

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 points)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 35. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

16. The new manager explained to the staff that she hoped to _____ new procedures to save time and money.
A. manufacture B. establish C. control D. restore
17. There is a fault at our television station. Please do not _____ your television set.
A. change B. repair C. switch D. adjust
18. The crowd at a football match are often _____.
A. excite B. excited C. exciting D. excitement
19. I'm very _____ in the information you have given me.
A. concerned B. surprised C. bored D. interested
20. The university administrations are introducing new measures to _____ that the enrolment process runs smoothly.
A. maintain B. improve C. facilitate D. ensure
21. Sorry for being late. I was _____ in the traffic for more than an hour.
A. carried on B. held up C. put off D. taken after
22. She was tired and couldn't keep _____ the group.
A. up with B. up against C. on to D. out of
23. –“Would you like a drink?” –“_____.”
A. Certain! B. I do
C. That's very kind of you! D. Don't mention it!
24. _____ David brings the money for lunch, we'll go right down to the cafeteria.
A. Since B. As soon as C. Now that D. Until
25. How can I know _____ dictionary is yours? - They are so alike.
A. what B. which C. this D. the
26. You will have to _____ your holiday if you feel too tired.
A. put down B. put out C. put off D. put up
27. It is recommended that he _____ this course
A. took B. takes C. take D. taking
28. John! Pass me the _____ cups, please.
A. plastic big blue cups B. plastic cups big blue
C. big plastic blue cups D. big blue plastic cups
29. The teacher told the students _____.
A. what to do that B. which to do that C. how to do that D. by how to do that
30. I told her she could stay with us. That's what I _____.
A. said to her B. said her C. told to her D. told
31. The population of the world is growing at an alarming _____.
A. rate B. measure C. step D. cost
32. _____ call the police.
A. Either you leave at once or I B. Leave at once or I'll
C. You either leave at once or I will D. Or you leave at once, or I will
33. Bob: “You make a lot of noise last night.” Jane: “_____.”
A. Really B. It's kind of you to say so
C. What a pity! D. Oh! I'm really sorry
34. Ray: “I wouldn't do that if I were you.” John: “_____.”

understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (62) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (63) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (64) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (65) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

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|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 56. A.large | B.great | C.far | D.lots |
| 57. A.learning | B.to learn | C.with learning | D.learn |
| 58. A.interpret | B.give out | C.transfer | D.present |
| 59. A.both | B.not | C.as well | D.either |
| 60. A.on | B.for | C.by | D.in |
| 61. A.on most | B.most on | C.much on | D.on much |
| 62. A.quite | B.hardly | C.truly | D.really |
| 63. A.lied | B.laid | C.lain | D.lay |
| 64. A.by | B.in | C.for | D.of |
| 65. A.during | B.of | C.for | D.when |

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph. The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains. In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

66. The first photograph was taken with _____.
- A. a small handheld camera B. a very simple camera
C. a daguerreotype D. new types of film
67. Daguerre took a picture of his studio with _____.
- A. a new kind of camera B. a very simple camera
C. special equipment D. an electronic camera
68. The word “**this**” in the passage refers to the _____.
- A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment
B. stopping of photographers from taking photos
C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities
D. taking of pictures of people and moving things
69. The word “**ruined**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. poorly-painted B. heavily-polluted C. terribly spoiled D. badly damaged
70. The word “**lifelike**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. moving B. realistic C. touching D. manlike
71. The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _____.
- A. handheld cameras B. processing equipment
C. daguerreotypes D. rolls of film
72. The word “**handheld**” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. handling manually B. held by hand C. controlling hands D. operated by hand
73. Matthew Brady was well-known for _____.
- A. inventing daguerreotypes B. the small handheld camera
C. taking pictures of French cities D. portraits and war photographs
74. As mentioned in the passage, photography can _____.
- A. print old pictures B. convey ideas and feelings
C. show the underworld D. replace drawings
75. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. Different Steps in Film Processing B. Story of Photography
C. Photography and Painting D. Story of Famous Photographers

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety both before you go (76)while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning (77)something less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather (78)a few days in advance and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. Bring an emergency kit in (79)you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp (80)carefully, avoiding any places where there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (81)there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants’ or wasps’ nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp (82)for cooking, be careful not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it (83)completely, preferably with lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that may (84)left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes sense, for the same reason, to keep unused food

