

VOCABULARY: Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

1. Tom has been _____ of breaking the school window on purpose
A. charged B. accused
C. arrested D. convicted
2. If you want to lose weight you should reduce the size of your _____
A. shares B. portions
C. handfuls D. fraction
3. Please, _____ my apology. It was entirely my mistake.
A. follow B. accept
C. agree D. take care
4. He _____ to be a good football player, but I don't think so.
A. proposes B. states
C. invents D. claims
5. My friend's parents did their best to make me feel _____ during my stay at their house.
A. typical B. pleasant
C. welcome D. friendly
6. There should be a _____ on all alcohol advertising
A. ban B. punishment
C. halt D. fine
7. Some animals cannot live in _____ They want to be free.
A. bars B. traps
C. cages D. fences
8. I am writing to _____ my disappointment at the policy of your company.
A. speak B. announce
C. express D. tell
9. Tonia _____ on paying the bill at the restaurant
A. insisted B. persisted
C. consisted D. resisted

10. The child _____ some milk on the table as he was trying to fill his glass
- A. scraped B. slid
C. spilled D. spread
11. He's bought some new _____ to make a new wooden bed.
- A. utensils B. tools
C. instruments D. objects
12. She's _____ coming with us tomorrow. She gave me her word.
- A. completely B. generally
C. regularly D. definitely
13. I will cook and you'll _____ the table.
- A. set B. place
C. put D. lie
14. She's very _____ to have got married to such a rich and handsome man.
- A. reliable B. pleasing
C. fortunate D. appealing
15. The guard of the park _____ the children not to feed the crows because they might attack them.
- A. recommended B. threatened
C. warned D. pleaded
16. I can't _____ people who talk about themselves all the time
- A. get around to B. put up with
C. look up to D. stand up for
17. It _____ me as odd that Bill tried to avoid me yesterday.
- A. heat B. beat
C. hit D. struck

GRAMMAR: Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

36. _____ she didn't speak very good English, I was able to understand what she was saying.
A. Although B. However
C. Still D. Nevertheless
37. She _____ about the weather.
A. complained always B. was always complaining
C. always was complaining D. always did complain
38. Where did you buy _____ blue jeans?
A. this B. that
C. those D. a
39. "What are your plans for tonight?"
"We haven't decided where _____ yet".
A. do we go B. to go
C. are we going D. we would go
40. The earthquake was a _____ experience.
A. terrify B. terrifying
C. terrifyingly D. terrified
41. I'm not in favour _____ the new voting system.
A. for B. of
C. from D. by
42. "Will you be at the office this time tomorrow?"
"No, I _____; I'll be at home"
A. will not working B. will be not working
C. won't work D. will not be working
43. I'm very pleased with Mark. He did exactly what _____
A. I told to B. I asked to
C. I told him to D. to him I told
44. I'll call you as soon as _____ from work.
A. I get back B. I will get back
C. I will be getting back D. I am getting back

READING-TEXT ONE: *Read the passage and answer the questions following it*

Coral reefs are home to more species of plants and animals than any other marine environment. They are rich ecosystems, and have been compared to the rainforests because of the diversity of life they provide a habitat for.

Their similarity with rainforests does not end there, unfortunately, for both of these natural environments are threatened. One problem faced by the coral reefs around the world is known as “bleaching”. This is a process by which the algae – the plant life that forms on coral as well as other underwater surfaces – disappears from the coral reef, with the result that the reef loses its color. As the algae dies, so too does the coral. When this phenomenon was first observed, the cause was unknown. However, studies carried out in the 1960s indicated that one factor could be the increased sea water temperatures. These were a consequence of global warming.

Another reason why coral reefs are under threat is pollution, in particular in the waters around areas which are densely populated. The contamination of our oceans in such regions means that the growth of the coral is being affected negatively. In the worst cases, the coral’s growth is not just slowed down, but stopped completely when the coral itself is killed off.

The results of these changes could be tragic, both for the coral and the life forms it supports.

71. According to the author, what is true of coral reefs?
a. More species live there than in a rainforest
b. They are the most important environment for sea creatures
c. They do not resemble any other kind of habitat
d. A wide variety of plants and animals live there
72. Algae...
a. can never survive on coral reefs
b. can be found only on coral
c. sometimes vanishes from the coral
d. causes coral to lose its color
73. According to the passage, bleaching...
a. causes algae to form on the coral
b. originates in the coral
c. leads to the death of the coral
d. causes the color of the algae to fade
74. What does the author say has caused sea temperatures to change?
a. changes in the climate
b. changes in the coral reefs
c. bleaching
d. studies done in the 1960s
75. Coral reefs are in danger if they are situated...
a. near areas where a lot of people live
b. close to the coast
c. in areas where temperatures are high
d. near places with a low population
76. What does the author say about water pollution?
a. It causes bleaching
b. It affects coral's rate of growth
c. It doesn't always have a negative effect on coral.
d. It always causes coral to die
77. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
a. There is no hope for the coral reefs of the world
b. Nobody really understands what causes bleaching
c. Coral reefs are in danger
d. Coral reefs are a natural habitat for a lot of plant and animal species.

READING-TEXT TWO: *Read the passage and answer the questions following it*

Without doubt, there are big problems that afflict relationships; But it may be the petty problems that destroy love completely. The dirty socks on the floor. The way our partner chews so loudly. Such trivial problems may erode the goodwill that underlies all relationships. Before you know it, you feel unloved, unheard, and unappreciated, if not criticized and controlled.

“My boyfriend throws his dirty socks on the floor when he gets to bed,” says Victoria, a legal recruiter in New York. “Once a man is living with a woman, he doesn’t really see the need to clean up after himself. He assumes I’ll just pick them up in the morning.”

“He will never clean the way you want him to,” says family therapist Cloe Madanes Jolla, California. “I cannot tell you how many couples are going to divorce over this.”

When our efforts in a relationship are noticed and acknowledged, it makes us willing to do things to please our partners. But if we feel our efforts are not being noticed – or, worse, that our partner notices only what we’re not doing – we lose interest in performing those generous acts that help the relationship develop. The feeling that our spouse takes us for granted is one of the commonest complaints.

A young couple decided to try living together and bought a house. One day, early in the relationship, he perched on the sofa to read the newspaper after work while she went to the sink to prepare dinner. “Hey, could you get me a glass of water?” he said. “Get your own glass of water,” she replied – and that was the end of the relationship. She’s grown up with a military father who was always trying to control people, and she was not about to enter such a situation voluntarily. He was astonished by her refusal. “We human beings don’t like to be told what to do,” says John Jacobs. And when we feel that we are, it gives us reason to go away.

One of the toughest aspects of a relationship is dividing the chores and responsibilities between the couple. Who does the household cleaning? Who pays the bills? Who picks the

children from school? Such issues often make the one partner feel that the other is just not doing enough and they are common causes for conflicts.

78. The dirty socks in the first paragraph are mentioned
- a. as an example of a problem of most relationships
 - b. as an example of a trivial problem which may destroy a relationship
 - c. as an example of a problem which should not be taken seriously
 - d. as an example of a serious problem that afflicts relationships
- 78.
79. The word 'petty' in the first paragraph means
- a. unexpected
 - b. unimportant
 - c. serious
 - d. unusual
- 79.
80. According to Victoria, once a man is living with a woman
- a. he thinks he doesn't have to be clean any more
 - b. he never cleans the house
 - c. he thinks the woman will clean his mess
 - d. he throws his dirty socks on the floor
- 80.
81. Why did the couple in the fourth paragraph break up?
- a. because he didn't help her to prepare dinner
 - b. because he was rude to her
 - c. because he wanted to be able to tell her what to do
 - d. because she thought he wanted to control her
- 81.
82. When the woman refused to bring him the glass of water the man felt
- a. desperate
 - b. furious
 - c. surprised
 - d. unappreciated
- 82.
83. In the last paragraph the word "chores" means
- a. things the couple has to do
 - b. things that belong to the couple
 - c. the money the couple earns
 - d. the problems the couple has
- 83.

THAT'S THE END OF THE TEST