

Name-Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 100

1. I'm sorry I can't hear what you \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody is talking so loudly.  
A. say                      B. would say                      C. will say                      **D. are saying**
2. I'm exhausted and my legs are shaking. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I'm able to complete the trek.  
A. am hoping                      B. will hope                      **C. hope**                      D. would hope
3. Normally I \_\_\_\_\_ as a secretary at ABT but this summer I \_\_\_\_\_ French at a language school in Paris. That's why I'm in Paris right now.  
B. am working / am studying                      C. work / study  
C. **work / am studying**                      D. am working / study
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery movie when the electricity \_\_\_\_\_.  
D. **was watching / went out**                      C. watched / went out  
E. watched / was going out                      D. was watching / was going out
5. When I \_\_\_\_\_ home last night, I saw that Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful candlelight dinner for me.  
F. had arrived / had prepared                      C. had arrived / prepared  
**B. arrived / had prepared**                      D. was arriving / prepared
6. While I \_\_\_\_\_ for you at the bus-stop, I saw a group of people who were dancing on the street.  
G. waited                      B. had waited                      **C. was waiting**                      D. have been waiting
7. Cheer up! \_\_\_\_\_ need to get upset.  
H. All                      **B. No**                      C. Every                      D. None
8. Jack's father comes home late so he has \_\_\_\_\_ time to play with his father.  
I. **little**                      B. much                      C. few                      D. many
9. You can have \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, but I don't want \_\_\_\_\_.  
J. any / any                      B. any / some                      **C. some / any**                      D. some / some
10. We have just moved to a new town so we don't know many people, only \_\_\_\_\_.  
K. little                      **B. a few**                      C. any                      D. much
11. The *Starry Night* \_\_\_\_\_ by Van Gogh in 1889.  
L. is painted                      B. has been painted                      C. is being painted                      **D. was painted**
12. Our exam papers \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
M. are marked                      **B. are being marked**                      C. are marking                      D. have been marking
13. I'm not going to the party. I \_\_\_\_\_.  
N. **haven't been invited**                      C. had been invited

O. am not being invited                      D. was invited

14. "You must stop writing right now and hand in your papers."

The teacher said that we\_\_\_\_\_.

P. **had to stop writing right then and hand in our papers.**

Q. should stop writing right now and hand in our papers.

R. can stop writing right then and hand in our papers.

S. must have stopped writing right then and hand in our papers.

15. "What type of flowers does Lucy like?"

Andy asked Harry\_\_\_\_\_.

T. what types of flowers does Lucy like.

**C. what types of flowers Lucy liked.**

U. what types of flowers Lucy likes.

D. what types of flowers did Lucy like.

16. She\_\_\_\_\_me that she was not interested in the political news.

V. asked

B. said

**C. told**

D. talked

17. For many,\_\_\_\_\_yoga is a favorable method to relax before\_\_\_\_\_the day.

W. do / start

B. to do / to start

C. doing / to start

**D. doing / starting**

18. Would you mind\_\_\_\_\_in here? You see this is a non-smokers' area. So you must go outside.

X. smoking

B. don't smoke

C. not to smoke

**D. not smoking**

19. I am lost and I don't know where\_\_\_\_\_or who\_\_\_\_\_for help.

Y. go / ask

**B. to go / to ask**

C. going / to ask

D. going / asking

20. To be honest, it is \_\_\_\_\_worst joke I've\_\_\_\_\_heard.

Z. **the / ever**

B. as / as

C. more / than

D. the / never

21. Everybody agrees Maria deserves the victory because she plays\_\_\_\_\_better than her opponent does.

AA.

more

B. as

**C. much**

D. just

22. The world's biggest bull is\_\_\_\_\_a small elephant.

BB. bigger

B. the biggest

**C. as big as**

D. much bigger

23. He\_\_\_\_\_climb trees when he was a child, but he\_\_\_\_\_climb them now.

CC. can / couldn't

**B. could / can't**

C. is able to / can't

D. was able to / couldn't

24. In my country, you\_\_\_\_\_cross the road at a pedestrian crossing - it's illegal to cross anywhere else.

DD.

could

**B. have to**

C. ought to

D. should

25. You\_\_\_\_\_feed the animals in the zoo-it's forbidden.

EE. don't have to

B. shouldn't

C. couldn't

**D. mustn't**

26. Nancy\_\_\_\_\_clean her flat because it was cleaned yesterday.

FF. mustn't

**B. doesn't have to**

C. should

D. ought to

27. When I was at school, I\_\_\_\_\_football every Saturday, but now I can't because I'm working on Saturday.

GG.

**used to play**

B. usually play

C. play D. have played

28. \_\_\_\_\_the bus to school when you were a student?

HH.

**Did you use to take**

C. Do you usually take

II. Have you been taken

D. Have you taken

29. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ if you met the President?  
 JJ. would / said            **B. would / say**            C. will / say            D. do / say
30. If you \_\_\_\_\_ with us, I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ a great time.  
 KK. \_\_\_\_\_ **come / will have**            C. came / had  
 LL. had come / would have            D. come / would have
31. We could have been there on time if you \_\_\_\_\_ me earlier.  
 MM. \_\_\_\_\_ call            **B. had called**            C. have called    D. would call
32. The Euro is the currency \_\_\_\_\_ is used in most of Europe.  
 NN. \_\_\_\_\_ **which**            B. where            C. whose            D. when
33. Napoleon is the man \_\_\_\_\_ wife was called Josephine.  
 OO. \_\_\_\_\_ which            B. who            C. where            **D. whose**
34. I don't know the girl \_\_\_\_\_ is the winner of the marathon, but I know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is the winner.  
 PP. who / who            **B. that / whose**            C. whose / that            D. that / that
35. I'm bored. It \_\_\_\_\_ for hours so I can't go out.  
 QQ. \_\_\_\_\_ has rained            B. is raining            **C. has been raining**            D. was raining
36. A: How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ her?  
 B: We \_\_\_\_\_ together for five years at the same company.  
 RR. \_\_\_\_\_ have...been knowing / worked    **C. have...known / have been working**  
 SS. \_\_\_\_\_ did...know / are working            D. do...know / were working
37. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ hospital near where I live. \_\_\_\_\_ nearest hospital is 70 miles away.  
 TT. an/A            B. the/The            C. a/-            **D. a/The**
38. **Jenny:** Where did you have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning?  
**Tom:** At a friend's place. It was \_\_\_\_\_ great breakfast.  
 UU. \_\_\_\_\_ **-/a**            B. a/a            C. a/the    D. the/a
39. That \_\_\_\_\_ David at the door .I know he is away on holiday now.  
 VV. \_\_\_\_\_ **can't be**            B. mustn't be            C. might not be    D. should not be

**Please read the following text and choose the best alternative for questions 41-45.**

An object becomes (41) \_\_\_\_\_ to us when light hits us. Some of the light is absorbed by the object, and the rest is (42) \_\_\_\_\_ back in lightwaves. These lightwaves hit the retina at the back of our eyes, and, depending on the wavelength of the lightwave, we will see the object as a different colour. The majority of human beings have three types 'cones' at the back of their eyes, which means they can (43) \_\_\_\_\_ red, blue, green and yellow - and all the colours in between. Another point is if the sun harms our eyes or not. A quick glance is unlikely to do any (44) \_\_\_\_\_ damage, but it could still cause temporary problems to your eyesight. However, looking at the sun for any length of time could even (45) \_\_\_\_\_ blindness.

41. a. vision            b. envision            **c. visible**            d. invisible  
 42. **a. reflected**            b. ignored            c. requested            d. postponed  
 43. a. deny            **b. recognize**            c. confuse            d. encourage  
 44. a. useful            b. harmful            c. convenient            **d. permanent**  
 45. **a. result in**            b. rely on            c. focus on            d. give up

**Please read the following text and choose the best alternative for questions 46-50.**

Crime is a complex issue that affects societies worldwide. Criminals perform various unlawful activities, causing harm to individuals and communities. To address this problem, it is crucial to develop strategies to (46) \_\_\_\_\_ and reduce crime rates. Criminal activities are (47) \_\_\_\_\_ rising around the world due to the erosion of ethical values. When individuals lack a sense of right and wrong or engage in illegal behaviors because of (48) \_\_\_\_\_, it becomes challenging to establish a safe and secure society. Promoting education, awareness, and moral values can help solve this issue. Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in maintaining law and

(49) \_\_\_\_\_. They investigate crimes, gather evidence, and work towards criminals. Cooperation between the public and law enforcement is important to ensure that the justice system functions (50) \_\_\_\_\_.

46. a. raise                      **b. prevent**                      c. refuse                      d. prove
47. a. fortunately              b. hardly                      **c. gradually**                      d. ideally
48. a. ignore                      b. ignorable                      c. ignorant                      **d. ignorance**
49. a. demand                      **b. order**                      c. pieces                      d. health
50. a. accurate                      b. inaccurate                      **c. accurately**                      d. inaccurately

**For questions 51- 60 please choose the best alternative.**

51. When Suzanna saw the blood, she felt dizzy and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fainted**                      b. sneezed                      c. winked                      d. hugged

52. I was running so late for my meeting that I had to skip breakfast and \_\_\_\_\_ missed my bus.

- a. lately                      b. specially                      c. hardly                      **d. nearly**

53. During last summer, the city experienced an intense \_\_\_\_\_, with temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius.

- a. flood                      **b. heatwave**                      c. hurricane                      d. blizzard

54. After hours of uncertainty, I received the good news that my missing wallet had been found, and I felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. desperate                      b. proud                      **c. relieved**                      d. miserable

55. After retiring, Charlotte decided to \_\_\_\_\_ painting as a hobby and discovered her passion for creating beautiful artworks.

- a. take up**                      b. take off                      c. take against                      d. take out

56. The article presented a one-sided view, clearly showing the author's \_\_\_\_\_ opinion on the matter.

- a. objective                      **b. biased**                      c. offended                      d. inspiring

57. Due to financial difficulties and a decline in customers, the small bookstore was forced to go \_\_\_\_\_ business.

- a. down to                      **b. out of**                      c. away                      d. after

58. Living close to the grocery store is so \_\_\_\_\_, as I can easily walk there whenever I need to buy something.

- a. abundant                      b. distant                      **c. convenient**                      d. polluted

59. After a brief interruption, the meeting continued and we were able to carry \_\_\_\_\_ with our discussion.

- a. out                      b. up                      **c. on**                      d. against

60. After a long and exhausting journey, we finally arrived at our destination \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. safe and sound**                      b. by and large                      c. bits and pieces                      d. now and then

## Text 1.

Read the passages and circle the best answer for each item.

### THE WORLD IS WARMING

The evidence is clear. Wherever there is permanent ice –Greenland, Antarctica, the Alps, the Himalayas– that ice is melting. Anybody who has been to high mountains will have noticed this fact. Scientists agree that the cause for this melting is very simple: The earth’s atmosphere is warming up.

The melting ice, in turn, is causing sea levels to rise as the extra water from the melting ice pours into the oceans. Already, sea levels have risen about 8 inches (20 cm) in recent years, and scientists believe they could rise at least another 20 inches (50 cm) by the year 2100. This could put many heavily populated coastal areas at risk. Coastal Florida, the Nile Delta, Bangladesh, and many other areas would end up under water.

Along with rising temperatures, the ocean temperatures are also rising. This has brought changes in weather patterns, with more frequent and more severe storms. Rising ocean temperatures are also one of the factors in the death of coral reefs in the southern oceans. These reefs are the natural homes to 65 percent of the world’s fish. When the reefs die, so do the fish.

The warmer air temperatures are also causing changes in the world’s climate zones. In Europe, the southern countries along the Mediterranean are already becoming drier and more desert-like. On the other hand, countries in northern Europe, such as Germany and England, have experienced terrible floods from too much rain. Worldwide, agriculture will soon be negatively affected in many places. Life will become more difficult in the poorer countries of Asia and Africa and millions of people could be forced to leave their homes and countries in search of food and a better life

Why are the temperatures rising? Scientists have no longer have any doubts about the cause. The burning of fossil fuels like coal and petroleum releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into the atmosphere. There is only one way to slow down this warming of the earth and that is by reducing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released into the atmosphere. This can be done by replacing fossil fuels with new energy sources –such as wind power, solar power, or hydrogen fuel cells– that do not release CO<sub>2</sub> or other polluting chemicals.

61. This passage is about...
- a. pollution in the atmosphere.
  - b. how climate changes affect marine life.
  - c. the warmer ocean temperatures.
  - D. the rising temperatures on earth.

62. The ice in Antarctica is melting because...
- a. sea levels are rising
  - b. the temperature of the atmosphere is warmer.
  - c. more people are travelling to Antarctica.
  - d. there are many high mountains on the continent.

65. The only way to slow down climate change is to...
- a. increase the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere
  - B. use non-polluting kinds of fuel.
  - C. burn more fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.
  - D. release other kinds of chemicals into the atmosphere.

63. By the year 2100, coastal Florida...
- a. may have cooler water.
  - b. will be heavily populated.
  - C. could be under water.
  - D. will have coral reefs.

64. The rising temperature of the ocean is...
- a. killing many kinds of marine life.
  - b. bringing better weather to tourist resorts.
  - c. preventing storms from forming.
  - d. helping many forms of marine life.

## Text 2.

### ARE YOU REALLY A NON-SMOKER?

The results of a study done in Japan showed that wives who did not smoke but were exposed to their husbands' cigarette smoke developed lung cancer at a much higher rate than those whose husbands did not smoke. For them, the risk of developing lung cancer was directly related to the amount their husbands smoked. This was about one-third of the risk of developing lung cancer taken by smokers.

This study strengthens the thesis that the effect of tobacco smoke on the non-smoker, which has been called passive, second-hand or involuntary smoking, may be a cause of lung cancer in the general population.

The study also strengthens the evidence which implies that passive smoking is a health hazard. A study published last year suggested that passive smoking might cause damage to the small airways in the lungs of non-smokers. Other studies have suggested that passive smoking may worsen non-smokers' pre-existing chronic heart and lung conditions.

Lung cancer is a major health problem throughout the world. It is estimated that in 1997, 122,000 Americans will be told that they have lung cancer. Moreover, only about 10 per cent of these will live another five or more years because of the ineffectiveness of available treatments.

The lungs are the leading sites of cancer in the U.S. among men who are 35 and over. In women, lung cancer deaths are rising so fast that experts expect them to exceed breast cancer deaths by the middle of this decade, becoming the No.1 cancer killer of women.

As evidence linking the rise of lung cancer with cigarette smoking has increased, many experts have theorized that passive smokers have a greater risk of developing lung cancer than those who are not exposed to smoke. Such theories are based on the knowledge that second-hand smoke of cigarettes contains large amounts of toxic substances.

66. Line 6, 'involuntary smoking' is .....
- the thesis which has been strengthened
  - the effect of cigarette smoke on non-smokers
  - the amount husbands smoke
  - one-third of the risk to direct smokers

67. Line 7, a 'health hazard' means .....

- A. a danger to health
- a chronic heart and lung condition
  - damage in the small airways of the lungs
  - a health problem that causes death

68. Line 2, 'those' means .....

- a. smokers B. results of a study C. husbands D. wives

69. The results of the study done in Japan showed that.....

- lung cancer was seen more frequently among smoking wives than smoking husbands.
- non-smokers risked developing cancer three times more than smokers did.
- the risk for non-smokers of developing lung cancer depends on the amount of smoke they are exposed to.
- non-smokers develop chronic heart and lung diseases when they are exposed to smoke.

### Text 3. Lucky People

In the Caucasus region, nearly 50 out of every 100,000 people live to celebrate their 100th birthday, and many don't stop at 100! The Pakistani Hunzas, who live high in the Himalaya Mountains, and the Vilcabambans of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador seem to share the same secret, too. This is very surprising because in America only 3 people in 100,000 reach 100.

These people remain healthy in body and spirit in spite of the passage of time. While many older people in industrial societies become weak and ill in their 60s and 70s, some people in the Caucasus region, aged 110 to 140, work in the fields together with their great-great grandchildren. Even the idea of ageing is foreign to them. When asked, "At what age does youth end?" most of these old people had no answer. Several replied, "Well, perhaps at the age of 80." The youngest estimate was age 60.

What could be the reasons for this ability to survive to such old age, and to survive so well? First of all, hard physical work is a way of life for all of these long-lived people. They begin their long days of physical labor as children and never seem to stop. Mr. Rustam Mamedov, for example, is 142 years old, but he has no intentions of retiring from his life as a farmer. "Why? What else would I do?" he asks. Actually, he has slowed down a bit. Now, he might stop for the day after 6 hours in the field instead of 10.

All these people get healthful rewards from the environment in which they work. They all come from mountainous regions. They live and work at 1,660 to 4,000 meters above the sea level, where the air has less oxygen and is pollution-free. This reduced-oxygen environment makes the heart and blood vessel system stronger.

Another factor that may contribute to the good health of these people is their isolation. To a great degree, they are separated from the pressures and worries of an industrial society.

Inherited factors also play some role. Most of the longest-lived people had parents and grand parents who also reached very old ages. Therefore, good family genes may be a factor in living longer.

Finally, although these three groups don't eat exactly the same foods, their diets are similar. The Hunzas, Vilcabambans and Caucasians eat little meat. Their diets are full of fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, cheese, and milk. They never eat more food than their bodies need.

It is clear that isolation from urban pressures and pollution, clean mountain air, daily hard work, moderate diets, good genes, and a youthful approach to life all contribute to the health and remarkable long life of all these people.

**Mark the best choice.**

70. This text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ .

- the differences in life span of the people the Caucasus region
- the factors that help people to have a long life

**GROUP A**

- c. the high percentage of long-lived people in some countries
- d. a comparison of the people who live in America and in the Caucasus region

71. The example of Mr. Mamedov (para. 3) is given to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. show the experiences of these long-lived people
- b. describe the peaceful life of these long-lived people
- c. show that hard physical work actually lengthens life
- d. explain why he has to work as a farmer all his life

72. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?

- a. The most important factor that contributes to long life is good family genes.
- b. The daily diets of these people don't contain much meat.
- c. living away from the problems of industrial societies plays a role in people's life expectancy.
- d. Several factors are important for people to have a long life.

73. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. there are about 100,000 people in the Caucasus region who are 100 years old or over
- b. the Pakistani Hunzas and the Vilcabambans of the Andes Mountains are not as lucky as the Caucasus
- c. Most Caucasians agree that age 60 could be regarded as the end of youth
- d. the reduced-oxygen environment in mountainous areas is good for the heart and the blood vessel system

**Text 4. Desire To Fly**

Man has long wanted to fly. He saw birds, envied them and tried to imitate them. Over the ages, countless attempts were made: men constructed wings, fastened them to their arms and legs and jumped off towers and hill tops. These 'bird-men' flapped their wings for a short space of time and then fell to the ground. What was not realized in those early years was that birds have muscles very much stronger, in proportion to their size, than men. Human limbs cannot provide sufficient strength to lift the body off the ground. The secret of flight did not lie in making wings, but in discovering the right kind of power, and how to use it.

In the 18th century, the invention of the hot-air balloon by the Montgolfier brothers of France was seen as a great step forward. In 1783, in the presence of the King and Queen, it took three passengers safely up in to the air and down again: they were a sheep, a cock and a duck. Later, ballooning became a fashionable pastime rather than a means of transportation. The cigar-shaped airships which were invented slightly later did not solve the problem of flying because they had no means of power or control: their designers could not find an engine strong enough yet light enough to drive the aircraft. The airship went where the wind blew it, could lose height and could easily catch fire, so as a means of passenger transport it turned out to be neither practical nor safe.

So the difficulty remained: a true flying machine which was heavier than air and capable of carrying people was still to be invented. Experiments were carried out in many countries, sometimes with models driven by steam engines, but these were too heavy to be used in an airplane with a pilot. The answer finally came at the beginning of the 20th century with the invention of the internal combustion engine - the kind used in motor cars. Here at last was a powerful, yet comparatively light engine, driven by petrol and capable of being fitted into an airplane. In 1903, two Americans, the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright, flew a powered airplane for the first time. Their success encouraged designers everywhere. Although there were now new, different problems, mainly to do with safety and the training of pilots, progress was rapid. These were exciting days and interest was intense. At Reims, in 1909, a crowd of a quarter of a million gathered at the first Air Display, and saw thirty-eight different aircraft take part. The age of the airplane had arrived.

**Mark the best choice.**

74. The 'bird-men' failed to fly because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. the wings they constructed were not suitable for flying
- b. their arm and leg muscles were too weak to support them during a flight
- c. they did not prepare themselves properly for the flight
- d. their bodies were too big compared to those of birds

75. The earliest hot-air balloon invented by Montgolfier brothers \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. was constructed for transporting the royal family
- b. succeeded in taking off but failed to land safely



**GROUP A****GROUP A****GROUP A**

- c. was initially aimed at encouraging a new kind of leisure activity
- d. was considered a remarkable advance in the field of flying

76. Which of the following is TRUE about the cigar-shaped airships?
- a. They were an effective and successful means of passenger transport.
  - b. Their engines were light but not powerful enough to drive the airship.
  - c. They couldn't be flown along an exact route.
  - d. The internal combustion engine was first experimented on them.

77. Large numbers of people traveled to Reirns in order to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. see the latest developments in flying
  - b. watch the new pilots being trained
  - c. celebrate the achievement of the Wright brothers
  - d. discuss the questions of safety with the designers

**Find the irrelevant sentence in each paragraph.**

78. (I) A combination of therapeutic strategies can help people whose fear of uncertainty is holding them back. (II) One variety of cognitive-behavior therapy, a well-researched method of psychotherapy, targets beliefs about the nature of uncertainty and lack of control, says study co-author James F. Boswell, a research psychologist at Boston University. (III) In a session, "we might challenge assumptions that uncertainty is bad, avoidable, and inevitably leads to negative outcomes," he suggests. (IV) As a result, not being able to decide on one's own –a state of being afraid of decision making—is a serious disorder that requires therapy. Gradually increasing exposure to uncertainty—such as by eating at a new restaurant without looking up the menu online first—can also help patients learn to manage the distress.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

79. (I) Some cultures of the Asian Continent like Indian culture have currently been the centre of debate among psychiatrics. The evidence to date strongly suggests that culture can influence the expression of mental illnesses. (II) Whether radically different cultures can give rise to entirely new psychiatric disorders, however, is a matter of fierce debate. (III) Psychotherapists often consider cultural differences in their treatment, but they typically assume that depression, for example, looks pretty much the same everywhere with minor exceptions. (IV) If so-called culture-bound syndromes are merely variations of Western disorders, then mental health professionals in Western countries can safely continue to draw on existing knowledge about familiar disorders to treat them.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

80. (I) Gorbachev introduced several policies that he hoped would help the USSR become a more prosperous, productive nation. (II) One of these was known as glasnost, or political openness which eliminated traces of Stalinist repression, like the banning of books and the omnipresent secret police, and gave new freedoms to Soviet citizens. (III) Gorbachev's positions within the state created more opportunities to travel abroad, and this would profoundly affect his political and social views in the future as leader of the country. (IV) Moreover, political prisoners were released and newspapers could print criticisms of the government. For the first time, parties other than the Communist Party could participate in elections.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

