





B. knowing as deforestation

C. what becomes known as deforestation

D. that is known as deforestation

16. I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ from you.

A. only glad to hear

B. only too glad to hear

C. too glad only to hear

D. too only glad to hear

17. Her perfect manners and exceptional erudition is an effect of her strict \_\_\_\_\_.

A. upstanding

B. upkeep

C. upbringing

D. uphold

18. She dropped her eyes to the tablecloth, suddenly confused and \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed of herself.

A. painstakingly

B. ridiculously

C. deeply

D. highly

19. Farmers say supermarkets put them under pressure to sell at rock bottom prices – and regularly break \_\_\_\_\_.

A. contracts

B. connections

C. promises

D. agreements

20. Men are more likely to \_\_\_\_\_ a red light, forget to signal, or drink and drive.

A. go

B. drive

C. dash

D. run

21. "Take your mind off it by \_\_\_\_\_ yourself in a good book!" said the teacher to his student.

A. interesting

B. engrossing

C. absorbing

D. exciting

22. Domestic producers complain about no-one buying their wine and cheap imports \_\_\_\_\_ the markets.

A. pouring

B. flowing

C. trickling

D. flooding

23. A \_\_\_\_\_ of glory, a fury of passion that left them weak and trembling in the arms of each other.

A. burn

B. fire

C. flame

D. blaze

24. There he was at the side of the stage, looking pretty, inconsequentially \_\_\_\_\_ his guitar.

A. strumming

B. stringing

C. pressing

D. striking



25. The moon was hidden under a veil of clouds, and there was not \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a gust of wind

B. a breath of wind

C. a biting wind

D. a strong wind

26. The new students were told to report to the school secretary \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on arrival

B. on the level

C. for certain

D. in self-defense

27. \_\_\_\_\_ his conduct, the club has decided to suspend him.

A. On the contrary

B. In favor of

C. With a view to

D. In view of

28. I know you don't like wearing a cycle helmet but \_\_\_\_\_.

A. better late than never

B. better safe than sorry

C. better luck next time

D. the sooner the better

29. Speaker 1: It's the worst film we've ever seen.

Speaker 2: \_\_\_\_\_

A. I couldn't say that again.

B. I couldn't agree more.

C. That's right, you are.

D. There you have it.

30. Speaker 1: You look lost. \_\_\_\_\_?

Speaker 2: Yes, please. Can you tell us how to get to the railway station?

A. Can I be of any assistance?

B. Is there anything to do?

C. Can I give a hand?

D. Would you like a hand?

**B. CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (1.5 PTS)**

New research reveals that walking just 9.5 kilometers (six miles) a week may (1)\_\_\_\_\_ your brain sharper as you get older. Research published in the October 13 online issue of Neurology (2)\_\_\_\_\_ that walking may protect aging brains from growing smaller and, in (3)\_\_\_\_\_, preserve memory in old age.

‘Brain size shrinks in late adulthood, which can (4)\_\_\_\_\_ memory problems,’ study author Kirk Erickson of the University of Pittsburg said in a news release. ‘Our findings should encourage further well-designed scientific (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of physical exercise in older adults as a very (6)\_\_\_\_\_ approach for preventing dementia and Alzheimer’s disease.’ For the study, the team asked 299 dementia-free seniors to record the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ they walked each week.

Four years later, the participants were tested to see if they had developed (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of dementia. Then after nine years had passed, scientists (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the participants’ brains to measure size. At the four-year test, researchers discovered subjects who walked the most had (10)\_\_\_\_\_ their risk of developing memory problems by 50 per cent. (11)\_\_\_\_\_ the nine-year checkpoint, those who walked at least 9.5 kilometers a week, had brains with a larger (12)\_\_\_\_\_ than those who didn’t walk as much.

This is not the first study to (13)\_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of walking in seniors. (14)\_\_\_\_\_, last spring, Harvard University found that women who walked regularly at a (15)\_\_\_\_\_ pace had an almost 40 per cent lower risk of stroke.

- |                    |                |                |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bring        | B. work        | C. run         | D. keep        |
| 2. A. informs      | B. provides    | C. suggests    | D. notifies    |
| 3. A. result       | B. turn        | C. sequence    | D. case        |
| 4. A. account      | B. lead        | C. set         | D. cause       |
| 5. A. trials       | B. attempts    | C. searches    | D. courses     |
| 6. A. indicative   | B. promising   | C. fortunate   | D. ideal       |
| 7. A. distance     | B. length      | C. duration    | D. extent      |
| 8. A. signals      | B. factors     | C. signs       | D. features    |
| 9. A. skimmed      | B. scanned     | C. screened    | D. sounded     |
| 10. A. depressed   | B. declined    | C. reduced     | D. dropped     |
| 11. A. On          | B. In          | C. From        | D. At          |
| 12. A. volume      | B. amount      | C. dimension   | D. quantity    |
| 13. A. advertise   | B. promote     | C. respect     | D. admire      |
| 14. A. In addition | B. In contrast | C. For example | D. As a result |



15. A. brisk                      B. hard                      C. crisp                      D. brief

## II. READING (3.5 PTS)

### A. READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS (1.0 PT)

Birds have an extremely sophisticated visual communication system. The movement of a flock of dunlins is a marvel of coordinated precision flying.

The birds take off, turn, and land, **apparently** without a leader or any sort of command, yet collisions are extremely rare. The secret is that each bird watches the other birds in the flock, anticipating their actions from their slightest movements, so that a maneuver spreads through the whole flock in a smooth wave in only a fraction of a second. When the flock changes direction in flight, the birds watch those ahead of them and time their reactions to create a wave of movement that occurs too rapidly for the human eye to catch what is happening. But it is possible to see what occurs when a small flock of starlings takes to the air. As each bird prepares to take off, it crouches slightly, then leaps into the air and flies away. The crouching action that precedes take off is known as an “intention movement,” and by watching these intention movements of flight all the members of the flock are brought into a state of readiness.

Wood pigeons use similar intention movement but in a different way. Provided that each pigeon makes the intention movements before taking off, the others ignore the behavior. But if **one** spots danger and does an emergency take off, the others interpret the absence of intention movements as an alarm signal, and the whole flock rises into the air. Another bird signal is the attitude of alertness that **conveys** a warning among flocks of geese. Geese are quick to notice a member of their flock standing with its neck stretched after spotting possible danger.

In all of these examples, the birds are **reacting** to the behavior of others, but this behavior is not primarily a signal. Other forms of communication have evolved through such patterns of behavior being modified into deliberate signals. These signals are called “displays,” and they are common to all members of a species, forming a kind of sign language that conveys the mood of the bird. Most commonly, displays are used to advertise a territory, **repel** a rival, and attract a mate.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The way birds learn how to fly

- B. Migratory patterns of various kinds of birds
- C. Territorial conflicts among birds
- D. The use of visual signals in bird communication
2. The word '**apparently**' in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. ordinarily      B. creatively      C. surprisingly      D. seemingly
3. Why is it difficult for people to observe bird signals that indicate a change in flight direction?
- A. The signals are made simultaneously by many different birds in a flock.
- B. The signals happen too quickly to be perceptible.
- C. The signals are rarely used.
- D. The signals are easily confused with display signals.
4. How would wood pigeons most likely react if a member of the flock failed to make intention movements before flight?
- A. By signaling the other members to remain on the ground
- B. By flying away immediately
- C. By making a display movement
- D. By ignoring the behavior
5. The word '**one**' in the passage refers to
- A. pigeon      B. behavior      C. danger      D. take off
6. The word '**conveys**' in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. needs      B. benefits      C. uses      D. communicates
7. The author mentions that geese stretch their necks
- A. in preparation for flight      B. in reaction to danger
- C. to attract a mate      D. to indicate a change in flight direction
8. The word '**reacting**' in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. happening      B. pursuing      C. responding      D. obtaining



9. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that members of two different flocks of geese would

- A. avoid communicating with one another
- B. have few territorial disputes
- C. understand the displays of one another
- D. avoid mating with one another

10. The word '**repel**' in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. confuse
- B. contribute to
- C. ward off
- D. gather

**B. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN CHOOSE FROM THE LIST A-H GIVEN BELOW THE BEST PHRASE TO FILL EACH OF THE SPACES. SOME OF THE SUGGESTED ANSWERS DO NOT FIT AT ALL. (0.5 PT)**

The range of foods available to astronauts is vast, and great care is taken to ensure that it looks and smells appetizing. Meals are organized to provide an average of 3,000 calories a day, which seems high for living in an enclosed environment in which there is no gravity. But astronauts can expend a great deal of energy in doing the simplest things. For example, if they try to turn a handle, they turn themselves as well. If they bend down to do up a shoelace, (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Finding unusual ways of doing such ordinary things uses up the excess calories. The space diet is balanced rather differently from a terrestrial diet. This is to try and compensate for changes that take place in the body during space flight. Bodily changes begin as soon as astronauts go into space (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Among the most serious is calcium loss, which causes a marked reduction in the mass and strength of bones. There is also a progressive loss of red blood cells. What causes these effects is not known, (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The heart muscles, with no gravity to battle against, start to waste away. The leg muscles start to waste away too, since walking, as done on Earth, (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Exercise also helps to reduce muscle wastage (5)\_\_\_\_\_. No one yet knows the limit of human endurance in space. If astronauts can withstand two years or more of continuous weightlessness, then mankind's dream of visiting other planets could become reality.



A. and the question must be answered before long-duration space flight is really safe

B. and are quite noticeable after even a week

C. they start turning somersaults

D. will never be known

E. which is rather more than astronauts really need

F. and is vital on very long flights

G. can only be done if astronauts put on their heavy spacesuits

H. but they do not seriously threaten the health of astronauts

### **C. SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD. (2.0 PTS)**

#### **PASSAGE 1**

The British are (1)\_\_\_\_\_ considered to be a very polite nation, and in some respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented that the British need (2)\_\_\_\_\_ fewer than four 'thank you's' just to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, 'I am here'. The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, means '(3)\_\_\_\_\_ is your ticket', and then the passenger utters a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ one as he accepts the ticket. Such transactions in most (5)\_\_\_\_\_ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence. In sharp (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to this excessive politeness with strangers, the British are strangely lacking (7)\_\_\_\_\_ ritual phrases for social interaction. The exhortation 'Good appetite', uttered in so many other languages to fellow-diners before a (8)\_\_\_\_\_, does not exist in English. The nearest equivalent - Enjoy your dinner! - is said only by people who will not be partaking of the meal in question. What's more, the British wish happiness to their friends or acquaintances only (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the start of a new year and at celebrations such as birthdays, while the Greeks routinely wish (10)\_\_\_\_\_ and sundry a 'good week' or a 'good month'.

#### **PASSAGE 2**

(11)\_\_\_\_\_ experts have warned that the currently soaring obesity levels in European children may (12)\_\_\_\_\_ create health problems of epidemic proportions within the next three decades. Over the past ten years, obesity in six-year olds has doubled while the number of obese fifteen-year olds

has trebled. (13)\_\_\_\_\_ present trends continue, by 2030 between 60 and 70 percent of Europeans will be overweight and 40 to 50 per cent will be obese. The consequent rise in weight-related diabetes, high blood (14)\_\_\_\_\_, heart disease and some forms of cancer will (15)\_\_\_\_\_ intolerable strains on health services unless steps are (16) \_\_\_\_\_ to address the problem.

The explosion in child obesity can be put (17) \_\_\_\_\_ to the increasingly inactive lifestyles of modern children. Many parents, worried lest their (18) \_\_\_\_\_ should come to harm from traffic or strangers, discourage them from playing outdoors and instead provide ever more opportunities for sedentary entertainment in the home. Nor should the influence of the food industry be underestimated; it (19) \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand times more on advertising fast foods and convenience foods in Europe and America than the total budget for promoting health in the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ two regions.

### III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (0.5 PT)

**IDENTIFY THE FIVE (5) MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASAGE AND CORRECT THEM.**

LINE NUMBER	
- LINE 1	Television lies at the heart of American culture, offering a combination of news and amusement. It is not surprised, therefore, that daytime talk shows, the ultimate blend of information and entertainment, are earning top ratings. Talk show producers and hosts claim that the purpose of airing all sorts of problems in national television is to benefit viewers. They say they provide useful information and have helped to create a more sensitive and educational public. Many of those who have appeared as guests say doing so changed their lives, and the shows can certainly take the credit for giving a lot of people information they would not otherwise have had. Nor do the shows provide a service by allowing people to work through issues that would otherwise be swept under the carpet? Or is there a danger that viewers will regard the self-centered and thoughtless behavior they see in these programs like a model of how to live their own lives?
- LINE 5	

### IV. WORD FORMS (1.0 PT)

**SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF WORDS IN THE BRACKETS.**

1. These days more women are \_\_\_\_\_ the labor market after having children. [enter]



2. We always try to keep our newsletter \_\_\_\_\_, so that people will enjoy it. **[heart]**

3. Street performers are usually surrounded by groups of curious \_\_\_\_\_. **[look]**

4. She knows a great deal about different cultures. She's extremely \_\_\_\_\_. **[travel]**

5. I was \_\_\_ surprised by the picturesque appearance of the village. **[please]**

6. The speech was so \_\_\_\_\_ that many people got up and left before the end. **[inspire]**

7. He always protects \_\_\_\_\_ ideas although he's very young. **[fashion]**

8. Shana's picture won first prize, so we had a little \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate. **[get]**

9. Ecosystems are \_\_\_\_\_ networks of plants and animals. **[depend]**

10. Computers are likely to \_\_\_\_\_ working relationships. **[person]**

## **V. WRITING (2.0 PTS)**

**REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING. YOU HAVE TO USE THE EXACT WORD GIVEN IN BRACKETS FOR EACH SENTENCE.**

1. The rescue attempt had to be cancelled because the storm was so severe. **[called]**

→ **Such** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Her behavior was unaffected by her knowledge of the deal. **[difference]**

→ **Even though** \_\_\_\_\_

3. You should have concrete evidence to file a formal complaint. **[unless]**

→ **You had better** \_\_\_\_\_

4. The residents' association will meet again in June. **[held]**

→ **The next meeting** \_\_\_\_\_

5. Of all the cities I know, there are few that are more beautiful than St Petersburg. **[loveliest]**

→ **St Petersburg** \_\_\_\_\_

6. It's a pity Nick is so unreliable. **[count]**



→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_

7. They would never make a decision so quickly again. [minds]

→ Never again \_\_\_\_\_

8. Emily's hair badly needs cutting. [cut]

→ It's high \_\_\_\_\_

9. "You can't have supper until you've washed your hands," said John's mother. [let]

→ John's mother refused \_\_\_\_\_

10. He tried very hard to stop smoking. [give]

→ He made a \_\_\_\_\_