

**I. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, c or D for each of the gaps.**

In 1783, two French brothers(1) \_\_\_\_ the first balloon to take people (2) \_\_\_\_ the air. One hundred(3) \_\_\_\_ twenty years later, in 1903, the Wright brothers built the first plane with an engine and flew in it. This was (4) \_\_\_\_ the United States. Then, in 1918, the US Post Office began the first airmail service. Aeroplanes(5) \_\_\_\_ a lot in the next thirty years. Then, in 1950s, aeroplanes(6) \_\_\_\_ much faster because they had jet engines. In 1976, Concorde was built in the UK and France. It was the(7) \_\_\_\_ passenger plane in the world and it could fly at 2500 kilometers a(n)(8) \_\_\_\_ , so the journey from London to New York is only four hours. Today millions of people travel(9) \_\_\_\_ aeroplane, and it is difficult to think(10) \_\_\_\_ a world without them.

1. A. build	B. will build	C. built	D. have built
2. A. into	B. to	C. in	D. at
3. A. but	B. so	C. or	D. and
4. A. in	B. on	C. at	D. by
5. A. change	B. changed	C. have changed	D. will change
6. A. begin	B. become	C. began	D. became
7. A. fastest	B. faster	C. fast	D. fastly
8. A. minute	B. second	C. hour	D. day
9. A. on	B. by	C. to	D. with
10. A. of	B. at	C. on	D. to

**II. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers:**

Working for an airline Nicola Peet left school at eighteen, went to college and then worked at a local airport. After nine months, she went to work for Saudi Arabian Airlines and then she joined British Airways as an air-hostess. Four years later, she got her present job as a manager.

This is what she told us about her job: "My office is at Heathrow Airport, but I spent 60% of my time in the air, I teach air-hostess and help them with any problems. I also go to lots of meetings. My hours are usually from 8 am but sometimes I work from 1 pm to 9 pm. At work, the first thing I do is to check plane on my computer and then I speak with some of the air-hostesses. Sometimes I go on long flights to check how the air-hostesses are doing. That's my favorite part of the job, but I like office work, too. Travelling can be hard work. When I get back from a long journey, all I can do is eat something and then go to bed! I don't earn much money, but I'm happy with British Airways and want to stay there and continue travel.

### III. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, c or D for each of the gaps.

If you look at the sky (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a clear night, you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ see that there are so many twinkling lights that nobody is able to count them all. Most of these lights are (3) \_\_\_\_\_. They are like big moving(4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. The stars we see (5) \_\_\_\_\_ night are much farther away from our sun, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is also a star. Some of these stars are like (7)earth, they are of more solid material. They are called planets. They shine just as a mirror does when you hold it against the sunlight. Instead of(8) \_\_\_\_\_ out the light of their own, these planets reflect the light of our sun. The other planets of the sun are much(9) \_\_\_\_\_ to our planet earth than the stars are. However, these other planets are very far away. It would take a spaceship travelling more than 60,000 miles an hour about five months(10) \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest one.

1. A. at	B. on	C. in	D. by
2. A. will	B. won't	C. would	D. wouldn't
3. A. earth	B. moon	C. stars	D. Mars
4. A. lemons	B. oranges	C. apples	D. balls
5. A. at	B. by	C. under	D. on
6. A. that	B. which	C. who	D. whom
7. A. my	B. mine	C. our	D. ours
8. A. to give	B. give	C. gave	D. giving
9. A. close	B. closer	C. more close	D. closest
10. A. reach	B. to reach	C. reaching	D. to reach

### IV. Read the text and choose the best answer.

Scientists are now looking (1) \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper way to use solar energy to heat air and water. Many buildings are using solar energy to heat water now. Solar units on the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of buildings collect the energy and use it to heat water. Although these units are still very (3) \_\_\_\_\_, more and more people are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ solar hot water heaters. Universities and colleges give solar energy courses where students learn to build their own solar (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In the future, there will be more and more solar collectors, especially in the sunny desert areas of the world.

1. A. for	B. at	C. after	D. on
2. A. floors	B. walls	C. roofs	D. gates
3. A. cheap	B. expensive	C. heavy	D. old
4. A. selling	B. borrowing	C. sending	D. buying
5. A. collectors	B. consumers	C. directors	D. announcers

### V. Read the text and choose the best answer.

Scientists often divide resources into two groups: renewable and non-renewable. When a resource is used, it takes some time to replace it. If the resource can be replaced quickly and easily, it is called renewable. If it cannot be replaced quickly and easily, it is called non-renewable. All fossil fuels are non-renewable resources. Solar energy, air and water are usually called renewable because there is an unlimited supply.

However, this definition may change if people are not careful with these resources. The amount of solar energy that reaches the earth depends on the atmosphere. If the atmosphere is polluted, the solar energy that reaches the earth may be dangerous. If humans continue to pollute the air, it will not contain the correct amounts of these gases.

Many resources are limited and non-renewable, and many are in danger of pollution. As a consequence, resources must be conserved and the environment protected. *Conservation* must become an important part of everyone's life.

1. How many kinds of resources are mentioned in the passage?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4 D. 5

2. Non-renewable are those which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are unlimited.
- B. can be replaced quickly and easily.
- C. take millions of years to replace.
- D. are used every day such as solar energy and water.

3. What will happen if the atmosphere is polluted?

- A. The air will not contain the correct amounts of natural gases.
- B. Nothing will happen.
- C. Life will continue as it does.
- D. The solar energy may not be dangerous.

4. The word *Conservation* in the passage is OPPOSITE to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prevention
- B. pollution
- C. protection
- D. preservation

5. Why do we have to conserve resources?

- A. To make natural resources renewable.
- B. Because conservation plays an important part in everyone's life.
- C. To keep the air from being polluted.
- D. Because many resources are limited and non-renewable.