

PART I: PHONETICS

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group. (1 pts)

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|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> apter | B. <u>y</u> acht | C. <u>ma</u> nage | D. <u>pa</u> nel |
| 2. A. <u>e</u> xample | B. <u>fe</u> ed | C. <u>in</u> experienced | D. <u>in</u> humane |
| 3. A. <u>u</u> nique | B. <u>h</u> umour | C. <u>st</u> ew | D. <u>pu</u> rify |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> all | B. <u>d</u> oll | C. <u>ch</u> alk | D. <u>fo</u> recast |
| 5. A. <u>r</u> ephrase | B. <u>r</u> econcile | C. <u>r</u> efund | D. <u>r</u> eproduce |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others. (1pts)

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|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. relax | B. recognize | C. realize | D. relatively |
| 2. A. permanent | B. power | C. permission | D. carpet |
| 3. A. photography | B. minority | C. heroic | D. amateur |
| 4. A. practicality | B. politician | C. uncontrollable | D. comfortable |
| 5. A. managerial | B. determination | C. unbelievable | D. inability |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answers to complete each sentence. (4pts)

- One problem for teachers is that each student has his/ her own _____ needs.
A. separate B. divided C. individual D. distinctive
- I was _____ in the book I was reading and didn't hear the phone.
A. submerged B. distracted C. gripped D. engrossed
- If we hurry, we might get there _____ to catch the early train.
A. right B. in time C. on time D. before time
- To get a passport, you must send in your birth _____ and two photos.
A. certificate B. licence C. paper D. card
- She tries to set _____ an hour a week for practice.
A. about B. down C. aside D. in
- _____ stay the night if it's too difficult to get home.
A. At all costs B. By all means C. In all D. On the whole
- Robert and his wife _____ to my house for tea yesterday evening.
A. came round B. came about C. came down D. came away
- Each of the guests _____ a bunch of flowers.
A. are given B. is given C. were given D. give
- To everyone's surprise, Mr Brown _____ at the Trade Union meeting.
A. turned in B. turned over C. turned up D. turned round
- Everyone burst out laughing. There was a lot of _____.
A. laughs B. laughter C. laughings D. laugh
- I am afraid that these regulations have to be _____ with.
A. complied B. provided C. faced D. met
- His business is growing so fast that he must take _____ more workers.
A. up B. on C. in D. over
- The police must now _____ the escaped convict in the surrounding countries.
A. search B. be in search C. look after D. look up
- You are late again, please try to be _____ in the future.
A. accurate B. punctual C. efficient D. reliable
- Edward has found a bigger flat and is _____ move into it.
A. near to B. ready for C. on the way D. about to
- All the applicants for the post are thoroughly _____ for their suitability.
A. searched B. investigated C. vetted D. scrutinized
- _____ every part of the world has experienced an earthquake in recent years.
A. Most B. Almost C. Each D. Nearby

18. He didn't know anyone at the wedding _____ than the bride and groom.
 A. other B. expect C. rather D. apart
19. When Bill saw my new car, he was _____ with envy.
 A. blue B. green C. yellow D. white
20. He was holding a tiny bird in the _____ of his hand.
 A. thumb B. hole C. shin D. palm

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

II. There are ten mistakes in the text . Identify each mistake, write it down and give your correction (2 pts)

As far back as 700 B.C, man talked about children to be cared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legend twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that why a she-wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place.

This seeming preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually had found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, or could lie relate to people. He only growled and stared of them. Finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with them. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to have the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of word, as well as write letters and form words.

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

III. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage (2 pts)

1. It's only common _____ to thank someone when they help. **COURTEOUS**
2. There are still enormous _____ about life in space. **CERTAIN**
3. I used to _____ the coins into different categories. **CLASS**
4. The astronaut might never get back to the Earth with only a technical _____. **FAIL**
5. Drawing and singing were among her _____. **ACCOMPLISH**
6. How would the mind deal with _____ tension **PSYCHOLOGY**
7. The university has _____ the use of dictionaries during language examinations. **AUTHOR**
8. A dilemma is a situation where a difficult choice has to be made between two, sometimes unpleasant, _____. **ALTERNATE**
9. It is very difficult to find Mrs. Burton's shop, for it was _____ from all others in the street. **DISTINGUISH**
10. When we arrived at the hotel, we were amazed at the _____ hospitality of the fans. **COMPARE**

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

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.(2 pts)

THE FACTS ABOUT SUGAR.

Packet sugar from the supermarket is extracted from either sugar cane or sugar beet. These products (1) (**MIX**) with hot water, which (2) (**DISSOLVE**) their natural sugar. Sugar is also found in fruit some of which, such as dates and grapes contain very high amounts of sugar. To be a little more specific, sugar should (3) (**CALL**) sucrose. Sucrose (4) (**MAKE UP**) of two substances: glucose, which is used for instant energy, and fructose, which lasts longer as a source of energy. The sugar in fruit is mainly fructose. So when we eat fruit, we are also eating quite large amount of natural sugar. Some scientists believe too much sugar (5) (**EAT**) in sweets, cakes and biscuits. It (6) (**SAY**) to be generally bad for the health although nothing (7) (definitely **PROVE**) so far. However it (8)(**KNOW**) that sugar causes tooth decay. As one expert put it: "If other foods (9) (**DAMAGE**) our body as much as sugar damages our teeth, they (10)(**BAN**) immediately."

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

V. Match to make meaningful sentences (2 pts)

1. The Pattesons have decided to pull	A. in a law banning smoking in public places
2. Mr Greene seems to find it difficult to get	B. down to Spain or France for this summer's holiday
3. We haven't made decision, but we have narrowed it	C. up with the idea of going to Poland
4. Dad thought it might be a good idea to look	D. into a bit of a nightmare when our luggage got lost
5. It seemed that Matt has fallen	E. on with people from other countries
6. I think it was Bob who came	F. forward with any information which might be useful
7. The holiday started okay and then turned	G. out of our trip together because Angie's got a fever
8. I heard that they're going to bring	H. up the bank and was sentenced to five years in prison
9. Police are appealing for members of the public to come	I. out with Dave over their holiday plans
10. Peterson was found guilty of holding	K. up the train times on the Internet

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

PART III: READING

I. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space (2 pts)

WHALING

Rock carving suggest that Stone Age people were hunting whales for food as early as 2200 B.C. Such (1) _____ hunting is still practiced today in a number of (2) _____ including the Inuit people of Greenland and North America. Whaling became big business from the seventh century as the (3) _____ for whalebone and whale oil rose, and humpback and sperm whales were hunted in (4) _____ large numbers. But just as stocks of these species began to fall, the explosive harpoon-gun was (5) _____. This weapon, together with the development of steam-power ships, (6) _____ the whalers to hunt the fast-moving fin and blue whales.

In 1905 the whaling (7) _____ moved to the waters of Antarctica. The introduction of massive factory ships enabled the whales to be processed at sea. As a result, the blue whale had (8) _____ disappeared by the 1950s. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission was established to maintain the declining whale populations. Quotas were (9) _____ but these were often (10) _____ and numbers continued to fall. Hunting of many species continued until 1986 when the IWC finally responded to international pressure and a ban on commercial whaling was introduced.

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|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. survival | B. essential | C. basic | D. subsistence |
| 2. A. groups | B. societies | C. races | D. nationalities |
| 3. A. demand | B. desire | C. request | D. reliance |
| 4. A. repeatedly | B. frequently | C. continually | D. increasingly |
| 5. A. invented | B. discovered | C. assembled | D. applied |
| 6. A. managed | B. employed | C. enabled | D. empowered |
| 7. A. lines | B. troops | C. staff | D. fleets |
| 8. A. virtually | B. possibly | C. uniquely | D. commonly |
| 9. A. made | B. set | C. placed | D. done |
| 10. A. refused | B. denied | C. ignored | D. exempted |

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

II. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question (2 pts)

Mountaineers have noted that as they climb, for example, up to the 12,633-foot. Humphreys Peak in the San Francisco Peaks in Arizona, plant life changes **radically**. Starting among the **cacti** of the Sonoran Desert, one climbs into a pine forest at 7,000 feet and a **treeless alpine tundra** at the summit. It may seem that plants at a given altitude are associated in what can be called "communities" – groupings of interacting species. The idea is that over time, plants that require particular climate and soil conditions come to live in the same places, and hence are frequently to be found together. Scientists who study the history of plant life are known as paleobotanists, or paleobots for short. They build up a picture of how groups of plants have responded to climate changes and how ecosystems develop. But are these associations, **which** are real in the present permanent?

A great natural experiment took place on this planet between 25,000 and 10,000 years ago, when small changes in the earth's orbit and **axis** of rotation caused great sheets of ice to spread from the poles. These glaciers covered much of North America and Europe to depths of up to two miles, and then, as the climate warmed, they retreated. During this retreat, they left behind newly uncovered land for living things to colonize, and as those living things moved in they laid down a record we can read now. As the ice retreated and plants started to grow near a lake, they would release pollen. Some would fall into the lake, sink to the bottom, and be incorporated into the sediment. By drilling into the lake bottom it is possible to read the record of **successive** plant life around the lake. The fossil record seems clear; there is little or no evidence that entire groups of plants moved north together. Things that lived together in the past don't live together now,

and things that live together now didn't live together in the past. Each individual organism moved at its own pace. The fossil record seems to be telling us that we should be thinking about preserving species by giving them room to maneuver – to respond to environmental changes.

1. **What is the passage mainly about?**

- (A) The effects of the ice age on plants (B) Plant migration after the ice age
(C) The need to develop a new approach to environmental issues (D) Communities of plants live at different altitudes

2. **The word “radically” in line 2 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) variably (B) demonstrably (C) quickly (D) dramatically

3. **The author mentions “cacti” in line 2 and a “treeless alpine tundra” in line 3 to illustrate**

- (A) changes in climate (B) the effects of the ice age (C) communities of plants (D) plant migration

4. **The word “which” in line 8 refers to**

- (A) the responses of plants to climate changes (B) the current theories of ecosystems
(C) the developments of ecosystems (D) plant life changes

5. **The word “axis” in line 11 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) center (B) method (C) change (D) slowdown

6. **The word “successive” in line 16 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) extinct (B) consecutive (C) accumulative (D) following

7. **The passage states that by drilling into the lake bottom it is possible to find successive fossils of:**

- (A) sediment (B) ice (C) plant life (D) pollen

8. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage**

- (A) –that the migratory patterns of plants are dependent upon changes in climate
(B) –that modern conservation methods should consider the migratory patterns of plants
(C) –that current associations of plants are similar to those in the past
(D) –that another ice age is likely to occur at some time

9. **According to the passage, the movement of individual species of plants**

- (A) occurs in groups (B) often depends upon the formation of lakes
(C) does not occur in groups (D) depends upon climate and soil conditions

10. **All of the following are true except**

- (A) The ice age occurred when small changes affected the movement of the earth
(B) Fossil records seem to indicate that plants will be preserved if they have sufficient room to move
(C) Fossil records clearly show that entire groups of plants are unlikely to have moved together
(D) In the ice age glaciers covered the world to depths of up to two miles

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

PART IV: WRITING (2 pts)

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words and phrases

1. She was very relieved when she realized that her bag hadn't been stolen. **(BREAthed)**

→ **She**

2. Would you like to contribute something to our campaign? **(MAKE)**

→ **Would you**

3. Products which seem to lack credibility are not popular. **(CALL)**

→ **There is no**

4. We have run out of small sizes. **(STOCK)**

→ **We**

5. You'll just have to take a chance. **(POT)**

→ **You**

6. I'm sure you were driving too fast.

→ **You must**

7. You were rude to that woman's husband, and she's upset now.

→ **The woman**

8. Are they likely to pass Proficiency? **(LIKELIHOOD)**

→

9. The only way to eliminate world terrorism is by united opposition.

→ **Only by**

10. Immediately after his arrival home a water-heater exploded.

→ **Hardly**

-----**THE END**-----

ANSWER KEY

(TOTAL : 20 PTS, 0,2 PTS/ QUESTIONS)

PART I: PRONUNCIATION

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each group.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B

II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B

PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answers to completes each sentence

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D
16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. D

II. There are ten mistakes in the text . Identify each mistake, write it down and give your correction.

1. to be -> being 6. Or -> nor
2. legend -> legendary 7. of -> at
3. why -> when 8. Them -> him
4. seeming -> seemingly 9. Have -> get
5. had found -> found 10. word -> words

III. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the passage

1. Courtesy 2. Uncertainties 3. Classify 4. Failure 5. accomplishments
6. psychological 7. authorized 8. Alternatives 9. Indistinguishable 10. incomparable

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. are mixed 2. Dissolves 3. be called 4. is made up 5. is eaten
1. is said 7. has been definitely proved 8. is known 9. Damaged 10. would be banned

V. Match to make meaningful sentences

- 1.G 2. E 3. B 4. K 5. I 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. F 10. H

PART III: READING

I. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

II. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.

- 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.A
6.B 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.D

PART IV. WRITING

1. She breathed a sign of relief when she realized ...
2. Would you like to make a contribution to our campaign?
3. There is no call for products which seem to lack credibility.
4. We have no small sizes in stock. / We are out of stock of small sizes.
5. You'll just have to take pot luck.
6. *You must* have been driving too fast.
7. The woman whose husband you were rude to is upset now.
8. Is there any likelihood that they pass Proficiency?
9. *Only by* united opposition can we eliminate world terrorism.
10. *Hardly* had he arrived home when a water-heater exploded.