

Yahoo! A New Online World

As the Internet has grown, people have turned to it for more and more services. Yahoo.com, the (49) most visited Web site, continues to expand to meet ever-growing appetite. Yahoo! was the brain-child of two Stanford University PhD students Jerry Yang and David Filo – in 1994. The two friends created a list of their favorite Web sites and put it on the Internet. As the list grew, Yang and Filo subdivided the Web sites into categories to make it (50) for people to use. The list became very popular, attracting 100,000 visitors within four months! In April 1996 the company went public, and it immediately started

expanding. One of its first moves was to open a site for (51) users. Always forward-looking, Yahoo! has sites in over 20 languages and over 30 countries.

In its early years, Yahoo! (52) for its search engine. However, the company has worked diligently to become much more. Besides (53) popular among Net users, Yahoo! was also popular among investors – at least for its first ten years. In 2008 Yahoo! remained the most-visited site in the world. But to keep its top spot on the Internet, Yahoo! will need to continue improving its search engine and other services.

49	A	worlds's	B	worlds	C	worlds'	D	world's
50	A	easilier	B	easier	C	easily	D	easiest
51	A	Japanese	B	Japan	C	Japaneses	D	Japans'
52	A	had been known	B	knew	C	was known	D	has known
53	A	to be	B	been	C	be	D	being

Why do We Have Eyebrows?

In his (54) weird book *The Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animals*, Charles Darwin maintained that human eyebrows (55) from the vestigial remnants of the scattering of long hairs one finds in the very same place on other mammals, including chimps and dogs. But why were eyebrows preserved, while most of the rest of our hair was lost? In accordance with (56) views on sex se-

lection, he believed that those human hairs which remain are those which are attractive to the opposite sex. However, another suggestion is that they're important for (57) facial expressions that are more easily recognised by other individuals in one's social group. They also serve the practical purpose of stopping sweat and rain (58) down your forehead into your eyes.

54	A	surprises	B	surprising	C	surprised	D	surprisingly
55	A	descended	B	were descended	C	descending	D	descend
56	A	Darwin	B	Darwins	C	Darwin's	D	Darwins'
57	A	form	B	forming	C	formed	D	formation
58	A	running	B	run	C	runs	D	are running