didn’t he?  
2. How many greeting cards had typed the secretary by then?  
3. Did you the terms discuss yesterday morning or not?  
4. He promised to repay us within six months, didn’t he?  
5. Evergreen trees replace their leaves at specific times in the year, don’t they?
45.
1. Why do you think he told such a terrible lie?
2. Is this the first or the second time you have driven a car?
3. Does Sarah at the University study medicine or law?
4. The police respond to emergencies in just a few minutes, don’t they?
5. Can you tell me are you still corresponding with your former boyfriend?

46.
1. Which of you wants to take part in the discussion?
2. Her photograph corresponds with the description that he gave us, doesn’t it?
3. Hasn’t been Dan living in this district for ten years already?
4. She’s got little money to buy that computer, has she?
5. The unions have reacted strongly against the government’s wage and price controls, don’t they?

47.
1. For who did you buy these flowers?
2. She’s recommended as a suitable candidate for the job, isn’t she?
3. Do you think they provided us a firm guarantee of quality?
4. He’s not seen my keys anywhere, has he?
5. Do you know when are they coming to install the new cooker in the kitchen?

48.
1. Who usually goes shopping when you are not in town?
2. Are you or is your brother involved in politics?
3. The owner guaranteed the coins to be genuine, wasn’t it?
4. His only interest was mathematics, wasn’t he?
5. Do you know that behaviorism was one of the leading schools of psychological thought in the 20th century?

49.
1. This is the first time Henry has ridden a horse, isn’t this?
2. Which of these two candidates appeals to you?
3. He’s interested in art and music, isn’t he?
4. How long had you been walking in the street when it started to snow?
5. Can you tell me what do you know about people called “healers”?
50.  
1. What is he looking at in admiration?  
2. She didn’t dare to open her mouth, did she?  
3. The Smiths need two cars, needn’t they?  
4. Tom’s got used to getting up early, hasn’t he?  
5. Do you know why bears sleep all winter?  

51.  
1. I believe Henry is a talented actor, don’t I?  
2. How dare you listen to a private conversation?  
3. Have you sent out the greeting cards yet?  
4. There are accidents every day at these crossroads, aren’t they?  
5. Who is Debbie chatting with?  

52.  
1. What did happen yesterday when I phoned you?  
2. Do you know the harms that smoking causes?  
3. I hope he’s grown out of that bad habit, hasn’t he?  
4. Your garden fence needs repairing, needn’t it?  
5. Why he took *Gulliver’s Travels* with him on his journey?  

53.  
1. Did Tom lose his job because he kept arriving late for work?  
2. The police arrested the criminals yesterday, didn’t it?  
3. There’s no money in this wallet, is it?  
4. Help me alter this project, will you?  
5. Did you know that air expands and becomes lighter when it’s warmed?  

54.  
1. She’s recommended him as a suitable candidate for that post, isn’t she?  
2. Do you know that light travels faster than sound?  
3. It’s difficult to decide between these two candidates, isn’t it?  
4. He’s always been interested in literature, isn’t he?  
5. The concert ought to start at 7:30, oughtn’t it?  

55.  
1. I think the car’s suffered great damage, hasn’t it?  
2. Do you have any idea can we pay by credit card?  
3. You think Mary will accept your proposal, don’t you?  
4. What did you use to do when you in Dresden lived?  
5. Since when have you attended these courses?
56.  
1. Were it you who signed those papers?
2. How long have you been working at this novel?
3. Is John a quick study, isn’t he?
4. Do you know that the cheetah is the fastest animal?
5. This company has never provided a good service, has it?

57.  
1. Have you registered for additional courses in Biology yet?
2. Can you tell me did you get used to the cold climate soon?
3. Does Mary usually go home after classes?
4. It’s always been difficult for him to make a choice, hasn’t it?
5. The boy’s grown out of his clothes, isn’t he?

58.  
1. Did the Great Depression cause numerous problems to many farmers?
2. He’s going to enter Law school, isn’t he?
3. By what did you arrive in this city?
4. Do you know the harms that causes alcohol?
5. The head of the company’s established his son in business, hasn’t he?

59.  
1. Which is more exciting: travelling by ship or by car?
2. It’s ten years since we met last, isn’t it?
3. Where will go your elder sister this summer?
4. How much time do you need to complete the work?
5. He drew a picture of a girl with flowers on her hat, wasn’t she?

60.  
1. What sports do you go in for?
2. Where will your children this winter go?
3. Did you have to wait for the bus long or it arrived soon?
4. There’s been a very rich harvest this year, hasn’t it?
5. She’s got little time to spend with her children, has she?
SECTION 9

Fill in the gaps with the prepositions/adverbs given below (two of them are odd).

Text 1

I looked ______ the apartment where I had spent most of my life. The window was open and sounds ______ the street mixed with the talk show from the radio that my mother always kept on. It seemed that she had ever turned the volume up to get her mind ______ the fact that I was leaving. She sat in her favourite chair, the one I had had to fix ______ least twice a year for as long as I remember. Who would fix it now? I wondered absently.

The doorbell rang and my sister entered ______ waiting for someone to let her in.

1. back 2. without 3. around 4. beneath 5. at 6. off 7. from

Text 2

The Fitch house was outside ______ Flagstaff. It was set back into the mountains with a steep, narrow road as the only access ______ the property. The chief said that all the police cars had been assigned to senior officers, so I would have to take a bus. The bus turned ______ the main road before we reached the road to the Fitch home, so I had to walk the last two miles. The air was cool in the mountains, ______ the still heat of the city. But I was hot from the walk, and I stopped ______ the gate to the private road leading up to the Fitch home.

1. of 2. out 3. under 4. off 5. unlike 6. at 7. to

Text 3

As I turned a corner, I saw a figure move quickly ______ the trees and out of my sight. The forest was dark, so I couldn’t really see if the figure was a man or a woman. It seemed to be a large figure, and he or she wore a straw hat that covered the head. Usually I would have called ______ to the stranger, but there was something ______ the forest that made me timid. I hurried to the house and kept looking ______ the right and left for another glimpse of the figure. I came into a clearing and could see the
house across a lawn. It was an unusual house for the area. It was compact and rose like a tower ______ the hill. From the windows you must have a view of the entire valley.

1.out  2.to   3.through   4.of   5.for   6.about   7.on

**Text 4**

The similarity of Mars ______ Earth has caused much debate on whether life exists or has existed on the planet. However, none of the exploration missions have provided any biological proof. ______ its likeness Mars is a cold, dry, desert-like planet with a thin atmosphere. There is no liquid water, which is an essential ingredient ______ life. There is little atmospheric protection ______ solar or cosmic radiation. The temperatures are so low that only Antarctica on Earth is comparable, although Mars is much colder. The thin atmosphere consists ______ around 95% carbon dioxide. No known species could survive the harsh Martian surface conditions. Scientific evidence suggests that the planet was once more habitable than it is today, but whether life has ever existed there remains a mystery.

1.towards  2.from   3.behind  4.despite  5.for  6.of  7.to

**Text 5**

The Swiss eat a lot of their own famous cheese, but they also export large quantities ______ countries all over the world. In fact they say that cheese is one of the most important articles ______ Swiss exports.

However, what they sell in American shops ______ the name of Swiss cheese is often American made. It has holes, to be sure, and you can hardly see any difference. But you have to taste it as well, then you cannot mix ______ the two.

Swiss cheese-makers complain that there is not enough protection ______ their product. But, after all, they produce some kind of Tilsit cheese in Switzerland, although Tilsit is somewhere east of Poland.

1.up  2.to   3.between  4.under  5.for  6.above  7.among
Text 6

The Great Wall of China is said to be the only man-made object visible _____ the Moon. This belief has persisted _____ today, sometimes even entering school textbooks. This belief might go _____ to the fascination with the “canals” once believed to exist on Mars. The logic was simple: if people on Earth can see the Martians’ canals, the Martians might be able to see the Great Wall. But in fact, the Great Wall is only a few meters wide – similar _____ size to highways and airport runways – and is about the same color as the soil surrounding it. It cannot be seen by the unaided eye from the distance of the Moon, much less from Mars. If the Great Wall were visible from the Moon, it would also be apparent from near-Earth orbit, but from there it is barely visible, and only _____ nearly perfect conditions. The Great Wall of China is no more conspicuous from outer space than many other man-made objects.

1. in 2. from 3. for 4. until 5. back 6. under 7. of

Text 7

Sally Barnes sat at her desk in the living-room and wondered how to begin her weekly letter to her parents. Usually, she would write about her week, about Harry and his work.

_____ this particular occasion, however, she just did not know what to write, although in their last letter her parents had asked her to write soon and tell them about the preparations _____ the approaching wedding.

She and Harry had talked it _____ . Harry had wanted a quiet wedding with a small party for friends afterwards. ‘There’s no point_____ having anything bigger, is there?’ he had said, Sally had agreed _____ him, but deep down she knew that her parents would like all the family to be there. She would have to make a decision sooner or later.

1. in 2. over 3. with 4. towards 5. below 6. on 7. for
Text 8

One day Mrs Healey found a stray cat outside her front door, and because she was often alone she took it into her house. The cat was hungry, and she gave it something to eat. Now Mrs Healey was no longer alone, and she often sat in her chair with the cat, and they were both very happy. After some time, however, Mrs Healey noticed something strange. The cat was growing heavier and heavier. One morning, she found it in the spare room where she kept a lot of things. It was just putting a shirt and a warm scarf into an empty box. Why was it doing that, she wondered. The next day she knew the answer. The cat was proudly sitting in the box with four lovely little kittens around it.

1. outside 2. between 3. with 4. into 5. off 6. after 7. around

Text 9

Many visitors to Britain have noticed that the houses are different from those on the Continent. In the cities, for example, you can find great numbers of terraced houses. Factory owners used to build these houses beside their factories and got their workers to live there.

After the Second World War, bombs destroyed many of the large towns. The people living in the city-centres had to move to new houses. The city councils began to build tall blocks of flats beside houses in the suburbs. Very often they also built new estates outside the cities, which have grown very quickly and now form large suburbs themselves.

1. in 2. instead of 3. besides 4. from 5. on 6. beside 7. off

Text 10

What would your life be like if you were Albert Einstein. What clothes would be in your wardrobe if you were Marilyn Monroe? Or Madonna?

Well now you can discover the answer about all these questions and many more at the Fame Hotel in California. Ten miles outside Los Angeles, the Fame Hotel promises to answer the question ‘What if?’ When you check into the hotel, you choose a room. Each room has a name. There’s Clint Eastwood on the second floor and Elvis Presley on the third floor. In total, the Fame Hotel has 32 rooms, most of which are named after stars of Hollywood or music stars. But there are also famous writers (Mark Twain and Agatha Christie) and even some scientists and sports stars, such as Mike Tyson.

1. after 2. into 3. at 4. about 5. to 6. on 7. of
Text 11

Ada Lovelace was the daughter of the poet Lord Byron. In 1833 she was introduced to Charles Babbage, an English mathematician, who first had the idea for a programmable computer.

Ada translated the work of an Italian mathematician on Babbage’s *Analytical Engine*. This machine was an important step in the history of computers; it was the design of a mechanical computer. Babbage worked on it for many years until his death in 1871. However, because of financial, political, and legal issues, the engine was never built.

When Ada translated the article, she added a set of notes which described in detail a method for calculating certain numbers with the Analytical Engine, which have since been recognized by historians as the world’s first computer program. The computer programming language ‘Ada’ is named after her.

1. in  2. to  3. after  4. as  5. at  6. of  7. before

Text 12

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences across the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn.

Teachers and the circumstances into which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner’s motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their life.

1. between  2. in  3. from  4. into  5. across  6. for  7. to
Text 13

A new study has found that it is better _____ you to work ‘normal’ fixed hours, like a 9-to-5 job, than shift work, where your hours change _____ day to day or week to week.

The study found that long-term shift work can age your brain, cause memory loss, reduce processing speed and result _____ a decline in overall brain function.

Researchers believe that working irregular hours, like working nights, disrupts your natural body clock, which is based _____ natural day and night cycles. Because the body’s internal clock is designed for us to be active in the day and asleep _____ night, working nights can affect your brain’s ability to function normally. Previous studies have also shown that night workers are vitamin D deficient because they are exposed to less sunlight.

1.of  2.from  3.for  4.on  5.at  6.in  7.out

Text 14

Roughly 60 percent of the body is made _____ water, but how much of it do you drink in a day? Although it’s the best thing we can put in our body most of us don’t drink enough.

Drinking water is essential _____ your health. Experts recommend adults to drink _____ 8 and 10 glasses a day. Coffee or soda are not included because they can dehydrate you.

So why should we drink water?

If you want to feel positive and focused, you should drink water. Dehydration, from not enough water, can lead to forgetfulness, mood swings and tiredness. When your body doesn’t have enough water it gets tired. So _____ extra energy, make sure you drink plenty of water.

Drinking plenty of water may also prevent you _____ getting a headache, and if you do have one, the first thing that you can do for relief is drink some.

1.among  2.from  3.between  4.for  5.through  6.of  7.to
Text 15

Forrest Gump is a 1994 film depicting the life of a simple man who achieves great success in life despite being mentally slow. The lead character is played by the great Tom Hanks, who is involved in many of the most significant moments in American history. The film and character have become iconic figures in American society because of its message that any feat can be accomplished no matter what obstacles are faced.

Gump was born to a single mother in rural Alabama during the 1950s. He is a slow-witted boy who seems unaware of his surroundings, or purpose in life. Because of his athletic ability, Gump gets a scholarship to play football at the University of Alabama, where he excels at the game. On graduation, he joins the military, where again he excels. Gump is awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for saving the lives of many of his fellows during the Vietnam War.

Forrest Gump touches the American spirit like no other film ever has.

1. in 2. during 3. of 4. for 5. opposite 6. about 7. despite
SECTION 10

Choose the sentences with an odd word.

1.
1. Many of the sonnets Shakespeare wrote were devoted to a woman with a dark hair and black eyes.
2. Although polar bears hunt other animals, and they seldom kill people.
3. When I came home, I heard them to discuss that matter loudly.
4. I am basically agree with the rules and regulations set by the government.
5. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most people believed that the earth was motionless.

2.
1. We couldn’t have managed to finish the work but for the secretary’s help.
2. To keep up your teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.
3. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 remains a mystery.
4. If I were you I wouldn’t tell her the news about her boyfriend.
5. The top of the Mount Ararat, on which Noah’s Ark landed, is always covered with snow.

3.
1. The lawyer said that he had settled everything on the day before.
2. Eating out a variety of protein foods can provide all the amino acids you need.
3. In the past, jobs like banking, business and law used to be for men.
4. He was in a great hurry up and had no time to think it over; otherwise he would have found another way out.
5. Following the explosion at Chernobyl, scientists were keen to investigate the cause of the accident.

4.
1. Once John Montague spent 24 hours playing cards without of eating or drinking.
2. At the end of the year, the bank appraises its entire staff and gives a bonus to the best performers.
3. Though an owl has large eyes, but it does not see well in the daytime.
4. No sooner had we reached to the station than the train arrived.
5. John Chapman became famous in American folklore as “John Appleseed” after he had planted apple trees throughout the north-eastern part of the US.
5.  
1. The students thanked to the professor for such an interesting report.  
2. In terms of statistics, Belfast is the most safest city in the United Kingdom.  
3. As I came nearer, I noticed the woman to talk to the policeman.  
4. Children in the same family can grow and change in different ways depending on the traits they inherit.  
5. Mary Harris Jones, known as “Mother Jones”, was a prominent figure in the labor movement at the turn of the century.

6.  
1. Attitude is the way that we behave and in the way we react to the daily activities.  
2. Positive attitude might be the key to all the people who want to fulfil their dreams.  
3. It is proved that successful people have been influenced by the way they see the circumstances.  
4. When negative thoughts intrude to your mind, just refuse to look at them.  
5. You are likely to resemble the people you are closely related with, because attitude is contagious.

7.  
1. During a Hindu wedding ceremony a small mark of red paste is placed on the bride’s forehead to show she is a married woman.  
2. In many states in the USA marriages between first cousins or people more closely related are forbidden.  
3. State laws determine if who may get a marriage license.  
4. Most states of require medical examination and certificates before issuing a marriage license.  
5. Licenses may be refused to people with certain physical or mental illnesses.

8.  
1. Lots of people give one to another presents at Christmas.  
2. The hospital where you were born there closed down quite a while ago.  
3. Mr. Brown was very angry about the mess the builders made in his house.  
4. Isa begged from her nephew not to tell anybody about her decision.  
5. It’s surprising how much quickly people in the 19th century got used to travelling by train.
9.
1. The experienced pilot ordered me that to follow his instructions.
2. Mother said that we would go to the seaside on the following week.
3. Most schoolchildren have a lunch at around 12 o’clock in the afternoon.
4. Getting up quickly from the sofa, Mary rushed towards the door.
5. Chinese New Year can occur in the January or February, depending on the start of the Chinese calendar.

10.
1. The homeless were taken care of by some volunteers.
2. Mr. Derrick entered in the bank with a small package in his hand.
3. Through their Web sites, Internet booksellers let buyers to choose from an enormous selection of books.
4. The manager of the company told us that to gather in the hall.
5. An hour before the earthquake, domestic animals refused to go out indoors, and dogs howled and barked furiously.

11.
1. In New York City, dog owners who walk their dogs in public are required by law to clean up after their pet.
2. Before the law was passed in 1978, over 40 million pounds of dog waste was left on the city streets in each year.
3. In Venice, Italy, many people are travel through the canals on gondolas.
4. The law requires gondolas to be painted black, except those belonging to high government officials.
5. Sailors are not allowed to whistle on ships at sea as it might bring high winds.

12.
1. In the 17th-century Japan, it was against the law for any citizen to leave the country.
2. Anyone who was found leaving the country or arriving from overseas without permission was sentenced to death.
3. In Turkey in the 16th and 17th centuries, anyone caught drinking coffee was sentenced to the death.
4. In the San Salvador, drunk drivers can be punished by death.
5. In Russia in the 18th century, it was against the law for any man to wear a beard unless if he paid a special tax.
13.  
1. From year to the year life is becoming easier but more expensive.  
2. The students greeted to the lecturers who entered the auditorium.  
3. The policeman warned the pedestrians to take the subway.  
4. In the 19th century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by means of powerful telescopes.  
5. The Colossus of Rhodes was a 30-metre statue of the Greek sun god Helios.  

14.  
1. Dr Wilson was heard to discuss something with his two assistants.  
2. The Earth is the only planet with a great deal number of oxygen in its atmosphere.  
3. My next task was to approach to the shore with my things which I found by no means easy.  
4. He occasionally was spent some of his pension on betting but he rarely won anything.  
5. When an Arab wants to know if his camel can make a long journey in the desert, he looks for at its hump to see how large and firm it is.  

15.  
1. I am not got used to wearing a hat and a scarf in winter.  
2. The first rugs were made by the hand and the finest ones are still handmade.  
3. Radio stations which broadcast only news first appeared in the 1970s.  
4. At the beginning of May he was left for the United States.  
5. As soon as the doctor arrived, we felt immensely relieved because we knew that we could count on him.  

16.  
1. Feathers keep birds warm and dry; they also enable them to fly.  
2. Marriage customs differ greatly from society to the society.  
3. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicine.  
4. Dreams are commonly made up of either both visual and verbal images.  
5. The Prime Minister of Great Britain lives at No.10, the Downing Street.
17. There is no question that Shakira is one of the most successful pop stars all in the world.
2. She has sold over sixty million albums worldwide and performed countless concert tours.
3. She has given millions of dollars to charity, especially to those that help children in living in poverty.
4. There’s no doubt that Shakira’s songs are listened to with great admiration.
5. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen years, she started her own charity, using the money she earned.

18. There was secret information in the letter, and she wouldn’t wish anybody else to read it.
2. Being a city boy, I loved to visit my uncle on the coast and would smell the air.
3. On our way to home we had an interesting conversation about animals.
4. As you can imagine, she was horrified at the prospect of living in such a poor house.
5. The Pies Descalzos Foundation builds schools which provide of education for poor children all around Columbia.

19. They gave all their attention to the problem of atmospheric pollutants.
2. We know that modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air.
3. The average of American produces about 3.5 pounds of trash a day.
4. In order to save our planet, people must take care of flora and fauna.
5. Today many communities are working hardly to reduce pollution.

20. The little boy answered to the stranger’s questions reluctantly.
2. The lady had the servants to clean the rooms and the terrace.
3. When we reached the airport, the plane had already taken it off.
4. Before we left for Scotland, we were told us that it was very hot there.
5. The results published recently show that one in seven children lacks basic knowledge of maths and cannot do simple multiplication.
21.  
1. Researchers in *chronobiology* are studying the body’s natural rhythm, to find out what makes people sleepy.
2. Chronobiologists state about that a person’s temperature, blood pressure and hormone levels go up and down in a regular pattern.
3. They think that the time of day a person gets drug treatment for cancer affects to the success of treatment.
4. Studies have revealed that we do different types of work better at different times of the day.
5. Some studies show that eight to nine hours of sleep every night might not be necessary.

22.  
1. When my grandfather lived with us, he used to play the chess with me.
2. She had changed so much that I could not hardly recognize her.
3. People who continually ask for an advice annoy me.
4. In some Islamic countries you can’t photograph of women.
5. What seems to be the greatest injustice is that the new lands that Columbus discovered were never given his name.

23.  
1. The student finally found the best answer to that difficult question.
2. Clothes made of cotton are better for summer than those made of wool.
3. The woman examined the girl from head to the foot and smiled.
4. Despite of all my efforts I failed to persuade him to join us.
5. Many people in Britain – whom like George Davis and his supporters, want some changes to be made in the law.

24.  
1. The Statue of Liberty is the first to greet the visitors to New York.
2. The Lake Michigan is the sixth largest freshwater lake in the world.
3. At the end of the work you may have judge the workman.
4. You can lead a horse to water, but you can’t make it to drink.
5. As adult children grow up, their families take care of their physical needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.
25.
1. People lie all the time, but depending on how skilled they are, it can be difficult to determine when someone is lying to you.
2. Liars provide additional information without being asked for it.
3. If a person is lying, he tends to concentrate on insignificant details while avoiding from important ones.
4. People blink rapidly when they lie, or they may rub to their eyes.
5. The level of perspiration is one of the markers of a polygraph test but is not an indication of a person telling a lie.

26.
1. From the top of the Empire State Building you can see almost the whole city.
2. In the US many stores hold special sales, where things can be bought cheaply, on the day after Christmas.
3. Americans bake special biscuits called ‘Christmas cookies’ which they eat over the Christmas season.
4. In Britain, the day after the Christmas is called ‘Boxing Day’ and it is a public holiday.
5. No sooner had I entered the house than I heard noises which coming from upstairs.

27.
1. A man can hold a crocodile’s mouth shut with nothing but his own two hands.
2. These paintings shouldn’t have been kept in a damp room.
3. In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic.
4. Because the ship was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid from the ghostly looking iceberg.
5. A recent report suggests that young people in the Britain have very little idea about classical music.

28.
1. In her white dress you might have taken Sue for twenty.
2. When birds sing, the sound comes from below their throats.
3. The custom of bringing an evergreen tree indoors and decorating it at Christmas started in Germany.
4. Many health problems occur more often than as usual on days when air pollution is high.
5. They made the enemy to withdraw the troops from the city.
29.
1. I was about going to finish the test when the teacher said that there were only five minutes left.
2. Despite of her age, the lady looked nice and graceful.
3. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval.
4. Modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air and it’s difficult to breathe in big cities.
5. Some people think about that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher.

30.
1. We had better to get up early so as not to miss the morning train.
2. This exercise is much more easier than the previous one.
3. Speech is the most advanced form of communication, but there are many ways of communicating without using speech.
4. By the end of the term I will have been attended this course for six months.
5. The most unique folk instrument in the Republic of Cuba is the maracas.
SECTION 11

Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.

1.
1. This easy work can be done without anybody’s help.
2. We found the room exactly as it had been left the night before.
3. Tobacco introduced to France by Jean Nicot.
4. This modular computer has been used by our researchers.
5. Gayane was first staged on December 3, 1942 in Perm during World War II.

2.
1. The first chewing-gum was made by Thomas Adams.
2. Have these benches been painted recently?
3. The students being examined by the professor at that time.
4. The vase made of crystal was broken to pieces.
5. Lincoln was shot in the head by John Wilkes Booth, an actor.

3.
1. Marie Tussaud created her first wax figure (of Voltaire) in 1777.
2. Before him lay a splendid garden, full of blossom and scent.
3. I have been misunderstood – no intention to hurt you.
4. Is that big hat made of straw?
5. Many of Van Gogh’s best works were created in 1889, in an asylum.

4.
1. He will have published several poems by the end of the year.
2. What holidays are celebrated in your country in autumn and winter?
3. G. Washington is known to all Americans as “The Father of the Nation”.
4. The dynamite had been invented by Alfred Nobel.
5. Charlie Chaplin is considered one of the most famous stars of the early days of Hollywood.

5.
1. Will the scientific seminar be held in two days?
2. The scientists have been making these experiments for the last few years.
3. Nobel preferred that people didn’t remember him as the inventor of dynamite.
4. The patent matter was still being discussed.
5. The Smiths weren’t invited to that meeting.
6.  
1. In what language will the meeting be held? 
2. They must have misunderstood me. 
3. That beautiful shawl was embroidered by her grandmother. 
4. Sorry, I shouldn’t have knocked at the door. 
5. “God Save the Queen” became the UK National Anthem at the beginning of the 19th century. 

7.  
1. I was promised some books on this problem. 
2. Are these poems to be learnt by heart? 
3. The first chocolate made by Daniel Peter. 
4. Love can neither be bought nor sold. 
5. The British national anthem first sung during the Jacobite invasion of England. 

8.  
1. Are we being paid the whole sum now? 
2. “God Save the King” was first publicly performed in London, in 1745. 
3. Madame Tussaud’s Museum has become a major tourist attraction in London. 
4. Can all these books be borrowed from the library? 
5. The actors had appeared on the stage in masks. 

9.  
1. You needn’t have cooked the vegetables; we could have eaten them raw. 
2. On official occasions, only the first verse of the UK anthem is usually sung. 
3. The results of the votes have been sending to us. 
4. These single-use cups are made of plastic. 
5. Komitas had a psychotic breakdown after witnessing the horrors of 1915 Armenian Genocide. 

10.  
1. *David Copperfield* may be regarded as Ch. Dickens’s autobiographical novel. 
2. This ancient temple isn’t being reconstructed. 
3. “Sunflowers” was painted by Van Gogh. 
4. In the autumn of 1916, Komitas was taken to a hospital in Constantinople. 
5. That invasion was a serious threat to the population.
11.  
1. The candidate for the presidency had listened to with great interest.  
2. The Jacobites were later defeated at Culloden on April 16, 1746.  
3. The file was copied to a USB flash by John.  
4. Didn’t you know that the sweater had knitted by Mother?  
5. The lyrics and music of the UK anthem are officially considered to be of anonymous origin.

12.  
1. I believe the whole truth has told to you.  
2. A luxurious hotel is going to be built here.  
3. Can all these books have borrowed from our school library?  
4. Those people must be interviewed.  
5. Charlie Chaplin is most recognized as an icon of the silent film era.

13.  
1. The expression “God Save the King” had been used long before the song.  
2. The electricity discovered Michael Faraday.  
3. This computer has to be formatted immediately.  
4. The tablecloth had embroidered by Granny.  
5. The Japanese emperor Hirohito was crowned in 1926 on platform shoes with a height of 30 cm.

14.  
1. A new song has been recorded by this rock band.  
2. Granny’s letters were often written in pencil.  
3. How long has she been practising the piano?  
4. Decisive steps must be taking by our manager.  
5. The British anthem was first performed by Henry Carey.

15.  
1. Preparations are still making by the picnickers.  
2. The milkman will deliver two bottles of milk to your door.  
3. Your brother will be allowed to take part in the contest.  
4. Komitas is considered a martyr of the Genocide.  
5. Lee Oswald was murdered before trial, by Jack Ruby.

16.  
1. Our local football team is training by Johnny Ball.  
2. The fields will be covered with snow in winter.  
3. *The Cullinan diamond* is the largest diamond ever found.  
4. Can his collection of stories be published in January?  
5. It is also claimed that the song is based on a similar hymn sung at the court of Louis XIV of France.
17.
1. The tomb of the young pharaoh Tutankhamon was discovered by Carter.
2. They haven’t released the exam results yet.
3. People must not leave bicycles in the driveway.
4. Are novels by Faulkner easily understood?
5. The song was brought to Britain by the Stuart Bonnie Prince Charlie.

18.
1. I know that some metro lines are reconstructing now.
2. I was given an hour to think over the matter.
3. The French national anthem Marseillaise originated during the French Revolution.
4. Who will be invited to take part in our masquerade?
5. The song got its name when a unit from Marseilles entered Paris singing it.

19.
1. That five-star hotel isn’t being built by our company.
2. The delegation was impressed by the places of interest in Paris.
3. The Cullinan was split and cut into 7 major stones and 96 smaller stones.
4. The first colour TV invented Hovhannes Adamyan.
5. Being composed in 1792, Marseillaise was officially adopted only in 1879.

20.
1. Bicycles must not leave in the driveway.
2. The course will have been finished by July.
3. The door opened by a stranger.
4. All their attention is given to the baby.
5. In 1972, Chaplin was honored with an Academy Award.

21.
1. Nobel’s original legacy of nine million dollars was invested.
2. Women of light behavior in Old Rome were identified by their high heels.
3. Her letters been written in an illegible handwriting.
4. The statements he had made were false.
5. The workers had to paint the gate yesterday.

22.
1. The language course will have finished by the end of July.
2. The professor was greeted with a storm of applause.
3. These vegetables needn’t have been cooked.
4. Your parents ought to have respected.
5. Byron’spoems translated into Armenian.
23.
1. The old church built in the 17th century is being reconstructed now.
2. He must have forgotten about our agreement.
3. The law of relativity was discovered by Albert Einstein.
4. The captain was wounded in the naval battle.
5. Carl Jung, a Swiss, founded analytical psychology.

24.
1. He could have organized it much better.
2. May this agreement be signed the day after tomorrow?
3. After all I’ve done for them they might be more thankful.
4. Parks in London are planned to look as natural as nature itself.
5. Slavery was abolished due to the sacrifices and struggles of millions of people.

25.
1. All the required documents will be given to him.
2. They may have arrived by the time we get there.
3. Must these archival documents be kept in that safe?
4. The visitors were welcomed heartily by the manager of the company.
5. Already competent on keyboard and violin, Mozart composed at the age of 5.

26.
1. The cocktail party is being looked forward to.
2. This subject was discussed at the previous lecture.
3. Can this article used in my report?
4. The walls in your living-room shouldn’t have painted in dark colours.
5. At the age of 17, Mozart was engaged as a court musician in Salzburg.

27.
1. That hard work should not have been done alone.
2. No Nobel awards were presented at the beginning of World War II.
3. These flowers are watered every morning.
4. The Presidential motorcade was moving slowly through the Central Square.
5. The modern European fashion of high heels comes from the Italian “chopine” style.

28.
1. In 1430 chopines were prohibited in Venice.
2. A work like this could not have been done so quickly.
3. The field had covered with tall grass.
4. Have these people just started looking for gold in these mountains?
5. The invention of high heels attributed to Catherine of Medici in Paris, in the 16th century.
29.
1. Recently Angela was offered an interesting job.
2. By the end of the term I’ll have attended this course for 4 months.
3. Not life, but good life, is to be chiefly valued.
4. He would have given you all the necessary information.
5. Lincoln has to be remembered as the abolisher of slavery system.

30.
1. This fact will surely be taken notice of.
2. Have any decisive steps taken to solve the problem?
3. Are you allowed to go to the club?
4. We noticed the old man enter the house through the back door.
5. High heels were used by Catherine of Medici because of her short stature.

31.
1. A new play is being staged at the Drama theatre.
2. The doctor was immediately sent for.
3. That work needn’t have done in haste.
4. Crocodiles are found in swamps and slow-moving rivers of warm countries.
5. The picture had painted in dull colours.

32.
1. These LCD television-sets are made by a German firm.
2. Suddenly somebody took me by the hand.
3. He had to do the work all by himself.
4. His monotonous and boring lecture wasn’t being listened to with interest.
5. In later years, the plot of Gayane was modified several times.

33.
1. The masterpiece had painted in oil paint.
2. Have all intelligent thoughts been already thought?
3. The Dean was spoken to on the subject.
4. Everything will be arranged by the time he comes.
5. The work had done in haste.

34.
1. In the 19th century, high heels were introduced into the USA.
2. The girl’s earrings are made of silver.
3. Flies buzz by beating the air with their wings.
4. Plums are said to decrease your thirst on a hot day.
5. He will have to work all night to finish the report.
35.  
1. Purchases are paid for at the door.
2. The picture painted by Picasso was sold at a very high price.
3. A report on Modern Linguistics had made by Mr Porter.
4. Carrots are widely used in many cuisines, especially in salads.
5. Archeologists have found evidence of cosmetics or make-up used in Egypt.

36.  
1. The Egyptians used henna to stain their fingernails.
2. We shall have moved to a new flat by your arrival.
3. The flying object was seen to disappear in the sky.
4. This heavy hammer must have been made of iron.
5. Portions of the Requiem were composed by Mozart during his final years in Vienna.

37.  
1. Nail polish can be traced back to at least 3000 BC.
2. These extravagant dresses were made by a custom tailor.
3. Nail color used to represent social class.
4. His old note-books are thrown away at the end of the school year.
5. Mark had been very regular in his work.

38.  
1. The same question was repeated to him several times.
2. He had knocked down by a lorry.
3. Jane’s cousin will be allowed to take part in the race.
4. Rich in fibre, a green kiwi helps improve digestion.
5. During the Chou Dynasty (600 BC), gold and silver were considered to be the royal colors.

39.  
1. Later, royalty started wearing black or red nail color.
2. Lower ranking women were only permitted to wear pale tones.
3. Could this hard work be done without their help?
4. The meeting could have cancelled in the morning, but it’s too late now.
5. The circumstances of Mozart’s early death have much mythologized.

40.  
1. Wearing royal colors without the rank was punished by death.
2. Are the votes being counted right now?
3. They will have sold all the tickets by the time we arrive.
4. The silence in the room was broken only by a clock upon the wall.
5. They suppose that the 35-year-old Mozart died by poisoning.
41.  
1. The announcement was fixed to the door for everybody to see it.  
2. Grapefruit is loaded with vitamins and antioxidants.  
3. The tourists arrived at the hotel by bus.  
4. The kitchen walls and the ceiling were whitewashed.  
5. The Congo, the world’s deepest river, gets its name from the ancient Kingdom of Kongo.

42.  
1. Lemon juice has many benefits when applied directly to the skin.  
2. This student’s report will be discussed in a week.  
3. Is that two-storied cottage made of wood?  
4. The horror film affected my little brother badly.  
5. Coco Chanel is considered to be a revolutionary figure in fashion history.

43.  
1. As a rule, their weekly work plan is discussed on Mondays.  
2. My brother’s car was to be fixed the day before yesterday.  
3. Will your elder brother be allowed to take part in the race?  
4. For nutritional reasons, we’re often advised to consume the skins of fruits.  
5. The world-famous perfume Chanel No. 5, introduced by Chanel in 1922.

44.  
1. This talented artist’s works are exhibited every year.  
2. The boy was punished for telling a lie.  
3. Thousands of people will have seen this exhibition by the end of the month.  
4. Low in fat and rich in nutrition, bananas contain healthy dietary fibre.  
5. Grapefruit is supposed to be a hybrid of the pomelo fruit and the sweet orange.

45.  
1. Are your cousin’s off-color jokes still being laughed at?  
2. Traces of old civilization were first found in the east of Africa.  
3. We know that a big supermarket is building there.  
4. Pears contain a substance called pectin, which helps reduce diarrhea.  
5. MBTI – a popular psychometric instrument, has been developed from Jung’s theory of personality typology.

46.  
1. Next year by this time we shall have bought a cottage in the country.  
2. Half of the total dietary fiber of the pear is found in its skin.  
3. Maggie left the room hastily for us to be able to speak face to face.  
4. What is this nice ring made of?  
5. Antonio Stradivari is known as an Italian craftsman of string instruments.
47.  
1. In her white dress Sue might have been taken for twenty.  
2. Something had gone wrong with the car brakes.  
3. His partner wasn’t told all the details of the incident.  
4. His works highly appreciated by the critics.  
5. The Latinized form of his surname, Stradivarius is often used to refer to his instruments.

48.  
1. Tom might often be seen sitting in the garden, contemplating.  
2. Little children are not allowed to play with sharp objects.  
3. I am greatly satisfied with your answer.  
4. Being just operated on, the man was fed intravenously.  
5. Chanel introduced her signature “little black dress” in 1926.

49.  
1. Karl Lagerfeld has been chief designer of Chanel’s fashion house since 1983.  
2. Is this powder medicine to be taken three times a day?  
3. Were these magazines published last month?  
4. Stradivari was taught to make instruments by Amati.  
5. Katharine Hepburn starred in the musical Coco based on the life of Coco Chanel.

50.  
1. He wasn’t trusting by his friends as he often broke his promises.  
2. Plums and apricots are strongly recommended to pregnant women.  
3. My neighbor’s garden is choked by weeds.  
4. Stradivari’s violins often used slightly smaller dimensions.  
5. David Beckham’s fashion-forward haircuts and tattoos were closely observed in the British press.

51.  
1. You might have let me know you weren’t coming.  
2. They were lost as the compass was broken.  
3. Pineapples, lemons and dried figs are believed to be good for losing weight.  
4. A flying object had seen by a farmer working in a field.  
5. The world-famous American hard rock band Guns N’ Roses was formed in 1985.
52.  
1. That criminal case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal.  
2. The fisherman’s boat was overturned during the storm.  
3. Alcoholic drinks mustn’t be sold to children.  
4. Pamela can’t have passed such a difficult exam in Maths.  
5. Guns N’ Roses formed by the vocalist Axl Rose and rhythm guitarist Izzy Stradlin.

53.  
1. In that glamorous dress Lily might have taken for twenty.  
2. Kennedy’s assassination is still the subject of widespread debate.  
3. The rock band was first called Rose, Hollywood Rose, then LA Guns.  
4. This research can’t be carried out without your help.  
5. Most of the best apples were introduced into Britain by Henry VIII.

54.  
1. Traffic rules must always be kept.  
2. Had the plan discussed before we arrived?  
3. The novel was read with great interest.  
4. The meeting ought to have been cancelled yesterday.  
5. GunsN’Roses called simply by the surnames of Axl Rose and Tracii Guns.

55.  
1. Was he ever taught good manners?  
2. That experiment is being carried out in our laboratory.  
3. Written in pencil, the document had no power.  
4. She has been dreaming of becoming an actress all her life.  
5. As a teenager, Bruce Lee was taunted by British students for his Chinese background.

56.  
1. She may have had no particular feeling for him.  
2. These white lilies are bought for my dear grandmother.  
3. Lucy remembered how many times she had stood by an operating table.  
4. Watermelon is known as a strong antioxidant.  

57.  
1. Are these cars produced by a German firm?  
2. How many guests will be invited to your wedding party?  
3. The bags of flour were taken downstairs.  
4. Oranges are known for their high concentration of vitamin C.  
5. In Guitar World’s poll, Hetfield was placed as the 19th greatest guitarist of all time.
58.  
1. This work must be done with due care.  
2. The guests will have gathered by 6 o’clock.  
3. These flowers must have been sent by David.  
4. In the freeway accident some people were injured.  
5. Jacqueline Kennedy married Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis five years after her husband’s assassination. 

59.  
1. The price of beer was raised by the brewers.  
2. Napoleon instantly appreciated the magnitude of the danger.  
3. I think your brother won’t allow to take part in the competition.  
4. You should drive the car carefully.  
5. Hetfield was ranked number 8 in Joel McIver’s book *The 100 Greatest Metal Guitarists*. 

60.  
1. Was America discovered by Christopher Columbus?  
2. Where is that first-class hotel being built?  
3. An apple a day will do a lot more than just keep the doctor away.  
4. The facts had been thoroughly explained to her.  
5. The first heavy metal bands such as *Led Zeppelin* and *Deep Purple* attracted large audiences. 

61.  
1. The telephone had invented by Alexander Bell.  
2. When will the tourists be taken to Geghard?  
3. The first heavy metal bands were often derided by critics.  
4. She must have been angry with me.  
5. Stradivari’s instruments are regarded as the finest instruments ever created. 

62.  
1. This cottage has never been lived in.  
2. The ground is covered with snow.  
3. She impressed me with her grasp of the subject.  
4. Judy’s bike stolen the day before yesterday.  
5. People are not allowed to touch anything in the museums.
63.
1. He could have killed somebody by that dangerous trick.
2. Paul should have waited until the lights were green before crossing the street.
3. Is your sister’s dress made of silk or nylon?
4. Like mythology, Greek philosophy has a tendency to personify ideas.
5. Stradivari’s instruments are highly prized, and are still played by professionals today.

64.
1. The listeners had greatly impressed by the speech.
2. How much money are the employees of this firm paid?
3. Your prompt reply will be very much appreciated.
4. The book was dedicated to her mother.
5. “Nothing Else Matters” is a power ballad by the American heavy metal band *Metallica*.

65.
1. Fashions in music, as in other things, have changed over the centuries.
2. The last violin made by Stradivari was called *The Swan*.
3. The whole family congratulated Sam on his new appointment.
4. The fence was knocked down by the horses.
5. Lemon juice has long been advised as an ingredient to maintain your hair.

66.
1. Going through a metal detector, I was stopped.
2. Getting bored at the party, he took French leave.
3. How were the mysterious Egyptian pyramids built?
4. The policeman wore his badge proudly.
5. “Nothing Else Matters” was released in 1992 as the third single from their self-titled album, *Metallica*.

67.
1. Eminem awarded Global Icon Award at the 2013 MTV Europe Music Awards.
2. Lemon juice is proved to promote hair growth.
3. We were impressed by those articles in the newspaper.
4. The key to the front door may have lost.
5. In the past, instruments by Nicolò Amati and Jacob Stainer were preferred for their subtle sweetness of tone.
68.
1. Will the agreement be signing tomorrow?
2. My passport and some other important documents may have been lost.
3. Would you describe this piece of music as well-written?
4. This medicine should be taken with a lot of water.
5. People suffering from morning sickness are advised to eat orange before going to bed.

69.
1. Was the first motor-car invented by Benz?
2. After the earthquake the buildings had to be reconstructed.
3. The company’s share price dived 19 % overnight.
4. The old tree has grown into the wall of the building.
5. The supremacy of Stradivari’s and Guarneri’s instruments is accepted only today.

70.
1. Will the contract have been signed by 6 o’clock?
2. The paint was peeling on the window frames.
3. Remarks like that brought back painful memories.
4. Who was the first helicopter designed by?
5. As the equipment was broken, it couldn’t be used in our future work any longer.
SECTION 12

Match the words and their definitions.

1.

A) Permit 1) allow somebody to do something
B) Forbid 2) make someone agree to do something
C) Persuade 3) order somebody not to do something
D) Cancel 4) help somebody do something
       5) decide that something planned will not now take place

2.

A) Pollutant 1) a substance that makes something dirty, especially water or the atmosphere
B) Smog 2) a black gas produced by something that is burning
C) Smoke 3) a mixture of smoke and fog
D) Petrol 4) a substance that filters the water
       5) a liquid used as fuel in car engines

3.

A) Polite 1) silly or unreasonable and deserving to be laughed at
B) Enthusiastic 2) very interested in something, or excited by it
C) Miserable 3) extremely unhappy
D) Ridiculous 4) making a lot of noise
       5) behaving towards other people in a respectful way

4.

A) Selfish 1) dull, uninteresting
B) Boring 2) pleasant to look at
C) Lonely 3) unhappy because one has no friends or company
D) Attractive 4) caring only about yourself rather than about other people
       5) able to remain calm and confident in a difficult situation
5.
A) Accept 1) formally make a suggestion
B) Admire 2) like and respect very much
C) Deny 3) refuse to accept or admit something
D) Receive 4) say ‘yes’ to an invitation, offer, etc.
5) get something that is sent to you

6.
A) Coach 1) a person who treats diseases of the eye
B) Captain 2) a person who is taught how to do a particular job
C) Judge 3) the person in command of a ship
D) Oculist 4) a person in a court who has the authority to decide how criminals should be punished
5) a person who trains a person or team in sport

7.
A) Sportsman 1) a person who is in charge of a company
B) Director 2) a person who practises or studies law
C) Lawyer 3) a person who is suspected of a crime
D) Prisoner 4) a person who is kept in a prison as a punishment
5) a man who takes part in a sport, especially as a professional

8.
A) Bride 1) the child of your uncle or aunt
B) Bridegroom 2) a woman who is getting married or who has just got married
C) Nephew 3) a man on his wedding day or just before and after the event
D) Cousin 4) a son of one’s brother or sister
5) a male friend
9.
A) Widow 1) an unmarried girl or young woman
B) Bachelor 2) a man who is not and has never been married
C) Stepmother 3) a woman who is married to one’s father, other than one’s biological mother
D) Mother-in-law 4) the mother of the husband or wife
5) a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again

10.
A) Absent-minded 1) lacking intelligence or common sense
B) Smart 2) not depending on other people
C) Talented 3) clean, tidy, and well dressed
D) Stupid 4) very good at something; gifted
5) forgetful or inattentive

11.
A) Impatient 1) easily annoyed because of having to wait for something long
B) Talkative 2) fond of or given to talking
C) Tolerant 3) able to accept what other people say or do even if you don’t agree with it
D) Violent 4) filled with great emotion
5) using physical force to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something

12.
A) Nurse 1) a person receiving medical treatment
B) Surgeon 2) a doctor who is specially trained to perform operations
C) Dentist 3) a person trained to care for the sick, especially in a hospital
D) Patient 4) a person who examines and treats people’s teeth
5) medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury
13.
A) Sensitive 1) making one feel ashamed
B) Reserved 2) not giving sufficient attention or thought to
C) Shameful 3) avoiding harm or errors
D) Careless 4) able to understand other people and their feelings
            5) paying close attention to something

14.
A) Witty 1) having the ability to achieve things in a clever way, often by deceiving other people
B) Keen 2) showing very close connection
C) Cunning 3) having or showing eagerness or enthusiasm
D) Frank 4) showing quick and inventive verbal humour
            5) open and sincere

15.
A) Lazy 1) extremely angry
B) Crazy 2) having good luck; fortunate
C) Hard-working 3) not guilty of a crime
D) Lucky 4) unwilling to work or use energy
            5) putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well

16.
A) Sensible 1) easily worried or frightened
B) Nervous 2) well known or easily recognized
C) Familiar 3) based on reasons; wise
D) Strange 4) unusual or surprising; difficult to understand or explain
            5) very interesting
17.

A) Tinned 1) preserved in a tin  
B) Fresh 2) (of food) stored at a very low temperature in order  
C) Frozen to preserve it  
D) Rotten 3) recently produced or picked  
4) decayed and not fit for use  
5) packed in a paper container

18.

A) Boil 1) cook in hot water  
B) Fry 2) cook in hot fat or oil  
C) Grill 3) cook under or over a very strong heat  
D) Dry 4) to free from moisture or liquid  
5) add salt, herbs and other spices to food

19.

A) Taste 1) use the teeth to cut food  
B) Bite 2) drink something by taking small mouthfuls  
C) Chew 3) work food in the mouth with the teeth, especially to  
D) Swallow make it easier to swallow  
4) cause or allow something to pass down the throat  
5) test the flavor of something by taking it into the mouth

20.

A) Loose 1) rather large and not fitting closely  
B) Tight 2) fitting closely around your body  
C) Striped 3) with a pattern of lines  
D) Suitable 4) right for a particular purpose, person or situation  
5) with a smooth surface
21.
A) Peel  1) cut thin pieces of food, such as bread, meat or cake
B) Slice  2) reduce something to powder using a special
C) Divide  machine
D) Roast  3) separate something into parts
  4) remove the outer covering or skin from a fruit or a
     vegetable
  5) cook something, especially meat in an oven or over
     a fire

22.
A) Climate  1) the type of weather a country has
B) Forecast  2) a programme, performance, or speech on the radio
C) Broadcast  or on television
D) Weather  3) a statement about what is likely to happen, often
     relating to the weather
  4) the state of the atmosphere at a place and time as
     regards heat, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
  5) a period of very hot weather

23.
A) Cool  1) become or cause to become less hot
B) Heat  2) raise the temperature of something
C) Freeze  3) turn into ice
D) Mix  4) cut into small pieces
     5) combine or put together to form one mass

24.
A) Neighborhood  1) a very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia,
B) Region  that consists of several countries
C) Nature  2) the solid surface of the earth
D) Continent  3) all the animals, plants, and other things in the
     world that are not made by people
  4) one of the areas that a country is divided into, that
     has its own government
  5) a particular area of a town
25.
A) Sweet 1) containing a lot of sugar
B) Sour 2) flavoured with salt, pepper, etc.
C) Spicy 3) having an acid taste like lemon or vinegar
D) Mild 4) not severe or strong
5) very plain in style or appearance

26.
A) Sailor 1) a person who works on a ship
B) Pilot 2) a person who runs a company
C) Mayor 3) a person who operates the flying controls of an aircraft
D) Soldier 4) the head of a city or town
5) a person who serves in the army

27.
A) Tasteless 1) extremely unpleasant
B) Disgusting 2) lacking flavour
C) Delicious 3) highly pleasant to the taste
D) Exotic 4) a bit oversalted
5) interesting or unusual because of coming from a faraway place

28.
A) Adequate 1) successful financially
B) Prosperous 2) the same in size, number, standard, or value
C) Equal 3) enough in quantity, or good enough in quality for a particular purpose or need
D) Enormous 4) small in size
5) extremely large in size or amount

29.
A) Criminal 1) a person who is paid to work for somebody
B) Explorer 2) a person who explores a new or unfamiliar area
C) Employer 3) a person or organization that pays people to work for them
D) Employee 4) a person who has committed a crime
5) a person who is unemployed
30.  

| A) Introduce | 1) give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated |
| B) Report    | 2) say things to support someone or something |
| C) Export    | 3) send goods or services to another country for sale |
| D) Defend    | 4) buy a product from another country |
|              | 5) tell someone another person’s name |

31.  

| A) Soft      | 1) changing shape easily when pressed |
| B) Genuine   | 2) real, true, not false |
| C) Artificial| 3) made by man; not natural |
| D) Firm      | 4) having a solid surface or structure |
|              | 5) operated by hand |

32.  

| A) Height    | 1) the quality of being tall or high |
| B) Weight    | 2) the quality of being heavy |
| C) Shape     | 3) an inner quality of something |
| D) Size      | 4) how big something is |
|              | 5) the external form or appearance of something |

33.  

| A) Rubbish   | 1) a large container in which people put rubbish |
| B) Pollutant | 2) a small area of water formed naturally |
| C) Mud       | 3) a substance that makes something, especially air and water, dirty and harmful |
| D) Pool      | 4) things that you throw away because you no longer want or need them |
|              | 5) a sticky mixture of earth and water |
34.
A) Amateur 1) someone who does something as a hobby and not as a job
B) Professional
C) Beginner 2) a person just starting to learn a skill
D) Leader 3) a person engaged or qualified in a profession
4) a person who drives a vehicle
5) the person who is in control of or in charge of a group of people or an organization

35.
A) Poison 1) a substance that causes death or harm if swallowed
B) Infection 2) something that is done to cure an illness or injury
C) Treatment 3) an illness that is caused by bacteria or a virus
D) Wound 4) an extremely small living thing that can cause disease
5) an injury to the body, especially with a weapon

36.
A) Dislike 1) a very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger, etc.
B) Passion 2) a feeling of happiness
C) Willingness 3) the quality or state of being prepared to do something
D) Inclination 4) a feeling of distaste
5) an interest in or liking for something

37.
A) Goods 1) an attractive object which usually has no practical value
B) Ornament
C) Property 2) things that are produced to be sold
D) Debt 3) a mark that you are given for homework
4) the things that one owns
5) an amount of money that you owe
38.
A) Illiterate 1) wanting more than one’s fair share of something
B) Generous 2) ready to give more of something, especially
C) Mean money, than is necessary or expected
D) Greedy 3) unable to read or write
4) loved and respected
5) not willing to give or share things

39.
A) Client 1) a person or organization that buys something at a
B) Customer shop
C) Expert 2) a person with special knowledge or training in
D) Producer something
3) a person or company that grows or makes food, goods or materials
4) a person who uses services or advice of an organization
5) a person in charge of a department in a company

40.
A) Loan 1) money borrowed from a bank
B) Debt 2) an arrangement somebody has with a bank to keep
money there
C) Bill 3) a regular amount of money that you earn
4) a sum of money that somebody owes
5) a piece of paper that shows how much you have to pay for goods or services
SECTION 13

Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

1  
A. *Eraline* is a modern, dynamic, middle-sized company  
B. Our products are not just good –  
C. I learnt to work  
D. His responsibilities included dealing with customers’ problems  
1. and thinking about future budgets.  
2. with an informal business culture.  
3. the various branches of *Eraline*.  
4. and to deal with customers.  
5. but also arranges sales conferences.  
6. they are the best in the world.

2  
A. This toothpaste is made of a mixture of peppermint and eucalyptus,  
B. They want to increase  
C. BBC offers a wide range of services,  
D. Our company aims  
1. including sales, financing and fund management.  
2. offer new products and services.  
3. leaving your mouth clean, fresh and ready to start the day.  
4. the number of their customers.  
5. the number-one partner of the company.  
6. at connecting industry with the financial markets.

3  
A. Television can be a useful source of information  
B. Parents should stop their children from wasting their time on TV  
C. I can’t stand watching those silly quiz shows which are supposed to test  
D. It would be a good idea if  
1. your knowledge of a variety of subjects.  
2. we watched the comedy on Channel 6.  
3. and get them to read books or listen to some music.  
4. if it helped to pass the time.  
5. as it requires some knowledge of computers.  
6. about what’s happening in the world.

4  
A. Mika had hardly entered the gym  
B. He said that the accident he had suffered had changed his life  
C. He was not thinking much about the future except  
D. The team were very sorry to  
1. that he would remain the champion.  
2. when the coach called him.  
3. than he knew he would win the race.  
4. and from that day on he had become a different person.  
5. win yesterday’s tennis match.  
6. have lost the chess tournament.
Section 13

5
A. The church of Hagia Sophia was
B. When waiting to go on a ride to Disneyland you have
C. It is definitely worth visiting the dome of the church and the mosaic of
D. Visitors are advised to allow at least 2 hours for their visit

1. with all the famous pictures there.
2. built in 537 AD by the Emperor Justinian I.
3. the Virgin Mary, which are both quite spectacular to see.
4. as there is a lot to see.
5. to design the tallest tower in the world.
6. to stand in a queue for at least 40 minutes.

6
A. If you like swimming you could
B. The Canary Islands are very popular with tourists so I
C. If you want something cheap, I
D. Let me know when you want to leave and I’ll

1. leaving this until next summer.
2. suggest that you book a five-star hotel in advance.
3. would recommend a room at a youth hostel.
4. try the Golden Coast, where the beaches are great.
5. try to book a ticket for you.
6. make sure you try stuffed peppers – my favorite!

7
A. What would you say if I showed you the
B. The man in this photo is wearing a
C. What dress did you wear to
D. Why did you buy

1. nice suit, isn’t he?
2. present I bought for you this morning?
3. a T-shirt tomorrow.
4. Bill’s wedding party yesterday?
5. for an official meeting at the City Council?
6. this dress? You have so many nice dresses!

8
A. The crew faced a horrifying reality – their plane might
B. After three days in space the three Apollo astronauts
C. The film describes a 21st century where nuclear war has
D. In the film we see him as a hopeful nine-year-old boy,

1. nearly reached the Moon.
2. showed its power on humanity.
3. never return to earth.
4. to live on other planets.
5. made the earth an unsafe place to live.
6. dreaming of a bright future.
9
A. Jerry’s father had spent most
B. The burglars had managed to get
C. We decided to install
D. Simon was not guilty

1. into the house through the back door.
2. a burglar alarm in the house after the robbery took place.
3. of the crime committed years ago.
4. because of lack of evidence.
5. of his fortune on travelling around the world.
6. to reach a verdict.

10
A. The student answered that
B. Mother reminded me
C. Jack apologized
D. Yesterday Mike told

1. if I could contact the real estate agent later.
2. he hadn’t completed his term-paper yet.
3. to me for arriving so late.
4. them if the dean had signed the certificate.
5. to go to the tailor’s at 6 pm.
6. us he would go to the jazz concert.

11
A. Working in the summer will be a new experience for Jenny;
B. One reason young people want to work is that
C. I arranged this job so as not to get bored;
D. Rafael doesn’t only work in order to make money,

1. because such places have a special glamour for young people.
2. she is going to be a sales assistant in a local supermarket.
3. but also because of the opportunities to socialize and develop as a person.
4. they want to manage their own financies and be independent.
5. I didn’t want to be sitting around all day.
6. by then we shall have saved enough money to go to the Canary Islands.
12
A. Scientists have succeeded in proving what all parents know:
B. All healthy babies are able to put together
C. Researchers managed to show that children are sensitive
D. Although a baby may have a good idea about the rules of the language, it may not know much about meaning.

13
A. Nike is an American manufacturer of sports clothes and shoes
B. Reebok, whose reputation is worldwide, has
C. The Nike logo, for which Davidson was paid only 35 dollars,
D. Nike, which means ‘victory’ in Greek, was won many international prizes.

14
A. The editor-in-chief said that
B. Susie confessed
C. Little Benny told
D. Kevin thanked

15
A. Although most subjects pupils study at school can be interesting,
B. Latin is a language that nobody speaks,
C. Pupils should be taught Information technology
D. If you don’t do well in maths, and is therefore not likely to be useful in many jobs.
### 16

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Mirandawas worried as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>The boy denied that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>The young man apologized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Henry told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>he had taken the papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>me for telling a lie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>signing the agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>us he would be waiting at the bus-stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>to me for stepping on my foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>she couldn’t find her documents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 17

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>We asked the famous singer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>The film director was asked a lot of questions about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>My friends asked me what I would do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>The manager told the clerks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>his new film.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>whether he liked signing autographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>how her life has changed after getting the award.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>whether we passed all the exams last term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>if I were stranded on a desert island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>to meet the guests at the entrance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 18

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>The art expert advised me on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>The boss warned Ted not to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>The party leader thanked everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Father reminded us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>not to go to the party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>be late for the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>to take the fishing-rods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>buying that painting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>for supporting their candidate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>in advising the clients.</td>
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### 19

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>I wouldn’t eat mushroom soup unless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>You will look a lot healthier if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>If we go to the cinema tonight,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>I would die of happiness if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>we aren’t feeling too tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>there was nothing else to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I am going to watch TV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Leonardo DiCaprio asked me for a date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>you get more fresh air every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>we could go for a pizzabefore the film starts.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
20
A. *Greenpeace* will always do everything it can to protect our  
B. Our organization exists to defend  
C. *War on Want* has started a campaign  
D. We should take care

1. of endangered species.  
2. after the plants and animals.  
3. the environment wherever it is threatened.  
4. against poverty around the world.  
5. world and the creatures we share it with.  
6. volunteers help us to save our planet from pollution.

21
A. A bird in the hand is worth  
B. Never judge a book  
C. Never put off till tomorrow  
D. Don’t cross your bridges

1. before you come to them.  
2. in the mouth.  
3. two in the bush.  
4. the heart grow fonder.  
5. by its cover.  
6. what you can do today.

22
A. Richard Branson is a famous British millionaire  
B. The company was extremely successful  
C. Although it is a very big company,  
D. The company’s other activities include book and software publishing

1. because the records were very popular with young people.  
2. and managing clubs and hotels in many countries.  
3. but the service is very good.  
4. *Virgin* is always looking for new business opportunities.  
5. record companies of the world.  
6. and the head of the *Virgin* group of companies.

23
A. The whole world is fighting  
B. The bright rays of the sun came in  
C. The boy sat  
D. For a long time Jenny walked

1. across the street and entered a small shop.  
2. against terrorism.  
3. beside the fire and thought about what had happened.  
4. throughout the world.  
5. through the glass roof of the hall.  
6. along the streets asking for a job.
A. For centuries, it was believed that the Earth was the center of the universe.

B. Copernicus suggested that the sun was the center of the universe.

C. Through his use of telescope, Galileo realized

D. Today, we know that the Earth is one of the nine planets.

1. and have made tremendous advances in our knowledge of the universe.
2. that orbit the sun.
3. and that every object in the sky revolved around it.
4. over two hundred billion stars like our sun.
5. but few people believed him.
6. that the Earth was one of several planets that revolved around the sun.

A. You'd better ask Miriam if

B. Jake told the captain of the team that

C. Sally was confused and didn’t know how

D. Life doesn’t always give us what

1. the way we want to live.
2. he was invited to play in another team.
3. to answer that impertinent remark.
4. that she has been blamed for rude behaviour.
5. we anticipate.
6. she needs any help or not.

A. Dangerous sports can be very expensive

B. After bungee jumping a number of times

C. The Arctic trek was the most frightening experience in her life

D. People who take risks

1. but it was also the most enjoyable.
2. no matter how thrilling it may be.
3. but many people want to try them.
4. took part in an expedition to the North Pole.
5. often feel happy afterwards.
6. she wasn't frightened any more.

A. Shaking his new boss’s hand,

B. After consulting with five contractors,

C. By the time I bought the wallpaper Frances had found out

D. When picking out an interesting wallpaper pattern, make sure

1. how much the wallpapering job would cost.
2. that it goes well with the furniture.
3. Fred is having a lunch break.
4. Tony knew he would like working with him.
5. we need new dining-room furniture as well.
6. she decided to do the work herself.
A. Never stretch over the table for something you want,
B. Take a slice of bread from the bread-plate by hand,
C. Do not bite into the whole slice,
D. When the dish is placed before you, do not eye it suspiciously

1. do not use a fork for it.
2. ask your neighbour to pass it.
3. read the morning newspaper while eating.
4. so do not use a knife for fish cutlets or omelets.
5. as though it were the first time you had seen it, and do not sniff it.
6. break it off piece by piece.

A. Bob’s car is old
B. I wrote many books
C. They had to cancel the meeting
D. No one knows for sure

1. before I was awarded the literature prize.
2. because the director did not show up.
3. when he was young.
4. but he can’t afford to buy a new one.
5. while I was driving home.
6. who won last year’s race.

A. Look at that funny monkey
B. Be careful or
C. Susan has bought
D. I want to see

1. you will hurt yourself.
2. look at myself in the mirror.
3. scratching itself.
4. himself a car.
5. a new dress for herself.
6. the headmaster.

A. That Tony never helps with the cleaning
B. To see potential problems in advance
C. To discover that your passport was missing
D. That people can eat such unhealthy food and live so long

1. must have been a shock.
2. was absolutely ridiculous.
3. is very important in my job.
4. really annoys everyone.
5. was a great disadvantage.
6. always amazes me.
32
A. He got a hammer and some nails and
B. Remember to eat well, exercise regularly and
C. Thanks for offering to help but
D. The plane started to descend and

1. I can do it myself.
2. fixed the broken chair myself.
3. I can’t babysit for you today.
4. repaired it himself.
5. they saw the city below them.
6. take care of yourself.

33
A. I can’t imagine
B. Kevin wondered
C. Please tell us beforehand
D. Berta told me

1. if he had really treated his friends right.
2. that helping me had never been a problem for her.
3. whether my mail order arrives in time.
4. if you choose not to accept our offer.
5. how I’m going to live without her.
6. though he had gained his ultimate purpose.

34
A. The research showed that women speak about 16,000 words a day
B. Scientists are skeptical of the common belief that women use three times
C. The stereotype, that women talk too much and men keep quiet,
D. When women talk to women their conversations cover many topics

1. is bad not only for women but also for men.
2. whereas men usually stick to one subject for long periods of time.
3. talk more than men may not be true.
4. as many words as men.
5. and men speak only slightly fewer.
6. than when men talk to other men.

35
A. We have central heating
B. Most houses in England are made of stone or brick
C. People buying expensive property almost always pay for it
D. In large cities, people often live in apartments

1. with a special loan taken from a bank.
2. which keeps our house warm.
3. which are called flats.
4. there are streets of houses joined together in long rows.
5. available in the local area where the houses are built.
6. he rents from a private landlord or the local council.
36
A. In 1851 the first World fair opened in London
B. The International Exhibition was such a great success
C. At such exhibitions visitors from around the world can learn
D. The aim of the fair is to celebrate the successes of individual countries
1. and visitors came from all over the world to see it.
2. in science, sport and art.
3. that since then many countries have had similar fairs.
4. an opportunity to display national customs and traditional dress.
5. to see the latest designs, inventions and architecture.
6. about life in different countries.

37
A. The once traditional British family has undergone
B. By the year 2020, it is estimated that there will be
C. Today, people’s views on marriage are changing
D. Today women prefer to concentrate on their jobs
1. and many couples live together without getting married.
2. this would have been socially unacceptable in Britain.
3. and put off having a baby until their late thirties.
4. great changes during the last decades.
5. divorce was very difficult and expensive
6. more single people than married ones.

38
A. The brain is affected by what you eat and drink,
B. Certain types of food contain substances
C. People on diets begin to feel depressed after two weeks
D. Schoolchildren who eat a high-protein breakfast often do better at school
1. which is high in carbohydrates can make us feel more relaxed.
2. than children whose breakfast is lower in protein.
3. because they are limited in their choice.
4. which affect how you think and feel.
5. just like every other part of your body.
6. can raise concentration levels for up to five hours.

39
A. While slicing potatoes Mother
B. Debby looked
C. Sam wanted to talk
D. Sometimes my grandma talks
1. hurt himself very badly.
2. at herself in the mirror.
3. loudly to myself.
4. to herself.
5. to the manager himself.
6. cut herself.
40
A. I went to boarding school when I was seven,
B. Because I was an only child,
C. I found being an only child interesting
D. When I am in a group of strangers, I want to go away

1. and do something on my own.
2. because I was always in the centre of my parents’ attention.
3. and I could get excellent education at home.
4. and the hardest thing I found there was making friends.
5. and I feel very responsible for them.
6. I didn’t know how to play with other children.

41
A. The boys were not quite sure
B. Virginia realized
C. Sara knew it would be morning soon
D. The detective never found out the truth

1. that Lee merely wanted to impress her.
2. despite thorough investigation.
3. though their doubts proved to be correct.
4. whether they would be forgiven or not.
5. if they return the stolen jewelry.
6. for the stars were becoming dimmer.

42
A. At school, all the teachers thought Jeff was stupid
B. He knew what people wanted,
C. Soon Jeff Pierce set up a new business,
D. He went to evening classes, and even employed a private teacher,

1. and easily understood their demands.
2. so he calculated figures in his head.
3. which again made him a millionaire.
4. because he couldn’t learn to read or write.
5. but he still found reading very difficult because of his dyslexia.
6. and cried because he felt so ashamed.

43
A. When I travel to other countries,
B. You can talk to the shopkeepers
C. I don’t like modern supermarkets
D. I have a favourite market

1. because you can’t talk to anybody or bargain there.
2. sell everything from spices to jewellery.
3. where I always buy lots of spices.
4. I love to visit the local markets.
5. to enjoy the smells of fresh fruit.
6. and even bargain with them.
44
A. Jessica failed
B. She pretended
C. Though she lived in England for two years, she can’t
D. Ginger tries never

1. to be late for classes.
2. not to understand English.
3. to be in time for the show yesterday.
4. understand the words of that Spanish song.
5. be reading an interesting article in the morning paper.
6. understand English very well.

45
A. A BBC series about cars organized a race across London,
B. Four possible forms of transport were chosen:
C. The road was confusing, and Jeremy realized
D. When the traffic lights turned red he thought of driving through them,

1. a bike, a car, a motorboat, and public transport.
2. but he was afraid of the traffic police.
3. check the camera in the back of the car.
4. an overground train which connects east and west London.
5. to find the quickest way to cross a busy city.
6. that he was going in the wrong direction.

46
A. The manager agreed
B. Will you promise never
C. The shop assistant couldn’t
D. When we meet tomorrow, I am going to

1. understand what the customer wanted.
2. to tell lies again?
3. coming shopping with you.
4. to talk to the displeased customer.
5. tell you the whole truth.
6. to keep this secret from you?

47
A. While playing tennis Monica
B. Is he making
C. Shall we make
D. Children often fall down and

1. a pizza for ourselves?
2. hurt herself very badly.
3. burnt her finger.
4. all those sandwiches for himself?
5. enjoy ourselves?
6. hurt themselves while playing.
A. Tea can be bought in many forms –
B. Some of them contain flavours,
C. Although most people drink their tea hot,
D. Instead of putting tea leaves into a pot

1. many enjoy iced tea, especially during the summer months.
2. like vanilla, orange or lemon.
3. as a medicine, then as a daily drink.
4. leaves, powder or tea bags.
5. most people prefer to put tea bags into a cup.
6. by pouring water over a teaspoon of tea.

A. Tea can be grown at a height of 2,000 meters above sea level,
B. The plant produces pointed, dark leaves, small white flowers
C. Both black and green teas come from the same plant,
D. To make green tea, workers put the freshly picked leaves into a steamer,

1. which keeps them green.
2. but the best quality grows in higher regions.
3. but are processed differently.
4. so that workers can pluck the leaves easily.
5. change the taste and character of the tea.
6. and seeds that look like hazelnuts.

A. For centuries people believed that teas could cure illnesses
B. Some people have problems drinking tea because
C. The tea plant grows best in tropical and temperate places
D. Today scientists know that tea contains chemicals that

1. prevent cells from dying.
2. a substance that makes you feel more active.
3. where rain falls throughout the year.
4. the quality of tea is higher when the leaves are hand-plucked.
5. it can cause sleeplessness.
6. so they used it as medicine.

A. All peoples want
B. My mother says she only wishes
C. Unless my neighbours stop that noise I cannot
D. I’d like you

1. have any peace in my own house.
2. to have peace all over the world.
3. not see you anymore.
4. to see me happy.
5. to make a cup of strong tea for us.
6. have a nice chat with their neighbours.
52
A. Be careful, don’t cut
B. If you are free tonight we can
C. Children, you are too noisy,
D. The little girl cut

1. the cake herself and offered a piece to her friend.
2. enjoy ourselves at the karaoke club.
3. yourself with those scissors!
4. herself in the mirror.
5. behave yourselves!
6. enjoy yourself!

53
A. I got my parents to buy me a digital camera
B. My father taught me
C. The only thing you have to do to take a photo is
D. I enjoy taking pictures

1. how to take good photos.
2. to press the correct button.
3. that does everything automatically.
4. and hang it in my room.
5. the huge waves rolling to the shore.
6. of landscapes with trees and mountains.

54
A. Taking caffeine away from regular users causes withdrawal symptoms,
B. When you give people the caffeine that they need
C. Studies show however that caffeine only helps those athletes
D. Although caffeine may be good for world class athletes,

1. who are in good condition already.
2. often add it to many other beverages, energy drinks and snacks.
3. like headaches and sleepiness.
4. they do better and react more quickly.
5. it may harm the health of people who are overweight.
6. but don’t overdo it!

55
A. Some studies have shown that caffeine might help people
B. Scientists have found out that cafffeinated coffee and tea can
C. Caffeine raises the amount of sugar in your bloodstream,
D. Caffeine may also raise your blood pressure, increase your heart rate

1. protect your heart, brain and other organs from disease.
2. because we need sleep to stay healthy.
3. to respond to things more quickly.
4. even if there is no sugar in your cafffeinated drink.
5. and make you feel more stressed.
6. as the next day you’re tired and feel awful.
56
A. Amanda isn’t going to the seaside this summer; she has 
B. Sue doesn’t get on
C. George never does any exercise; he doesn’t have
D. If you want to get to the ancient castle, you can
1. neither with her parents nor neighbours.
2. neither time nor money.
3. either the health or the energy to do it.
4. either walk or take the bus there.
5. neither by bus nor by car.
6. either with her boss or her colleagues.

57
A. Most coffee berries are picked by hand,
B. After separating berries from leaves and other waste materials,
C. Then they are put into bags and shipped to other countries
D. Usually the beans are combined
1. where they are roasted.
2. which makes sure that only the good berries are chosen.
3. brings out the true flavor of the coffee.
4. the beans are taken out, cleaned and dried.
5. to make different blends of coffee.
6. where people used it as food and medicine.

58
A. The power of garlic is widely
B. Once cholesterol levels are lowered,
C. There is increasing evidence that garlic can
D. Today doctors tell us to include garlic
1. also lower cholesterol levels.
2. in our diet in some form.
3. an inexpensive but wonderful medicine.
4. discussed today by the medical community.
5. stomach cancer and heart diseases are less frequent.
6. cardiac risks are also reduced.

59
A. Carnegie learned that when a company performed well,
B. During his lifetime he gave away 90 percent of his fortune
C. He believed that wealthy people were morally obligated
D. Carnegie supported education; he gave money
1. without having asked for it.
2. become a philanthropist, a person who gives money to good causes.
3. to give their money back to others in society.
4. so that by the time he died he’d given away more than 350 million dollars.
5. it paid dividends out of its profits.
6. to build more than 2,000 public libraries.
A. Although Andrew Carnegie became a millionaire,
B. Because of his quickness and hard work,
C. Carnegie learned all about the railroad industry and
D. Andrew Carnegie retired at the age of 66 as

1. he did not start life as a wealthy man.
2. the world’s richest man.
3. he was soon promoted to telegraph operator and was paid $5 a week.
4. later set up his own company.
5. so his family immigrated to the United States.
6. as he had learned to let his money work for him.
## ANSWER KEY

### SECTION 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
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