

Section One: English in Use
Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each question, statement or phrase.

Questions 1-10

1. Hi, Lily. How are things?
A. No, not at all. B. I bought them yesterday.
C. Oh, not too bad, I suppose. D. Here you are.
2. What will you study if you do another degree?
A. I'm going back home. B. I'd like to do fashion design.
C. Don't be late. D. I like reading books
3. Harry and Kate have two children at university.
A. Do they? B. Don't they? C. Have they? D. Haven't they?
4. My girlfriend and I have had a big argument.
A. Have you tried talking to him about it? B. I might try that.
C. Yes, you could be right. D. Oh dear. I'm sorry to hear that.
5. Do you know any good places to eat in Delhi?
A. It isn't worth visiting. B. That sounds good
C. Yes, there are lots of really good restaurants. D. Yes, you're right.
6. Is this what you are looking for?
A. I'm sorry, I don't know the word for them.
B. I can't really remember what you said.
C. Have you been waiting for a long time?
D. Yes, that's right. What is it called in English?
7. May I make a suggestion?
A. Yes, you're right. B. Mind your own business.
C. Of course. D. Ok. I agree with you.
8. Do you think we should email everyone again?
A. Why not? That sounds good. B. Where's everyone?
C. You'll see them soon. D. What do you need?
9. Do you mind if I borrow a jumper?
A. Well, it's quite strange, actually.
B. No, not at all. They're in my bedroom.
C. I'm sorry to hear that.
D. Oh, I have another big favor to ask you.
10. Can I make myself a sandwich?
A. Yes, of course you can. Help yourself.
B. Sorry I don't think we have the software for that.
C. Yes, of course it is.
D. I'd rather you didn't. I'm busy right now.

Section Two: Structure
Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the following.

Questions 11-40

11. They away, but I think they're back at home now.
A. will be B. have been C. went D. are
12. How long Jane?
A. have you known B. did you know
C. do you know D. do you
13. Did you go out last night or you too tired?
A. have B. did C. was D. were
14. She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy to her.
A. talk B. talking C. talked D. will talk
15. Mozart more than 600 pieces of music.
A. has written B. will write C. wrote D. writes
16. This building is now a furniture shop. It a cinema.
A. likes B. is C. used to be D. supposed to be
17. Most of the goods in this factory are exported.
A. which made B. are made C. will be made D. made
18. I left my phone switched on Jane called.
A. however B. in case C. otherwise D. so that
19. She took a course in typing..... improve her qualifications.
A. in order to B. so that C. otherwise D. in case
20. When we got home last night, we found that somebody into the flat.
A. was breaking B. break C. had broken D. broke
21. It since lunchtime.
A. will rain B. rained C. is raining D. has been raining
22. It seems that you..... weight.
A. loses B. have lost C. would lose D. had lost
23. I waved to Helen, but she
A. looks B. isn't looking
C. hasn't looked D. wasn't looking
24. My hands are very dirty because I the car.
A. have been repairing B. repaired
C. will repair D. was repairing
25. You won't pass the exam you try a bit harder.
A. in case B. if C. unless D. otherwise
26. If he where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall.
A. looked B. had been looking
C. was looking D. would look
27. The party was so boring. I wish Ithere at all.
A. had gone B. went C. hadn't gone D. didn't do
28. By the time Imy work, it was too late to go shopping.
A. finished B. finish C. will finish D. have finished
29. Let's wait for Liz to arrive and then we dinner.
A. would have B. will be having C. had D. 'll have
30. Sue hasn't contacted me. She my message.
A. must have B. can't have got C. will get D. can't have
31. Our guests come at 7.30, but they were late.
A. are supposed to B. are expected to
C. were supposed to D. have to
32. I met Linda my way home.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
- 33..... she can't drive, she has bought a car.
A. However B. Even though C. Despite D. In spite of
34. Do you know what time?
A. does the film begin B. would the film begin
C. the film begins D. will the film begin
35. She him of having an affair.
A. accused B. blamed C. threatened D. admitted
36. The garden is the back of the house.
A. of B. at C. on D. X
37. We are the house..... at the moment.
A. have-- painting B. will have -- painted
C. X-- painting D. having -- painted
38. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can..... itin a dictionary.
A. look-- up B. look --after C. look-- at D. look -- for
39. I that coat if I were you.
A. won't buy B. wouldn't have bought
C. wouldn't buy D. bought
40. She asked how long I in my present job.
A. have been worked B. had been working
C. worked D. has worked

**Section Three: Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary
(Questions 41-60)**

Read the following passages and choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) for each of the questions following.

(Questions 41-50)

Increasingly, people need to be prepared to change jobs several times in their lifetime. The situation varies from country to country, but in general there is less job security worldwide. In Europe, the unemployment rate is ten percent, and many people have to accept part-time jobs while they wait to find fulltime employment. The United States has the fastest-changing job market. In 1994, six million Americans quit their job to take a different post. In 1999, the number rose to seventeen million. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company.

On the surface, it may seem that lack of job security is something undesirable. Indeed, pessimists point out that it is certainly a cause of stress. Many people find an identity---a sense of self--- through their work. When they lose their job, they also lose their self-confidence. This causes worry and depression. However, this decrease in job security may not necessarily be something bad. It is true that these days, workers must be more flexible- able to change to fit new situations. But optimists claim that flexible people are essentially happier, more creative, and more energetic than people who are rigid.

41. Which of the following is NOT true according to the FIRST Paragraph?

- A. People in Japan can have a lifetime job
- B. There's lack of job security all over the world
- C. Europeans work part-time jobs
- D. The number of Americans changing their jobs is increasing

42. In this text, 'post' means:

- A. a mailing system
- B. a small camp
- C. a job
- D. a small shop

43. The word 'rose' in the text is:

- A. a verb
- B. a noun
- C. an adjective
- D. an adverb

44. A good title of Paragraph TWO is:

- A. What is job insecurity?
- B. Advantages of job insecurity
- C. Disadvantages of job insecurity
- D. Effects of job insecurity

45. According to the passage, job insecurity causes:

- A. lack of confidence
- B. stress
- C. depression
- D. All above

46. The word 'their' in the text refers to:

- A. Americans
- B. pessimists
- C. many people
- D. Europeans

47. In the text, 'rigid' is opposite in meaning to:

- A. energetic
- B. flexible
- C. undesirable
- D. creative

48. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

- A. Employees need to change to fit new situations
- B. Losing jobs results in worry
- C. Many people find a sense of self through their work
- D. Americans prefer lifetime jobs

49. Two words with opposite meanings in the text are:

- A. self & identity
- B. pessimists & optimists
- C. optimists & creative
- D. decrease & lack

50. The phrase similar in meaning to 'the percentage of people without jobs' is:

- A. part-time
- B. fastest-changing
- C. unemployment rate
- D. job insecurity

(Questions 51-60)

The Nobel Prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Swedish philanthropist (a rich person who helps the poor and those in need), Alfred Bernhard Nobel.

The prizes, awarded since 1901, are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Candidates are judged by Swedish and Norwegian academies and institutes on the basis of their contribution to mankind. The awards are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the king of Sweden officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma, and a cash award about one million dollars.

51. The main idea of the text is:

- A. the Nobel prizes
- B. great contributions to mankind
- C. Alfred Bernhard Nobel
- D. Swedish philanthropy

52. How often are the Nobel prizes awarded?

- A. Once a year
- B. Twice a year
- C. Once every two years
- D. Five times a year

53. A Nobel prize would not be given to:

- A. a doctor who discovered a vaccine
- B. an author who wrote a novel
- C. a director who made a film
- D. a scientist who discovered a new material

54. The prizes were named after Alfred Nobel because:

- A. he won the first Nobel prize
- B. he left money in his will to establish the fund
- C. he's now the first living in Sweden
- D. he serves as judge of the Nobel Foundation

55. The Nobel prizes have been awarded for:

- A. nearly a century
- B. over a century
- C. a decade
- D. two hundred years

56. The awards are presented on December 10th because:

- A. that day was suggested by Nobel's will
- B. the Central Bank administers the trust
- C. it is a tribute to the king of Sweden
- D. Alfred died on that day

57. The word 'philanthropist' is:

- A. a verb
- B. a noun
- C. an adverb
- D. an adjective

58. The word 'their' in the text refers to:

- A. prizes
- B. academies
- C. mankind
- D. candidates

59. 'Something done, said or given to show respect or admiration for someone' is closest in meaning to:

- A. officiating
- B. authority
- C. tribute
- D. contribution

60. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- A. The winner is only given a gold medal
- B. King of Sweden attends the ceremony
- C. King of Sweden added the prize for economics
- D. The prizes are awarded in different cities in Europe

Section Four: Controlled Writing (Questions 61-80)
 Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) to **COMPLETE** each of the following sentences.

(Questions 61-67)

61. The plane was taking off in an hour,

- A. so we rushed to the airport.
- B. so we waited for another hour.
- C. but I did not know which plane.
- D. so we travelled to Germany.

62. In case of emergency,

- A. telephone this number.
- B. turn on the T.V. C. we'll be late.
- D. you should lock your bike.

63. The ground is wet. It must have rained

- A. next holiday B. tomorrow
- C. during the night D. one day

64. Chris read a book

- A. since 2 o'clock B. during the exam
- C. in the future D. while I watched television

65. After the interruption, the speaker went on talking.....

- A. as if you haven't slept
- B. in the kitchen
- C. as if nothing had happened
- D. early in the morning

66. What a beautiful house!

- A. It's boring B. It's like a palace
- C. Let's change it D. It's late

67. You can't go in

- A. until you are a member
- B. except if it was really bad
- C. while I was reading
- D. unless you are a member

(Questions 68-74)

Complete each of the following sentences. Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D) that has the correct linking words.

68. The machine is now working again.

- A. that broke down
- B. when broke down
- C. who broke down
- D. where broke down

69., I still love you.

- A. Although I said yesterday
- B. Since what I said yesterday
- C. In spite of what I said yesterday
- D. Instead of what I said yesterday

70. Jane doesn't enjoy her job any more. She's bored

- A. for example she does exactly the same thing
- B. but she does exactly the same thing
- C. even if she does exactly the same thing
- D. because every day she does exactly the same thing

71. I cannot understand my neighbor's accent

- A. as I try to avoid having long conversations with her.
- B. despite I try to avoid talking to her.
- C. so I try to avoid talking to her.
- D. in case I avoid having long conversations with her.

72. They won the match

- A. for having only nine players.
- B. until having just nine players.
- C. but having just nine players.
- D. despite having only nine players.

73. Children nowadays do their homework

- A. they are even watching TV
- B. but they are watching TV
- C. however they are watching TV
- D. while they are watching TV

74. I'm not working tomorrow,

- A. when we can go out somewhere
- B. so we can go out somewhere
- C. nevertheless, we can go out somewhere
- D. till we can go out somewhere

(Questions 75-80)

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is **NOT CORRECT**. Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D).

75. Sleep is controlled by the brain and associated by characteristic breathing rhythms.

A B C

D

76. A smile can be observed, described and reliably identify.

A B C

D

77. I'm going to a wedding on Saturday evening. A friend of me is getting married.

A B

C D

78. She tried to be serious, but she couldn't help to laugh.

A B C D

79. What's the more important decision you've ever had to make?

A B

C D

80. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was a three-hours journey.

A B C

D

End of Test