

Question 13: It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted when we arrived.

A B C D

Question 14: Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your language are learning to practise it frequently.

A B C D

Question 15: I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.

A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 16: We didn't go to the zoo yesterday _____ the heavy rain.

A. in spite of B. because of C. so D. because

Question 17: Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric _____.

A. current B. fire C. charge D. shock

Question 18: - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"

- "_____"

A. Sure, go ahead. B. I accept it. C. Oh, forget it. D. I don't care.

Question 19: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday _____.

A. in general B. by all means C. by no means D. in particular

Question 20: - "Today's my 20th birthday."

- "_____"

A. I don't understand. B. Take care!
C. Have a good time! D. Many happy returns!

Question 21: The car had a(n) _____ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.

A. bent B. injured C. cracked D. flat

Question 22: I _____ hurry. It's nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.

A. can't help B. had better C. would rather D. would prefer

Question 23: You need more exercise - you should _____ jogging.

A. hold up B. take up C. try on D. carry out

Question 24: Why is everybody _____ him all the time?

A. criticizing B. criticism C. critical D. criticize

Question 25: - "Would you like beer or wine?"

- "_____"

A. I'd prefer beer, please. B. No, I've no choice.
C. I couldn't agree more. D. Yes, I'd love to.

Question 26: I'm really looking forward _____ to university.

A. going B. go C. to going D. to go

Question 27: All of us won't go camping _____ the weather stays fine.

A. so B. but C. however D. unless

Question 28: There's little _____ of foreign news in today's paper.

A. coverage B. column C. information D. article

Question 29: If you don't know when that important football match takes place, look it _____ in the World Cup timetable.

A. out B. up C. after D. into

Question 30: The manager _____ him for a minor mistake.

A. complained B. charged C. accused D. blamed

Question 31: _____ stamps, my brother collects coins.

A. Except B. Besides C. Near D. Beside

Question 32: "Can you _____ me a favor, Bill?" Peter said.

A. put B. make C. do D. get

Question 33: _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.

A. Of B. With C. At D. On

- Question 34:** Thanks to my friends' _____ remarks, my essays have been improved.
 A. construction B. constructor C. constructive D. construct
- Question 35:** That pipe _____ for ages - we must get it mended.
 A. is leaking B. had been leaking C. has been leaking D. leaks
- Question 36:** He managed to keep his job _____ the manager had threatened to sack him.
 A. unless B. despite C. therefore D. although
- Question 37:** She _____ me a very charming compliment on my painting.
 A. paid B. made C. took D. showed
- Question 38:** - "You look nervous! _____"
 - "This thunder scares me to death."
 A. Why's that? B. Come on! C. What's wrong? D. How are you?
- Question 39:** You should make a(n) _____ to overcome this problem.
 A. apology B. trial C. effort D. impression
- Question 40:** You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely _____ of you.
 A. insensible B. insensitive C. sensitive D. sensible
- Question 41:** You look tired. Why don't we _____ and have a good rest?
 A. call it a day B. call its name C. call on D. call off
- Question 42:** My brother _____ his driving test when he was 18.
 A. was passing B. passes C. has passed D. passed
- Question 43:** - " _____"
 - "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."
 A. What does John like? B. Who does John look like?
 C. How is John? D. What does John look like?
- Question 44:** I clearly remember _____ you about this before.
 A. to tell B. telling C. tell D. told
- Question 45:** Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be _____.
 A. aware B. determined C. deliberate D. meant

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house**. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "**latchkey children**". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

- Question 46:** The phrase "**an empty house**" in the passage mostly means _____.
 A. a house with no furniture B. a house with nothing inside
 C. a house with no people inside D. a house with too much space
- Question 47:** One thing that the children in the passage share is that _____.
 A. they are from single-parent families B. they spend part of each day alone
 C. they all wear jewelry D. they all watch TV

- Question 48:** The phrase “**latchkey children**” in the passage means children who _____.
- A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
 - B. look after themselves while their parents are not at home
 - C. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
 - D. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
- Question 49:** The main problem of latchkey children is that they _____.
- A. are also found in middle-class families
 - B. watch too much television during the day
 - C. are growing in numbers
 - D. suffer a lot from being left alone
- Question 50:** What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. How kids spend free time.
 - B. Why kids hate going home.
 - C. Bad condition of latchkey children.
 - D. Children’s activities at home.
- Question 51:** Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?
- A. They were fully grown and had become independent.
 - B. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
 - C. Schools didn’t allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
 - D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.
- Question 52:** What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?
- A. Tiredness.
 - B. Loneliness.
 - C. Boredom.
 - D. Fear.
- Question 53:** Lynette Long learned of latchkey children’s problems by _____.
- A. interviewing their parents
 - B. visiting their homes
 - C. talking to them
 - D. delivering questionnaires
- Question 54:** What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
- A. Having a shower.
 - B. Hiding somewhere.
 - C. Lying under a TV.
 - D. Talking to the Longs.
- Question 55:** It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because _____.
- A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
 - B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
 - C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
 - D. there are too many of them in the whole country

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one’s entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

- Question 56:** This passage is mainly aimed at _____.
- A. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
 - B. listing and discussing several educational problems
 - C. giving examples of different schools
 - D. telling a story about excellent teachers
- Question 57:** In the passage, the expression “**children interrupt their education to go to school**” mostly implies that _____.
- A. all of life is an education
 - B. schooling takes place everywhere
 - C. schooling prevents people discovering things
 - D. education is totally ruined by schooling
- Question 58:** The word “**all-inclusive**” in the passage mostly means _____.
- A. involving many school subjects
 - B. including everything or everyone
 - C. allowing no exceptions
 - D. going in many directions
- Question 59:** According to the passage, the doers of education are _____.
- A. only respected grandparents
 - B. mainly politicians
 - C. almost all people
 - D. mostly famous scientists
- Question 60:** What does the writer mean by saying “**education quite often produces surprises**”?
- A. Educators often produce surprises.
 - B. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
 - C. Success of informal learning is predictable.
 - D. It’s surprising that we know little about other religions.
- Question 61:** Which of the following would the writer support?
- A. Without formal education, people won’t be able to read and write.
 - B. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
 - C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
 - D. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- Question 62:** The word “**they**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.
- A. newest filmmakers
 - B. high school students
 - C. political problems
 - D. workings of governments
- Question 63:** Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.
- A. are taught by the same teachers
 - B. have similar study conditions
 - C. have the same abilities
 - D. do similar things
- Question 64:** From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher _____.
- A. is not allowed to teach political issues
 - B. is free to choose anything to teach
 - C. is bound to teach programmed subjects
 - D. has to teach social issues to all classes
- Question 65:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
 - B. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
 - C. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
 - D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 66:** _____ but he also proved himself a good athlete.
- A. He did not show himself only a good student
 - B. Not only he showed himself a good student
 - C. A good student not only showed him
 - D. Not only did he show himself a good student
- Question 67:** Yesterday my mother bought _____.
- A. some hats beautiful Italian cotton
 - B. Italian some beautiful cotton hats
 - C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats
 - D. beautiful Italian some cotton hats

- Question 68:** When reaching the top of the hill, _____.
- A. the sea came into view B. we extended the sea below us
 C. we suddenly caught sight of the sea D. it was the sea that extended below us
- Question 69:** The new manager explained _____ new procedures to save time and money.
- A. to the staff that he hoped to establish B. with the staff that he hopes to establish
 C. with the staff that he hoped to establish D. to the staff that he hopes to establish
- Question 70:** He climbed the tree _____ before the wind blew them off.
- A. in order that to pick the apples B. in order for the apples to pick
 C. so that to pick the apples D. so as to pick the apples

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (71)_____ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (72)_____ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (73)_____ experience a drought in many parts. On (74)_____ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (75)_____ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (76)_____ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (77)_____ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (78)_____ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (79)_____. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (80)_____ on a global scale either.

- Question 71:** A. whether B. when C. that D. what
- Question 72:** A. figure B. amount C. deal D. number
- Question 73:** A. however B. ever C. nevertheless D. even
- Question 74:** A. another B. the other C. others D. other
- Question 75:** A. severe B. cruel C. angry D. strict
- Question 76:** A. at B. on C. to D. by
- Question 77:** A. take B. fetch C. bring D. carry
- Question 78:** A. used to B. used to be C. are used to D. get used to
- Question 79:** A. incredible B. predictable C. notable D. remarkable
- Question 80:** A. transfer B. shift C. change D. transformation

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