

## TEST 1

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct tense:*

1. I *am staying/stay* at the Imperial Hotel till they get my flat ready.
2. The River Amazon *flows/is flowing* into the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Buying a house nowadays *becomes/is becoming* more and more expensive all the time.
4. We haven't decided yet, but we *think/are thinking* of moving house.
5. Whether we play on Saturday *is depending/depends* on the weather.

*Choose the correct form of the following words to fill the spaces:*

**win   discuss   originate   find   try**

6. Jazz ..... in the United States around 1900.
7. Tom Hanks ..... an Oscar several times already.
8. Even when we were children, our parents ..... family problems with us.
9. I ..... to fix this pipe since this morning and it's still leaking.
10. Scientists still ..... a cure for cancer.

*Choose the correct variant:*

11. About 100 people ..... outside the theatre for tickets when we got there.  
A) were queuing   B) queued   C) have queued   D) queue
12. This time last week I ..... to Athens.  
A) have driven   B) have drove   C) was driving   D) have been driving
13. By the time the teacher arrived, the classroom was empty: the students .....  
A) left   B) had left   C) were leaving   D) have left
14. The witness claimed he ..... the accused before.  
A) did not see   B) hasn't seen   C) wasn't seeing   D) hadn't seen
15. I ..... a shower when the telephone rang.  
A) had   B) was having   C) have had   D) have
16. He ..... to be very friendly but I don't know him very well.  
A) appears   B) is appearing   C) knows   D) has known
17. You ..... about the state of the flat but you never help me.  
A) always moan   B) 're always moaning   C) always are moaning   D) always moans
18. How much is the bus ..... to the city centre?  
A) fee   B) price   C) fare   D) cost
19. It took ages to cross the ..... from Turkey to Greece.  
A) border   B) edge   C) line   D) boundary
20. Make sure you book a ticket in .....  
A) ahead   B) forward   C) before   D) advance
21. What's the ..... between London and Manchester?  
A) length   B) distance   C) space   D) gap
22. I don't know how you ..... up with Carl's complaining all the time.

- A) put B) do C) get D) make
23. The tower is 63m in ..... .  
A) high B) scale C) height D) rise
24. I'm dreaming of buying a new fishing ..... .  
A) rod B) racket C) bat D) stick
25. I can't believe you ..... Charlie in that chess game.  
A) took B) scored C) won D) beat

## READING

*Read through the text, answer the questions that follow "Right", "Wrong" or "Doesn't say":*

### INTELLIGENCE PILLS

Some scientists have predicted that healthy adults and children may one day take drugs to improve their intelligence and intellectual performance. A research group has suggested that such drugs might become as common as coffee or tea within the next couple of decades.

To counter this, students taking exams might have to take drugs tests like athletes. There are already drugs that are known to improve mental performance, like Ritalin, which is given to children with problems concentrating. A drug given to people with trouble sleeping also helps people remember numbers.

These drugs raise serious legal and moral questions, but people already take vitamins to help them remember things better, so it will not be a simple problem to solve. It will probably be very difficult to decide at what point a food supplement becomes an unfair drug in an examination.

1. Only children will take pills to improve their intellectual performance.
2. Intelligence pills are already as common as coffee or tea.
3. Coffee is as common as tea.
4. Students could have to take intelligence drugs tests.
5. A sleeping pill helps people remember numbers.
6. Vitamins to help people study are illegal.
7. Food supplements are unfair.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Fill the gaps in the following text with one suitable word:*

### THE BEST YEARS OF YOUR LIFE?

Most people look back on school with fond memories, but while they are going through the experience they can't (1. *expect/wait*) for it to be over. One joke that students are very (2. *fond/keen*) of repeating is that what they (3. *like/bear*) best about school is the breaks. And what they look forward (4. *to/for*) most of all is the end of term and going on holiday. I think it would be unrealistic to (5. *wait/expect*) much enthusiasm from children for maths on a Monday morning.

Oddly enough, I was quite fond (6. *to/of*) school at the time and look back on most of my old teachers with affection. Moreover, I am quite (7. *keen/like*) on my job and even enjoy the company of

noisy children. However, there are some things I (8. *expect/wish*) from my classes if we are all to get on well. The first thing I tell them is that I will not accept bullying or disrespect towards other students. I (9. *hope/want*) I am not being too strict or old-fashioned but I do (10. *hope/want*) all members of the class to feel respected. Outside class, I'm not at all keen (11. *on/of*) marketing huge piles of examination scripts. I simply (12. *don't/can't*) stand the idea of spending hours writing corrections in red ink, knowing that most students will not bother to look at them.

**TEST 2****GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

*Complete the sentences bellow using the right tense: simple present, present continuous, simple past, past continuous or present perfect:*

1. He ..... (SIT) on the bank fishing when he ..... (SEE) a man's hat floating down the river.
2. I ..... (BUY) a house last year, but I ..... (NOT SELL) my old house yet, so at the moment I ..... (HAVE) two houses.
3. What ..... (HE / DO) to his car now? – I ..... (THINK) he ..... (POLISH) it.
4. My sister always ..... (EAT) eggs and toast for breakfast.
5. Sarah ..... (GO) to the jazz festival last night.
6. We ..... (MEET) only yesterday and we ..... (ALREADY DECIDE) to get married.
7. Nan ..... (HAVE) a bath at the moment.
8. Yesterday I ..... (BUY) a new watch as my old one ..... (BE) stolen.
9. The birds ..... (START) singing at about 6 am every day.
10. Violets ..... (BLOOM) in the spring.
11. When I got the airport I realized I ..... (FORGET) my passport.
12. The children were tired because they ..... (SWIM) in the pool all afternoon.
13. I ..... (CORRECT) all morning, I'm exhausted.
14. We can use the car, I ..... (REPAIR) it.
15. She ..... (JUST/COME) back from a Mediterranean cruise.

*Choose the correct variant:*

16. She's changed a lot ..... she left school.  
A) for B) since C) during D) after
17. I've been waiting in the rain ..... hours!  
A) during B) since C) for D) from
18. .... I was coming home I met my old English teacher.  
A) During B) While C) Before D) Since
19. She was born twenty-five years ..... in a small village in Yorkshire.  
A) before B) since C) over D) ago
20. I've ..... seen the film and I don't want to see it again.  
A) yet B) still C) already D) before
21. How long have you been looking for .....?  
A) employer B) employ C) employee D) employment
22. I need a ..... to open this tin of peas.  
A) tin opening B) tin open C) tin opener D) tin opened
23. You have to be a pretty good ..... to get a job as a chef.  
A) cooker B) cuisine C) cookery D) cook
24. To do ..... professionally requires a lot of skill.  
A) photographer B) photographic C) photography D) photograph

25. Passing the exam at so young an age was quite an ..... .

- A) achievement    B) achieve    C) achiever    D) achievable

## READING

*You are going to read an article in which four people describe their best teacher. For questions 1 – 15, choose from the people (A – D). The people may be chosen more than once:*

### THE BEST TEACHER

#### **A. Veronique Tadjou**

Tae Kwon Do is a martial art which has become popular as a sporting activity in recent years. I started learning it in the Ivory Coast in Africa when I was about 13, and later became the country's first black belt. My teacher, Kim Young Tae, had been sent by the Tae Kwon Do federation in Korea to open a club. It was very successful. When he arrived he didn't know a word of French so he used to demonstrate rather than explain. At the time my brother and I started learning Tae Kwon Do, we were fighting like mad. But we quickly understood we had to stop fighting because we realised that fighting was about self-defence, not aggression. Tae Kwon Do teaches you to control your anger and control your body. It is very good for your memory, co-ordination and self-discipline. And you are acquiring a philosophy. Later on, Kim opened a restaurant and then moved back to Korea. We had a very friendly relationship, but somehow I feel like I was a disappointment to him. He thought I had a future in the sport. But when I was 17 I decided it was not what I wanted to do.

#### **B. Helen Mirren**

Everyone loved Miss Welding. She taught me between the ages of 13 and 17 and was instrumental in my becoming an actress. She knew I was interested in acting, but it just wasn't an option in my world. My father was a driving examiner and I wasn't exposed to acting as a career. It was Miss Welding who told me about the National Youth Theatre, which was an organisation I was unaware of. She suggested I look into it and think about going there. About ten years after I left school, when I was with the Royal Shakespeare Company and playing fairly high-profile parts, I got a letter from Miss Welding saying she was following my career with interest, but as far as I know, she never came to see me perform. She certainly never came to see me backstage.

#### **C. Nisha Ishtiak**

My father was editor of Pakistan's largest newspaper and he knew and liked its librarian, Atif Burkhi. Atif was well-educated and when I was about 12 my father decided I should learn more about the region's history and he chose Atif as my tutor. It turned out to be an inspired move. He would come to our house once a week to teach me, from the end of school until supper. He took me through a lot of history, but after a few lessons I got bored. 'I know you're being paid by my parents to teach me this stuff,' I said, 'but there are other things in the world.' He burst out laughing as he so often did and asked: 'What do you want to talk about then?' And so we would discuss global issues and world literature.

#### **D. Suzanne Terry**

Brian Earle, my English teacher was a very intense man with thick glasses, and the fact that he taught a lot of his classes standing on his head was also seen as extremely peculiar. He taught me for just

one year and it was probably one of the most creative years of my life. He didn't believe in giving marks for grammar or punctuation; he implied that the mechanics of writing were not important if you had something to say. When I wrote a short story for him called 'Army', he simply wrote across the bottom: 'You've just got to keep on writing.' Those few words of support had a fantastic effect on me in terms of wanting to write and be involved in writing. Brian Earle had a love of teaching and his subject.

1. Which person had a teacher who taught more than one member of the same family?
2. Which person had a teacher who might have preferred their pupil to choose a different career?
3. Which person had a teacher who was popular with all the pupils?
4. Which person had a teacher who had to overcome a disadvantage when teaching?
5. Which person had a teacher who made contact after their pupil left school?
6. Which person had a teacher who taught in an unusual physical position?
7. Which person had a teacher who changed their pupils' behaviour?
8. Which person had a teacher who became their teacher as a result of a personal contact?
9. Which person had a teacher who developed their pupils' physical and mental skills?
10. Which person had a teacher who pointed their pupil in the direction of a successful career?
11. Which person had a teacher who demonstrated a sense of humour?
12. Which person had a teacher who decided what to teach by responding to their pupil's interests?
13. Which person had a teacher who showed what was necessary instead of talking about it?
14. Which person had a teacher who was also doing another job?
15. Which person had a teacher who put an emphasis on what pupils expressed, not the way they expressed it?

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary:*

1. Beijing has changed so much in the last few years that it's almost ..... (RECOGNISE).
2. The number of cars ..... (WORLD) is about a billion and is increasing all the time.
3. I can't find a ..... (DIRECT) flight from London to Delhi so I've booked one that changes in Frankfurt.
4. All passengers must complete a visa form upon ..... (ARRIVE) at Singapore airport.
5. The Museum of Transport has a full-sized jet plane next to the ..... (ENTER).
6. As we got closer to the Amazonian village, the ..... (INHABIT) came out to meet us.
7. None of us were sure which ..... (DIRECT) to go in, so we got out the map.
8. Living in a foreign country really does ..... (BROAD) your horizons.

## TEST 3

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct tense:*

1. Leave the dishes – *I'll/I'm going* to do them for you if you like.
2. It's already five to eight – you're going to *miss/missing* the train.
3. I think *I have/I'll have* a break now; I'm exhausted.
4. *Am I going/Shall I go* and get a video for this evening?
5. Look out, *you will step/you're going to step* on the cat!

*Choose the right variant:*

6. I can't come tonight - ..... my in-laws.  
A) I visit B) I visited C) I'm visiting D) I will visit
7. Next month, the National Theatre ..... a new production of Hamlet.  
A) are putting on B) shall put on C) put on D) putting on
8. .... a successful author one day.  
A) I'm being B) I'm going to be C) I go to be D) I be
9. According to the programme, the show ..... at 9 o'clock prompt.  
A) is start B) shall start C) starts D) starting
10. .... to John's party on Saturday – do you want to come?  
A) I go B) I will go C) I going D) I'm going
11. This time tomorrow ..... on the beach sunbathing and drinking freshly squeezed fruit juice!  
A) I'll lie B) I'll have lain C) I'll be lying D) I'll will have been lying
12. By next August, I ..... my exams and I'll be ready for a holiday.  
A) will have been finishing B) am finishing C) will be finishing D) will have finished
13. Shall I take your letters to the post office? ..... there anyway.  
A) I will go B) I'll have gone C) I'll have been going D) I'll be going
14. The work ..... by next week so we'll be free to do what we want.  
A) will be finished B) are finishing C) will have finished D) will have been finishing
15. By August, ..... in this house for twenty years.  
A) I'll have lived B) I am living C) I'm going to live D) I will live
16. I'm going to take the car to the garage as the ..... has been making a funny noise.  
A) machine B) engine C) appliance D) device
17. The politician ..... to admit that he had done anything wrong.  
A) denied B) accepted C) refused D) explained
18. The news caught be completely by ..... .  
A) disbelief B) amazement C) shock D) surprise
19. The country's economy relies heavily on the tourist ..... .  
A) industry B) factory C) company D) firm
20. We're really looking ..... to seeing you both next weekend.  
A) ahead B) in front C) forward D) in advance
21. It's quite ..... to feel nervous before a job interview.

- A) physical   B) real   C) natural   D) biological
22. I didn't ..... my phone with me this morning: can I borrow yours?  
A) bring   B) fetch   C) take   D) grab
23. I'm off now – I have to ..... the kids from school.  
A) bring   B) fetch   C) take   D) grab
24. Yesterday, she forgot to ..... her homework to school and came back upset.  
A) bring   B) fetch   C) take   D) grab
25. My sister ..... to the airport and saw me off and she'll pick me up when I get back.  
A) brought   B) fetched   C) took   D) grabbed

## READING

*Read about this traditional wedding, and then answer the true/false questions:*

### A TRADITIONAL WEDDING

Everybody loves a good wedding and I'm no exception. I've been to a load of them in my native Britain and I must say that I usually have a great time. I've also been to a few abroad, including the Caribbean and Spain, and most recently (last week in fact) to one in the mountains of Sardinia. No two weddings are ever the same and I really enjoyed this one for one or two of the differences from those in the UK.

First, the two families spent at least three weeks before the big day preparing all the food, from wonderful home-made delicacies to simple traditional breads and pastas. In my experience, in the UK that onerous task is left to the caterers! In the week leading up to the wedding there is a dinner or some form of celebration every day - training for the stomach I guess. I know that we have the traditional Bachelor party and Bachelorette party, but this is more family orientated and certainly a little less rowdy. This particular ceremony was in a beautiful country church and afterwards the couple was driven to the reception in a wonderfully decorated classic Fiat 500, which was really similar to what happens in the UK, even down to the string of tin cans trailing behind the car!

The reception itself was also very similar until I realized that the seven tables in the hall each sat sixty guests (that's four hundred and twenty, for those of you who didn't study Math), an average number for Sardinia but would be considered a very large wedding where I'm from.

The wine flowed, as did the chatter - the famous Italian exuberance showing itself to the full. There were the five or six courses of wonderful food, screaming kids running wild, the ceremonial cutting of the cake by the bride and groom - but no speeches! Not one. In the UK it's traditional for the father of the bride to propose a toast, followed by the groom and finishing up with that of the best man. His is meant to be the highlight of the lunch\dinner, generally having a good laugh at the groom's expense, but here the groom was spared that particular discomfort.

Instead there was a delightful custom which I'd never seen before, in which six or seven of the male guests pass round the hall banging trays, drums, pots, pans or basically anything that makes a horrendous noise, selling pieces of the groom's tie which has been cut into tiny bits. The money raised is then given to the happy(!) couple to help them set up their new life together. Really nice. Finally the evening saw a lot of traditional dancing, a little disco dancing and some karaoke. Pretty much the part I like best, and again I wasn't disappointed. Can't wait for the next one.



1. The writer generally likes weddings.
2. He didn't particularly enjoy the Sardinian one.
3. The families helped the caterers to prepare the food.
4. There is usually a dinner the night before the wedding.
5. The groom meets the bride outside the church.
6. UK wedding receptions are often a lot smaller than Sardinian ones.
7. The writer found it hard to understand the speeches.
8. The staff of the reception hall cut the cake for the guests.
9. There is an auction to sell the groom's tie.
10. The money from this helps to pay for the reception.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Find the extra word in each line:*

### INTERNATIONAL FRIENDS

- |    |       |   |
|----|-------|---|
| 1  | ..... | I've been to travelling round Europe all summer. It's the first time I've               |
| 2  | ..... | ever been going abroad, and I've had a fantastic time! I've seen                        |
| 3  | ..... | loads of interesting places and I have to also made loads of new friends.               |
| 4  | ..... | I've been decided to stay in touch with them now I'm back. One of                       |
| 5  | ..... | them, Giselle, is French. She was making on holiday too. We now send                    |
| 6  | ..... | text messages are to each other all the time. They're usually in English                |
| 7  | ..... | because my French isn't very good! I'm planning to have visit her in                    |
| 8  | ..... | France next year sometime. I hope I can. I am love meeting people from                  |
| 9  | ..... | other countries! I want to have had lots of friends from all over the world!            |
| 10 | ..... | Travelling certainly broadens the mind, but it also is broadens your circle of friends! |

## TEST 4

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the right variant:*

1. I'll have the chicken.  
A) The person has wanted to eat chicken all day  
B) The person has decided to eat chicken now
2. I'm seeing him tonight.  
A) The speaker intends to see him tonight  
B) The speaker has already arranged to see him tonight
3. I'm seeing the dentist tomorrow.  
A) The speaker intends to see the dentist  
B) The speaker has already made an appointment
4. John's going to take me to the airport.  
A) This has already been discussed with John  
B) The speaker assumes John will take them
5. I think I'll stay in and watch TV this evening.  
A) This is unplanned  
B) This is planned
6. He'll be there at nine o'clock.  
A) We know his movements and can make an assumption about where he will be  
B) He is planning to be there at nine o'clock
7. Are you doing anything tonight?  
A) The speaker is just making polite conversation  
B) The speaker wants to know if the person has any plans as she or he is interested in doing something with them
8. Next month I'll be forty.  
A) This is the speaker's intention  
B) The speaker has no control over this
9. You will do it or else!  
A) The speaker is giving an instruction  
B) The speaker is making a threat
10. I know, I'll phone Jack and ask his opinion.  
A) The speaker has just thought of asking Jack  
B) The speaker thought of asking Jack earlier
11. I feel dreadful; I \_\_\_\_\_ be sick.  
A) am going to  
B) will  
C) Either could be used here
12. If you have any problems, don't worry; I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.  
A) am going to  
B) will

- C) Either could be used here
13. The weather forecast says it \_\_\_\_ snow tomorrow.  
A) is going to  
B) will  
C) Either could be used here
14. Thanks for the offer, but I'm OK; Shane \_\_\_\_ help me.  
A) is going to  
B) will  
C) Either could be used here
15. Look at those clouds- it \_\_\_\_ rain any minute now.  
A) is going to  
B) will  
C) Either could be used here
16. If the strike's still on we'll have to ..... our trip till another time.  
A) put off B) call off C) carry on D) go through
17. She ..... till the early hours listening to pop music.  
A) held me up B) caught me up C) kept me up D) took me up
18. As children, we were ..... to respect our elders.  
A) grown up B) kept up C) brought up D) held up
19. They should ..... corporal punishment at school, if you ask me.  
A) get back B) carry on C) keep up D) bring back
20. I wish you'd stop chatting and ..... with some work.  
A) get down B) get on C) come on D) come back

*Add the correct prefix in the spaces to complete the sentences:*

21. I think that waiter ..... charged us.
22. You mustn't ..... do things – you need to work less and relax more.
23. I can't get my laces ..... done. They're in a knot.
24. The music on the radio did not ..... please him. He simply paid no attention to it.
25. This food is a bit ..... cooked – ask them to put it back in the oven.

## READING

*Seven parts of sentences have been removed from this article. There are 8 questions. For each question, write the number of the space. If you think the words for question 1 go into space 4, write **ONLY** the number 4. For one question, the sentence does not belong in the text so just write "NO":*

### STATUE OF LIBERTY BEGINS HER RISE

Finally, on August 5th, 1884, workers began building the Statue of Liberty's pedestal, or foundation, on a small island in New York Harbor.

The statue is made of a covering of pure copper, put on a ..... (1) (originally puddled iron) with the exception of the flame of the torch, which is coated in gold leaf (originally made of copper and later altered to hold glass panes). It ..... (2) stonework pedestal with a foundation

in the shape of an irregular eleven-pointed star. The statue is 151 ft (46 m) tall, ..... (3) and foundation, it is 305 ft (93 m) tall.

She was a gift from the people of France to the ..... (4) 100th anniversary of America's independence from Great Britain. She was sculpted by Frederic Bartholdi. Barry Moreno wrote The Statue of Liberty Encyclopedia. He says Frederic Bartholdi chose the place where the statue was placed. "And while entering the harbor by ship he saw a small island called Bedloe's Island. And he saw Manhattan, and he was ..... (5) vista, and he was aware that New York was the pre-eminent harbor. So he selected ..... (6) Statue of Liberty for that reason. He realized his statue would have a greater impact in the busiest harbor."

It took more than two years to complete the pedestal and statue on the island. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated by President Grover Cleveland on October 28th, 1886. Millions of ..... (7) immigration station on Ellis Island -- near Bedloe's Island -- came to see the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of their new lives in America.

1. United States to mark the
2. is on a rectangular
3. passengers heading for the
4. New York as the site of the
5. framework of steel
6. the best location
7. but with the pedestal
8. struck by the magnificent

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Find the extra word in each line:*

### HOUSE SITTING

- 1 ..... If you do live in certain parts of inner London,
- 2 ..... the chances are one in to four that your house
- 3 ..... will be burgled in the next twelve months.
- 4 ..... If you leave your house empty for any much time longer than two weeks,
- 5 ..... then there is also going a good chance
- 6 ..... that you will have the squatters.
- 7 ..... Squatters are homeless and penniless, and they take over "empty" houses.
- 8 ..... They make life difficult for people who are away on their business
- 9 ..... or who are selling their house and moving.
- 10 ..... It is no surprise that the profession of house-sitter has so become popular.
- 11 ..... This new job describes someone person who is paid to live in a house
- 12 ..... while the owners are off away,
- 13 ..... to make certain sure no one squats in it,
- 14 ..... and perhaps also feed the pets and to water the flowers.
- 15 ..... Of course, you need to be very careful indeed as to the character
- 16 ..... of whomever you employ as a house-sitter, otherwise....

## TEST 5

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct phrase:*

1. Helen *must/had to* leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch.
2. What you *must/should* have done is call the police, not get involved yourself.
3. I *will/could* be able to speak better if I practice more.
4. Terry has done so little work, he *should/needn't* have bothered to come to class today.
5. I *didn't need to/couldn't* get tickets after all – they were sold out.

*Choose the right variant:*

6. It ..... be weeks before the building is actually finished.  
A) must B) would C) ought to D) could
7. You ..... even have lost your job by then, who knows?  
A) should B) may C) can D) will
8. It ..... be a good movie – the reviews were very good.  
A) can't B) should C) could have D) must have
9. That ..... be Tim coming home now. Go and open the door for him, will you?  
A) will B) can C) ought D) shall
10. Things ..... have been worse – everything seemed to be going wrong at once.  
A) shouldn't B) couldn't C) mustn't D) may
11. She got the job ..... she was the best candidate.  
A) owing to B) due to C) on account of D) because
12. Flight 502 has been delayed ..... to bad weather.  
A) as B) for C) due D) on account
13. .... you are unable to accept the job, we have offered it to someone else.  
A) Because of B) As a result C) Thanks to D) Since
14. I locked the door ..... we could continue our discussion undisturbed.  
A) in order to B) in order C) so that D) for that
15. The pilots suddenly went on strike. ...., our flight was cancelled.  
A) As result B) With the result C) As a result D) With result

*Underline the correct phrase:*

16. The *umpire/referee* blew the whistle and the most important football match I've ever played began.
17. We used to play rugby in the winter term, football in the spring term, and we'd do *athletics/sport* and swimming in the summer term.
18. Do you fancy a *game/play* of cards?
19. I only do magic tricks for fun. I've never thought of becoming *an amateur/a professional* magician.
20. The play was so boring, we walked out during *half time/the interval*.
21. Coventry City *equalled/drew* 3-3 with Sunderland in the match last Saturday.

22. *Spectators/Viewers* who watched last week's programme will remember we were looking at the history of baseball.
23. We got through to the *final/finale*, but then lost to Cirencester.
24. Most people prefer films which have a happy *end/ending*.
25. Would all *opponents/competitors* please make their way to the starting line?

## READING

*Read what the people with different jobs say and match what they say to the name of their job. Write the correct letter (A-K) in each box:*

### JOB DESCRIPTIONS

- A. Police Officer
- B. Waiter
- C. Teacher
- D. Nurse
- E. Sports Player
- F. Dentist
- G. Gardener
- H. Musician
- I. Pilot
- J. Author
- K. Architect

1. Some people treat you so badly and think that's OK as long as they give you a few dollars.
2. Many people are suspicious of us but I believe those people are the ones with something to hide.
3. It's true that I have had to put my hands into and look into some nasty places, but the money's great and everybody wants to know one of us!
4. It's not all fancy performances and globetrotting I can tell you! Without hard work, dedication and lots and lots of practice, you won't succeed.
5. We have become a lot more aware in recent years about health dangers that exist while working here and now we are even more careful. After all, I want to remain on this side of the curtain!
6. It's great seeing paper plans come to real stone and brick reality.
7. Yeah, we get paid a lot but there's always the risk of injury and our careers are pretty short.
8. The first and last five minutes are the most stressful and that goes for the members of the public as well.
9. Some days, I get blocked really badly and can't string more than two words together.
10. In this institution, a lot of it is control. When you consider their home life, that's understandable!
11. I consider myself an artist, I really do! What I create lasts a long time and can even change throughout the year.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space:*

## LONDON TEA TRADE

The London Tea Trade Centre is on the north (0)...A... of the River Thames. It is the centre of an industry of (1)..... importance in the (2)..... lives of the British. Tea is without (3)..... the British national drink: every man, woman and child over ten years of age has (4)..... average over four cups a day or some 1500 cups annually. Some thirty per cent of the world's exports of tea makes its (5)..... to London. Britain is (6)..... the largest importer of tea in the world. Samples of the vast amounts of tea brought into the country to (7)..... the national thirst go to the London Tea Trade Centre, where they are tasted by (8)..... professional tea tasters before being sold at each week's tea sale. It is fascinating to see them at (9)..... Over a hundred samples are (10)..... in a line on long tables. Teas are generally tasted with milk, (11)..... that is how the majority in Britain drink their tea. The tasters move down the line with surprising (12)....., tasting each sample from a spoon and deciding what is a (13)..... price for each tea. The types of tea that are popular in Britain are (14)..... inexpensive but they are of a very high quality. The best are delicate (15)..... of numerous teas from different sources and countries of origin.

0	A <u>bank</u>	B border	C shore	D coast
1	A high	B wide	C great	D large
2	A common	B typical	C everyday	D usual
3	A doubt	B dispute	C disbelief	D uncertainty
4	A for	B by	C at	D on
5	A route	B way	C direction	D journey
6	A considerably	B by far	C largely	D by much
7	A satisfy	B match	C answer	D serve
8	A effective	B skilled	C developed	D handy
9	A action	B operation	C practice	D work
10	A composed	B put up	C settled	D laid out
11	A out of	B since	C so	D owing to
12	A speed	B hurry	C rush	D dash
13	A fine	B right	C fair	D deserved
14	A roughly	B comparatively	C slightly	D approximately
15	A mixtures	B associations	C unions	D gatherings

## TEST 6

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct modal verb or the correct form of the modal verb:*

1. You've been working hard all day- you (*must/mustn't/can/can't*) be tired.
2. The restaurant is always empty- it (*can't/couldn't/shouldn't*) be much good.
3. I know I left it on my desk and it's not there now. Someone (*must take/must have taken*) it.
4. That (*mighntn't/can't/mustn't*) be true- she would never say something like that.
5. Do you think you (*can/could*) open the door for me?
6. I haven't made up my mind about my holiday yet, but I (*must/might*) go to Laos.
7. You (*may/might*) have told me you were going to take it! I was looking everywhere for it.
8. (*May/Might/Must*) you both be happy.
9. I don't believe you- you (*should/must*) be joking.
10. From the way he speaks, he (*can/could*) be from London.

*Choose the right variant:*

11. You must be there at six o'clock.  
A) The speaker is giving an order.  
B) The speaker is making a suggestion.
12. You mustn't tell anyone.  
A) The speaker is giving advice.  
B) The speaker is giving an order.
13. You should stop smoking.  
A) The speaker is giving advice.  
B) The speaker is making an offer.
14. Could you finish it today?  
A) The speaker is asking permission.  
B) The speaker is making a request.
15. Could you answer the phone?  
A) The speaker is offering help.  
B) The speaker is making a request.
16. There's no need to rush back – just ..... your time.  
A) have B) get C) be on D) take
17. I ..... the exam last week, but I didn't do too well.  
A) wrote B) passed C) sat for D) obtained
18. Could you ..... me a hammer from the shed?  
A) take B) carry C) bring D) deliver
19. The children were ..... so much fun, I hated to call them inside.  
A) making B) doing C) being D) having
20. Ronald took ..... Julia from the first moment they met.  
A) up B) to C) over D) out
21. Isobel has all the right ..... to become a successful manager.



- A) education B) qualifications C) experiences D) applications
22. Sometimes there's a lot of competition between children for their mother's ..... .  
A) attraction B) protection C) attention D) recognition
23. Several serious ..... have been made against him by the police.  
A) investigations B) demonstrations C) suggestions D) accusations
24. United were knocked out of the ..... in the first round.  
A) organization B) competition C) production D) situation
25. They announced the ..... of the flight this morning.  
A) cancellation B) abolition C) communication D) resignation

## READING

*Put the story into the correct order:*

### AN UFO STORY

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1</b><br>Other people who prefer to believe in a scientific explanation have suggested that electrical forces in the atmosphere caused this and other incidents. | <b>2</b><br>Suddenly, a strange light seemed to be on top of the car, sucking it up off the road before dropping it down again.   |
| <b>3</b><br>Meanwhile, a local lorry driver following the same route as Mrs. Knowles confirmed that he has also seen the strange light in the distance.             | <b>4</b><br>In a state of shock, they drove to the nearest town and reported the incident to the police.  |
| <b>5</b><br>Thinking that the woman must have been so tired that she was dreaming, the police gave her a cup of tea hoping to calm her down.                        | <b>6</b><br>Finally, the police agreed to inspect the car and when they did, they saw the dust, smelt the smell and also noticed some small dents in the roof of the car. |
| <b>7</b><br>Feeling terrified and out of control, the family noticed a black powder seeping inside their car and smelt a horrible stench.                           | <b>8</b><br>This story was quickly taken up by some people as proof of the presence of aliens on earth.   |
| <b>9</b><br>When she saw a light flashing on the road ahead, she slowed down thinking that it was a traffic signal  | <b>10</b><br>Mrs. Knowles and her three sons were driving from Perth to Adelaide in the early hours one morning in 1988.  |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	----	--

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For Questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space:*

#### DEPARTMENT STORES

In 1846 an Irish immigrant in New York named Alexander Stewart opened a business called the Marble Dry-Goods Palace. By (0)...*doing*... so, he gave the world something completely new - the department store. Before this, no-one (1)..... tried to bring together such a wide range of goods (2)..... a single roof. The business did very (3)..... . It expanded rapidly and soon had (4)..... staff of two thousand. For Stewart even that was not enough, (5)..... . In 1862 he moved to an eight-storey building nearby, (6)..... he renamed A.T. Stewart's Cast Iron Palace. It was, (7)..... for many years would remain, the largest shop in the world. Others followed Stewart's example and soon there were stores (8)..... his in many major cities in the United States. We don't (9)..... when people started calling them department stores. The expression wasn't used in print (10)..... 1893, when it appeared in Harper's Magazine, but the way that it is used there (11)..... it clear that it was already widely understood.(12)..... is certain is that department stores completely changed the shopping experience for millions of people. They offered not only an enormous range of goods, (13)..... also levels of comfort, luxury and excitement previously unknown to customers. Almost from the start they had restaurants, toilets and many (14)..... facilities, so (15)..... was no need to go elsewhere for anything.

## TEST 7

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct answer:*

1. Who *did you pay/paid* you the money to?
2. What *have you been/did you* doing all day?
3. Why *you didn't/didn't* you give me a ring?
4. *What time/How long* does the lesson last?
5. *Whose/Who* painting won first prize, Picasso's or Van Gogh's?

*Choose the right variant:*

6. They'd rather go somewhere else, ..... they?  
A) hadn't B) didn't C) wouldn't D) would
7. You've got three sisters, .....?  
A) have you got B) don't you C) isn't it D) haven't you
8. She needs to be more careful, .....?  
A) don't she B) doesn't she C) doesn't she need D) needn't she
9. You're having an operation next week, .....?  
A) isn't it B) don't you have C) don't you D) aren't you
10. Let's go to the theatre tonight, .....?  
A) will we B) do we C) won't we D) shall we
11. Mary loves going to the cinema and .....  
A) so do I B) I too do C) I do so D) I love
12. They haven't got a computer and .....  
A) neither have I B) neither I have C) I haven't got D) I don't neither
13. Parent: Did my son pass the test? – Teacher: .....  
A) I afraid no B) I afraid not C) I'm afraid to D) I'm afraid not
14. John: I'd rather stay at home. – Mary: ..... ?  
A) Would you B) Wouldn't you C) Had you D) Hadn't you
15. They never go skiing and .....  
A) I haven't too B) I don't either C) I do neither D) I haven't either
16. We got in the car and made ..... Chicago as fast as we could.  
A) to B) at C) towards D) for
17. They grabbed the money and just made .....  
A) to B) from C) off D) on
18. We'd like to make the spare room ..... a child's bedroom.  
A) to B) up C) into D) for
19. You ought to ..... more of an effort at school.  
A) do B) take C) try D) make
20. They made an urgent ..... on the radio.  
A) announcement B) advertisement C) disturbance D) appearance
21. Under no ..... will I allow such a thing.

- A) situation B) situations C) circumstances D) circumstance
22. The economy needs more ..... if it is to grow.  
A) investigation B) insurance C) encouragement D) investment
23. They put the accident down to his .....  
A) carelessly B) careless C) carelessness D) carefulness
24. What is the legal age of ..... in your country?  
A) retirement B) retiring C) retired D) retire
25. Her encouragement and support gave me the ..... to carry on.  
A) force B) warmth C) strength D) purpose

## READING

*You are going to read an article in which four people comment on a book they have read recently. For questions 1-15, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once:*

### A

#### ***Sundance* by Teresa Wilson**

**Kerry:** I really don't know why this book is so popular. I mean, I suppose it is going to appeal to young girls who want danger and romance, but I found this book really tedious. For a start, the characters were really unconvincing. The author went out of her way to add lots of details about the characters, but I found these details really pointless. I thought that some of the facts she presented about the main characters would become significant in some way later in the novel, but they didn't. They were just worthless bits of information. I also was disappointed that, although this book is meant to be about kids at high school, the writer seems to have no recollection at all about what it's like to be 17. The main character thought and acted like a 32-year old. It just wasn't believable. I'm not saying Teresa Wilson is a bad writer. She can obviously string words together and come up with a story that is appealing to a large number of people, but she lacks anything original. There is no flair. It just uses the same sort of language as you can see in many other mediocre novels.

### B

#### ***Wild Ways* by Margery Emerson**

**Liz:** I have to say that I won't forget this book for a long time. I was hooked from the very first chapter. The devastating story affected me so much that I don't know if I'll ever feel the same again. I was close to tears on several occasions. I've got images in my brain now that I don't think will ever leave me. It's incredibly well-researched and, although it is fiction, is based on shocking real-life events. I learned an awful lot about things that went on that I never knew before. Margaret Emerson has a brilliant way with words and I really felt real empathy towards the characters, although I was sometimes irritated by the choices they made. However, the parallel story, the part that is set in the present, is not quite so good. I found myself just flicking through that part so that I could get back to 1940s Paris.

### C

#### ***Orchid* by Henry Rathbone**

**Imogen:** This is a delightful novel full of wonderful imagery, it paints a remarkable picture of life in a distant time and a far-away place. If you're looking to learn about Eastern culture in great detail, then this is probably not the book for you, as the writer skims over most of the more complicated aspects

of the country's etiquette. The historical aspects are also not covered in much depth. However, I wonder whether this was the writer's intention. By doing this, he symbolise the superficiality of the girl's life. She, like the book, is beautiful and eager to please, but remains too distant from us, the readers, to teach us much. Although I loved the book and read it in one sitting, the ending was a bit of a disappointment. A story which involves so much turmoil, in a place where the future is uncertain, should not have a happy-ever-after fairy-tale ending.

**D**

### ***High Hills by Mary Holland***

**Hannah:** I read this book for a literature class. I know it's a classic, and I did try to like it, but I just didn't get into it. I kept persevering, hoping that I'd start to enjoy it, but no such luck. The famous scene out on the moors was definitely the best bit of the book, but even that I found ridiculous when it is clearly supposed to be passionate. As I approached the end of the book, I figured there must be some kind of moral to the story, something that I would learn from the experience of trudging through seven hundred long pages, but there was nothing worthwhile. I don't know why the literary world sees this book as such a masterpiece. The characters are portrayed as being intelligent, but they do such stupid things! And as for it being a love story - marrying someone you don't love and then being abused by them - that doesn't spell love to me.

*Which person read a book which...*

1. was set in an Oriental country
2. finished in an unrealistic way
3. had characters that the reader could sympathise with
4. is well-known and was written a long time ago
5. contained two stories
6. was not set in the past
7. was historically accurate
8. made the reader cry
9. contained insignificant details
10. has a well-known scene
11. is written for teenagers
12. had unbelievable characters
13. is classed as romantic fiction
14. contains nothing new in the way of writing
15. has an attractive but shallow heroine

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning:*

### COMPUTERS THAT PLAY GAMES

Computers have had the (0) *ability* to play chess for many years now, and their (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in games against the best players in the

ABLE  
PERFORM

world has shown steady (2)_____. However, it will be years before the designers of computer games machines can beat their (3)_____ challenge yet - the ancient board game called 'Go'. The playing area is (4)_____ larger than in chess and there are far more pieces, so that the (5)_____ of moves is almost (6)_____. The game involves planning so many moves ahead that even the (7)_____ calculations of the fastest modern computers are (8)_____ to deal with the problems of the game. In a recent (9)_____ for computer 'Go' machines, the best machine beat all its rivals, but lost (10)_____ to three young schoolchildren, so there is obviously still a lot of work to do.	IMPROVE  BIG CONSIDERABLE  COMBINE END IMPRESS  SUFFICIENT  COMPETE  HEAVY
---	---

## TEST 8

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct answer:*

1. If you *don't hurry/will hurry*, you'll miss the train.
2. What *can/will* I do if she refuses to listen to me?
3. His French won't improve *provided/unless* he studies more.
4. If I *had/will have* more time, I would take up tennis.
5. If I *were/would be* in your position, I'd buy a new suit.

*Choose the right variant:*

6. I ..... happy to advise you if you'd asked me.  
A) had been B) would have been C) would be D) will be
7. If she ..... her driving test, she would have bought a car.  
A) would have passed B) has passed C) passed D) had passed
8. I wouldn't have lent him the money if he ..... desperate.  
A) has not been B) wasn't been C) hadn't been D) couldn't be
9. If you'd run faster, you ..... the bus.  
A) should've caught B) wouldn't catch C) could've caught D) might catch
10. If I hadn't worked hard when I was young I ..... where I am now.  
A) won't have been B) would be C) hadn't been D) wouldn't be
11. I wish I ..... more money.  
A) have B) had C) will have D) has
12. If only I ..... a little bit slimmer.  
A) will be B) be C) being D) were
13. I do wish you ..... make less noise.  
A) to B) will C) did D) would
14. I wish we ..... on the same flight tomorrow.  
A) were travelling B) will travel C) would travel D) had travelled
15. If only I ..... the chance to study when I was younger.  
A) have had B) will have C) was having D) had had
16. I ..... to pass all my exams at the first attempt.  
A) am wishing B) am wanting C) am hoping D) am desiring
17. Farmers are ..... a good harvest this year.  
A) waiting B) looking forward C) hoping D) expecting
18. I am really looking forward ..... to camp again this summer.  
A) go B) be going C) to going D) to go
19. She ..... her work passionately and will never give it up.  
A) likes B) is fond of C) keen on D) loves
20. I can't stand ..... to people who complain all the time.  
A) listen B) I listen C) listening D) to have listened

*Add the correct prefix in the spaces to complete the word:*

21. It was a very attractive plan but quite ..... practical.
22. A third of the electorate remain ..... decided about how they will vote.
23. The local people feel .....trustful towards the police.
24. He faced accusations that he had been ..... respectful to his headteacher.
25. The noise coming from next door was so loud it was ..... bearable.

## READING

*Read the text and look at the questions that follow it. In this reading comprehension, the questions are true or false:*

### UNIVERSITY OFFERS COMPUTER GAME COURSE

A Scottish University has announced a world first in the field of elite academic achievement. It is offering a masters degree course in computer games software engineering.

The University of Abertay in Dundee says it could put the city at the centre of a multi-million pound industry.

Over £45bn will be spent on computer software in Europe this year, with the games market making up a substantial share.

There are only forty places on the course. The course leader, John Sutherland says he hopes that people will see that computer games are about people as well as machines.

"Students will have to learn about how people see, feel and hear to be successful in this environment" he said

"In the next five years the computer games industry will be worth more than the entire cinema industry is today."

The University will be offering a Bachelors course in the same discipline in the very near future and are in the process of building a new computer laboratory.

Computer games technology, particularly virtual applications, have other uses apart from entertainment.

Medical simulations for training surgeons and more realistic flight simulators for pilot education are just two uses for the technology.

1. The university wants to teach people how to play games better.
2. There's a chance that the area might become very important for the computer game industry if this course goes ahead.
3. The leader of the course hopes to expand people's understanding of what computer games are about.
4. There is more money now in computer games than in the entire cinema industry.
5. Only older, more advanced students can currently take the course.
6. The university is undergoing expansion to allow the course to take place.
7. The course is specially designed for professionals such as doctors and pilots.

## USE OF ENGLISH



*For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space:*

### NO MORE CLASSES

The use (0)....of... computers has meant students can study language programmes (1)..... their own speed when and for how long they want - and no need to (2)..... about the teacher having a favourite or doing (3)..... another boring lesson. What's (4)....., in the virtual classrooms of the future the student will (5)..... on their headset, and be transported into an imaginary school, choose their class, take the books they need off the shelf and (6)..... conversations with other computerised students. They might (7)..... choose to pay a visit to the supermarket or the train station, the bank or the restaurant. At the (8)..... of a button they would be transported to (9)..... realistic settings where they could practice their English, maybe getting a hand (10)..... a virtual English companion. All this perhaps, at the computer, from the comfort of their home: no (11)..... to catch the bus to college, or a plane to England. Exciting? Certainly, and an interesting (12)..... to traditional classroom lessons. But would it ever (13)..... the classroom? Hopefully not. (14)..... the need to relate to real people talking about real issues and generally learning a little more about others will always lead language learners to (15)..... at least a little of their time with real people.

- |    |              |              |              |               |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 0  | A in         | B at         | C of         | D to          |
| 1  | A with       | B for        | C at         | D in          |
| 2  | A concern    | B upset      | C trouble    | D worry       |
| 3  | A still      | B for        | C yet        | D already     |
| 4  | A more       | B additional | C besides    | D moreover    |
| 5  | A place      | B put        | C set        | D get         |
| 6  | A take       | B do         | C catch      | D hold        |
| 7  | A although   | B preferably | C instead    | D contrary    |
| 8  | A force      | B hit        | C depress    | D push        |
| 9  | A so         | B such       | C like       | D alike       |
| 10 | A with       | B to         | C from       | D for         |
| 11 | A role       | B duty       | C obligation | D need        |
| 12 | A difference | B opposite   | C choice     | D alternative |
| 13 | A replace    | B restore    | C succeed    | D recover     |
| 14 | A definitely | B mainly     | C totally    | D surely      |
| 15 | A spend      | B make       | C have       | D do          |

## TEST 9

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the correct answer:*

1. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A) wouldn't do  
B) wouldn't have done  
C) Either could be used here.
2. If I'd been there, things \_\_\_\_\_ different now.  
A) would be  
B) would have been  
C) Either could be used here.
3. Should you see her, \_\_\_\_\_ her to call me?  
A) will you tell  
B) would you have told
4. Were you \_\_\_\_\_ the job, how would you feel?  
A) get  
B) to get  
C) getting
5. If you are there, \_\_\_\_\_ you do me a favour?  
A) will  
B) would  
C) Either could be used here.
6. If you'd been, there \_\_\_\_\_ you have helped?  
A) could  
B) would  
C) Either could be used here.
7. If you'd arrived on time, none of this would have happened.  
A) This sentence is about something that happened in the past  
B) This sentence is about something that is very unlikely to happen
8. If you should see him, tell him I've got the video he was looking for.  
A) This is less likely to happen than if the speaker had said 'If you see him...'  
B) This is as likely to happen as if the speaker had said 'If you see him...'
9. If the weather stays good, I'll play a round of golf tomorrow.  
A) This is about something that is unlikely to happen  
B) This is about something that has a good chance of happening
10. If they win, they'll be top of the Premier Division.  
A) This could well happen  
B) This is unlikely to happen
11. But for Jane's help, I'd never have got it done on time.  
A) Jane helped the speaker  
B) Jane didn't help the speaker

12. It might not have been Sally.  
A) The speaker thinks that it probably was Sally  
B) The speaker is fairly sure it wasn't Sally
13. John, should you see her, could you ask Helen to give me a quick ring?  
A) John is likely to see Helen  
B) John might possibly see Helen
14. If I told you what happened, would you keep it to yourself?  
A) The speaker is definitely going to tell the person what happened  
B) The speaker might tell the person what happened
15. Provided you carry on like this, you should do well.  
A) The speaker thinks it is unlikely that the person will carry on in the same way  
B) The speaker thinks it is likely that the person will carry on in the same way
16. When Martin bought a present for his wife's birthday he asked the store to ..... it.  
A) hide B) wrap C) close D) pack
17. When you buy a shirt you need to check the ..... to see size, material and make.  
A) note B) poster C) marker D) label
18. Most stores give you the choice of paying either by ....., check or credit card.  
A) mail B) post C) receipt D) cash
19. Sometimes you can get reduced prices on items in stores if you buy them on ..... .  
A) sale B) style C) stock D) season
20. We are going shopping for long this afternoon so remember to bring ..... with you.  
A) heels B) sandals C) running shoes D) hiking boots
21. Some people worry that shopping through the Internet is not ..... .  
A) secure B) protective C) quick D) legal
22. Polly went to the ..... to book her holiday trip.  
A) holiday store B) tour store C) travel agent D) vacation agent
23. A(n) ..... helps you decide to buy something.  
A) newspaper B) advertisement C) report D) booklet
24. The first marketing rule says that "The ..... is always right".  
A) customer B) store keeper C) sales assistant D) waitress
25. A huge building with lots of different types of stores is known as a ..... .  
A) pastime hall B) store centre C) shopping mall D) theme area

## READING

*Read the passage and answer the questions:*

### THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

How far off is European unity? Are the differences between the peoples of Europe too great for comfort? Does the view from somewhere else agree with your own? How do you see Denmark? Is the quality of life there better than anywhere else? Or France? Does a Frenchman really live only for "le car"? Here is what some English newspapers had to say about certain European countries. Does their view agree with your own?

**A. Denmark.** "Although foreigners living in Denmark often complain of nine months of winter and 12 months of high taxation, a survey of 124 nations conducted by Pennsylvania University ranks the country first in the world for quality of life. This has come as something of a surprise to most of Denmark's five million inhabitants who see their country's liberal image threatened by rising economic problems, racial tension caused by the arrival of Middle Eastern refugees and social unrest. But recent EEC polls also show the Danes as the most happy of all people in the Community, even if they do not wish to become too closely involved in it."

**B. France.** France, it would appear, is a nation that lives and dies for its automobile. "France has the most deadly roads in Europe. 11,000 are killed every year, and nearly 200,000 injured. It also has the rudest and most aggressive drivers. One third of drivers admitted that they sometimes shouted insults at other drivers. The worst offenders were drivers in the professional and senior white-collar classes and drivers aged from 18 to 34. Another major hazard on French roads are traffic jams, and they are getting worse. Three-quarters of French families own at least one car, and one in four owns two or more cars. Returning to Paris after a weekend in the country has become a nightmare with regular traffic jams of more than 30 kilometres."

**C. Italy.** Italy is pictured as a place where public money always ends up in private pockets. "At a hospital in Sicily the windows are broken, the beds have no sheets and the patients ragged and barefoot. Yet according to the to the hospital's accounts, the patients gobble kilos of Parmesan cheese and consume litres of olive oil every day. Meanwhile Italy's railways have added up huge expenses on luxury travel and hotel suites for hundreds of employees to attend a transport exhibition in Vancouver. The delegation included wives, girlfriends, secretaries and executives who never set foot in Canada but went directly to Florida or the Bahamas."

**D. Spain.** In Spain, "...the preferred form of exercise is 'Iberian yoga'. It involves stretching your stomach muscles to the maximum round a four-course meal and a bottle of wine. The exercise is difficult without wine as the sportsman is afterwards required to lie flat on his back and empty his mind of all useful thought. It takes about two hours to perform this, and at the end, a Spaniard may or may not feel the urge to return to his job that afternoon. The most beneficial effect of the yoga is that once rested, the Spaniard is strong enough to stay out until two in the morning, eating fried squid and gossiping with his friends."

**E. Germany.** The Germans are presented not just as nationalists, but as a bunch of nationalist beer-drinkers. "'We are not going to drink that imported stuff. The beer has got to be pure. I have been a regular in this pub for 35 years and I don't know a single person who would drink it. It's all chemicals.' The beer-drinkers of West Germany are agreed. The European Court can force them to let that nasty foreign beer into their country, but it cannot make them drink it. Beer makes up a quarter of the average German man's diet. Therefore the additives used in other countries could endanger his health. At least, so runs the argument put forward by the Bavarian brewers."

*Of which country is it said that people.....?*

1. shout insults at each other
2. go to bed late
3. are contented
4. confuse public and private money
5. have a liquid diet

6. complain about the weather
7. take a long time getting home at the weekend
8. don't want additives
9. have a high quality of life
10. like to rest in the afternoon
11. rob the government

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Find the extra word in each line:*

### A HOLIDAY JOB

- |    |                |  |
|----|----------------|--|
| 0  | .....over..... | Congratulations on getting <u>over</u> your teaching diploma. Your   |
| 00 | .....+.....    | parents must be really proud of you. I've got some great news.       |
| 1  | .....          | one of my father's friends who has a small travel agency, and        |
| 2  | .....          | she has been very kindly given me a holiday job. It was              |
| 3  | .....          | difficult in the beginning because I tend to find it very hard to    |
| 4  | .....          | get up in the morning. My boss is very keen on some punctuality,     |
| 5  | .....          | and because I was often late I got into terrible trouble             |
| 6  | .....          | at first. So I make sure of I'm always on time now. I have to        |
| 7  | .....          | work very hard and, although the pay isn't much good, I'm            |
| 8  | .....          | quite enjoying myself so far yet. The main thing I've learnt         |
| 9  | .....          | to do is how to give up detailed information to customers over the   |
| 10 | .....          | phone. Unfortunately, I also have to make the coffee and do other    |
| 11 | .....          | boring things! Sometimes there's no-one except from me in the        |
| 12 | .....          | office and it gets really busy. I intend to working until the end of |
| 13 | .....          | the month and then I'm going off on a short holiday by the           |
| 14 | .....          | sea, where I just hope I'll manage to relax myself on the            |
| 15 | .....          | beach before going back to college in next month                     |

## TEST 10

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the correct answer:*

1. As soon as you ..... what you're doing I 'd like a word with you, please.  
A) are finishing B) will finish C) will be finished D) finish
2. I'll write to you when I ..... time.  
A) have had B) have C) will have D) would have
3. Don't interrupt me ..... I'm talking.  
A) while B) by the time C) until D) after
4. I'd give him a ring before you go ..... he goes out.  
A) on condition B) whether C) as long D) in case
5. .... you could visit another planet, would you go?  
A) Provided B) Suppose C) Whether D) Whenever
6. I was on the ..... of leaving when the phone rang.  
A) moment B) matter C) point D) edge
7. Sit down everyone. The film is ..... start.  
A) on the verge of B) coming to C) ready for D) about to
8. The meeting isn't ..... to start till three.  
A) about to B) owing C) on the point D) due
9. The President ..... address the nation on TV later.  
A) mustn't B) will be C) is to D) are not
10. .... I suggest, I know he will disagree.  
A) No matter B) Whenever C) Whatever D) However
11. Have you got the luggage ready? It's time .....  
A) for leaving B) we left C) we are going D) we must leave
12. Open your mouth, it's time ..... your medicine.  
A) you take B) for your taking C) for you to take D) you will take
13. It's late. It's about time we .....  
A) leaving B) did leave C) have left D) were leaving
14. I'd rather ..... there by car, if you don't mind.  
A) went B) go C) to go D) going
15. I'd sooner we ..... out at all tonight.  
A) didn't go B) wouldn't go C) haven't gone D) won't go
16. The speech lasts for an hour; ....., there's a reception.  
A) after B) following C) until D) afterwards
17. She came to the lesson but left ..... a quarter for an hour.  
A) until B) after C) by D) till
18. We must wait ..... Friday for our exam results.  
A) after B) by C) until D) later on
19. I'd like the room to be ready ..... next Monday.  
A) until B) to C) as far as D) by

20. I am sure Harry will be at home but why not give him a ring just ..... he's not there?

- A) in the case    B) in case    C) in the case of    D) in case of

*Underline the correct verb:*

21. Losing your temper will (*achieve/cope/manage*) nothing, so calm down.

22. We didn't (*achieve/cope/manage*) to hit any of targets.

23. Having (*achieved/coped/managed*) the qualification with the highest mark, she got promoted.

24. She (*achieved/coped/managed*) admirably under very difficult circumstances.

25. They're having discussions about how to (*achieve/cope/manage*) peace in the region..

## READING

*Read about three magicians, then answer the questions. For each question, choose which magician is the correct answer:*

### THREE MAGICIANS

#### Harry Houdini

He began his magic career in 1891. At the outset, he had little success. He performed in sideshows, and even doubled as "The Wild Man" at a circus. Houdini focused initially on traditional card tricks. At one point, he billed himself as the "King of Cards". But he soon began experimenting with escape acts.

In 1893, while performing with his brother, Dash, at Coney Island as "The Brothers Houdini", Harry met a fellow performer, Wilhelmina Beatrice "Bess" Rahner. She and Houdini married in 1894, with Bess replacing Dash in the act, which became known as "The Houdinis." For the rest of Houdini's performing career, Bess would work as his stage assistant.

Houdini's big break came in 1899 when he met manager Martin Beck in rural Woodstock, Illinois. Impressed by Houdini's handcuffs act, Beck advised him to concentrate on escape acts and booked him on the Orpheum vaudeville circuit. Within months, he was performing at the top vaudeville houses in the country. In 1900, Beck arranged for Houdini to tour Europe. After some days of unsuccessful interviews in London, Houdini managed to interest Dundas Slater, then manager of the Alhambra Theatre. He gave a demonstration of escape from handcuffs at Scotland Yard, and succeeded in baffling the police so effectively that he was booked at the Alhambra for six months.

#### Derren Brown

Derren Brown is a British illusionist, mentalist, trickster, hypnotist, painter, writer, and sceptic. He is known for his appearances in television specials, stage productions, and British television series such as Trick of the Mind and Trick or Treat. Though his performances of mind-reading and other feats of mentalism may appear to be the result of psychic or paranormal practices, he claims no such abilities and frequently denounces those who do. Brown states at the beginning of his Trick of the Mind programmes that he achieves his results using a combination of "suggestion, psychology, misdirection and showmanship".

Brown was born to Bob and Chris Brown in Purley, Croydon, London, England. He has a brother, who is nine years his junior. Brown was privately educated at Whitgift School in South Croydon (where his father coached swimming), and studied Law and German at the University of Bristol. While there, he attended a hypnotist show by Martin Taylor, which inspired him to turn to

illusion and hypnosis as a career. Whilst an undergraduate, he started working as a conjuror, performing the traditional skills of close-up magic in bars and restaurants. In 1992, he started performing stage shows at the University of Bristol under the stage name Darren V. Brown.

Brown was an Evangelical Christian in his teens, and became an atheist in his twenties. Brown said he sought to strengthen his belief and provide answers to common criticisms of religion by reading the Bible and other Christian religious texts, but upon doing so found none of the answers he sought and came to the conclusion that his belief had no basis.

### **Joseph Dunninger**

Dunninger was born in New York City. He headlined throughout the Keith-Orpheum Circuit, and was much in demand for private entertainment. At the age of seventeen he was invited to perform at the home of Theodore Roosevelt in Oyster Bay and at the home of the inventor Thomas A. Edison, both of whom were avid admirers of his mysticism.

Dunninger was a debunker of fraudulent mediums. He claimed to replicate through trickery all spiritualist phenomena. He wrote the book *Inside the Medium's Cabinet* which exposed the tricks of mediumship. He also exposed how the indian rope trick could be performed by camera trickery.

Dunninger had a standing offer of \$10,000 to anyone who could prove that he used paid assistants for his tricks. He often said he could raise that offer to \$100,000. Through *Scientific American* magazine and the Universal Council for Psychic Research, Dunninger made this offer to any medium who could produce by psychic or supernatural means any physical phenomena that he could not reproduce by natural means. Dunninger appeared on radio starting in 1943, and on television frequently in the 1950s and 60s.

1. Which magician made it clear he doesn't use real magic?
2. Which magician went to have a lot of success abroad?
3. Which magician enjoyed showing other performers were dishonest?
4. Which magician enjoyed media success late in his career?
5. Which magician had ambitions to work in magic after seeing another performer?
6. Which magician was initially a failure?
7. Which magician abandoned many of his beliefs as he grew up?
8. Which magician worked with a family member?
9. Which magician was already performing before becoming an adult?

## **USE OF ENGLISH**

*For Questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space:*

### **CAMPING HOLIDAYS**

Although it has a reputation for being rather basic in terms of home comforts, the modern material used in (1)..... manufacture of tents means camping is at least a (2)..... less hard work. Nowadays tents are (3)..... lightweight that you hardly notice you're carrying them. They're easy to (4)..... up yet still a cheaper alternative to hotel accommodation. Talk to an expert first before spending a lot of money (5)..... a tent. Different tents suit different needs and there's no point (6)..... buying a mountaineering tent (7) ... you're planning to camp in these conditions. Don't



(8)..... tempted to splash out on all the latest equipment either. Most (9)..... the fun of camping lies in the chance to get back to nature. There's no need to take anything more (10)..... the basics. Always try to plan your arrival at the site long before (11)..... gets dark. You will want to see (12)..... you're doing when you try to erect your tent. Don't forget to ask (13)..... permission if you're not camping on a registered site, and remember to take a supply of food and drink with you in (14)..... the local shops are closed when you arrive. You can then enjoy your first meal under the stars and begin (15)..... appreciate the joys of camping.

## TEST 11

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct tense:*

1. At present, he *is being treated/has treated* for heart problems.
2. The date of the exams *was being announced/was announced* yesterday.
3. When they got home, the fence between the two houses *was removed/had been removed* but no one knew who was responsible.
4. Peace *will have been achieved/will be achieved* only when all troops have left the country.
5. An election *will have been held/will be held* in the autumn, the Government announced this morning.

*Choose the correct item:*

6. She ..... in a small village in the south of Spain.  
A) has been born B) has born C) born D) was born
7. Scarves ..... in the church.  
A) must have worn B) must be worn C) have worn D) must be worn
8. .... that five people died in the explosion.  
A) They are reported B) It has reported C) It's reported D) It's reporting
9. The road had been blocked ..... a tree.  
A) through B) from C) with D) by
10. The message was written in the sand ..... a stick.  
A) through B) from C) with D) by
11. Bill ..... before having his photo taken.  
A) cut his hair B) got cut his hair C) got his hair cut D) got hair cut
12. .... my PA phone for a taxi?  
A) Shall I had B) Shall I have C) Has she D) Had I
13. .... broken into while we were away on holiday.  
A) We had our house B) Thieves had our house C) It was our house D) They have
14. Surprisingly, he ..... as chairperson.  
A) got himself elected B) get himself elected C) getting elected D) has get himself
15. They ..... last week.  
A) get married B) have married C) get to marry D) got married
16. You can ..... a second-hand mobile phone for under ten pounds.  
A) get B) take C) hold D) pay
17. Could you ..... here a little sooner?  
A) get B) go C) bring D) send
18. How much are you expecting to .....?  
A) sell for your car B) get for your old car C) sell your old car D) buy for your old car
19. I want you to ..... my shop right now!  
A) get out from B) get out off C) get off D) get out of
20. Oh, ..... – I have to press this key first.

- A) I'm getting    B) I will get it    C) I get it    D) I get

*Fill the spaces with an appropriate word to form a compound noun.*

21. They have bought a new ..... washer but it doesn't work.
22. Working for the ..... brigade can be quite dangerous.
23. The house was so cold, we had a new central ..... system installed.
24. Our organisation fights for basic ..... rights such as free speech.
25. There was a .....-in last night at the National Bank and the thieves stole a million pounds.

## READING

*In the following text, seven sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the six removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-I) the one which fits each gap (1-8). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use:*

- A. It was a task so difficult that many claimed it was impossible.
- B. Above all, he is a technical whizkid.
- C. It's a hard life competing against the new technicians.
- D. By a miracle, the tape worked when it was loaded.
- E. IBM is a company whose management were tied to old technology.
- F. Of course, that wealth is largely the result of Microsoft's astronomical share price.
- G. Gates started early.
- H. But Microsoft makes money on every copy of OS/2 that IBM sells.
- I. How do you become a billionaire?

## BILL GATES

(1)\_\_\_\_\_.

Bill Gates, the head of Microsoft, the creator of Basic, MSDOS, Windows and Flight Simulator, is the richest man in America. If you lived to be 70, you would have to make \$100 million dollars every year of your life in order to come up with what Gates is currently worth. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Gates himself draws a salary around \$300,000, about a tenth of that claimed by America's best-paid company heads.

He is a one-man band: he works 15-hour days and loses his temper easily. He is addicted to competition, and to winning. He enjoys poker and fast cars. (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_. By the time he was 16, he had already set up a company, and was making money from computing. Maths was his strong subject, important because it shares with programming the same ways of thinking. Gates was paid to debug the local mainframe, and he also offered a data-processing service to local authorities.

When the first PC appeared on the cover of Popular Computer in January 1975, Gates, then 19, phoned the manufacturer. He claimed he had a version of Basic for the 8080 microprocessor and was ready to do business. Working night and day, Gates and a friend squeezed the language into 4K

with enough space left over to run a programme. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. The coding certainly required a high level of ingenuity.

Things were done so quickly that a bootstrap loader had to be written on the flight to deliver the completed tape. (6)\_\_\_\_\_. Gates never forgot how his Basic was immediately pirated by computer companies all over the world. He became a very sharp businessman indeed, unwilling to give anyone a free ride.

A typical example of the Gates technique can be demonstrated by his relationship with IBM. IBM split with Microsoft and produced its own version of OS/2 to compete with Windows. (7)\_\_\_\_\_. When OS/2 had to be Windows-compatible to stand a chance of survival, Microsoft released Windows 3.1 and made other changes so that IBM's product was compatible only with last year's model.

(8)\_\_\_\_\_. They wear T-shirts and anoraks, eat pizzas and read sci-fi, but they know more than the difference between ROM and RAM, and they shall inherit the earth.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word that should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick at the end of the line. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line:*

DEAR SALLY,

- |    |              |   |
|----|--------------|---|
| 0  | .....+.....  | This is just a short note to let you know about my            |
| 00 | ...have..... | new college. You know that I have arrived in Cambridge        |
| 1  | .....        | last week, don't you? Well, my host family met with me        |
| 2  | .....        | at the airport and drove me to their home. They're a          |
| 3  | .....        | really such nice family and I'm enjoying myself a lot.        |
| 4  | .....        | The college where I'm studying it is also lovely. The         |
| 5  | .....        | teachers are helpful and I've met a lot of students from      |
| 6  | .....        | different countries. As soon as we will have the opportunity, |
| 7  | .....        | we are going to have a party. I'm pleased that there are      |
| 8  | .....        | not many people from Italy because of I want to improve my    |
| 9  | .....        | English. Unfortunately the weather has been horrible.         |
| 10 | .....        | When I had arrived at the airport it was raining and          |
| 11 | .....        | it feels much more colder than in my country.                 |
| 12 | .....        | Anyway, my host family are happy for me to have the           |
| 13 | .....        | visitors so if you would like to come and stay for a little   |
| 14 | .....        | while I could show you around in the city. If you come        |
| 15 | .....        | soon maybe you can come to the party! Write me back           |
|    |              | soon and let me know if you would like to come.               |

## TEST 12

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct variant:*

1. They are *questioned/being questioned* by the police at the moment.
2. She *is/has been* promoted again.
3. It *has been done/has to be done* by next Friday.
4. It *should be done/should have been done* last week.
5. It *is dealt/is being dealt* with at the moment.
6. The tablets *must take/must be taken* with food.
7. I can't see it- it must *be taken/have been taken*.
8. Do you think the project *will be finished/is finished* by Friday?
9. Their house *was bought/has been bought* last week.
10. The bridge *is still built/is still being built*.

*Choose the right variant:*

11. It has been drawn to my attention that some staff are leaving early on Friday. This shall stop.  
A) The speaker probably uses the passive as a way of not giving the name of the person who told him  
B) The speaker uses the passive to sound clever and educated
12. It is supposed to be really good.  
A) The speaker isn't certain  
B) The speaker is certain
13. The Prime Minister is rumoured to be about to resign.  
A) The speaker wants to associate themselves with the rumour  
B) The speaker wants to put some distance between themselves and the rumour
14. It might get done.  
A) GET is an informal passive construction  
B) GET is a formal passive construction
15. The pills should be taken after meals.  
A) The passive is used because it is not known who is going to take the pills  
B) The passive is used as a way of making the instructions less like an order and more polite
16. My wallet was stolen.  
A) The passive is used to focus on what is really important to the speaker; their wallet  
B) The passive is used because the speaker does not wish to tell us who stole the wallet
17. 'Catch 22' was written by Joseph Heller.  
A) The speaker is talking principally about Joseph Heller  
B) The speaker is talking principally about 'Catch 22'
18. It is said to be the best restaurant in the area.  
A) This is the speaker's opinion  
B) This is not necessarily the speaker's opinion
19. The painting was sold for a fortune.

- A) We are more interested in the buyer  
B) We are more interested in the picture
20. The letters are posted at five o'clock every day.  
A) It is important who posts the letters  
B) The time they are posted is important
21. He had to pay a (*fee/fare/fine/bill*) for parking in a prohibited area.
22. Private school (*fees/fares/fines/bills*) are very expensive.
23. Most people leave a (*bill/fare/tip/fine*) in restaurants.
24. Bus (*fees/fares/fines/bills*) are going up.
25. You must pay your phone (*fee/fare/fine/bill*).

## READING

*Read the following text about loyalty card schemes and choose the best answer a, b, or c to questions 1 to 7:*

If you ask supermarkets and department stores they will probably tell you that loyalty card programmes are designed to help them 'reward valuable customers with better prices.' This sounds fine, but is the phrase 'valuable customers' really an industry code meaning 'shoppers who spend the most money'? Are the cards merely designed to identify and reward the wealthiest shoppers?

The argument is this: advertising and in-store promotion convinces shoppers that the cards are there to save them large amounts of money, but the stores see the cards as data collection devices designed to help them monitor who buys what. This information is then used strategically to raise prices and increase profits. Here's how it works:

Each time you scan a card, every item you purchase is recorded into a computer file linked with data from your card application. Eventually, based on many shopping trips over a period of time, a picture begins to emerge of your shopping habits and household characteristics. This is then linked to broader 'market segments' based on age, race, income level, family size and neighbourhood. The real goal is to determine how profitable each market segment is to the store, and to treat customers in those segments accordingly.

Though we all have to eat, supermarkets have been scrambling to **cater to** the wealthiest shoppers ever since researchers discovered that 75% of a store's profits come from the top 30% of its customers. Cards help the supermarket identify those big spenders and keep the stores well stocked with the products they like to buy. The result is that items preferred by 'top' customers begin appearing in greater numbers on the store shelves, while low-cost items get squeezed off the shelf.

The loyalty marketing experts who sell card programmes to the supermarkets encourage this phenomenon. In fact, they have even suggested that supermarkets use card data to identify and 'discard' low income customers altogether.

Card information is also used to set prices, with big spenders setting the standard for what everyone else must pay. An item that once sold for £1 may be raised to £1.49 if card data shows that the high profit customers will still buy it at that price. As new technology allows card programmes to grow more sophisticated, such customer segmentation will grow deeper. Those who want to escape from price manipulation should shop away from these stores until they get the message.

1. In which part of a newspaper would you find this article?
  - a) in the food section
  - b) in the business section
  - c) in the health section
2. Loyalty cards help stores to...
  - a) understand their customers better.
  - b) offer more discounted products.
  - c) spend less on advertising and promotional campaigns.
3. According to the text, loyalty card schemes benefit...
  - a) all customers.
  - b) mainly high-income customers.
  - c) mainly low-income customers.
4. The verb *cater to* (line 16) is closest in meaning to:
  - a) understand
  - b) attract
  - c) provide what is required
5. Loyalty marketing experts are encouraging supermarkets to...
  - a) stock more high-cost products.
  - b) value all customers.
  - c) introduce more special offers.
6. In the future, technology will enable stores to...
  - a) know even more about different market segments
  - b) be more efficient.
  - c) offer better value to customers.
7. The article recommends that shoppers should...
  - a) complain about loyalty card schemes to stores.
  - b) only spend money on low-cost items in stores.
  - c) boycott those stores that operate loyalty card schemes.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning:*

### KITCHEN HYGIENE

The next time you go to the supermarket don't forget to buy the (0) *biggest* bottle of kitchen cleaner you can to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your work surfaces. Recent (2) \_\_\_\_\_ research in America has shown that the kitchen is often the most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of all the rooms in the home. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of food, heat and dampness means the kitchen is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a breeding ground for bacteria that

BIG  
INFECT  
SCIENCE  
HYGIENE  
  
COMBINE  
POTENTIAL

can cause stomach upsets and vomiting. The study at the University of Arizona examined 15 homes over 30 weeks. Levels of (6)_____ were certainly not below average yet cutting boards and dishcloths were found to contain bacteria in far greater number than elsewhere in the home.	CLEAN
(7)_____ say ignorance is the cause of the problem and point out that (8)_____ cleaning can lead to serious food poisoning.	RESEARCH EDEQUATE
The (9)_____ ? Make sure you clean all work surfaces (10)_____ and keep an eye on that dishcloth!	SOLVE DAY



## TEST 13

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct answer:*

1. 'Let's go to the cinema tonight,' Amy *suggested/announced*.
2. She *explained/told* that she had been feeling unwell.
3. Sue *begged/insisted* John to give her another chance.
4. They warned the children *not to go/do not go* near the river.
5. She said she *had been trying/was trying* to phone you all day.

*Choose the correct variant:*

6. The judge asked the witness ..... give her more information.  
A) him that he B) if he could C) that he could D) him whether to
7. They asked if ..... always wanted to be a doctor.  
A) did she B) had she C) did D) she had
8. Did he say whether ..... lend you the money or not?  
A) could he B) can he C) he could D) he
9. She couldn't tell us what ..... the money on.  
A) she did spend B) did she spend C) she had spent D) had she spent
10. I showed them how ..... the computer.  
A) to use B) is used C) they use D) must they use

*Underline the correct answer:*

11. They didn't allow me *do/to do* it.
12. They didn't let me *do/to do* it.
13. He ought *see/to see* a doctor about that.
14. I was unable *do/to do* it.
15. He made us *do/to do* it.
16. I couldn't *see/to see* them.
17. I forgot *do/to do* it.
18. I heard them *do/to do* it.
19. You needn't *do/to do* it.
20. You don't need *do/to do* it.
21. I'm sorry but I don't find her jokes at all *amused/amusing*.
22. We were so *disappointed/disappointing* when the singer failed to turn up.
23. He's got some *annoyed/annoying* habits but people still like him.
24. The lesson was so *bored/boring* I nearly fell asleep.
25. She has the most *charmed/charming* little cottage I've ever seen.

## READING

*You are going to read an article in which various parents talk about punishment for teenagers. For*

questions 1–11 choose from the parents (A–F):

THE QUESTION: NEW RESEARCH SAYS THAT PARENTS FAVOUR SANCTIONS – SUCH AS ‘GROUNDING’  
(MAKING THE CHILDREN STAY AT HOME) TO DISCIPLINE TEENAGERS.  
DO THEY WORK?

**A**

Madeline Portwood, *educational psychologist and mother*

The first thing a parent has to decide is what’s going to be meaningful to a teenager. If you ground them but they can stay in and play computer games, it won’t necessarily be that meaningful to them. Parents make endless threats, but they must carry them out and they must be realistic. It’s also important for teenagers to see sanctions as just. If the teacher behaves the same way to all pupils, they accept it. If there is more than one child in the family, parents have to apply sanctions equally. As children get older, sanctions often become meaningless to them.

**B**

Theresa Gill, *mother and nursery nurse*

My oldest son is just thirteen and he has not really stepped out of line so far, but if he did get to that lazy and argumentative stage, I would withdraw luxuries such as his mobile phone, computer and football training. While he lives in my house he has to obey the rules. Once he’s 18 and out of the house, he can do as he pleases. My siblings and I were given quite a lot of freedom by our parents and their reasoning was that if we were going to do something anyway, they would rather we did it at home – and we’ve all turned out to be quite well-balanced.

**C**

Grant McNally, *social worker and father*

I operate a contract system with my two boys: one is eleven and the other two years older. We have all signed it and breaches of behaviour result in loss of privileges such as stopping of pocket money or grounding. Some flexibility is important, but if the contract is altered too much, the boundaries start collapsing. My older son works well with it, but my younger son has behavioural problems and that makes things harder to manage. It is difficult when you try to be a non-authoritarian and inclusive parent and recognize children’s rights. But parents have rights too – like the right to a stress-free life.

**D**

David Spellman, *father and psychologist working with disturbed teenagers*

I think you can turn sanctions round and offer rewards instead, which can motivate teenagers. Parents should reward the behaviour they want to see. There does seem to be a great preoccupation with punishment. It’s quite clear to me that parents’ relationships with teenagers are much better if they focus on the positive and acknowledge and appreciate their children. It is quite easy to get into a negative, punitive position as a parent, which is often self-defeating. Every teenager is different and they can’t just be lumped together into one group and all treated the same.

**E**

John Peel, *father and radio presenter*

I don’t think we really employed sanctions with our children because I just don’t think they work. They are sullen, unhelpful and resentful if you do that. I think that, actually, their reluctance to help out with things caused us more anxiety than things they did that we wish they hadn’t. It was

more about motivating them into some sort of action. One of the things I always tried to avoid was drawing a line in the sand. If a child has any sort of character, he or she will want to step over it. They are all nice people and we like being with them – you can't ask for more than that.

**F**

Tim Burke, *spokesman for the National Youth Agency*

Applying sanctions to a young person can be a bit like prison: it may work for some people on some occasions, but for many others it is counter-productive, especially when used inappropriately. Some degree of conflict between parents and teenagers is inevitable; young people need to push the boundaries – it's part of growing up and finding out who they are. Self-imposed boundaries that they have arrived at through their own experience and reflection are more effective. Our organization supports youth workers who help young people learn about themselves and about how to be members of their communities.

*Which of the parents...*

1. believes that parents must carry out threats?
2. does not deal with youngsters professionally?
3. believes we must remember that all teenagers are individuals?
4. is happy with the way his/her children have turned out?
5. believes we should expect arguments between teenagers and parents?
6. is happy with the upbringing that he/she had?
7. has a son who can be very naughty?
8. has a written agreement with his/her children?
9. thinks we should focus on the good things about our children?
10. believes that punishment only works with younger children?
11. believes it is important for teenagers to set their own limits?

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space:*

### OUR SHIP SETS SAIL

There was so much to do at the last minute that there was not time to be nervous. All of us wanted to be on our way (1)..... to sea, but there was still one more problem to overcome: the anchor became (2)..... under a rock. We (3)..... it a mighty pull, but it would not come loose. In the end a fishing boat had to pull us (4)..... .The crowd waved and as we sailed out of the mouth of the river and passed the cliffs (5)..... on each side, I turned back and (6)..... a sight that will remain in my memory for ever: two hundred or more people were (7)..... their way to the cliff-tops for a final (8)..... . The sight had a dreamlike (9)..... because the sun was (10)..... in the west and the evening light picked out the shapes of the people climbing the hill. The figures were tiny and black, all hurrying (11)..... one direction and with the same (12)..... towards the farthest tip of the cliff.(13)..... we were well away from the entrance to the river and there was no longer any (14)..... of the tide carrying us back onto the rocks, I (15)..... the crew to raise our sails. We were finally on our way.

- |                 |           |              |              |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A out         | B across  | C down       | D under      |
| 2 A stuck       | B fixed   | C attached   | D held       |
| 3 A took        | B put     | C gave       | D let        |
| 4 A clean       | B free    | C safe       | D secure     |
| 5 A mounting    | B raising | C rising     | D lifting    |
| 6 A realised    | B looked  | C saw        | D remarked   |
| 7 A making      | B setting | C going      | D moving     |
| 8 A scene       | B view    | C vision     | D outlook    |
| 9 A quality     | B state   | C condition  | D capability |
| 10 A lowering   | B drawing | C setting    | D closing    |
| 11 A for        | B to      | C in         | D at         |
| 12 A scheme     | B sense   | C meaning    | D intention  |
| 13 A As soon as | B In case | C As long as | D If only    |
| 14 A alarm      | B anxiety | C risk       | D concern    |
| 15 A suggested  | B said    | C demanded   | D ordered    |

## TEST 14

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct answer:*

1. I miss (*live/living/to live*) in London.
2. I enjoyed (*see/seeing/to see*) them again.
3. I promised (*do/doing/to do*) it by Friday.
4. She's expected (*get/getting/to get*) the job.
5. They don't tolerate any (*argue/arguing/to argue*) about their decisions.
6. She taught me (*do/doing/to do*) it.
7. I don't feel like (*do/doing/to do*) it.
8. Do you mind (*take/taking/to take*) it with you?
9. You'll have to get used to (*drive/driving*) on the right when you live there.
10. I didn't use to (*like/liking*) it, but I do now.
11. I found it hard to get used to (*live/living*) in such a hot country.
12. Where did you use to (*stay/staying*) when you visited?
13. I saw someone (*climbing/to climb*) through the window.
14. Before (*going/that I went*) to the interview, I bought a new tie.
15. The weather delayed (*that they arrived/their arrival*).

*Choose the right variant:*

16. The car swerved to avoid ..... the pedestrian.  
A) hitting B) to hit C) that it hit D) not to hit
17. My teacher admitted ..... the answer to the question.  
A) to not know B) that he not know C) that he didn't know D) that not knowing
18. Would you like..... another piece of cake?  
A) have also B) having C) that you have D) to have
19. I hope one day ..... my own house.  
A) own B) to own C) owning D) that I own
20. I'd rather ..... the children decide for themselves.  
A) to let B) allowing C) to allow D) let
21. What did the newspaper ..... about the accident?  
A) tell B) refer C) say D) speak
22. I was persuaded ..... on the trip at the last minute.  
A) that I go B) going C) me to go D) to go
23. She convinced the court ..... innocent.  
A) to be B) that she was C) she was being D) that was
24. The suspect ..... that he had been to the bank that day.  
A) told B) refused C) rejected D) denied
25. We made her an excellent offer, but she ..... it.  
A) rejected B) turned C) accepted D) denied

## READING

*You are going to read a magazine article about people who collect things. For questions 1 – 10, choose from the people (A – D). The people may be chosen more than once:*

## THE WORLD OF COLLECTING

**A.** Ron Barton shares his home with about 200 sewing machines. His passion began when he was searching for bits of second-hand furniture and kept seeing 'beautiful old sewing machines that were next to nothing to buy'. He couldn't resist them. Then a friend had a machine that wouldn't work, so she asked Barton to look at it for her. At that stage he was not an authority on the subject, but he worked on it for three days and eventually got it going.

Later he opened up a small stand in a London market. 'Most people seemed uninterested. Then a dealer came and bought everything I'd taken along. I thought, "Great! This is my future life." But after that I never sold another one there and ended up with a stall in another market which was only moderately successful.'

Nowadays, he concentrates on domestic machines in their original box containers with their handbooks. He is often asked if he does any sewing with them. The answer is that, apart from making sure that they work, he rarely touches them.

**B.** As a boy, Chris Peters collected hundreds of vintage cameras, mostly from jumble sales and dustbins. Later, when the time came to buy his first house, he had to sell his valuable collection in order to put down a deposit. A few years after, he took up the interest again and now has over a thousand cameras, the earliest dating from 1860.

Now Peters 'just cannot stop collecting' and hopes to open his own photographic museum where members of the public will be able to touch and fiddle around with the cameras. Whilst acknowledging that the Royal Camera Collection in Bath is probably more extensive than his own, he points out that 'so few of the items are on show there at the same time that I think my own personal collection will easily rival it.'

**C.** Sylvia King is one of the foremost authorities on plastics in Britain. She has, in every corner of her house, a striking collection of plastic objects of every kind, dating from the middle of the last century and illustrating the complex uses of plastic over the years.

King's interest started when she was commissioned to write her first book. In order to do this, she had to start from scratch; so she attended a course on work machinery, maintaining that if she didn't understand plastics manufacture then nobody else would.

As she gathered information for her book, she also began to collect pieces of plastic from every imaginable source: junk shops, arcades, and the cupboards of friends. She also collects 'because it is vital to keep examples. We live in an age of throw-away items: taperecorders, cassettes, hair dryers – they are all replaced so quickly.'

King's second book, *Classic Plastics: from Bakelite to High Tech*, is the first published guide to plastics collecting. It describes collections that can be visited and gives simple and safe home tests for identification.

King admits that 'plastic is a mysterious substance and many people are frightened of it. Even so, the band of collectors is constantly expanding.'

**D.** Janet Pontin already had twenty years of collecting one thing or another behind her when she started collecting 'art deco' fans in 1966. It happened when she went to an auction sale and saw a shoe-box filled with them. Someone else got them by offering a higher price and she was very cross. Later, to her astonishment, he went round to her flat and presented them to her. 'That was how it all started.' There were about five fans in the shoe-box and since then they've been exhibited in the first really big exhibition of 'art deco' in America. The fans are not normally on show, however, but are kept behind glass. They are extremely fragile and people are tempted to handle them. The idea is to have, one day, a black-lacquered room where they can be more easily seen.

Pontin doesn't restrict herself to fans of a particular period, but she will only buy a fan if it is in excellent condition. The same rule applies to everything in her house.

*Which person...*

1. had to re-start their collection?
2. has provided useful advice on their subject?
3. was misled by an early success?
4. received an unexpected gift?
5. admits to making little practical use of their collection?
6. regrets the rapid disappearance of certain items?
7. is aware that a fuller collection of items exists elsewhere?
8. has a history of collecting different items?
9. performed a favour for someone they knew?
10. is a national expert on their subject?

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given:*

*Example:*

I haven't seen you for years.

**ages**

It's (been ages since I) saw you.

1. This is a 'no smoking' office.

**allowed**

You ..... in this office.

2. Maria didn't listen carefully to the news broadcast.

**attention**

Maria didn't ..... the news broadcast.

3. Sally decided not to do her homework and went to a nightclub.

**instead**

Sally went to a nightclub ..... homework.

4. I expect you were completely exhausted by the end of the evening!

**must**

By the end of the evening ..... exhausted!

5. "Is cleaning the room now really necessary?.

**have**

"Does this room ..... now?

6. Lisa's grandfather is teaching her Chinese.

**taught**

Lisa ..... her grandfather.

7. It's too cold for swimming today.

**if**

We could go swimming ..... cold today.

8. If you're not travelling more than 10 kilometres from the city centre, you can use this ticket.

**within**

If you're travelling ..... the city centre, you can use this ticket.

9. Did you mean to hit him or did it happen accidentally?

**purpose**

Did you hit him ..... an accident?

10. 'I'm sorry I forgot your birthday,' Harry told Mary.

**for** Harry apologised ..... her birthday.



## TEST 15

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct answer in sentences:*

1. Cats are sometimes *as/more* intelligent than humans.
2. This is the *lovelier/loveliest* dress I've ever seen.
3. It was the *worst/worse* film I've seen all year.
4. E-mail is *a lot/a much* more efficient than sending a fax.
5. Don't you think the last hotel was *slightly less/more least* modern than this one?
6. Actions speak *louder than/more louder of* words.
7. *The higher/The further* you climb, *the higher/the further* you fall.
8. Two heads are *better than/the better* one.
9. East or West, home is *best/the best*.
10. *The best/Best* way to help a learner is not to help him.

*Choose the correct variant:*

11. There's nothing tastier than ..... tomato.  
A) nice red B) a nice red C) a nice and a red D) nice and red
12. John bought Maria a pair of ..... gloves.  
A) leather black B) black and leather C) black leather D) leather and black
13. A ..... factory will be opened in the north.  
A) new Japanese car B) Japanese new car C) Japanese car new D) new car Japanese
14. She was wearing a ..... dress.  
A) red lovely B) red and lovely C) lovely and red D) lovely red
15. He's bought a ..... car.  
A) German sports posh B) posh German sports C) posh sports German D) German posh sports
16. As chairperson, she's the ..... person on the committee.  
A) strongest B) biggest C) most powerful D) most strong
17. Are you ..... enough to lift that box?  
A) large B) higher C) taller D) stronger
18. The boys are ..... – they need new beds.  
A) greater B) higher C) taller D) stronger
19. She's so ..... that she finds it hard to say no.  
A) thin B) fragile C) weak D) slender
20. I think it's perfectly ..... to want to be with friends on holiday.  
A) strange B) foreign C) odd D) natural
21. I don't have a ..... in the world- nothing worries me.  
A) care B) matter C) mind
22. It doesn't ..... how much it costs- I really want to go.  
A) care B) matter C) mind
23. Would you ..... if I opened the window?

- A) care B) matter C) mind
24. She crossed the ..... line well ahead of the other runners.  
A) ending B) finishing C) Either could be used here
25. He warned us that it would ..... in tears.  
A) end B) finish C) Either could be used here

## READING

*Seven parts of sentences have been removed from this article about radiation. There are 7 questions. For each question, write the number of the space. If you think the words for question 1 go into space 4, write **ONLY** the number 4. For one question, the sentence does not belong in the text so just write "NO":*

### THE DANGERS OF RADIATION

Most people hear terms like radiation and .....(1) as a bad or dangerous thing. It turns out that ..... (2) are ordinarily harmful to humans. For example, ultraviolet radiation can give people sunburns. X-rays and gamma rays can ..... (3), or even die if they are exposed to them for a very long time. Some types of particle radiation can also make people sick and lead to burns. Any type of radiation that causes changes in the world like these is referred to ..... (4). If radiation does not carry high enough levels of energy, though, then these changes ..... (5) something is hit by the radiation. This is referred to as non-ionizing radiation, which is not as dangerous.

One can distinguish between various types of radiation by ..... (6) of the radiation, its wavelength (if the radiation is electromagnetic), the amount of energy being carried, any particles involved, etc. Radioactive material is a physical material that emits radiation. Uranium and ..... (7) radioactive materials. The atoms they are made of tend to fall apart and give off different kinds of radiation, like gamma rays and lots of types of particle radiation.

1. as ionizing radiation
2. only certain types of radiation
3. looking at the source
4. will not happen when
5. which most people
6. immediately think of it
7. plutonium are examples of
8. make a person sick

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word that should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick at the end of the line. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line:*

### LOOKING FOR A JOB

- 0 .....+..... I finished university six months ago and I've got a degree in

00 .....do..... business administration. I enjoyed do the course very much  
1 ..... although I realise I should have been studied a lot harder! A few of  
2 ..... my friends have already got all full-time jobs but most, like me, are still  
3 ..... waiting for something suitable to turn up. Meanwhile, I make sure that  
4 ..... I keep myself being busy. I look through the job advertisements in the  
5 ..... newspapers every day and I also ask all the people I know to tell  
6 ..... me if they will hear of any vacancies where they work. What I'm  
7 ..... looking for is something challenging, and I would certainly be happy  
8 ..... to move to another city or even work myself abroad for a while. The  
9 ..... salary is not so important at this stage, provided I earn enough for to  
10 ..... live on, because I don't want to continue having to be depend on my  
11 ..... parents, although they are very much generous to me. At the moment,  
12 ..... I'm working in a nearby restaurant two evenings of a week, washing  
13 ..... up and generally helping out, which brings in a little bit money. The  
14 ..... other people who working there are very friendly, and many of them  
15 ..... are in the same kind situation as me, so we have lots to talk about.

## TEST 16

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the right variant:*

1. She was grateful ..... the help he had given her.  
A) of B) with C) to D) for
2. The bath is full ..... water.  
A) with B) from C) up D) of
3. I will not be responsible ..... what happens.  
A) for B) with C) of D) by
4. I didn't know he was married ..... Barbara.  
A) with B) to C) in D) of
5. They're very proud ..... their daughter's success.  
A) from B) of C) for D) in
6. The school secretary was experienced ..... first aid.  
A) in B) on C) with
7. A: Are you any good ..... chess? B: No, not really. I nearly always lose.  
A) about B) at C) of
8. Football and advertisements! I'm really fed up ..... the telly these days.  
A) with B) for C) from
9. I can't believe it. Carlos is afraid ..... pigeons. It's ridiculous.  
A) with B) of C) to
10. Pedro has a problem. He's jealous ..... everything, even his own sister!  
A) for B) to C) of
11. Carla is very worried ..... her exams.  
A) on B) for C) about
12. I get confused ..... all this new technology.  
A) by B) about C) on
13. Are you aware ..... the situation in Sierra Leone?  
A) between B) of C) on
14. She's very excited ..... her trip to Egypt.  
A) about B) of C) for
15. Thank you it was very kind ..... you to help me.  
A) from B) with C) of
16. As chairperson, she's the ..... person on the committee.  
A) strongest B) biggest C) most powerful D) most strong
17. Are you ..... enough to lift that box?  
A) large B) great C) power D) strong
18. The boys are ..... – they need new beds.  
A) greater B) higher C) taller D) stronger
19. She's so ..... that she finds it hard to say no.  
A) thin B) fragile C) weak D) slender

20. I think it's perfectly ..... to want to be with friends on holiday.  
A) strange B) foreign C) odd D) natural
21. She's so .....-minded and often forgets her keys.  
A) loose B) absent C) distant D) strong
22. You're .....-sighted and need glasses, I'm afraid.  
A) old B) little C) low D) short
23. He's very .....going and gets on with everyone.  
A) happy B) open C) friendly D) easy
24. It's cheaper to travel by air in ..... .  
A) second hand B) style C) economy class D) savings account
25. Winning the Nobel prize has made her .....known throughout the world.  
A) un B) highly C) well D) generally

## READING

*Read the Information about Gateway Academy's Pre-Sessional Courses. Then complete the sentences below:*

### GATEWAY ACADEMY PRE-SESSIONAL COURSES

Our pre-sessional courses are ideal for students who have a conditional place at a British university, but who need to achieve a certain level of English in order to be accepted. The course aims to provide students with the English language and study skills that they need in order to be successful at university or another academic establishment. It is important to note that completion of the course does not guarantee students entrance into a university. It is necessary for students to show during the course that they have understood the information and skills that they have been taught, and can incorporate it into their work.

Pre-sessional students at Gateway Academy will benefit from:

- Small class sizes (no more than 10 students per class)
- Twenty three hours of tuition per week
- Individual support and tutorials
- Regular guest lecturers

The use of the Academy's study and recreational facilities, including the Language Library, the computer suite, and the academy's sports facilities.

A varied social programme including evening entertainments and weekend excursions to popular tourist attractions and cities such as Stonehenge, Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon.

The course offers a holistic approach to learning, and covers reading, writing, speaking and listening skills. During the course, students will receive instruction on important techniques such as summary-writing, analysing essay titles, organising writing, note-taking in lectures, giving seminars and making presentations. Students will gain experience in working both individually and in groups. As part of the course, all students will work towards a 5000 word project in their own field of study. Students will receive guidance from their tutors on how best to conduct research and write it up effectively. Students will also work towards a presentation on the same subject.

There is no final examination. Students are assessed continuously, taking into account their attendance, successful completion of assignments and participation in class. Students will be given a full report on their progress at the end of the course. Students need to be aware that the course involves a great deal of coursework, which will require students to manage their time effectively.

Gateway Academy offers three pre-sessional courses. A five-week course beginning in August is available for advanced level students; a ten-week course beginning in July is available for upper-intermediate students. Intermediate level students should take our twenty week course beginning in May. Intermediate level students get a two-week break in July.

*Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the text for each answer:*

1. The Pre-Sessional course is suitable for students whose place at British university is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. During the course, students need to show that they can understand and \_\_\_\_\_ new skills.
3. Students will be able to use many of the Academy's \_\_\_\_\_ while they are studying.
4. Students will have the opportunity to visit \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays and Sundays.
5. Students will work both alone and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Students will have to research and write up a \_\_\_\_\_ related to their subject area.
7. In order to successfully complete their assignments, students will have to \_\_\_\_\_ well.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ students should start their course in July.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning:*

### DRESS CODE

UK companies have received (1)_____ from a business forum for what their report refers to as a rather narrow-minded attitude towards the dress code for office workers. This follows a case in which a male (2)_____ working in the post room of a large (3)_____ in the United Kingdom received a (4)_____ for wearing jeans to work.	CRITIC
Whilst the report accepts that there is a need for people dealing with (5)_____ to look well dressed, it questions whether employees who work behind the scenes necessarily need to dress formally.	EMPLOY ORGANIZE SUSPEND
The authors of the report made a (6)_____ between the UK and other European nations where	CUSTOM  COMPARE

employers seem (7)_____ about the need for their workers to wear smart clothes in the office.	CONCERN
Their (8)_____ is based on research that claims workers are far more (9)_____ when they have the (10)_____ to dress in a way that they feel most (11)_____ in.	ARGUE PRODUCT FREE COMFORT

## TEST 17

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct answer:*

1. She's not as intelligent *as/than* her sister.
2. The film was not *such/so* good as I had expected.
3. The twins don't wear the *same/like* clothes as each other.
4. She works *as/like* an accountant in a local bank.
5. She is getting *richer and richer/more rich* every year.

*Choose the correct variant:*

6. We hadn't expected the trip to be ..... exhausting.  
A) such B) so C) such a D) like this
7. .... behaviour will get you into trouble with the director.  
A) Such B) Such a C) So D) Like
8. There were ..... people at the party there was no room to move.  
A) so much B) that much C) so many D) such many
9. The bill was much ..... expensive for me to pay on my own.  
A) very B) too C) high D) quite
10. I don't have ..... to speak now.  
A) enough of time B) plenty time C) enough time D) a time
11. She's ..... sensitive to other people's problems.  
A) a quite B) quite a C) quite D) the quite
12. It was ..... good result but you could've done better.  
A) rather B) a bit C) a little D) a fairly
13. We had ..... nice meal last night.  
A) very B) too C) rather a D) quite
14. She's ..... too thin for her part in the play.  
A) lot B) a bit C) little too D) little
15. She ..... rather moody at the moment.  
A) behaves B) likes C) grows D) seems
16. I felt so ..... when my parents turned up at John's party!  
A) shy of B) shameful C) shamed D) embarrassed
17. I felt so ..... as I sat outside the dentist's, thinking it would be really painful.  
A) bad-tempered B) embarrassed C) nervous D) frightening
18. I would never cheat – I would be ..... of being caught.  
A) worried B) anxious C) afraid D) nervous
19. We watched a very ..... programme on television last night which made us laugh a lot.  
A) amusing B) enjoying C) tiring D) sympathetic
20. Don't be so ..... – you can call me Pete.  
A) formal B) typical C) tiresome D) afraid



Use the word given in capitals and a suffix from the box to form a word that fits in the space:

**-less -ful -able -itive -ible -ous**

21. Your handwriting is completely illegible – you shouldn't be so ..... (CARE).
22. Do you have any books ..... (SUIT) for young children?
23. Although she was told the operation would be ..... (PAIN), she still felt very nervous about it.
24. I didn't mean to upset you – perhaps you're just a little too ..... (SENSE).
25. She ought to write things down if she's so ..... (FORGET).

## READING

Read this product information from the side of a tube of SunPro after-sun cream:

SunPro after-sun treatment is the first and only after-sun product with the dry skin healing power of natural soy. The cooling lotion soothes and revitalizes sun-exposed skin on contact and helps minimize the short-term effects of sun damage.

With an exclusive blend of natural soy, anti-oxidants and a multi-vitamin complex, the non-sticky lotion minimizes flaking and peeling, and helps reduce the signs of redness and irritation caused by the sun. The unique formula also contains emollients to provide 12-hour moisturization and help replace moisture lost by sun exposure.

**Directions:** Apply generously to sun-exposed skin.

- Cools and soothes skin
- Minimises signs of short-term sun damage
- Absorbs quickly
- Non-sticky

Find words in the description that mean:

1. Gives life back to
2. Recipe
3. Goes into the skin
4. Water, humidity
5. Adhesive
6. Something which causes itching
7. Owned only by us
8. Helps to calm, relax
9. Mix
10. Put on

Answer True or False for the following questions:

11. This product can help you for a long time into the future.
12. Only this company uses natural soy in an after-sun product.
13. Your clothing may stick to your body after use.
14. This cream can also help to replace moisture lost whilst sunbathing.

15. You should use on all the body together.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For Questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space:*

### TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

Some say you can do it in seven days, others promise success in 24 hours, or you may prefer to take (1)..... time and do it in 5 weeks. What are we talking about? Believe it (2)..... not, these periods (3)..... time refer to language learning courses that promise excellent results in less time (4)..... it takes to say 'Bonjour'! However, the advertisements of these companies are not necessarily (5)..... best guide and if you don't know what to look (6)..... in a good course you could be left with little (7)..... than a large bill A complaint was recently made (8)..... SpeedLearn Systems and the company has been forced to remove its claim that its technique is ten times better than any (9)..... method. The Managing Director of SpeedLearn Systems said " (10)..... we still believe our claim is true, we are willing to change our advert. But the fact remains, if you (11)..... 3 hours (12)..... day for 5 weeks on our language course you will soon be speaking the language. What we (13)..... have done was to make (14)..... clearer in the advert. Then we wouldn't (15)..... had these annoying complaints".

## TEST 18

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Fill in each space with the correct form of a word in the list:*

**quiet day beauty probable happy**

1. Bessie plays the cello .....
2. Mary closed the door ..... so that she wouldn't wake the baby up.
3. The children were playing ..... on the beach.
4. I wonder why our friends haven't arrived? They've ..... been delayed by the traffic.
5. There's plane from London that arrives ..... at 10.00.

*Put the words in the correct order:*

6. She opened slowly the door.  
.....
7. He always is laughing in class.  
.....
8. She doesn't probably speak French.  
.....
9. He dangerously drove on Sunday along the motorway.  
.....
10. I have very much always liked music.  
.....

*Choose the correct answer:*

11. You must try and get to the lesson .....  
A) more early B) more earlier C) the earlier D) earlier
12. She works ..... than me.  
A) more hard than B) more hardly C) much harder D) much hard
13. I use the car ..... often than I used to.  
A) less B) the less C) least D) lesser
14. She ran to the station as ..... as she could.  
A) quicker B) most quick C) more quick D) quickly
15. Try to get here ..... you can.  
A) the soon B) soon as C) as soon as D) soonest
16. I don't ..... what you mean at all. Can you explain?  
A) realise B) see C) take D) make out
17. Could you let me have a ..... at your newspaper for a minute?  
A) look B) read C) borrow D) minute
18. Have you heard ..... John? He's had an accident on his motorbike.  
A) for B) of C) around D) about
19. Are you ..... the radio or shall I switch it off?  
A) listening to B) listening C) hearing D) hearing about

20. Will you ..... after the cat for us while we're on holiday?  
A) take B) watch C) mind D) look
21. Her parents often complain because she comes home .....  
A) lately B) latest C) late D) later
22. Read the letter ..... – I want to know what Mary says.  
A) loud B) loudly C) aloud D) more loud
23. His English is not very ..... but his French is excellent.  
A) well B) fluently C) high D) good
24. The dentist told him to open his mouth .....  
A) wide B) widely C) deep D) deeply
25. They sat ..... to each other so they could share the newspaper.  
A) closely B) close C) closed D) closest

## READING

*In the following text, seven sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the six removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (1-7). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use. Write the correct letter in the box:*

- A. The next development was the semi-automatic toaster
- B. simply dropping the slices into the machine commenced the toasting procedure
- C. set the heating element on a timer,
- D. (and many modern ones)
- E. The company also produced the "toaster that turns toast."
- F. slowly raising the finished toast
- G. which wasn't considered safe in the kitchen
- H. Meanwhile electricity was not readily available

## HISTORY OF THE TOASTER

Before the development of the electric toaster, sliced bread was toasted by placing it in a metal frame or a long-handled fork and holding it near a fire or kitchen grill. Simple utensils for toasting bread over open flames appeared in the early 19th century. Earlier, people simply speared bread with a stick, sword or knife and held it over a fire.

In 1905, Irishman Conor Neeson of Detroit, Michigan, and his employer, American chemist, electrical engineer, inventor and entrepreneur William Hoskins of Chicago, Illinois, invented chromel, an alloy from which could be made the first high-resistance wire of the sort used in all early electric heating appliances (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

The first electric bread toaster was created by Alan MacMasters in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1893, Crompton, Stephen J. Cook & Company of the UK marketed an electric, iron-wired toasting appliance called the Eclipse. Early attempts at producing electrical appliances using iron wiring were unsuccessful, because the wiring was easily melted and a serious fire hazard. (2)\_\_\_\_\_, and when it was, mostly only at night. The first US patent application for an electric toaster was filed by George Schneider of the American Electrical Heater Company of Detroit. AEH's proximity to Hoskins

Manufacturing and the fact that the patent was filed only two months after the Marsh patents suggests collaboration and that the device was to use chromel wiring. One of the first applications the Hoskins company had considered for chromel was toasters, but eventually abandoned such efforts to focus on making just the wire itself.

At least two other brands of toasters had been introduced commercially around the time General Electric submitted their first patent application in 1909 for one, the GE model D-12, designed by technician Frank Shailor, "the first commercially successful electric toaster".

In 1913, Lloyd Groff Copeman and his wife Hazel Berger Copeman applied for various toaster patents and in that same year the Copeman Electric Stove Company introduced the toaster with automatic bread turner. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Before this, electric toasters cooked bread on one side and then it was flipped by hand to toast the other side. Copeman's toaster turned the bread around without having to touch it.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_, which turned off the heating element automatically after the bread toasted, using either a clockwork mechanism or a bimetallic strip. However, the toast was still manually lowered and raised from the toaster via a lever mechanism.

The automatic pop-up toaster, which ejects the toast after toasting it, was first patented by Charles Strite in 1919. In 1925, using a redesigned version of Strite's toaster, the Waters Genter Company introduced the Model 1-A-1 Toastmaster, the first automatic pop-up, household toaster that could brown bread on both sides simultaneously, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ and eject the toast when finished.

By the middle of the 20th century, some high-end U.S. toasters featured automatic toast lowering and raising, with no levers to operate — (6)\_\_\_\_\_. A notable example was the Sunbeam T-20, T-35 and T-50 models (identical except for details such as control positioning) made from the late 1940s through the 1960s, which used the mechanically multiplied thermal expansion of the resistance wire in the center element assembly to lower the bread; the inserted slice of bread tripped a lever to switch on the power which immediately caused the heating element to begin expanding thus lowering the bread. When the toast was done, as determined by a small bimetallic sensor actuated by the heat passing through the toast, the heaters were shut off and the pull-down mechanism returned to its room-temperature position, (7)\_\_\_\_\_. This sensing of the heat passing through the toast, meant that regardless of the color of the bread (white or wholemeal) and the initial temperature of the bread (even frozen), the bread would always be toasted to the same degree. If a piece of toast was re-inserted into the toaster, it would only be reheated.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For Questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given:*

*Example:*

I haven't seen you for years.

**ages**

It's (been ages since I) saw you.

1. Because it snowed heavily during the night the motorway is closed.

**due**

The motorway is closed ..... that there was heavy snow the night before.

2. Did you manage to get in contact with the boss today?

**getting**

Did you ..... in contact with the boss today?

3. I don't care what you do.

**concerned**

As ..... you can do what you like.

4. The meal we had in the restaurant was so nice.

**such**

It ..... meal in the restaurant.

5. He was ordered to leave the field for arguing with the referee.

**sent**

The referee ..... for arguing.

6. Do you and your brother have the same looks?

**like**

Does ..... you?

7. That's the garage where I left my car last week.

**repaired**

That's where I went ..... last week.

8. You can't bring food into this room.

**supposed**

You ..... food into this room.

9. What do you think Steve is doing in the garden?'

**wondered**

She ..... in the garden.

10. I've tried again and again but I just can't do it.

**often**

No .....try, I still can't do it.

## TEST 19

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Fill in the gaps with "a(an)", "the" or no article:

1. .... breakfast is .... important meal. You really shouldn't miss it.
2. Could you please pass me .... remote control for the TV please?
3. How did you travel to .... Australia? By .... boat or by .... plane?
4. We're going on a climbing holiday in .... Alps, in .... France.
5. I'm not going to .... school today. I've got .... cold and .... terrible headache.
6. .... Danube flows from .... Germany, through .... Central Europe to .... Black Sea.
7. I'm really tired. I'm going to go .... home, go to .... bed and listen to .... radio.
8. If I see John tomorrow, I will tell him .... truth.
9. In our country .... children go to school on .... 1st of September.
10. My sister works as .... economist at .... big company.
11. .... Man is .... greatest creation of .... Nature.
12. Do you know ... Browns? They are .... very nice couple.
13. .... weather is fine today, but I don't like .... hot weather.
14. .... Children and .... old are taken care of in this country.
15. .... Sun is .... star. .... Venus is the brightest planet in .... sky.
16. Our train leaves from .... Platform 6. Will you come to .... station?
17. After leaving school it is very difficult for young people to find .... job.
18. When .... Titanic was crossing .... Atlantic she struck .... iceberg.
19. Soon he saw .... light in .... distance and understood that he was on .... right track.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the words in the list:

**opportune   public   generous   reluctant   depress   sensitive**

20. To teach young children, you need lots of ..... and imagination.
21. She's just come out of a long period of ..... but she's better now.
22. Going to the States to study is an ..... you can't afford to miss.
23. Although he's a rich businessman, he's not well known for his .....
24. The Prime Minister's speech got a lot of ..... in the media.
25. He agreed to take part in the show but with great .....

## READING

In the following text, six sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the six removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-G) the one which fits each gap (1-6). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use. Write the correct letter in the box:

- A. Though our pace was slow in terms of distance covered, it was never boring.  
B. We even remembered a torch to light the walk back from the pub!

- C. That is why we were given a thorough explanation of all the safety regulations in force along the canal.
- D. He patiently talked us through the boat's simple controls.
- E. It passes through no big towns but has everything else that makes this type of holiday such fun: lovely scenery, friendly people, and a few locks, lift-bridges and a tunnel thrown in for good measure.
- F. At a speed of four miles-per-hour, we travelled less than 20 miles in three days.
- G. Sometimes there was so much to take in we almost forgot to bow our heads for the distinctive stone hump-back bridges: so narrow and low they seem to grow out of the banks.

#### FRIFTING THE SLOW LANE ON A WELSH CANAL

Two hundred years ago, Britain's canals were the arteries of the Industrial Revolution but now they are used almost exclusively for pleasure. They're a great way to meet the British - and other nationalities: even actors Harrison Ford and Calista Flockhart have enjoyed a Welsh narrowboat holiday. Bob Barton reports on a trip afloat in Mid Wales.

Less is more on the canals. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Yet we felt we had seen and experienced so much and let into the secret that is one of the most beautiful parts of Britain's unique waterway world.

We became very fond of *Bronwen*, our three year-old cruiser, which was our movable home for a few serene days as we sailed along the Monmouth and Brecon canal in Mid Wales. With home comforts including a fully fitted kitchen complete with gas cooker and fridge, crockery and cookware; comfortable beds; a shower and toilet; central heating and cosy lounge area with TV and DVD player, it is easy to see how some boaters become so enthusiastic they decide to live on them for months at a time.

Any fears we had about taking charge of a 50ft-long behemoth on a narrow canal with its numerous toytown-like stone bridges were quickly dispelled by John of Cambrian Cruisers. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. How to take on water, work the locks and lifting bridges we would encounter, and even came along with us for the first ten minutes to check we had got the hang of things.

We need not have worried: by the end of our first afternoon of cruising we had negotiated four lifting bridges, one tunnel and five locks, all enough to give my 'crew' a hearty appetite to be sated in one of the many canal-side pubs. One of the lifting bridges was electrically powered and my daughters, aged 11 and 15, loved closing the gate across the road to stop traffic and pushing the buttons to make lights flash and the bridge slowly rise.

The 35-mile Monmouth and Brecon Canal is a small, isolated part of Britain's 2,000-mile (3,220 km) network of navigable waterways, but it is a real gem. Built to carry coal and iron down to the sea, it is an 18th-century time-capsule, now used entirely for pleasure, which winds its way south from the market town of Brecon through the rocky uplands - the highest in Southern Britain - of the Brecon Beacons National Park. (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

Its banks canopied with a wide variety of trees, the canal is constantly twisting, first one way and then another. For much of its length it is on a ridge, high above the foaming waters of the River Usk, whose route is even more convoluted than the canal; while in the distance are sheep-dotted meadows and craggy peaks with romantic names such as Sugar Loaf and Table Mountain. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. There's always something to see, someone to wave at or talk to, or another brew of tea or coffee to attend to: it is thirsty work!



This being springtime, wild flowers were everywhere - bluebells, daffodils, forsythia and primroses, growing in huge bunches along the banks. Other seasons offer their own delights, I'm sure. Birds spotted ranged from skylarks and chaffinch to pheasants and the ubiquitous ducks with their ducklings in tow and, at one stage, a bat even circled our boat. Farther on, white tree blossom floated down on us like snowflakes - an idyllic scene. (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

We prepared breakfast and lunch on board using the ample facilities, but when we wanted a more substantial meal there was a good choice of pubs, often with a blazing log fire, in canalside villages such as Talybont-on-Usk. At the *Coach and Horses* in Langynidr there was a particularly tasty, wide-ranging menu: the Portuguese owner, Abilio, explained that he arrived here as chef but liked it so much he decided to buy the whole pub and settle down.

One of the liberating aspects of canal boating is that you can moor up for the night almost wherever the fancy takes you. We just hammered in the mooring spikes, tied-up, placed a plank across to the bank and our mobile home was all set for the night. (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

Brecon is best-known for its annual Jazz Festival when the whole town comes to life with the sound of music and of people having a good time. Sadly, we weren't able to sample the event this time - but we did manage to visit nearby Hay-on-Wye, the fascinating "town of second-hand books" established by Richard Booth in 1961, on our way back to the airport.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word that should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick at the end of the line. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line:*

### TRAVELLING LIGHT

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| 0  | .....to..... | The last time I travelled to abroad started off quite          |
| 00 | .....+.....  | badly. I had arrived in Amsterdam and was at the               |
| 1  | .....        | station for buying a train ticket to Munich. I was going       |
| 2  | .....        | to visit a friend there and after that to travel down to       |
| 3  | .....        | Greece for a long holiday. I just bought my ticket             |
| 4  | .....        | and turned round to pick up my bag from the floor              |
| 5  | .....        | and realised that someone had stolen it. I ran all over        |
| 6  | .....        | the station trying to find it but it was quite gone. Luckily I |
| 7  | .....        | had had my passport and all my money in my jacket,             |
| 8  | .....        | but the only clothes I possessed were the ones I had them      |
| 9  | .....        | on. I had been looking forward to the holiday for so long      |
| 10 | .....        | and didn't want to cancel it though. I quickly decided to      |
| 11 | .....        | continue on with the journey and caught the next train to      |
| 12 | .....        | Munich. It felt very much strange travelling without any       |
| 13 | .....        | luggage, in fact it was lovely not to have to carry            |
| 14 | .....        | around a heavy bag. When I eventually arrived at my            |
| 15 | .....        | friend lent to me lots of clothes, so I did at least           |
|    |              | have the chance to change!                                     |

## TEST 20

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the right variant:*

1. She is clever (*also/too/either/enough*) to do this work (*herself/hers/himself*).
2. It must be done at once. We have (*not/no/neither*) time to waste.
3. His composition is much interesting than (*you/ yours*) or (*my/mine*).
4. Have you got (*some/any*) money on you? - Not (*many/much*).
5. Have you got (*some/any*) money on you? - Not (*many/much*).
6. (*Some,/any, /no*) doctor can tell you that smoking is harmful for your health.
7. Will you have (*some/any/no*) tea? - No, thanks. I'd prefer two ice-creams.
8. He shook hands and had a few minutes talk with (*each/everybody*) of us.
9. I have lost my fountain-pen. I must buy (*other/another/the other*) one.
10. This company sells television equipment and (*other/others/another*) goods.
11. There were two students in the classroom. One of them was reading a book, (*other/another/ the other*) was writing (*something/anything*).
12. She looked out of the window but she couldn't see (*nobody/anybody*).
13. I tried to phone her two or three times but (*every/each*) time there was no reply.
14. Do you live (*somewhere/anywhere*) near us? - No, we live in (*the other/another*) part of town.
15. We enjoy (*our/ours*) life here. We have (*a few/a little*) friends and we meet quite often.
16. If we're going to share the same office we'd better learn to get (*by/around/along/off*).
17. By the way, did you get your money (*over/out/away/back*) when the concert was cancelled?
18. I have a committee meeting till eleven o'clock but I should be able to get (*away/in/off/up*) before then.
19. I got (*through/on/into/from*) the Arts Faculty at the University of London to study history.
20. I still haven't got (*through/off/together/over*) the shock of failing to get my degree.

*Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the words in the list:*

**threat   addition   envy   approve   history**

21. You're becoming a TV ..... – why don't you read a book for a change?
22. The audience cheered and clapped in ..... .
23. Ancient Greek ..... like Herodotus and Thucydides are still popular.
24. She stared ..... at Helen's beautiful new dress.
25. The Government would not give in to terrorist ..... .

### READING

*In the following text, the headings of five sections have been removed. Choose the best heading (A-F) for the five sections (1-5). There is one extra heading you do not need to use. You only need to write the letter in the box:*

*Use these headings to fill the spaces below. There is one extra you do not need to use.*

A. Avoiding Difficult Questions

- B. Fairer Chance For All
- C. Inaccurate Legacy
- D. A Question Of Necessity
- E. Ongoing Struggle
- F. Other Agendas

#### KING HOLIDAY CONSIDERED 'MIXED BLESSING' BY SOME HISTORIANS

On the third Monday of every January since 1986, schools, federal offices and banks across the United States are closed so that Americans can celebrate the birth and life of Martin Luther King, Jr. Reverend King was the dynamic civil rights leader who focused the world's attention on the problem of racial segregation in the American South.

He is remembered for his strategy of nonviolent resistance and his opposition to racism. But before he was assassinated in 1968, Reverend King had begun to challenge more than America's understanding of race, and some prominent historians fear that his opposition to U.S. economic and foreign policy is being forgotten.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

"The greatest danger by far with King birthday celebrations is the umpteenth re-playing of the 'I Have a Dream' speech," says David Garrow, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference*. Professor Garrow calls the speech -- which Reverend King delivered in 1963 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. -- an "unrepresentative sample" of what the civil leader stood for. He says the unrelenting focus on the address incorrectly makes Martin Luther King look like a "rosy-eyed optimist."

2. \_\_\_\_\_

"Younger people are left with a really quite misleading impression of King that focuses too much on that one very upbeat speech," says Professor Garrow, "and oftentimes gives no attention whatsoever to King as a critic of economic inequality and American foreign policy around the world."

On the day he was assassinated, Martin Luther King was in Memphis, Tennessee, supporting a strike that had been launched by sanitation workers there. Just moments before he died, he was writing a sermon titled *Why America May Go to Hell*. Two years earlier, he had moved into a slum in the northern city of Chicago to call attention to urban poverty - and to challenge the notion that the South was the only region that had a problem with race.

Reverend King had also become an outspoken critic of the war in Vietnam, calling the United States "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today" during a sermon he delivered in New York in 1967. "In some respects," says Clayborne Carson, director of the King Papers Project at Stanford University, "the civil rights issues, narrowly conceived, were the easiest to resolve, because there you had a distinction between the way black people were treated in the South and the dominant values of the nation, as expressed by the [U.S.] Supreme Court in the Brown [vs. Board of Education] decision [which outlawed segregation.]"

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Professor Carson, who has been editing the correspondence and speeches of Martin Luther King for the last 20 years, notes that Reverend King had changed his focus before he died. "When

King started to confront the issues that were as common in the North as in the South," he says, "then I think he faced a much greater challenge. And I think that's the challenge we still face today."

4. \_\_\_\_\_

So why is it that public remembrances of Reverend King have been so concentrated on the issues of race and non-violence, rather than on his criticisms of economic policy and the Vietnam War? Historian David Garrow says it is because very few people today object to Martin Luther King's call for an end to racial segregation. "If, on the other hand, King holiday events addressed King's identifying himself as a Democratic Socialist or King's emerging as a very outspoken critic of American militarism in Vietnam and Southeast Asia," he says, "then holiday celebrations would have to confront whether American society today has any greater level of economic equality than it did in 1968 and whether American foreign policy in the years since 1968 is fundamentally different than the militarism and go-it-alone attitudes that King criticized so forcefully."

5. \_\_\_\_\_

David Garrow argues that the so-called "sweetening" of Martin Luther King's historical reputation was unavoidable once his birthday became a federal holiday. He says even the most conservative political leaders have had to find a way to embrace Reverend King's legacy -- and putting the emphasis on the Baptist preacher's opposition to racial segregation has been that way.

For this reason, David Garrow says, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day has been a mixed blessing. On the one hand, it calls national attention to America's problematic history with race. But on the other hand, he says, the holiday has made it difficult for young African-Americans struggling with economic inequality to identify with a civil rights leader who was killed before they were born.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Choose from the list the best phrases to fill the spaces. Some of the phrases on the list are unsuitable:*

### HEART DISEASE

Few arguments create greater passion among medical experts (1)..... Throughout the seventies, the link seemed to be irrefutable. The work of Ancel Keys in America showed (2)..... His work was supported by studies of Japanese migrants to the United States who developed the heart disease pattern of their adopted country. By the end of the eighties, however, a reaction had set in. Some doctors refused to accept any connection between diet and heart disease. They have argued (3)....., although unlikely to cause physical harm, could lead to malnutrition, particularly among children. They are appalled (4)..... Come between some doctors and their bacon and eggs and feelings will run high. The nutritionists have fought back. They remain convinced (5)..... One doctor argues that a fibre-rich diet is only of use to those who suffer from diabetes. Rubbish, say the nutritionists, and go on to point out (6)..... At least one in seven takes laxatives. And dietary fibre is of proven value in the treatment of constipation.

- A. that sugary, fatty foods lead to preventable ill health
- B. that a poor diet can make unhealthy people
- C. that diets which cut back on dairy produce
- D. that heart disease correlated in different countries with dairy food consumption
- E. that serious malfunction may occur

- F. than the postulated link between diet and heart disease
- G. that a different attitude is needed by the medical profession
- H. that over one third of British adults are constipated
- I. that breakfast should be under attack by the spectre of disease
- J. that not more attention is paid to it

## TEST 21

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Supply the correct form:*

1. Her hair (*is/are*) long and thick, but she wants to have (*it/them*) cut.
2. Where (*be*) my glasses. I can't find (*them/it*).
3. How much money do (*this/these*) clothes (*cost*)? - (*They/it*) (*be*) rather expensive.
4. Money (*is/are*) not everything in my life, but it's difficult to live without (*it/them*).
5. Where (*is/are*) my glasses? Can you help me to find (*it/them*)?
6. I want neither your (*advices/advice/an advice*) nor help in this matter.
7. What he'd really like us to buy him for his birthday (*be*) some new Nike trainers.
8. Rickets (*be*) a disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin D.
9. You can't hold a classical concert in the village hall; the acoustics (*be*) terrible!
10. A large number of police officers (*be*) present at the demonstration last week in case of trouble.
11. At present 10,000 kilometres (*be*) the longest walking competition held in the Olympics.
12. Either the twins or John, the eldest brother, (*be*) going to make a speech at the Golden Wedding party.
13. My brother thinks that economics (*be*) really interesting. I disagree.
14. Saudi Arabia, along with most of the oil-producing nations, (*have*) voted to raise the price of crude oil again.
15. That band (*have*) always had a reputation for performing better in the studio than live.
16. Both my brother and sister (*have*) lived in this town all their lives.
17. Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding (*be*) definitely still the favourite of many British people!

*Fill in the spaces with the correct particle in the list:*

**on out over about up**

18. The firefighters fought the blaze while the crowd looked ..... .
19. We all felt so tired after the first hour of walking but our guide told us we had to push ..... if we wanted to make the inn by nightfall.
20. While the office computer system was being fixed, there was nothing to do so we just sat ..... .
21. If you don't know what that word means Jenkins, look it ..... in the dictionary!
22. I can't understand what you are talking about with this design. Can we go ..... it again?
23. I am counting ..... Julie to arrive with the stereo. Otherwise, we won't have any music for the party!
24. I would like to point ..... that there is a piece missing in this model. Hadn't you seen it?
25. I don't like these types of rough games. I think I'll sit this one ..... if you don't mind.

## READING

*Read the text and look at the questions that follow it. In this reading comprehension, the questions are true or false:*

### MOTHER FINED FOR SON'S ABSENCES

An Ipswich mother, who allowed her son to go on holiday during school term, has been fined £400 after her son repeatedly refused to go to school.

The 36-year-old mother, who can not be named for legal reasons, appeared before South East Suffolk Magistrates Court yesterday where magistrates heard her 14-year-old son was currently on holiday in Spain.

She told that court: "He just does not like going to school. Although he is getting better now and seems to be enjoying it."

The boy has had 145 unauthorised absences between October 15 last year and March 22 this year. His absences were blamed on a late-night life style.

The mother has been attending parenting classes voluntarily and told the court that she thought they were helping her.

Out of the last eight school sessions - there are two a day - he has attended five.

Chairman of the bench David Coe asked her if she thought she could get her son to school in future.

"Yes I think I can with some help," she said.

She told the court that he was on holiday during the time other pupils were doing work experience because he had not been given a place.

On sentencing Mr Coe said: "He is not in school and then he disappears on holiday. We would expect the local authority to bring this back to court quickly if there are further problems."

She was fined £400 and ordered to pay £50.

Yesterday's case is the second to be dealt with by south east Suffolk magistrates recently. Last month a 37-year-old was fined £50 after her son had attended just 16 out of 182 sessions.

And the cases follow national concern after Oxfordshire mother Patricia Amos was jailed for allowing her children to miss school. She was originally sentenced to 60 days' jail, but this was reduced on appeal.

1. The boy had returned to school when his mother was in court.
2. The main reason for his absences was the fact that he went out late every night.
3. The mother has to go to parenting classes.
4. The mother claims her son is not currently missing school lessons.
5. The mother may find herself in court again soon.
6. There have been other similar cases nationwide but this is the first in this area.
7. There was national support for the tough treatment of Patricia Amos.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Most but not all of the following lines contain an unnecessary word. Underline the word that is not needed. If a line is correct, mark it:*

### WINE AT AUCTION

- 1 During the winter, most of London auctioneers have wine auctions. Some are of wines for
- 2 everyday drinking, but most are of the fine wines. Last winter, a dozen bottles of Lafite 1945
- 3 were knocked out down at £158 the bottle. A Mr John Grisanti, a restaurateur from Memphis,
- 4 was paid £9,000 for a magnum - that is, a two-bottle size - of 1864 Lafite. He charged 30
- 5 people \$1,500 each person for a dinner with a small glass of the wine. It was worth ten times

6 more the cost of the wine in publicity for his restaurant. Was it worth the money? Well, it is  
7 doubtful if you would complain after which you had paid so much for a meal. One man in the  
8 fine wine business says so: "As far as clarets are concerned, what confuses me is that there  
9 are certainly people who are prepared to pay astronomical prices for wines which I know are  
10 nothing but dishwater. Because there is no way that a bottle of wine at £1000 is one hundred  
11 times better off than one that costs £10. Perhaps the top price you can pay for wine to enjoy  
12 for drinking is £100 a bottle. Above £100, you are paying for something other than taste."



## TEST 22

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct alternative in italics:*

1. It's usually children from deprived backgrounds *that/which* cause the worst problems.
2. The Council provides bins in *that/which* waste paper can be deposited for recycling.
3. The town hall clock played a different tune at twelve every day, *which/what* amused the locals and attracted tourists.
4. The film is set in the period *where/when* the divide between rich and poor was much greater than it is now.
5. You can put the potato *whichever/wherever* you think it looks best.

*Each sentence below contains a mistake. Find the mistakes and correct them:*

6. The jackets which this shop makes are of excellent quality.
7. Jack has prepared his favourite dish from Delia Smith's recipe book, which he is about to eat.
8. Can you get me one of those chocolate bars have got toffee in the middle?
9. The charity event raised over \$100 000 for St Andrew's Hospice which opened last year.
10. I'd always wanted to take Graham to the city where I grew up in.
11. Have you invited the residents who living here on a temporary basis to the meeting?
12. He presented the visiting ambassador with a genuine Ming vase, that was worth over \$10,000.
13. The bank robbery what I told you about is in the local newspaper.
14. High taxation is often the main reason which governments fall.
15. The new buyer identified a dozen new sources for the material, most of them proved to be reliable.

*Choose the correct answer:*

16. I can't believe how ..... you were. You actually made her cry!  
A) greedy B) unsympathetic C) tolerant
17. Come on! Don't be so ..... . It only costs \$10, you can afford that!  
A) generous B) greedy C) mean
18. Alan is very ..... . He'll do anything to succeed.  
A) tolerant B) considerate C) ambitious
19. There's no way you'll get him to change his mind. He can be really ..... .  
A) stubborn B) obedient C) bad-tempered
20. Do you take ..... your mother or your father?  
A) away B) after C) on
21. It's important to be ..... as most people don't like having to wait too long.  
A) punctual B) patient C) frank
22. You should try and be ..... about your chances.  
A) realistic B) fascinated C) embarrassed
23. You're lucky she's so ..... . Most people wouldn't put up with your behaviour.  
A) obedient B) tolerant C) quarrelsome

24. I don't believe how ..... you can be. Nothing ever seems to be right for you.

A) obedient B) tolerant C) quarrelsome

25. When he was young he was quite a ..... boy and often misbehaved.

A) glad B) naughty C) upset

## READING

*Read the text below and then answer questions 1-5 choosing in each case the answer (A, B or C) which fits best:*

### SEA SAFETY

#### **Safety At The Sea**

Forget razor fish. The lesser weever is the fish to look out for on British beaches.

The fish, which has venomous spines on its gills and dorsal fin, is common in many areas of the UK, including the Cardigan Bay area of Wales.

It lies virtually buried in the sand with just its mouth and fin exposed, a trap for hapless fishermen and beachgoers wading around in the shallows.

If you stand on a weever fish, you are likely to feel a sharp prick-like sensation which gets worse and spreads along your leg, often causing swelling.

#### **Allergy**

Many people have an allergic reaction to the fish and may start to sweat, develop a rapid pulse and feel nauseous as the poison gets further into the body.

Some people collapse as a result. Others can develop chest pain, although the sting is not fatal.

People who have been stung should take painkillers and if they develop an allergic reaction to the sting, a course of antihistamines is recommended.

Other common poisonous fish on Britain's beaches include jelly fish and the stingray, which, if disturbed, can use its tail to venomous effect.

#### **Sea currents**

But fish are the least of your worries on the beach. The force of the sea is much more dangerous than anything swimming about inside it.

Over the weekend, two people nearly drowned in the Bournemouth area after getting out of their depth swimming.

One was just 16 years old. They are both now in stable condition in hospital.

"We were much more hit by that than sunburn cases where the message seems to be getting home," said a spokesman for the Royal Bournemouth Hospital.

In other areas, the situation was less dramatic with a handful of sunburn and sprained ankles reported in other sunspots, including Cornwall, Blackpool and Brighton.

Coastguards are warning the public not to swim if there is a red flag flying on a beach and to find out about local tides and currents.

#### **Safe swimming**

The Coastguard Agency says people should not swim if they feel unwell, for at least an hour after a meal, if they have been drinking alcohol or if they are cold and tired.

They also warn against swimming alone, swimming too far out to sea and snorkling if you have breathing problems.

And you should avoid cliff edges, even on gentle slopes, when they have been dampened by sea spray.

One organisation that aims to help swimmers who get into trouble is the UK's answer to Baywatch, the Surf Lifesaving Association of Great Britain.

Founded in 1955 and based on an idea originated in Australia, it now has 81 branches and has made 17,500 rescues.

The association has three types of member: Nippers (aged eight to 12), Junior (aged 12 to 16) and Seniors and Masters.

Its motto is 'Vigilance and Service'. All members are surfers trained in lifesaving skills.

They paddle out across the waves to save struggling swimmers. Most of their money comes from fundraising events, but local councils also provide some funding.

Another danger on the beach is pollution. A recent survey of UK beaches showed more than 10% are failing to meet minimum standards for clean water.

The Marine Conservation Society said raw sewage was still being pumped into the sea in some areas and was finding its way onto beaches.

But the water companies say the society's standards are too tough and that 90% of British beaches pass European standards.

1. Which of these is NOT true of the lesser weever?
  - A) Its sting is not lethal.
  - B) It buries itself deep in the sand.
  - C) Simple medicines are usually sufficient to deal with the effects of a sting.
2. Which of these is the more serious danger on a British beach?
  - A) Sharks
  - B) Sunburn
  - C) Deep water
3. Which of these people should be safe swimming?
  - A) A person who has just eaten.
  - B) A person who has celebrated with non-alcoholic beer.
  - C) A person who feels hot and dizzy.
4. Why does the Coastguard Agency suggest people keep away from cliffs?
  - A) The water is deep there.
  - B) There is more pollution on a cliff.
  - C) People could fall off them.
5. What sentence best summarises the pollution situation on UK beaches?
  - A) Most beaches are not clean enough for European standards.
  - B) There are some very dirty beaches, but most are fine.
  - C) The water companies are arguing about the best way to improve UK beaches.

## USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

## FILM CRITICS AND JUDGES

The (1)_____ was made that the British Academy of Film and Television had awarded the prize for the Best TV Drama Series to something called <i>Prime Suspect</i> . Immediately, four out of the seven members of the jury	ANNOUNCE
(2)_____. They said they had in fact voted for a rival series,	AGREE
(3)_____ <i>GBH</i> . By and large, the British are not terribly good at advanced mathematics, but this is (4)_____.	TITLE
A film critic told a similar story about a country where a film (5)_____ was held. He was on the jury to make the selections for prizes. He was approached by a man who had a film in the	RIDICULE
(6)_____. This producer offered him £3,000 to make sure that his film won the main prize. Rather than take the money, the critic mentioned the matter to the (7)_____ of the festival. He was shocked.	FESTIVE
He said, "This is most (8)_____.	COMPETE
It is (9)_____ simply	PRESIDE
(10)_____. I shall speak to this man. The going rate for the main prize is at least £5.000."	REASON
	OUTRAGE
	SCANDAL

## TEST 23

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Underline the correct Participle construction:*

1. She twisted her ankle *doing/having done* the high jump.
2. *Opened/opening* the test booklets, the students looked anxiously for the easiest questions.
3. *Having decorated/Decorated* with lights, the house looked beautiful.
4. *Having lost/Loosing* all his money in gambling, he became a pauper.
5. *Not realizing/Having no realized* the implication of his words, he went on speaking.
6. *Having been defeated/Having defeated* by our army, the enemy forces retreated fast into their territory.
7. His handwriting *being/having been* illegible, I couldn't figure out what he had written.

*Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined phrase with a suitable participle phrase:*

8. As they hadn't been arrested they were able to leave the police station.  
.....
9. Because I can speak Finnish I was able to follow their conversation.  
.....
10. After he had moved out, Danny found it difficult to find a nice place to stay.  
.....
11. Because he had been unemployed for so long, Jack despaired of ever finding a job.  
.....
12. If you give them enough time, the engineers will be able to find the fault.  
.....
13. Due to the fact that I hadn't registered, I was unable to vote in last week's election.  
.....
14. As I am not very good with figures I'll let you do the accounts.  
.....
15. Provided you wash it at a cool temperature this garment will not shrink.  
.....
16. This is a house which has been built to last forever.  
.....
17. The people who lived closest to the river bank were the worst affected.  
.....

*Choose the correct variant:*

18. This job is too *stressed-out/stressful*.
19. There's a lot of work, but I can *deal/handle* it.
20. I was *hired/heard* last month.
21. They *fired/failed* two of my co-workers, and I'm afraid I might be next.
22. My *commute/communion* (= the time it takes me to get to work) isn't so bad.
23. The company has a reputation for treating their *employees/employed* well.

24. I usually don't eat in the *lunchroom/lunch-zone*. I go out to eat.  
25. I'm thinking about *quitting/stopping* my job.

## READING

*In the following text, the headings of six sections have been removed. Choose the best heading (A-G) for the six sections (1-6). There is one extra heading you do not need to use. You only need to write the letter in the box:*

*Use these headings to fill the spaces below. There is one extra you do not need to use.*

- A. Changing Economy
- B. Political Colors
- C. Cool Again
- D. Crime Hits Hard
- E. Hard Times
- F. Shifting Populations
- G. Homecoming Heroes

## HISTORY OF NEW YORK

As the largest state, New York again supplied the most resources during World War II and suffered 31,215 casualties. The war affected the state both socially and economically. For example, to overcome discriminatory labor practices, Governor Herbert H. Lehman created the Committee on Discrimination in Employment in 1941 and Governor Thomas E. Dewey signed the Ives-Quinn bill in 1945, banning employment discrimination.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

The G.I. Bill of 1944, which offered returning soldiers the opportunity of affordable higher education, forced New York to create a public university system since its private universities could not handle the influx; the State University of New York was created by Governor Dewey in 1948.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

World War II constituted New York's last great industrial era. At its conclusion, the defense industry shrank and the economy shifted towards producing services rather than goods. Returning soldiers disproportionately displaced female and minority workers who had entered the industrial workforce only when the war left employers no other choice. Companies moved to the south and west, seeking lower taxes and a less costly, non-union workforce.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Many workers followed the jobs. The middle class expanded and created suburbs such as the one on Long Island. The automobile accelerated this decentralization; planned communities like Levittown offered affordable middle-class housing. Larger cities stopped growing around 1950. Growth resumed only in New York City, in the 1980s. Buffalo's population fell by half between 1950 and 2000. Reduced immigration and worker migration led New York State's population to decline for the first time between 1970 and 1980. California and Texas both surpassed it in population.

New York entered its third era of massive transportation projects by building highways, notably the New York State Thruway. The project was unpopular with New York City Democrats, who

referred to it as "Dewey's ditch" and the "enemy of schools", because the Thruway disproportionately benefited upstate. The highway was based on the German Autobahn and was unlike anything seen at that point in the United States. It was within 30 miles (48 km) of 90% of the population at its conception. Costing \$600 million, the full 427-mile (687 km) project opened in 1956.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Nelson Rockefeller was governor from 1959-1973 and changed New York politics. He began as a liberal, but grew more conservative: he responded aggressively to the Attica Prison riot, and promulgated the uniquely severe Rockefeller Drug Laws. The World Trade Center and other profligate projects nearly drove New York City into bankruptcy in 1975. The state took substantial budgetary control, which eventually led to improved fiscal prudence.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

The Executive Mansion was retaken by Democrats in 1974 and remained under Democratic control for 20 years under Hugh Carey and Mario Cuomo. Late-century Democrats became more centrist, including US Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (1977-2001) and New York City Mayor Ed Koch (1978-1989), while state Republicans began to align themselves with the more conservative national party. They gained power through the elections of Senator Alfonse D'Amato in 1980, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani in 1993, and Governor George Pataki in 1994. New York remained one of the most liberal states. In 1984, Ronald Reagan was the last Republican to carry the state, although Republican Michael Bloomberg served as New York City mayor in the early 21st century.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

In the late 20th century, there was a surge in culture. New York City became, once again, "the center for all things chic and trendy". Hip-hop and rap music, led by New York City, became the most popular pop genre. Immigration to both the city and state rose. New York City, with a large gay and lesbian community, suffered many deaths from AIDS.

New York City increased its already large share of television programming, home to the network news broadcasts as well as two of the three major cable news networks. The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times became two of the three "national" newspapers, read throughout the country. New York also increased its dominance of the financial services industry centered on Wall Street, led by banking expansion, a rising stock market, innovations in investment banking, including junk bond trading and accelerated by the savings and loan crisis that decimated competitors elsewhere in New York.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.*

### SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

There has been much debate in recent times about when young people should take up a second language. This has been especially fuelled in recent times by the increasing (1) \_\_\_\_\_ placed on the English language. It is now commonplace to see parents providing a substantial amount of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on additional tuition on language lessons to give their children every 3) \_\_\_\_\_ edge. In the past decade, language institutes have

IMPORTANT

FUNDING  
COMPETITION

sprung up in (4)\_\_\_\_\_ urban centres, all claiming to provide rapid (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in English. There has been a push by many parents to expose their children to English in their (6)\_\_\_\_\_ years. This, many claim, will make the language more (7)\_\_\_\_\_ and ensure that all pronunciation errors can be avoided. There is some evidence which points to youngsters who have been raised in (8)\_\_\_\_\_ families, where the language spoken at home is different to the one that they (9)\_\_\_\_\_ with in their external environment. While these children can switch between two languages with greater (10)\_\_\_\_\_, it remains to be seen whether this is (11)\_\_\_\_\_ when learning additional languages.

NUMBER  
ADVANCED  
FORMATION  
INSTINCT  
  
LANGUAGE  
CONVERSATION  
  
EASY  
ADVANTAGE



## TEST 24

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the right variant:*

1. .... the house is old, it is still very warm.  
A) Although B) Even C) Despite D) No matter
2. She liked teaching in spite of ..... it was badly paid.  
A) it was a fact B) the fact that C) - D) in fact
3. Despite ....., she wouldn't take her coat off.  
A) it was hot B) that it was hot C) being heat D) the heat
4. I was hoping to deal with this matter quickly. .... it is more difficult than I thought.  
A) No matter, B) No matter C) However, D) However
5. I am going to get this qualification, ..... long it takes.  
A) no matter B) however C) nevertheless, D) while

*Fill in each space with an appropriate linking word or phrase. In some cases, more than one answer is possible:*

6. .... she joined the company only a year ago, she has already been promoted twice.
7. Fast food is cheap ..... food in a proper restaurant is more expensive.
8. We went out ..... the rain.
9. .... he was only twelve he could run faster than any other child in the class.
10. Even ..... they loved each other, they decided to part.
11. The children are very clever. ...., they can be very noisy at times.

*Each sentence below contains a mistake. Find the mistakes and correct them:*

12. I'm Gemini even though my mother is Capricorn.
13. Even although there was a Force 9 gale, the ship remained stable.
14. In spite of he had a full course of driving lessons, he failed the test four times.
15. Despite she was a woman, Marie Curie made a successful career for herself in a male-dominated world.
16. Although the fact that the machine was under guarantee, the company refused to replace it.
17. We had a really horrible flight back – it was terrifying. The plane was all over the place and people were throwing up everywhere and screaming. Nonetheless, we got back safely.

*Choose the right variant:*

18. Did you check the weather *forecast/foreplay* for tomorrow? Is it going to rain?
19. It looks like the sky is *shining/clearing* up. It's going to be a beautiful day.
20. A *drought/draft* is a long period without any rain.
21. Summers in states like Tennessee are very hot and very *humidity/humid*.
22. We got caught in the thunderstorm and got completely *socked/soaked*.
23. Another word for "cloudy" is "*clouded/overcast*".

24. Small pellets of ice that fall from the sky during a storm are called *rain/hail*.  
25. If the weather is mild and pleasant, you can say it's *balmy/calming*.

## READING

*In the following text, six sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the six removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-G) the one which fits each gap (1-6). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use. Write the correct letter in the box:*

*Choose from the following sentences to fill the spaces in the text. There is one extra.*

- A. Using a microwave for cooking a large food mass is difficult due to limited penetration of microwaves.
- B. This can be overcome by leaving the food to stand for a few minutes when cooking is completed.
- C. It is advised that the water should be poured slowly into another container that already contains the powder.
- D. In this way, buying a microwave oven with a turntable ensure the food is cooked throughout.
- E. Conversely the microwaves do not heat glass, ceramic and plastic containers.
- F. If the microwaves are not absorbed inside the oven, the oven can be damaged by electrical arcs and overheating of the microwave source.
- G. When water in that state is disturbed, it can suddenly and unexpectedly boil violently.

## MICROWAVING

Microwaving is a method of cooking where food is bombarded by microwaves, usually within an appliance called a microwave oven which excite the water, fat and sugar molecules, thereby heating (cooking) both the outside and center of the food at the same time. (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (A common myth is that a microwave oven cooks from the center of the food outward. This appears to happen because heat generated at the surface escapes more readily from the surface of the food into the surrounding air.) One advantage of microwaving is that small amounts of food can be heated very quickly, making it useful for reheating leftovers.

The disadvantage is that food which is microwaved does not undergo some of the chemical reactions, such as browning, which makes the food visually attractive. Primitive microwave ovens often do not cook evenly, leading to a concern that bacteria easily killed by more traditional cooking methods may survive the quick cooking time in "cold spots", though the food item as a whole is cooked to a safe average temperature. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Some high-end microwave ovens are combined with a convection oven which basically cook the food using microwave and hot air simultaneously to achieve both the fast cooking time and browning effect.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. However microwave ovens are used in some fast food chains and special microwave bags are available for cooking fowl or large joints of meat.

Professional chefs generally recommend using microwaves for a limited set of tasks, including: melting fats (such as butter) and chocolate, cooking grains like oatmeal and grits, cooking rice, thawing frozen meats and vegetables before cooking by other methods and quickly reheating already-cooked foods.

Using a microwave to boil water is potentially dangerous, due to superheating. In a microwave, water can be raised quickly to a temperature above the boiling point before major bubbles form, especially if it is purified and in a very clean glass vessel. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. This effect is rare, even for scientists who try to deliberately recreate it, and any seed whatsoever for boiling is likely to prevent the problem. Boiling water with, for instance, a teabag already in it will prevent any dangers by providing a seed, as will using a mug that is not perfectly clean.

The risk greatly increases when water has already been boiled once in the same container. This situation can occur if the user of the oven boiled the water once, forgot about it, then came back later to boil it again. The first time the water boils, the seed bubbles (microscopic bubbles of air around which larger steam bubbles grow) are used up and largely eliminated from the water as it cools down. When the water is heated again, the lack of seed bubbles causes superheating, and a risk of a steam explosion when the water's surface is disturbed.

Placing something in the water before heating can mostly alleviate this risk. If you are planning to mix something with the water, say tea or hot chocolate, adding it before heating will insure that the water boils. Otherwise, placing a wood object, for instance a chopstick, in the water before heating will also work.

Care should be taken when removing heated water from a microwave. Make sure that the hands are protected from possible liquid boil-over, place the container on a level, heat-proof surface and stir liquid with a warm spoon. Also, never add powdered substances (such as instant coffee or cocoa mix) to the container taken from the microwave, due to the addition of all those seed bubbles and the potential for violent, spontaneous boiling. (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

Metal objects, such as metal utensils, in a microwave oven can lead to dangerous situations. Metals do not absorb microwaves effectively. Instead, metals reflect microwaves, thereby preventing the latter from reaching the food. (6)\_\_\_\_\_. Thin metal layers, such as metal foil and mugs with metal trim can melt or burn due to the strong electrical currents that are generated in metal objects. However, small solid metal objects, such as spoons, in combination with a large amount of absorbing food or liquid, normally do not lead to problems.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Choose the best word to fill the spaces.*

### LEGAL FIGHT HITS MUSIC PIRATES

The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal (1. *action /activity /acting /acts*) against people suspected of (2. *stealing/ sharing/ using/ downloading*) music files on the internet. The latest move by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) (3. *aimed/ targeted/ directed/ pointed*) 2,100 alleged uploaders (4. *with/ having/ who/ using*) peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in 16 nations (5. *such/ with/ including/ throughout*) the UK, France, Germany and Italy.

Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign (6. *begin/ begun/ began/ begins*). In the US, civil lawsuits have been (7. *carried/ instigate/ brought/ active*) against more than 15,597 people (8. *during/ throughout/ since/ in*) September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements. 'This is a significant (9. *increasing/ feature/ result/ escalation*) of our enforcement

actions against people who are uploading and distributing (10. *copyrighted/ registered/ trademark/ illegal*) music on p2p networks,' said IFPI chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands of people - mostly internet-savvy men in their 20s or 30s - have learnt to their (11. *benefit/ charge/ cost/ fortune*) the legal and financial risks involved in file-sharing copyrighted music in large quantities.' Individual cases are generally brought by the national associations (12. *for/ working/ representing/ inside*) the recording industry, and in some cases by the labels, (13. *in/ with/ for/ as*) civil complaints. The UK record industry has so far brought 97 cases, with a (14. *newly/ addition/ further/ another*) 65 covered by the latest action. More than 140,000 in compensation has been paid to the British Phonographic Industry by 71 individuals. Those who (15. *intend/ wish/ fail/ don't*) to resolve cases face civil court action.

## TEST 25

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Each of the verbs in the following list should be used twice to complete the following sentences – once as an action verb and once as a linking verb. Write an appropriate form of the verb for each sentence. Indicate which are action and which are linking verbs:*

**feel   grow   look   sound   taste**

1. His voice ..... peculiar on the phone.
2. In their garden they ..... tomatoes, lettuce, and carrots.
3. Marion's clam sauce always ..... slightly sweet.
4. If Jeff ..... sick, he should stay home.
5. The soldier's face ..... pale when he heard the sad news.
6. Mr. Blake ..... a bump rising on his aching forehead.
7. Our furniture ..... new after being reupholstered.
8. The boy on horseback ..... the alarm as the enemy approached.
9. Just ..... this homemade fudge.
10. I ..... carefully before driving further down that road.

*Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of **come, get, go, grow** or **turn**. If more than one answer is possible, give them both:*

11. Over the years, he ..... to resemble his father more and more.
12. The mirror ..... broken when I dropped it in the bathroom.
13. I was going to put cheese on my sandwiches, but it had ..... moldy.
14. They lived in a part of the city that people ..... to call 'The Rocks'.
15. Later on, I ..... to understand why my sister had changed.

*Choose the right variant:*

16. A complete listing of courses offered will be found in the class *schedule/plan*.
17. Students must pay all their fees before the start of each *semester/division*.
18. A student from another university who comes to study for one or two semesters is called an *exchange/change* student.
19. A *freshman/starter* is someone in their first year of (an American) university.
20. A *senior/leaver* is someone in their final year of (an American) university.
21. To *cramp/cram* means to study hard in a short period of time (usually before an exam).
22. When is your assignment *due/date*? (By when does it have to be finished?)
23. An *alumnus/albatross* is a graduate or former student of a school, college, or university.
24. A *part-time/part-study* student is one who doesn't have a full course load.
25. When you write a *research paper/research work*, you're writing a formal written report that includes both research findings and your own ideas.

## READING

*In the following text, the headings of five sections have been removed. Choose the best heading (A-F) for the five sections (1-5). There is one extra heading you do not need to use. You only need to write the letter in the box:*

- A. Old Ice Clues
- B. History Repeating Itself
- C. Fear For The Future
- D. Super Fast Melt
- E. Accurate Predictors
- F. Fresh Input

## ICE MELT CLUES TO FUTURE CLIMATE

When the climate began to warm during the last Ice Age about 23,000 years ago, much of the Northern Hemisphere was covered in ice.

In two new studies published this week in Nature Geoscience, researchers describe how ice sheets behaved in the past could help scientists better predict what might happen to them in a warmer world of our future.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

University of Wisconsin geologist Anders Carlson studies ice sheet melt from land and ocean sediment cores. His study describes what prehistoric Earth was like in North America and Northern Europe some 140,000 years ago.

"What we found in this paper was that ice that's resting on land it responded very quickly to the warming climate, but then it didn't retreat really rapidly. It kind of chugged along and slowly melted like an ice cube if you put a hair dryer on it,"• Carlson says, adding that was not the case with ice sheets floating on the ocean. "Marine based ice sheets behave unpredictably. They may not do anything for a while, and then they all of a sudden respond very abruptly. They can rapidly disappear."•

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Greenland and Antarctica hold the Earth's last remaining ice sheets. In July, satellite data showed that 97 percent of the surface of the Greenland ice sheet had turned to slush over four days, a rate faster than at any time in recorded history. According to Carlson, it might be responding rapidly to small changes in temperature, similar to what he saw in the prehistoric record of ice sheets on land.

"But that said, they haven't catastrophically collapsed in the past either to rapidly raise sea level in the time scale that humans would care about, that we would be hard pressed to adapt to."• Carlson says the Antarctic marine-based ice sheet is less predictable. "What this would say from the past is that these ice sheets, well they may not do anything for a bit. But then if you want to catastrophically raise sea level like on the orders of a meter or two in human lifetime, there is prehistoric precedent for that happening."•

3. \_\_\_\_\_

A second paper in Nature Geoscience looks back 12,000 to 7,000 years to when massive ice sheets still covered the high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. At that time, the global climate was roughly comparable to what it is today and glaciers were melting.

The study describes abrupt sea level jumps - from one-half to two meters -from melting glaciers.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

"What happens when you suddenly drain these massive amounts of fresh water into the ocean? It's going to change ocean circulation,"• says co-author Torbjorn Tornqvist, an Earth scientist at Tulane University in Louisiana.

Today, rapid melting from the Greenland ice sheet would send massive amounts of fresh water into the North Atlantic Ocean, changing the marine environment.

"But it will also lead to potentially higher precipitation rates in the same region, which could also lead to fresher surface waters in the North Atlantic," Tornqvist says. "So we need to understand whether those types of changes could potentially be capable of triggering these kinds of abrupt climate events."•

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Tornqvist adds that understanding how abrupt climate changes affected Earth's geologic past can help design climate models that can better predict the future.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the following personal letter. Complete the formal letter which follows, using no more than one or two words in each space. Do not repeat any words from the personal letter:*

Dear Sarah

What a ghastly trip I had!

I have to write to the travel operators and tell them off. You'd think they could get the facts straight in their recent booklet. But no. The hotel rooms were supposed to be three-star, and I was supposed to get all my meals. At least, that's what they promised, but I even had to pay extra for dinner, and the Mediterranean was nowhere in sight. What a dump that hotel was, providing nothing, not even a swimming pool. I told their man on the spot but he just said that everything in the brochure was kosher and correct, and it was all my fault for not checking. But I did! No doubt about it. I want all my money back. Slim chance, though. Oh, misery!

## LETTER OF COMPLAINT

Dear Sir

I write to (1)..... about the package tour to Marbella booked through your company on the 15th July for the period 10-16 September. The holiday is advertised on page 34 of your (2)..... brochure. The (3)..... given in the brochure completely misrepresented the reality. According to your brochure, (4)..... should have been three-star, with (5)....., and double room with (6)..... However, the hotel I stayed in had no stars at all. It was an ordinary pension. The room itself was cramped, even though it contained only one single bed. It faced away from the sea on to a noisy and

crowded main street. A (7)..... had to be paid for an evening meal.

To make matters worse, the hotel had no (8).....: no swimming pool or private beach, both of which were promised by your misleading brochure.

On top of everything else, when I took the matter up with your (9)....., Mr Greg Morton, he did nothing at all. He said I should have (10)..... the details of the brochure when I booked. In fact, I did so, as far as I was able, by asking my travel agent for confirmation.

He assured me I could rely on the (11)..... of your brochure. He was wrong.

I write to you in the expectation of a (12)..... of the £650.00 I paid. Yours faithfully  
copies to the Office of Fair Trading and to Executive Travel Agents.



## TEST 26

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form:

1. The suspect claimed ..... (*watch*) TV at the time of the robbery.
2. Young children often ask ..... (*take*) to the zoo.
3. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems ..... (*force*).
4. "I happen ..... (*pass*) my driving test two years ago, you know," he said.
5. "Mark appears ..... (*overtake*) John on the last lap. Yes, he's passed him!"
6. The manager seems ..... (*get*) impatient with the interviewee.
7. We are waiting for his first novel ..... (*publish*) in England.
8. His music seems ..... (*influence*) by the rock culture of the seventies.
9. .... (*hurt*) badly in the past, she found it very difficult to trust anyone again.
10. Don't tease him any more. He doesn't enjoy ..... (*laugh at*).
11. Many film stars now hire bodyguards because they want ..... (*protect*).
12. .... (*award*) an Oscar was the most memorable event in the actor's life.
13. Ann claimed ..... (*invite*) to Tom Cruise's wedding while she was in America.
14. I was very upset when I failed the audition, so you can imagine how delighted I was ..... (*give*) a second chance.
15. I'm not used to ..... (*approach*) by complete strangers asking for my autograph.

Choose the correct alternative:

16. Exhaust fumes cause a lot of *recycling/pollution*, especially in big cities.
17. Everyone should learn to *conserve/converse* energy. Using lights/lamps only when needed is a good way to do this.
18. Nancy is *cornered/concerned* about pollution. This is why she walks to work instead of driving.
19. *Baking/Biking* is much healthier than driving, and it doesn't pollute the air.
20. Many unethical companies *dump/give* their waste into rivers.
21. *Smog/Smoke*, which is partly caused by exhaust fumes from cars, is a very big problem in many big cities across the world.
22. *Dirty/Acid* rain occurs when pollution in the air is absorbed by water droplets in clouds.
23. Oil *soil/spills* pollute sea water and kill marine life.
24. The gradual increase in the Earth's temperature (warmer weather) and the temperature of the oceans is known as "global *warmth/warming*."
25. One way to reduce the amount of garbage is by *resizing/recycling*. This way, a plastic bottle can be melted to create other plastic bottles, a glass bottle can be used to make other glass bottles, etc.

## READING

Read the text and look at the questions that follow it. In this reading comprehension, the questions are true or false:

## WHO YOU GONNA CALL?

**The A-Team**

Asotin County in Washington State is a beautiful place. Tucked into the south-eastern corner of this western state, the name means "place of eels" in the local Indian language and refers to the huge quantity of eels that are found in the county's numerous rivers and other waterways.

Asotin is also the home of the A-Team, four members of the local Sheriff's department who are involved in rescue and emergency services provision in the county. While their colleagues busy themselves with illegal hunting and speeding motorists, Kevin Pate, Raul Hernandez, Bryan Grant and Lucy Pigalle have, for some seven years, been at the sharp end of incidents as varied as landslides, flash floods, highway pile ups and even a bear that ran amok in the town of Anatone.

"We are the guys they call when things go badly wrong in the county," explains Bryan Grant, a handsome, rugged Oregonian who, at 31, is the "baby" of the A-Team. "We used to be called the "Asotin Alert Team" which became the 'AA Team' but we changed it because we didn't want to be thought of as alcoholics!"

**Forces of Nature**

I asked the four members of the A-Team, gathered for this interview in the Sheriff's Office canteen, what caused them most problems. Was it drunken drivers or the wildlife this region of Washington State is famous for?

"I would say it was undoubtedly Mother Nature," says Raul Hernandez. "Just last week, we rescued a guy out of his car that had been swept away by a flash flood on the George Creek. His car was sinking fast but we managed to get the door open and the driver was able to swim to the shore. Unfortunately, he was driving with his Labrador dog and we couldn't save the dog in time."

Kevin Pate, 48 years old and the senior member of the rescue crew, agrees. "We get some extreme weather in this part of the state. We've had everything from earthquakes to tornadoes."

Forest fires are also a big killer. Last summer, a large stretch of the Umatilla National Forest, which is situated in the west of the county, went up in smoke. Kevin continues. "The firefighters succeeded in controlling the blaze and we were involved in rescue missions. A lot of picnickers and the like got caught up in the fire and many of them couldn't get out as they were more or less surrounded by towering flames in a gusting wind."

**Part of the Job**

Lucy Pigalle, 36, recalls the Umatilla fires. "Many people are just convinced that these things won't reach out and touch them. Until it's too late, that is. This one family of four was trapped in a picnic area with a wall of fire surrounding them. They couldn't get out at all. We managed to beat a path into the area and were able to get them out with about five minutes to spare. It was terrifying. Tragically, that day, four out-of-state visitors perished in the Umatilla National Forest."

Bryan Grant sums up the thoughts of the rest of the group when he states that, "you get to see tragedy and death as part of the job. You almost become desensitized to it. You can't save everybody. You just have to remember all the people you managed to save!"

I left Asotin with a reassuring feeling that my safety, should tragedy strike, would be in the hands of these competent, brave individuals who would combat hell and high water to save me.

1. Asotin is in the east of the country.
2. The youngest member of the group speaks first.

3. The name of the group was created partly out of a wish to avoid embarrassment.
4. Drunken drivers cause the team many problems.
5. The driver caught up in the flash flood was saved.
6. The A-Team was involved in fighting the fire in the Umatilla National Forest.
7. The family of picnickers saved themselves in the end.
8. Bryan Grant says it's best to not think about those who can't be saved.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.*

### GOVERNED IN SECRET

What surprises some overseas observers is the (1)_____ with	SECRET
which the "mother of democracy" is governed. There is nothing in Britain to	
compare with the American freedom of (2)_____ act. Mrs Thatcher's	INFORM
press secretary even went so far as to boast to American newspaper	
reporters that "the ordinary British subject not only has no right to know but	
does not want to know." government will go to (3)_____ lengths to	ORDINARY
preserve itself and avoid embarrassing (4)_____ of	REVEAL
the (5)_____ of the ways it runs its business. The best known example	COMPLETE
was the way the Thatcher government spent millions trying to suppress the	
Spycatcher book, written in Australia by a disgruntled former intelligence	
officer. It is to Australia's credit that the heavy-handed attempt at	
(6)_____ failed	CENSOR
(7)_____. Why did the government use a	EMBARRASS
(8)_____ to crack this particular nut. What was it really trying to	HAMMER
protect?	

## TEST 27

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Some of these sentences contain mistakes connected with dependent prepositions. Find the correct sentences, then find and correct the mistakes:*

1. The primary purpose of the police is to protect people of criminals.
2. The supervisor said I shouldn't have shouted at the client so I had to apologise to.
3. I never really know whether I should insist on sit at the top table or not.
4. All my friends agree to the government's new policy on third world debt.
5. Sylvia was astonished at that her boyfriend had behaved so atrociously.
6. You know I'm really not that interested in if he's coming with us or not.
7. David's quarrelled his wife over selling the house.
8. Please make an effort. The children are really depending on you their party costumes.
9. Can you tell us if the minister has stopped the by-pass from going ahead?
10. I blame my parents for my bad habits.
11. The old persons' home will provide Sam for a room.
12. Don't worry, the guide's going to fully explain me all the details.
13. He succeeded in winning the first round but I'm afraid he didn't have any success in beating his second opponent.
14. The auditors initially issued a demand for full repayment but then changed their minds and simply demanded for a token contribution.
15. Lack of nutrients caused serious damage to growing.
16. Wendy's sarcastic comments made me curious about her motives.
17. I don't mind driving but I'm really scared by flying.

*Choose the correct variant:*

18. People who have little money to spend look for .....: good products at low prices.  
A) debris B) fads C) bargains D) gimmicks
19. A friend or relative can ..... money and other valuables from someone who has passed away, as specified in his or her will.  
A) inhabit B) inherit C) inhibit D) inhale
20. Individuals and families with a certain regular income live on a ....., which decides how much money each month can be spent on food, housing, recreating, etc.  
A) schedule B) timetable C) deadline D) budget
21. A ..... is an employee of a store who accepts payment from customers.  
A) custodian B) usher C) teller D) cashier
22. Items such as books, clothing and toys that are slightly damaged in some way are usually ..... by the retailer to sell more quickly.  
A) disregarded B) discarded C) discounted D) displayed
23. Without a/an ....., it is usually impossible to return damaged items to a store for a refund.  
A) score B) receipt C) rating D) estimate

24. .... in, for example, newspapers and magazines, and on television and radio, is a way of calling attention to a product and of persuading people that they want or need to buy it.  
A) Dramatising B) Staging C) Flaunting D) Advertising
25. We can ..... by wasting less food, turning lights off when we're not using them, and by riding in smaller, more fuel-efficient cars.  
A) economize B) collaborate C) customize D) capitalize

## READING

*Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:*

### THE SHOCK OF THE TRUTH

**A** Throughout history, there have been instances in which people have been unwilling to accept new theories, despite startling evidence. This was certainly the case when Copernicus published his theory - that the earth was not the centre of the universe.

**B** Until the early 16th century, western thinkers believed the theory put forward by Ptolemy, an Egyptian living in Alexandria in about 150 A.D. His theory, which was formulated by gathering and organizing the thoughts of the earlier thinkers, proposed that the universe was a closed space bounded by a spherical envelope beyond which there was nothing. The earth, according to Ptolemy, was a fixed and immobile mass, located at the centre of the universe. The sun and the stars, revolved around it.

**C** The theory appealed to human nature. Someone making casual observations as they looked into the sky might come to a similar conclusion. It also fed the human ego. Humans could believe that they were at the centre of God's universe, and the sun and stars were created for their benefit.

**D** Ptolemy's theory, was of course, incorrect, but at the time nobody contested it. European astronomers were more inclined to save face. Instead of proposing new ideas, they attempted to patch up and refine Ptolemy's flawed model. Students were taught using a book called The Sphere which had been written two hundred years previously. In short, astronomy failed to advance.

**E** In 1530, however, Mikolaj Kopernik, more commonly known as Copernicus, made an assertion which shook the world. He proposed that the earth turned on its axis once per day, and travelled around the sun once per year. Even when he made his discovery, he was reluctant to make it public, knowing how much his shocking revelations would disturb the church. However, George Rheticus, a German mathematics professor who had become Copernicus's student, convinced Copernicus to publish his ideas, even though Copernicus, a perfectionist, was never satisfied that his observations were complete.

**F** Copernicus's ideas went against all the political and religious beliefs of the time. Humans, it was believed, were made in God's image, and were superior to all creatures. The natural world had been created for humans to exploit. Copernicus's theories contradicted the ideas of all the powerful churchmen of the time. Even the famous playwright William Shakespeare feared the new theory, pronouncing that it would destroy social order and bring chaos to the world. However, Copernicus never had to suffer at the hands of those who disagreed with his theories. He died just after the work was published in 1543.

**G** However, the scientists who followed in Copernicus's footsteps bore the brunt of the church's anger. Two other Italian scientists of the time, Galileo and Bruno, agreed wholeheartedly with the Copernican theory. Bruno even dared to say that space was endless and contained many other suns, each with its own planets. For this, Bruno was sentenced to death by burning in 1600. Galileo, famous for his construction of the telescope, was forced to deny his belief in the Copernican theories. He escaped capital punishment, but was imprisoned for the rest of his life.

**H** In time however, Copernicus's work became more accepted. Subsequent scientists and mathematicians such as Brahe, Kepler and Newton took Copernicus's work as a starting point and used it to glean further truths about the laws of celestial mechanics.

**I** The most important aspect of Copernicus' work is that it forever changed the place of man in the cosmos. With Copernicus' work, man could no longer take that premier position which the theologians had immodestly assigned him. This was the first, but certainly not the last time in which man would have to accept his position as a mere part of the universe, not at the centre of it.

*The text has nine paragraphs, A-I. Which paragraph contains the following information?*

1. the public's reaction to the new theory
2. an ancient belief about the position of the earth
3. Copernicus's legacy to the future of science
4. How academics built on Copernican ideas
5. An idea which is attractive to humans
6. Out-dated teaching and defective research
7. Scientists suffer for their beliefs

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Complete with one word only in each space:*

### ULTRARUNNERS

(1)..... marathons, there are the ultramarathons. (2)..... are races at 50 miles or 100 miles, or there are runs that take 24 hours or six days. They are held on tracks in New York City or on trails in the desert in Utah. The 100-mile Endurance Run in Northern California has become (3)..... popular that the (4)..... of runners is limited by lottery to 375. Six-day races are rather less popular. In New York, only 26 men and 5 women turned (5)..... for the six-day run won by 28-year-old Yannis Kouros of Greece when he set a new world record by covering 635 miles.

The ultrarunner is in a race apart. One of them says, "There's a risk of getting so involved with it that it consumes you, (6)..... you an imbalanced person. It cuts into your family life. It wrecks your marriage (7)..... strengthens it - certainly nothing in between. Still, it's kind of fun to know you can deal with a situation that would kill almost anyone (8)....."

Carol La Plant is a San Francisco lawyer. She has suffered stress fractures in both legs and ruptured discs in her lower back which (9)..... her in bed for two months. She says, "I'm a real kamikaze and run (10)..... the pain. One doctor told me I have the nervous system of a slug." In (11)..... to the physical challenge, Mrs La Plant has problems (12)..... her legal colleagues who figure she should be in legal briefs (13)..... than running briefs.

Ultrarunners form a closed society. (14)..... the society there is an elite club called the Flatlanders with a membership of about 80 from half-a-dozen different countries. Flatlanders (15)..... have run 100 miles in less than 24 hours and re-qualify every year for membership.

## TEST 28

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*The words in brackets are in the wrong order. Rewrite them in the correct order:*

1. When we won the lottery last year, [new/we/our/house/parents/bought/a].  
.....
2. In the play, [the/Princess/Duke/really/the/loves], but unfortunately his love isn't reciprocated.  
.....
3. [quote/you/could/provide/a/formal]? If you put it in writing, we'll accept it.  
.....
4. [secret/kept/Duncan/to/her/Katherine/marriage/a] for several months before she dared to tell her parents.  
.....
5. [Bettina/yacht/named/John/the] after his wife, who had recently passed away.  
.....
6. The arrival of the Shakespearean actor [amount/company/of/the/brought/certain/class/a].  
.....
7. The Millers are just leaving. [will/show/motorway/them/the/you/way/to/the]? You go past the slip road, don't you?  
.....
8. The children at the party were delighted when [rabbit/hat/from/a/the/magician/pulled/his].  
.....
9. The warden told [that/want/see/visitors/prisoner/the/didn't/them/the/to].  
.....
10. [machine/me/use/show/can/you/how/to/this]? I'm useless with anything mechanical.  
.....
11. We have to take on the third applicant; [enough/she/well-qualified/had/experience/and/was/she].  
.....
12. The new design of the magazine [brighter/is/the/one/previous/much/than].  
.....
13. The play was a total disaster! [left/first/act/we/as soon as/over/the/was].  
.....

*For each of the questions below, choose the most natural-sounding option:*

14. Which sentence sounds more natural?  
A) The flight to Bangkok takes 12 hours.  
B) The flight to Bangkok lasts 12 hours.
15. Which sentence is correct?  
A) This movie takes 3 hours.  
B) This movie lasts 3 hours.
16. Which sentence sounds more natural?



- A) I will come for you at 7.  
B) I'll pick you up at 7.
17. Which sentence is correct?  
A) Atlanta is not as big as New York City.  
B) Atlanta is not so big as New York City.
18. Which sentence is correct?  
A) My bank is near the park.  
B) My bank is nearby the park.
19. Which sentence is correct?  
A) I like looking at films.  
B) I like watching films.
20. Which is better?  
A) My boyfriend is very handsome.  
B) My boyfriend is very pretty.
21. Which sentence is correct?  
A) I am born in Taipei.  
B) I was born in Taipei.
22. Which sentence is correct?  
A) We're making a party this Saturday.  
B) We're having a party this Saturday.
23. Which sentence is correct?  
A) We talked about a lot of topics.  
B) We discussed about a lot of topics.
24. Which sentence sounds more natural?  
A) In former times, Poland was a communist country.  
B) Poland used to be a communist country.
25. Which sentence sounds more natural?  
A) Tom signed the reverse of the check.  
B) Tom signed the back of the check.

## READING

*Read the text and look at the questions that follow it. In this reading comprehension, the questions are true or false.*

### MISSING REFUGEE BOAT

Fears are growing that a rickety vessel loaded with boatpeople may have sunk as it headed towards New Zealand.

The fishing boat, thought to be carrying 42 asylum-seekers, left west Java three weeks ago and looked to be heading along the northern coast of Australia. The wooden boat is so unseaworthy that one report said its propeller had fallen off.

Indonesian authorities tracking the suspect boat reportedly lost it from their radar screens three weeks ago.

*The Australian* yesterday quoted an Indonesian naval officer saying it was possible the wooden vessel had sunk. The newspaper said the boat was carrying 18 men, 16 women and eight children.

It quoted the Indonesian officer as saying the boat was heading for New Zealand, but said there were also reports that it could be heading for West Timor. Other theories being put forward last night were that it had turned back, or sought shelter in a secluded bay.

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs Minister Phil Goff said there had been no word from the Indonesians and the Australians were not directly tracking the boat because it was yet to reach their territory.

"The minister can't comment because we just don't know," the spokesman said.

"It was always unlikely that it would get here."

Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said intelligence services could not yesterday confirm claims that the asylum boat had sunk.

New Zealand officials have been in contact with their Indonesian counterparts about stopping illegal immigrants before they reached international waters.

However, it was believed the chances of the vessel making the hazardous voyage to New Zealand were always slim.

The New Zealand Government this week passed a law setting out tough new fines and jail terms for people-smugglers. The law, which Prime Minister Helen Clark said was designed to protect New Zealand's borders, introduced a \$500,000 fine and/or 20-year jail term for convicted people-smugglers.

The Transnational Organised Crime legislation also gives police wider search and seizure powers, allowing them to board boats once they enter New Zealand's "contiguous zone", 24 nautical miles off the coast.

1. There is actual evidence that the boat has sunk.
2. The Australians are trying to find the boat.
3. New Zealand has asked Indonesia to prevent this happening in the past.
4. New Zealand law-makers are also working on this issue.
5. Police from New Zealand can search boats as soon as they enter New Zealand waters.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*From the words in brackets choose the ones which best fit the space:*

### CHEQUEBOOK JOURNALISM

If you are a politician or a pop star, a clergyman or a (1. *adored/ famous/ renowned/ well-known*) TV personality, you will have your (2. *value/ price/ cost/ fee*) in the world of British chequebook journalism. Every (3. *well-liked/ popular/ fashionable/ cheap*) newspaper has its team of experts who (4. *value/ predict/ forecast/ evaluate*) the exact (5. *salary/quantity/ fee/ commission*) to be paid for scandalous revelations. There is a (6. *grade/ chart/ rule/ scale*) of charges in the business. For instance, the kiss and (7. *tell/ confess/ inform/ reveal*) variety, where a girl has spent a few nights in the hotel room of a pop singer, can (8. *reward/ gain/ earn/ lift*) a couple of thousand pounds. At the top end is the £250,000 offered by one newspaper to a former

girl-friend of Andrew, the Duke of York, for the (9. *volume/ diary/ book/ album*) of pictures she is known to have which (10. *documents/ outlines/ recounts/ relates*) their friendship. The girl refused.

Fleet Street public houses are the (11. *circus/ field/ hall/ arena*) of exchange where the middle-men (12. *offer/ present/ peddle/ display*) gossip and (13. *willing/ able/ qualified/ enthusiastic*) confessors to the highest bidder. This is the bottom end of the market. The real money (14. *arrives/ comes/ enters/ appears*) when high-level politicians are the (15. *target/ aim/ intention/ score*). When the Chairman of the Conservative Party left his mistress and went back to his wife, the Daily Mirror paid £60,000 for his mistress's confessions.

## TEST 29

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Make the sentences more emphatic by rewriting them, beginning with the word(s) in brackets:*

1. They are doing something quite unprecedented. **(What)**  
.....
2. The shellfish made Jasmine sick. **(It was)**  
.....
3. He's approaching the problem from an entirely new angle. **(What)**  
.....
4. They've done something unforgivable. **(What)**  
.....
5. I came by bus because my car has broken down. **(The reason)**  
.....
6. A second chance is the only thing I want. **(All)**  
.....
7. The guy who told me about the new club was Zack. **(Zack)**  
.....
8. We have to leave our bags and coats here. **(This)**  
.....
9. They told me the same thing. **(That's)**  
.....
10. He's very unlucky in love! **(Lucky)**  
.....
11. The interactive displacements were much more interesting. **(Much)**  
.....
12. The Lord Chancellor was also at the ceremony. **(Also)**  
.....
13. The fire-fighters were unable to enter the building because the heat was so intense. **(So)**  
.....
14. A parking ticket was stuck to my windscreen. **(Stuck)**  
.....
15. Although they were defeated they managed to keep smiling. **(Defeated)**  
.....
16. A gnarled old oak tree stands beside the river bank. **(Beside)**  
.....
17. The midnight movie is after this. **(Next)**  
.....
18. The government has hardly ever suffered such an overwhelming defeat. **(Seldom)**  
.....
19. As soon as we arrived they announced that the show was cancelled. **(No sooner)**  
.....

20. Refunds cannot be given under any circumstances. **(Under)**

.....

*Choose the right variant:*

21. Detectives ..... the crime and arrested the person thought to have committed it.  
A) inherited B) investigated C) instigated D) invented
22. Witnesses in a court of law must take a/an ..... that they will tell the whole truth.  
A) creed B) oath C) pray D) warrant
23. In a court of law, the ..... tries to prove the guilt of an individual accused of a crime.  
A) jury B) judge C) persecutor D) prosecutor
24. Police are responsible for law ....., making sure that laws are obeyed.  
A) enforcement B) abiding C) suits D) violation
25. Someone who has been found guilty of a crime can ..... the decision if there is reason to believe that he has not received a fair trial.  
A) reject B) disregard C) appeal D) approve

## READING

*You are going to read an article about the making of an unusual television commercial. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use:*

- A. Then the falling dominoes head out of the room into the streets, causing progressively larger objects to tumble.
- B. These were all chosen to suit the town and fit in with the people's way of life.
- C. Getting there involved driving along 48 kilometres of dirt roads and crossing twelve rivers.
- D. Iruya is situated 3000 metres above sea level and the film crew was not used to working in such conditions.
- E. The prop department did construct a small version on site, but most of the work was done in a studio in London.
- F. Added to this was the total of one hundred and thirty 'actors' who were recruited from a five neighbouring towns.
- G. Setting up the dominoes on the table took a team of experts three days, but took just 14 seconds to topple.
- H. Not so with the famous Irish drink company Guinness.

### THE MAKING OF "TIPPING POINT"

Many of the most expensive commercials ever made are those in which an A-list celebrity flashes a beautiful smile at the cameras. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. her recent television advertisement, the most expensive in British history, cost ten million pounds, and it features, not the rich and famous, but villagers from the mountains of Argentina.

The advertisement features a game of dominoes. It begins in a darkened room where several thousand ordinary dominoes are set up on a specially-designed table. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Dominoes knock over books, which in turn knock bigger household objects such as suitcases, tyres, pots of paint, oil

drums and even cars. The final piece in the chain reaction is a huge tower of books. These flutter open to reveal a structure in the shape of a pint of Guinness.

The location chosen for the commercial was Iruya, a village high up in the mountains of north-west Argentina. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The journey there could take up to ten hours. Asked why this remote destination was chosen for the shoot, the director said that even though it was the most difficult location they could have picked, it was perfect.

For one month, the village, population thousand, increased in size by almost thirty percent. One hundred and forty crew members descended on the village. These included the world record holders in domino toppling, Weijers Domino productions from the Netherlands. (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

Creating this film was no easy task. Preparations for filming took well over a month. Twenty six truckloads of objects were brought in. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. They included 10,000 books, 400 tyres, 75 mirrors, 50 fridges, 45 wardrobes and 6 cars. Setting the objects up took skill and patience. They needed to be arranged so they would fall over easily, and this involved balancing them on stones. Some of the sequences had to be reshot 15 times and 24 hours of footage was captured. However, the sequence in which six cars fell over was successfully shot in just one take.

Filming in this location was not without its difficulties. Firstly, being so isolated, it was hard to obtain resources at short notice. The second problem was the high altitude. (6)\_\_\_\_\_. It was also hard working with the villagers who had no experience of film-making. Finally, setting and resetting the props caused a good deal of frustration.

These days when CGI is all the rage, it was surprising that so little of the work was done using computer effects. The only sequence that used computer graphics was the one in which the tower of books fluttered open to reveal a pint of Guinness. (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Even so, this was no simple matter. They had to ensure that all the books in the tower had a different appearance.

Director Nicolai Fuglsig said about the project: 'Despite all the challenges, the cast was fantastic and it was a really amazing experience.' Whether or not the effort put into the advert pays off is another matter entirely.

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Complete the article with an appropriate phrase from the box. Choose also from two grammatical variants. Use each phrase once only. Write the letter of each phrase (Aa-Ib) in the spaces (1-9).*

A	a) who raises huge amounts of money/ b) whom raise huge amounts of money
B	a) which only the privileged can take part/ b) it only the privilegers can take part
C	a) most of us can only dream about/ b) mostly we can only dream of
D	a) activities are like diverse/ b) activities are as diverse as
E	a) why she was able to raise so much/ b) how she has raised so much
F	a) where women hires private jets to going shopping/ b) where women hire private jets to go shopping
G	a) who has given nearly \$200 million/ b) giving nearly \$200 million
H	a) where you often can't find a cab/ b) which you often can't find a taxi
I	a) that they wear only once/ b) which wear only once

## WOMEN WHO RULE NEW YORK

There is another world in New York beyond the tourist attractions and the high-rise blocks which (1)..... . It's a world (2)..... and pay several thousand dollars for a dress (3)..... . These are women for whom one of the modern-day necessities is having a personal car and driver in New York, (4)..... . These women, however, are not only interested in designer clothes and facelifts, but they are also serious philanthropists, many of (5)..... for charity. Brooke Astor, for example, is a 97-year-old socialite (6)..... to charitable causes in the last 40 years. This 'Queen of New York Society', whose (7)..... visiting elementary schools and attending charity dinners, has raised \$4 million in one evening alone. In an explanation of (8)....., she admits that she tries to stimulate competition amongst her wealthy and famous guests. This is a rarefied life in (9)....., but which does a lot of good for the less fortunate.

## TEST 30

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the right variant:*

1. A bird in the hand is worth ..... .  
A) three in the bush   B) three in the pot   C) three in a tree   D) three on the sofa
2. He talked and talked until he was ..... .  
A) red faced   B) green tongued   C) blue in the face   D) grey haired and boney
3. She was so pleased she was ..... .  
A) auto-tickled   B) tickled pink   C) over tickled   D) tickled away
4. I'm so surprised you could knock me over with ..... .  
A) a hammer   B) a feather   C) one hand   D) a rain drop
5. She was so pleased because they had ..... .  
A) rubbed and scrubbed   B) rubbed out her number   C) rubbed her over   D) rubbed her the wrong way
6. I don't believe you, pull the other one ..... .  
A) it's got bells on   B) out   C) it's got furry ears   D) in
7. My bedroom is too small ..... .  
A) to drive through   B) to swing through   C) to swing a cat   D) to fry a cat
8. There is more than one way ..... .  
A) to catch a cat   B) to skin a cat   C) to cook a cat   D) to stick up a cat
9. When you are in a hurry, you have to ..... .  
A) shake a leg   B) shake an arm   C) shake your head   D) have a milk shake
10. He can't keep a secret, he always ..... .  
A) puts the cat in the bag   B) puts his head in the bag   C) lets the cat out of the bag  
D) buries the old bag

*Choose the correct explanation:*

11. "He reminds me of my cousin"  
A) I remember my cousin when I see him.  
B) He often talks about my cousin.  
C) He looks just like my cousin.
12. "I have a short memory"  
A) You can't remember long words.  
B) You forget things quickly.  
C) You forget recent events.
13. "To learn something by heart"  
A) It is very important to you.  
B) You enjoy remembering it.  
C) You can remember all of it.
14. "Out of sight, out of mind"  
A) If you don't see someone you don't think of them.



- B) It is difficult to remember something you haven't seen.  
C) Human beings see what they want to see.
15. "To give someone a piece of your mind"  
A) to tell someone what really think of them.  
B) to tell someone how angry you are.  
C) to tell someone how happy you are.
16. "To learn your lesson"  
A) You did something stupid which you will never do again.  
B) You remembered everything you learned in your last lesson.  
C) You learned something amazing.
17. "He has a photographic memory"  
A) He remembers photos very well.  
B) He has a good memory for faces.  
C) He remembers exact details of something he has seen.

*Write the letter of the word(s) that best complete each sentence:*

- a** - come clean  
**b** - as they come  
**c** - come to think of it  
**d** - how come  
**e** - come to blows  
**f** - come within an inch of  
**g** - come true  
**h** - come off it

18. I'm sure those two will ..... ( = *start fighting*) if they don't stop arguing soon.  
19. Her sister is as nice ..... ( = *She is extremely nice.*)  
20. .... you didn't call me last night? = *Why didn't you call me last night?*  
21. You'll feel better if you ..... ( = *tell the truth*) about what you did.  
22. .... ! = *Stop acting so arrogantly!*  
23. Tom and his sister always ..... ( = *come very close to*) winning, but they never actually win.  
24. ...., ( = *now that I think about it*), I've never met your brother.  
25. The princess made all of her wishes ..... .( = *happen as expected*)

## READING

*You are going to read four different opinions from leading scientists about the future of fuel. For questions 1-15, choose from the writers A-D. The writers may be chosen more than once.*

### **A Howard Bloom, Author**

Even though most people are convinced that peak oil has already passed, to me, peak oil is just a hypothesis. There is a theory that carbon molecules can be found in interstellar gas clouds, comets and in space ice, and if this is the case, our planet could ooze oil forever. And even if we stay earthbound, those who say we have raped the planet of all its resources are wrong. There's a huge

stock of raw materials we haven't yet learned to use. There are bacteria two miles beneath our feet which can turn solid granite into food. If bacteria can do it, surely we creatures with brains can do it better. As far as the near future of energy is concerned, I believe the most promising alternative fuels are biofuels, such as ethanol. It's an alcohol made from waste products such as the bark of trees, woodchips, and other 'waste materials'. And that's not the only waste that can create energy. My friend in the biomass industry is perfecting an energy-generation plant which can run on human waste. We produce that in vast quantities, and it's already gathered in centralised locations.

**B Michael Lardelli, Lecturer in Genetics at The University of Adelaide**

Nothing exists on this planet without energy. It enables flowers and people to grow and we need it to mine minerals, extract oil or cut wood and then to process these into finished goods. So the most fundamental definition of money is as a mechanism to allow the exchange and allocation of different forms of energy. Recently, people have been using more energy than ever before. Until 2005 it was possible to expand our energy use to meet this demand. However, since 2005 oil supply has been in decline, and at the same time, and as a direct result of this, the world's economy has been unable to expand, leading to global recession. With the world's energy and the profitability of energy production in decline at the same time, the net energy available to support activities other than energy procurement will decrease. We could increase energy production by diverting a large proportion of our remaining oil energy into building nuclear power stations and investing in renewable forms of energy. However, this is very unlikely to happen in democratic nations, because it would require huge, voluntary reductions in living standards. Consequently, the world economy will continue to contract as oil production declines. With energy in decline, it will be impossible for everyone in the world to become wealthier. One person's increased wealth can only come at the expense of another person's worsened poverty.

**C Jeroen van der Veer, chief executive of Royal Dutch Shell**

People are understandably worried about a future of growing energy shortages, rising prices and international conflict for supplies. These fears are not without foundation. With continued economic growth, the world's energy needs could increase by 50% in the next 25 years. However, I do not believe that the world is running out of energy. Fossil fuels will be able to meet growing demand for a long time in the future. Taking unconventional resources into account, we are not even close to peak oil. The priority for oil companies is to improve efficiency, by increasing the amount of oil recovered from reservoirs. At present, just over a third is recovered. We can also improve the technology to control reservoir processes and improve oil flow. However, these projects are costly, complex and technically demanding, and they depend on experienced people, so it is essential to encourage young people to take up a technical career in the energy industry. Meanwhile, alternative forms of energy need to be made economically viable. International energy companies have the capability, the experience and the commercial drive to work towards solving the energy problem so they will play a key role. But it is not as simple as merely making scientific advances and developing new tools; the challenge is to deliver the technology to people worldwide. Companies will need to share knowledge and use their ideas effectively.

**D Craig Severance, blogger**

What will it take to end our oil addiction? It's time we moved on to something else. Not only are world oil supplies running out, but what oil is still left is proving very dirty to obtain. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill occurred precisely because the easy-to-obtain oil is already tapped. If we don't kick oil now, we will see more disasters as oil companies move to the Arctic offshore and clear more forests. The cheap petroleum is gone; from now on, we will pay steadily more and more for our oil — not just in dollars, but in the biological systems that sustain life on this planet. The only solution is to get on with what we will have to do anyway - end our dependence on it! There are many instances in which oil need not be used at all. Heat and electricity can be produced in a multitude of other ways, such as solar power or natural gas. The biggest challenge is the oil that is used in transportation. That doesn't mean the transportation of goods worldwide, it's the day-to-day moving around of people. It means we have to change what we drive. The good news is that it's possible. There are a wide range of fuel efficient cars on offer, and the number of all-electric plug-in cars is set to increase. For long distance travel and freight, the solution to this is to look to rail. An electrified railway would not be reliant upon oil, but could be powered by solar, geothermal, hydro, and wind sources. There is a long way to go, but actions we take now to kick our oil addiction can help us adapt to a world of shrinking oil supplies.

*Which writer:*

1. believes oil will be available for many more years?
2. believes that from now on, less oil is available?
3. believes there are ways to obtain energy that we have not yet discovered?
4. sees a great potential in natural fuels?
5. believes the fuel crisis will cause the poor to become poorer?
6. sees energy and the economy as intrinsically linked?
7. believes we should reduce our dependence on oil immediately?
8. believes that people need to be attracted to working in the energy industry?
9. believes that it is unlikely that governments will invest a lot of money into alternative energy?
10. believes that future oil recovery will lead to more environmental disasters?
11. believes that better technology can help to maintain oil production levels?
12. believes there may be sources of oil outside our planet?
13. thinks that oil companies are responsible for developing other types of energy?
14. recognises that inventions that can help to prevent an energy crisis are already available?
15. believes we can use our rubbish to create energy?

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning.*

US publication Rolling Stone magazine is (0)...to... launch in China. The magazine, (1)..... should hit shelves early next year, will focus on China's emerging youth culture as well (2)..... foreign arts and entertainment. Rolling Stone (3)..... first published in San Francisco in 1967 to chronicle cultural changes in the US. "We feel Chinese music and arts (4)..... maturing rapidly and that a Chinese edition (5)..... be viable," said Jimmy Jung, of One World Publishing. Rolling Stone

(6)..... licensed Hong Kong-based One World to publish the Chinese-language edition. Mr Jung said the magazine, to be printed in simplified Chinese characters, will (7)..... a mix of local content (8)..... primarily by Beijing-based staff and translations of articles from the US (9)..... . "We want to make (10)..... that we're faithful to the spirit of the brand," said Jung. He added that (11)..... Hong Kong and Taiwan had more developed pop cultures, mainland China (12)..... more important. "We feel China offers greater potential and we want to be there from the (13).....," said Jung, whose company also (14)..... Chinese editions of British car magazine, Top Gear and gadget magazine T3.