

**LISTENING (20 pts)** There are two recordings. You will listen to each recording twice.

**SECTION 1.** You will hear part of a radio programme about how some foods and drinks were invented. For questions 1 to 10, complete each blank with ONE word or number.

1. As well as all being invented in the United States, they were all invented \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When Coca Cola was first invented, it wasn't sold as a drink but as a tonic for the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In Spain in the 1950s and 60s, Coca Cola cost \_\_\_\_\_ times more than brandy.
4. The inventor of the first ice-cream cone, Italo Marchiony, was an Italian \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Charles Menches sold \_\_\_\_\_ for a living.
6. He had a problem one day because he didn't have enough \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Zalabia is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. George Crum worked in a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One diner sent the French fries back because they were too \_\_\_\_\_.
10. George Crum is credited with inventing \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION 2.** You will hear part of a radio programme about three types of computer software. For questions 1 to 5.

Write a short phrase in the blank.

1. "Tell me how" is aimed at users aged (1) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The major disadvantage of "Tell me how" is (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Balances" allows small companies to forecast (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Road works" requires a(n) (4) \_\_\_\_\_ system in the car.
5. "Road works" supplies latest information (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**USE OF ENGLISH (20 pts)**

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes the sentence.

1. The gemstone Tanzanite, found only near the Mererani hills in Tanzania, \_\_\_\_\_ precious stones in the world.  
A. is among the rarest  
B. is rarest among the  
C. is rarest mostly among the  
D. is the most rare among
2. Terry didn't review the material as much as he originally wanted to but he \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the test confidently anyway.  
A. did do enough  
B. isn't doing enough  
C. isn't going to do much more  
D. hasn't done more
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two blog entries the actress has posted holds any appeal to teenagers, her targeted followers.  
A. All  
B. Neither  
C. None  
D. Both
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the situation is likely to change very soon, it's probably best not to book anything for next month's event yet.  
A. At the sight that  
B. Seeing that  
C. With the view that  
D. Viewing that
5. - "Stanley's so selfish and manipulative!" - "Yes, I know, and unfortunately there's little hope \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of his changing  
B. of him to change  
C. he changes  
D. of his change
6. Vegetable fats, \_\_\_\_\_ not as harmful as animal fats, can nevertheless cause gaining weight.  
A. though  
B. yet  
C. even  
D. still
7. \_\_\_\_\_ in his yearly review, Mark was certain of getting a raise or perhaps even a promotion.  
A. Performed well  
B. Having performed well  
C. To have performed well  
D. Having been performed well
8. If you take regular exercise, your body \_\_\_\_\_ more effectively.  
A. practices  
B. serves  
C. functions  
D. exercises
9. The news spread fast by \_\_\_\_\_ of mouth.  
A. way  
B. means  
C. course  
D. word
10. The deadline is this Friday, but \_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances I'll accept your essay next Monday.  
A. on  
B. over  
C. under  
D. for
11. That ear infection won't clear \_\_\_\_\_ on its own; you'll need antibiotics.  
A. up  
B. away  
C. off  
D. out
12. I've invited him over many times, but once \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation to his home.  
A. has he extended  
B. he has extended  
C. he hasn't extended  
D. hasn't he extended
13. His theory \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting questions for the scientific community.

- |  |             |              |              |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. assumes   | B. poses    | C. proposes  | D. asserts   |
| 14. When John saw a centipede on the wall, he _____ to sleep in the room.  |             |              |              |
| A. refused   | B. denied   | C. disagreed | D. rejected  |
| 15. As soon as everyone had left the party, we _____ tidying up the house. |             |              |              |
| A. took to   | B. got back | C. hit on    | D. set about |

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that is incorrect.**

16. Jack has just (A) registered for (B) a post-graduate course with a view to enjoy (C) more career prospects (D).
17. Her classmate marvelled (A) himself at her collections of books, all of them (B) were her parents' souvenirs (C) from their business trips (D).
18. When he turned on television (A), the weather forecaster was warning (B) the viewers of (C) an unexpected spell (D) of cold weather.
19. Of (A) the two newcomers, the student living (B) on the outskirts (C) is more (D) sociable.
20. Mr. Daydreamer is always talking (A) about his intention to produce (B) a film which (C) will be internationally successful around the world (D)

### WORD FORMS (40 pts)

**Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.**

1. Tony is only 16 and he is easily influenced by those around him; he's a rather \_\_\_\_\_ young man. (**impress**)
2. We had to call the doctor. Her temperature was \_\_\_\_\_ high. (**alarm**)
3. When I arrived at the party, everyone was exchanging \_\_\_\_\_. (**pleasant**)
4. The kids were running in the direction of the clock hands when the teacher asked them to move \_\_\_\_\_. (**clock**)
5. In this AI era, we need to train ourselves, or we will be \_\_\_\_\_ for the job market. (**prepare**)
6. The message was \_\_\_\_\_ in time and I managed to retrieve the buried treasure. (**code**)
7. This campaign aims to \_\_\_\_\_ the disadvantaged teenage girls in remote areas. (**power**)
8. During the renovation, the landlord insisted on the use of \_\_\_\_\_ glass for the games room so that his karaoke singing would disturb no one. (**sound**)
9. Don't you think this app will be a helping hand in our \_\_\_\_\_ of the statistics we've got? (**break**)
10. The lady is known for her levelheadedness in \_\_\_\_\_ situations. (**trouble**)

**Put the words given in the correct blanks. You have to use their correct forms to make a meaningful passage. There are two extra words that you cannot use.**

life	meet	science	bad	establish	beneficial
medicine	religion	moderate	high	two	happy

Over the last three hundred years coffee has made its way around the world, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ itself in the economies and lifestyles of the main trading nations. Coffee is now one of the most valuable primary commodities in the world, often (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in value only to oil as a source of foreign exchange to developing countries. Millions of people around the world earn their (13) \_\_\_\_\_ from the coffee industry. At times in history coffee has been hailed as a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ cure-all, and at others condemned as an evil brew. In the latter case this was usually for political or (15) \_\_\_\_\_ reasons, when coffee houses were at their (16) \_\_\_\_\_ of popularity as (17) \_\_\_\_\_ places. However, in the last half-century, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ research has established the facts about coffee, caffeine and our health: in (19) \_\_\_\_\_, coffee consumption is in no way a health risk, and besides being a most pleasurable experience, drinking coffee can indeed confer some health (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

### GUIDED CLOZE TEST (30 pts)

**Read the passage and choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each blank space.**

The word choreography was first used in France in the 6th century. It was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the Greek words which literally mean "dance-writing." Choreography involves the art of designing (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of movements in which motion, form, or both are specified. The art of choreography (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to very early times, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ people first began to dance (5) \_\_\_\_\_ circles or spirals, or lines whose intersections would gradually (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to more and more complicated figures. There are records of very ancient organized dance, probably first (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in India and then traveling west to the ancient Mediterranean (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The era in which choreography (9) \_\_\_\_\_, however, was the Renaissance. In this period, the social dances taught in the royal courts were gradually transformed into a theatrical dance (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on stage. In the two centuries that followed, the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ between social dance and dance performed on stage widened until ballet in the 19<sup>th</sup> century achieved an (12) \_\_\_\_\_ independent vocabulary of movement. (13) \_\_\_\_\_, early modern dance introduced new elements of movement and expression and emphasized more naturalistic styles than (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Since then, choreographic forms have varied between the poles of representation and abstraction (15) \_\_\_\_\_ rehearsal and improvisation. Today, choreography continues to evolve rapidly, amplified by the movie industry and theater.

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|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. cast     | B. sprung       | C. grown      | D. derived    |
| 2. A. impulses | B. sequences    | C. instances  | D. tendencies |
| 3. A. backs up | B. carries over | C. dates back | D. sets out   |
| 4. A. when     | B. that         | C. during     | D. while      |
| 5. A. on       | B. to           | C. among      | D. in         |
| 6. A. lead     | B. produce      | C. result     | D. refer      |

- |                             |                         |                         |                           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. A. proceeding            | B. originating          | C. reconnecting         | D. arriving               |
| 8. A. areas                 | B. territories          | C. regions              | D. premises               |
| 9. A. succeeded             | B. blossomed            | C. pollinated           | D. achieved               |
| 10. A. conducted            | B. designed             | C. intended             | D. performed              |
| 11. A. void                 | B. dissimilarity        | C. difference           | D. gap                    |
| 12. A. officially           | B. unanimously          | C. essentially          | D. idly                   |
| 13. A. Subsequently         | B. Accordingly          | C. Considerably         | D. Particularly           |
| 14. A. classical ballet did | B. had classical ballet | C. was classical ballet | D. classical ballet might |
| 15. A. as long as           | B. as widely as         | C. as far as            | D. as well as             |

**Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes the unfinished statement about the passage.**

"Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have," according to James Stewart. Although scientists now understand the roots of depression more clearly than they used to, happiness still remains a mystery. Recently, however, some interesting discoveries have been made.

Those who say they are happy, for example, tend to be less self-centred, less hostile and abusive, and are less prone to disease and general ill health. Interestingly, the affluent are not notably happier than their less-well-off counterparts, and seemingly, no particular time of life is significantly happier than any other. Even though some people see life as a tragedy, when questioned, most people said they were generally happy - painting a much rosier picture regarding people's general moods and dispositions.

Research has shown that people have two basic reward centres in their brains that are stimulated by two different chemicals which cause happiness. The first, dopamine, is triggered by activities like exercise, relaxation and the quieter pleasures. The second comprises a set of adrenaline-type chemicals which are triggered by exciting or frightening activities. Dopamine provokes a response of passive happiness, while the second set of chemicals provokes a high-energy state of happiness, the feeling one might get from public speaking or mountain climbing.

While understanding the chemical process behind happiness is important, it does not explain why only some people are consistently happy. The answer may lie in people's perceptions of happiness.

One of the reasons we have such a problem with happiness is that many confuse it with a life untouched by anxiety, rage, doubt and sadness. The belief that happiness means that nothing ever goes wrong is naive; in order to be happy, we must know not how to avoid disturbing events, but how to deal with them.

The key to coping with life's unpleasant aspects, while remaining content, comes from an everyday practice which Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi calls "the flow". He describes "the flow" as the state one is in when doing something completely absorbing. It comes when one is pushed right up to the limit of one's ability, but not beyond it. "People can get a feeling of flow from dangerous sports like mountain climbing or driving fast," he says "but it can also come; from something relaxing like painting or reading a good book." The point is that it's an activity you do for the pleasure of doing it. You are not looking for praise or reward. What is important is to keep your brain busy if you want to be happy. The professor explains, "If you leave someone on their own with nothing specific to do, most of their thoughts will be worries." People tend to think about all the things they want and haven't got rather than how good their life is. It seems the key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

The scientific study of happiness will help us understand how to build a world that improves human well-being and self esteem, and how to get the most satisfaction from their goals and circumstances.

1. Studies have shown that happiness \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is positively influenced by wealth      B. is not influenced by wealth  
 C. is negatively influenced by wealth      D. does not influence wealth
2. Dopamine is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. recreational activity      B. fright  
 C. high-energy activity      D. pleasure
3. Dopamine is NOT released when we \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. watch a documentary      B. do a bungee jump  
 C. hear a joke      D. work out
4. A common misconception about happiness is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. rich people are happier      B. happy people perceive things differently  
 C. happiness implies never having problems      D. happiness stems from being naive
5. The word "consistently" in paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. surprisingly      B. extremely  
 C. mysteriously      D. invariably
6. In reality, consistent happiness lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. no feeling anxious      B. being able to handle problems  
 C. not having problems      D. not confusing our feelings
7. The underlined word "it" in paragraph 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people      B. a dangerous sport  
 C. "the flow"      D. research
8. According to Csikszentmihalyi, 'the flow' is triggered by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. external reward      B. doing nothing for a duration of time  
 C. challenging others      D. activities done for personal pleasure
9. When we are inactive \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. we don't get what we want      B. we try to challenge ourselves  
 C. we experience more anxiety      D. we think everything is fine

10. Csikszentmihalyi believes that people have a tendency to focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what they lack      B. what they own      C. what is pleasing them      D. what annoys them

#### OPEN CLOZE TEST (40 pts)

##### PASSAGE A

Astronomers rate the darkness of our skies on a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (the Bortle Scale) of 9 (brightest) to 1 (darkest). Most of us spend our lives in the radiance of levels 5 through 8, only rarely venturing into areas ranked 3 or darker. Because of the rapid growth of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ pollution over recent decades, most Americans under 40 have never known real darkness. All over the globe our nights are growing brighter, and almost (3) \_\_\_\_\_ are they growing darker. We are just beginning to learn the true cost of all this light. Studies increasingly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ our overuse of light at night with health concerns such as sleep (5) \_\_\_\_\_, diabetes, obesity, and cancer. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ studies report the damaging ecological consequences, the tremendous waste of energy, and even the decrease (7) \_\_\_\_\_ safety and security. (8) \_\_\_\_\_, the steady loss of darkness from our lives is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ easily measured, for like the similarly endangered qualities of solitude and quiet, the true value of darkness is barely (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of.

##### PASSAGE B

The newspaper industry began to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ during the twentieth century as new technologies emerged. Newspaper circulation dropped as radio and television broadcast news (2) \_\_\_\_\_ into homes, providing instantaneous reports (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the latest events. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s, the Internet has become an increasingly important (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of news. Thousands of Web sites offer news today, ranging from official government sites, to professional news organizations, to aimless, discursive blogs. Internet access, social (6) \_\_\_\_\_, and mobile devices enable people all over the world to capture photographs and video of events and publish them online for a global (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Some critics claim that the Internet (8) \_\_\_\_\_ pernicious effects on the news industry, eroding standards of journalism and spreading rumours and opinions (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of facts. Others applaud the Internet's contribution to the industry and to democratic debate. While the argument rages on, perceptive audiences learn to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction, and the steady churn of technology prepares the way for the future course of the evolution of the news.

#### SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (30 pts)

*Rewrite each sentence in such a way that it means almost the same as the one printed before it. Use the word chi in brackets without making any change to it.*

1. John had been a footballer until his injury. (**career**)

→ But for \_\_\_\_\_ an end.

2. They tried much harder because they didn't want their project to fail. (**lest**)

→ They put \_\_\_\_\_ through.

3. Rumors are that he came up with that great idea during his European trip. (**head**)

→ That great \_\_\_\_\_ during his European trip.

4. The two robbers hastily left the bank. (**got**)

→ It was in \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.

5. They expected the new law to be disapproved of, but it wasn't. (**contrary**)

→ Despite expectations \_\_\_\_\_ approval.

6. The electricity was cut off, and they had to type all the unsaved documents from the beginning again. (**resulted**)

→ The power failure \_\_\_\_\_ scratch.

7. Jack stands a very good chance of being offered that job. (**land**)

→ In all \_\_\_\_\_ that job.

8. We find it surprising that they have never performed an English play. (**yet**)

→ Much to \_\_\_\_\_ on an English play.

9. It was wrong of you to ask him to leave so suddenly. (**made**)

→ You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ notice.

10. When he showed his invitation card, someone led him to the room where John was waiting. (**production**)

→ On his \_\_\_\_\_ which John was waiting.

**THE END OF THE TEST**