I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank.

1. The newspaper’s ………. has been falling for a number of years.

a. Audience b. readership c. reputation d. status

1. I prefer ………. newspaper to tabloid.

****

a. Broadsheet b. widespread c. expansive d. extensive

1. He was one of the BBC’s best known war ……….

a. Reporters b. journalists c. followers d. correspondents

1. The advertising space that is divided into sections is commonly known as the ………. ads.

a. Small b. confidential c. classified d. small print

1. The Prime Minister is considering a cabinet ……….

a. Reorganisation b. rearrangement c. reshuffle d. reconstruction

1. I suscribe to a ………. literary journal.

a. Three-monthly b. quarterly c. seasonal d. quartered

1. They want to erect a huge satellite ………. right opposite my house

a. Plate b. record c. platter d. dish

1. I cant give you that information, you have to speak with the press………. .

a. Officer b. official c. executive d. administrator



1. We will take a short ………. break and we will be right back.

a. Commercial b. advertising c. promotional d. publicity

1. To find out what is on Tv, just look in the TV&radio ……….

a. Programmes b. schedules c. listings d. records

1. The match will be screened on TV, with ………. commentary by Gray.

a. Lively b. live c. alive d. living

1. There will be ………. coverage of the games on most channels.

a. Complete b. general c. widespread d. extensive

1. His supporters did everything they could to ………. him on the race.

a. Push b. spur c. drive d. prod

1. One of the guests stood up to the ………. virtues of the fine food.

a. Worship b. admire c. appreciate d. extol

1. He did not mean to be offensive; it was quite an ………. remark.

a. Innocuous b. inaugral c. intergral d. insidious

1. The job creation scheme is still in its ……….

a. Childhood b. babyhood c. opening d. infancy

1. The Prime Minister gave an………. response to the question.

a. Evading b. invasive c. evasive d. invading

1. She had a(n)………. interest in holding a bank account.

a. Vested b. invested c. shadowed d. implied

1. I assure you that I………. no hostile feelings towards you.

a. Shelter b. harbour c. embrace d. cover

1. I am sick of hearing the same old ………. in meetings.

a. Plenitudes b. placidities c. pliabilities d. platitudes

Page 1

1. The passenger cabins which were on the upper ………. were renovated last year.

a. Floor b. deck c. level d. ground

1. A note in the Captain’s log stated that it was the roughest………. he had ever experienced.

a. Passage b. crossing c. crossroad d. passing

1. Enormous swells roused by ferocious winds made it impossible to………. the ship to safety.

a. Direct b. control c. steer d. drive

1. The stricken vessel ran………. on a large reef.

a. Aside b. ashore c. aground d. around



1. Of those on ………. , few survived to relate the tragedy of the Pacific Queen.

a. Board b. side c. hand d. aboard

1. Without delay, she booked a(n)………. flight to Manila so as to be in time for the meeting.

a. Instant b. direct c. straight d. even

1. Poor ………. led to the pilot’s decision to request a landing at an alternative airport.

a. Sight b. clarity c. visibility d. vision

1. Julia preferred to sleep rather than partake of the………. entertainment.

a. Flying b. flight c. in-flight d. in-flying

1. She was rudly awakened by a sudden bout of ………. turbulence.

a. Stern b. somber c. weighty d. heavy

1. Their ………. from the airport to the hotel was speedily arranged.

a. Transfer b. translocation c. move d. relocation



1. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: Choose the word or phrase that best fits each space in the following passage.

Scientists have been investigating chimpanzee culture for several decades, but too often their studies contained a crucial (01) \_\_\_\_\_. Most attempts to document cultural diversity among chimpanzees have (02)

\_\_\_\_\_ solely on officially published (03) \_\_\_\_\_ of the behaviors recorded at each research site. But this approach probably (04) \_\_\_\_\_ a good deal of cultural variation for three reasons. First, scientists typically don't publish a(n) (05) \_\_\_\_\_ list of all the activities they do not see at a particular location. Yet this is exactly what we need to know-which behaviors were and were not observed at each site. Second, many reports describe chimpanzee behaviors without saying (06) \_\_\_\_\_ common they are; with- out this information, we can't determine whether a particular action was a once-in-a-lifetime aberration or a routine event that should be considered part of the animals' culture. Finally, researchers' descriptions of potentially significant chimpanzee behaviors frequently lack (07) \_\_\_\_\_ detail, making it difficult for scientists working at other spots to record the presence or absence of the activities. To (08) \_\_\_\_\_ these problems, the two of us decided to take a new approach. We asked field researchers at each site for a list of all the behaviors they suspected were local traditions. With this information in hand, we pulled together a comprehensive list of 65 (09) \_\_\_\_\_ for cultural behaviors. Then we distributed our list (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the team leaders at each site. In consultation with their colleagues, they classified each behavior (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of its occurrence or absence in the chimpanzee community (12) \_\_\_\_\_. The key categories were customary behavior (occurs in most or all of the able-bodied members of at least one age or sex class, such as all adult males), habitual (less common than customary but occurs repeatedly in several individuals), present (seen at the site but not

Page 2

habitual), absent (never seen), and unknown. Our inquiry concentrated on seven sites with chimpanzees habituated to human onlookers; all told, the study compiled a total of more than 150 years of chimpanzee observation. The behavior patterns we were particularly interested in, of course, were those absent in at least one community, yet habitual or customary in at least one other; this was our criterion for denoting any behavior a cultural variant. (Certain behaviors are absent for specific local reasons, however, and we excluded them from consideration. For example, although chimpanzees at Bossou scoop tasty algae from pools of water with a stick, chimpanzees else- where don't do this, simply because algae are not present.) The extensive survey turned up (13) \_\_\_\_\_ 39 chimpanzee (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of behavior that should be labeled as cultural variations, including (15) \_\_\_\_\_ forms of tool use, grooming techniques and courtship gambits, several of which are illustrated throughout this article. This cultural richness is far in excess of anything known for any other species of animal



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 01: A. flaw | | B. defect | C. wrong-doing | D. error |
| 02: A. put | | B. imposed | C. relied | D. elaborated |
| 03: A. flies | | B. packs | C. accounts | D. history |
| 04: A. ignores | | B. dismisses | C. excludes | D. overlooks |
| 05: A. tense | | B. intensive | C. intense | D. extensive |
| 06: A. how | | B. what | C. whether | D. how often |
| 07: A. subsequent | | B. substantial | C. sufficient | D. sustainable |
| 08: A. heal | | B. cure | C. condition | D. remedy |
| 09: A. replicas | | B. candidates | C. contestants | D. items |
| 10: A. to | | B. for | C. into | D. towards |
| 11: A. on behalf of | | B. in accordance with | C. with respect of | D. in terms of |
| 12: A. studied | | B. constituted | C. facilitated | D. learned |
| 13: A. less than | | B. no fewer than | C. in sum | D. more or so |
| 14: A. sets | | B. styles | C. norms | D. patterns |
| 15: A. numerable | | B. numeric | C. numerous | D. outnumbered |
| III. READING: | |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm on October 21,1833. His father, Immanuel Nobel, was an engineer and inventor who built bridges and buildings in Stockholm. In connection with his construction work, Immanuel Nobel also experimented with different techniques for blasting rocks. Alfred's mother, born Andriette Ahlsell, came from a wealthy family. Due to misfortunes in his construction work caused by the loss of some barges of building material, Immanuel Nobel was forced into bankruptcy the same year Alfred Nobel was born. In 1837 Immanuel Nobel left Stockholm and his family to start a new career in Finland and in Russia. To support the family, Andriette Nobel started a grocery store which provided a modest income.

Meanwhile, Immanuel Nobel was successful in his new enterprise in St. Petersburg, Russia. He started a mechanical workshop which provided equipment for the Russian army, and he also convinced the Tsar and his generals that naval mines could be used to block enemy naval ships from threatening the city. The naval mines designed by Immanuel Nobel were simple devices consisting of submerged wooden casks filled with gunpowder. Anchored below the surface of the Gulf of Finland, they effectively ***deterred*** the British Royal Navy from moving into firing range of St Petersburg during the Crimean War (1853-1856). Immanuel Nobel was also a pioneer in arms manufacture and in designing steam engines.

Successful in his industrial and business ventures, Immanuel Nobel was able, in 1842, to bring his family to St.Petersburg. There, his sons were given a first class education by private teachers. The training included natural sciences, languages and literature. By the age of 17, Alfred Nobel was fluent in Swedish, Russian, French, English and German. His

primary interests were in English literature and poetry as well as in chemistry and physics. Alfred’s father, who wanted his sons to join his enterprise as engineers, disliked Alfred’s interest in poetry and found his son rather introverted. In order to widen Alfred’s horizons, his father sent him abroad for further training in chemical engineering. During a two-year period Alfred Nobel visited Sweden, Germany, France and the United States. In Paris, the city he came to like best, he worked in the private laboratory of Professor T. J.

Page 3

Pelouze, a famous chemist. There he met the young Italian chemist Ascanio Sobrero who, three years earlier, had invented nitroglycerine, a highly explosive liquid. ***Nitroglycerine*** was produced by mixing glycerine with sulfuric and nitric acid, it was considered too dangerous to be of any practical use. Although its explosive power greatly exceeded that of gunpowder, the liquid would explode in a very unpredictable manner if subjected to hesft and pressure. Alfred Nobel became very interested in nitroglycerine and how it could be put to practical use in construction work. He also realized that the safety problems had to be solved and a method had to be developed for the controlled detonation of nitroglycerine. In the United States he visited John Ericsson, the Swedish American engineer who had developed the screw propeller for ships. In 1852 Alfred Nobel was asked to come back and work in the family enterprise which was booming because of its deliveries to the Russian army. Together with his father he performed experiments to develop nitroglycerine as a commercially and technically useful explosive.



The market for dynamite and detonating caps grew very rapidly and Alfred Nobel also proved himself to be a very skillful entrepreneur and businessman. By 1865 his factory in Krummel - near Hamburg, Germany

* was exporting nitroglycerine explosives to other countries in Europe, America, and Australia. Over the years he founded factories and laboratories in some 90 different places in more than 20 countries. Although he lived in Paris much of his life, he was constantly traveling. Victor Hugo at one time described him as “Europe’s richest vagabond”. When he was not traveling or engaging in business

activities, Nobel himself worked intensively in his various laboratories, first in Stockholm and later in Germany, Scotland, France, Karlskoga, Sweden, and Italy. He focused on the development of explosives technology as well as other chemical

inventions, including such materials as synthetic rubber, leather, and silk. By the time of his death in 1896. he had 355

patents.

Intensive work and travel did not leave much time for a private life. At the age of 43 he was feeling like an old man. At this time he advertised in a newspaper “Wealthy, highly-educated elderly gentleman seeks lady of mature age, versed in languages, as secretary and supervisor of household.” The most qualified applicant turned out to be an Austrian woman. Countess Bertha Kinsky. After working a very short time for Nobel, she decided to return to Austria to marry Count Arthur von Suttner. In spite of this Alfred Nobel and Bertha von Suttner re¬mained friends and kept writing letters to each other for decades. Over the years Bertha von Suttner became increasingly critical of the arms race. She wrote a famous book, Lay Down Your Arms and became a prominent figure in the peace movement.

Alfred Nobel died in San Remo, Italy, on December 10,1896. When his will was opened it came as a surprise that his fortune was to be used for Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. The executors of his will were two young engineers, Ragnar Sohlman and Rudolf Liljequist. They set about forming the Nobel Foundation as an organization to take care of the financial assets left by Nobel for this purpose and to coordinate the work of the Prize-Awarding Institutions. This was not without its difficulties since the will was contested by relatives and questioned by authorities in various countries.



1. The author’s perspective toward Alfred Nobel could best be described as......

A. personal B. historical C. critical D. emotional

1. The word “they” in paragraph 2 refer to....

A. British Royal Navy B. steam engines C. naval mines

D. the Tsar and his generals

1. According to the passage, why did Alfred Nobel become a chemist? A. His father pushed him in that direction

B. He wanted to follow in his father's footsteps C. He had no other options

D. He had lost interest in becoming a poet

Page 4

4. The word “introverted” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. gregarious B. outgoing C. reserved D. sociable

5. How many patents did Alfred Nobel have by the time of his death?

A. 355 B. 1896 C. 90 D.1865

1. Which of the following could best replace the phrase “widen Alfred’s horizons” in paragraph 3?

A. provide Alfred with more experience B. show Alfred a beautiful sunset

C. limit Alfred's exposure to the world

D. maintain Alfred's current level of knowledge

1. Which of the following is NOT a Nobel Prize category?



A. Chemistry B. Physics

C. Literature and Peace D. Psychiatry

1. It can be inferred that Alfred Nobel’s most famous invention was.....

A. nitroglycerine B. synthetic silk

C. the steam engine D. dynamite

1. Which of the following words or phrases is LEAST accurate in describing Alfred Nobel?

A. visionary B. innovative C. prosaic D. altruistic



10. The word “versed” in the passage is closest in meaning to....

A. awkward B. accomplished

C. incompetent D. graceiess

IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST: Supply each blank with one suitable word.

PASSAGE 1:

Many educators believe that it is better for students to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ school all year round than to have a long summer vacation. Ideally, the summer can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ every bit as productive as the time spent in a classroom. The vacation should be a carefree time, spent outdoors or with family, but, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that most parents work, it is all too often the case that children are left unsupervised. All students forget a certain amount of

1. \_\_\_\_\_ they have learned so teachers are obliged to spend time at the beginning of the year reviewing parts of the curriculum from the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ grade. Studies have shown that children from low-income families fall (6)\_\_\_\_\_ behind during the summer than children from wealthier backgrounds. One study found that while middle-class children slightly improved their reading skills over the summer months, their (7) \_\_\_\_\_

from low-income families lost more than two months in reading achievement.

In order to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the problem, some school districts have adopted a year-round schedule with a series of shorter breaks (9)\_\_\_\_\_ of a three-month summer vacation. A national study (10) \_\_\_\_\_ out by the Ohio State University found, however, that year-round schools had no significant impact (11) \_\_\_\_\_ how much students learn. They found that children learned about as (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in year-round schools using a nine-month calender. And while poorer students at the beginning suffers learning loss during the summer months, those at the year-round schools also did (13) \_\_\_\_\_ during the shorter breaks. The author of the

1. \_\_\_\_\_ suggested that poor students (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to attend more days of school, otherwise they will fall behind.

PASSAGE 2:

Page 5

Also sgraffito, in art, a technique of producing a design by incising or (01) \_\_\_\_\_ through a surface layer of paint or plaster to reveal a contrasting undercoat. The term is (02) \_\_\_\_\_ from an Italian word meaning “scratched”. True graffito techniques are found primarily in (03) \_\_\_\_\_, medieval, and Renaissance art, but the (04) \_\_\_\_\_ is usually extended to include any technique that involves scratching a design on stone or plaster with a sharp instrument. Graffiti are abundant in ancient Egyptian and Roman art and have been found in Pompeii and the Roman catacombs. Many (05) \_\_\_\_\_ ancient graffiti, scratched on walls by passersby, have been unearthed, the most famous of which is a caricature of Christ on the (06) \_\_\_\_\_, found on the walls of the Domus Gelotiana on the Palatine Hill in Rome in 1856. Graffito techniques involving the incising of gold leaf in illustrated manuscripts were common in the Middle Ages, and the facades of Renaissance palaces often sported differently colored coats of plaster (07) \_\_\_\_\_ graffito effects. In the 20th century (08) \_\_\_\_\_ have used a free style of graffito technique in (09) \_\_\_\_\_ large areas are cut away from the surface layer, often producing graduated tones midway between the overlay and the (10) \_\_\_\_\_.



V. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Although most known (A) for her prose works, (B) Maya Angelou also published © several collections of poetry. (D)
2. Technically (A) speaking, astronauts can be able (B) to visit © the moon and live there briefly. (D)
3. There are (A) many species of birds in danger of extinction, (B) with a large number of which, (C) in all, found on oceanic islands. (D)
4. If it is kept (A) dry, a seed can still sprout (B) up to © forty years after their (D) formation
5. Some (A) snakes have hollow teeth they are called (B) fangs that they use (C) to poison their victims.

(D)



VI. WORD FORMS: Supply the appropriate forms of the words in the brackets.

1. All the students who misbehaved have been kept in \_\_\_\_\_. (DETAIN)
2. Even if you’re a regular \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to the art of lightning design you’re probably, well, in the dark. (THEATRE)
3. The darkness \_\_\_\_\_ him, so he doesn’t know where the murder hid. (ORIENT)
4. The inkling of support I felt for an invasion came from the \_\_\_\_\_ fact that Saddam Hussein was a vicious, squalid tyrant, and that he was making life unbearable for the majority of Iraqis. (DOUBT)
5. The heat was becoming \_\_\_\_\_. (BEAR)
6. "Was it a good [read](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/read)?" "Oh, [totally](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/totally) \_\_\_\_\_ - [I finished](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/finished) it in two [days](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/day)." (PUT)
7. The smell of lavender is proven to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and helps you sleep better at night (THERAPY)
8. He is literally an \_\_\_\_\_ ,who a person who does less well than they could do, especially in school work (ACHIEVE)
9. Young children are usually \_\_\_\_\_ because they haven’t learnt other forms of behaviour. (EGO)
10. He still hopes to win his claim against unfair \_\_\_\_\_. (MISS)

VII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

You have to use the exact word given in brackets for each sentence.

1. He sings well and plays the guitar well.

Not only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In spite of his serious sickness, he did well in the exam.

Although \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They came to the concert late, so they didn’t have good seats.

If\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Page 6

1. Do your homework first, and I’ll let you play the computer games.

I won’t allow\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It was a long time ago when I saw a movie.

It has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. My younger brother was finally able to get a job.

My younger brother finally succeeded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They have just sold the old house at the end of the road.

The old house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You don’t have to finish the work today.

It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Liz is a better pianist than Mai.

Mai does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He was annoyed because his son often came home late.



He objected\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

VII. SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT

1. The campaign aims to emphasise a woman’s academic as opposed to her chronological age so that, after raising a family, she will be compared to men with the same amount of work experience.
2. To start with,it is a lamentable truth that women are sometimes presented with impossible choices between advancement and family commitment.
3. This is where a newly-launched campaign to attract female scientists back into the fold comes in.
4. This dilemma is perhaps sharpest for female scientists who leave their profession in order to reaise children and find themselves at a disadvantage compared with men on returning to work years later
5. In addition to that, working conditions for scientists with unsociable hours, do not favour the family.
6. Women in science get left behind because scientific developments move so fast and knowledge needs to be updated

****

Page 7