

51 The generous donation was accepted \_\_\_\_\_ it did not imply any influence on the university's running.

- A in the event that
- B on the condition that
- C with admission that
- D as long as that

52 \_\_\_\_\_ the book sold more than six-million copies, it's also up for an award.

- A Not only has
- B Hardly had not
- C Far more than
- D Just barely has

53 \_\_\_\_\_ with the speech carefully prepared, the speaker needed to take a moment to gather his thoughts.

- A Though feel nervous
- B He felt nervous
- C Feeling nervous even
- D Despite his nervous

54 When you buy a new cell phone, \_\_\_\_\_ insurance in case of any accidents or theft.

- A it definitely would be worth
- B it's definitely worth getting
- C is worth it definitely
- D it's definitely worth to get

55 Three months \_\_\_\_\_ the first seeds, the tomatoes were ready to pick and eat.

- A earlier were planted
- B how did they plant it
- C ago they were planted
- D after having planted

56 \_\_\_\_\_ her professor's intervention, Sandra would have failed her final semester.

- A It could have helped
- B If only she had had
- C Not only had she had
- D Had it not been for

57 Prior to the accident, the car was moving erratically \_\_\_\_\_ there was some kind of problem.

- A even though suggesting
- B as if to suggest
- C which we suggest
- D that was to suggest

58 If I am \_\_\_\_\_ get this promotion, I'll do everything to ensure I succeed in the role.

- A as fortunate as I
- B most fortunate for
- C fortunate insofar as
- D so fortunate as to

51	A	B	C	D
55	A	B	C	D

52	A	B	C	D
56	A	B	C	D

53	A	B	C	D
57	A	B	C	D

54	A	B	C	D
58	A	B	C	D

- 59 I know it's more environmentally friendly to take the bus to work but \_\_\_\_\_ drive.
- A rather would I  
B I would sooner  
C I'd far easier  
D hardly had I
- 60 These two cars have virtually the same specification, but \_\_\_\_\_ is in the quality of materials used.
- A they differ were  
B they main difference  
C what they different  
D where they differ
- 61 The company is planning to move to that new \_\_\_\_\_ right by the train station downtown.
- A fifteen-story building  
B fifteen-stories building  
C fifteen-stories buildings  
D fifteen-storey buildings
- 62 He treats all the actors like dirt, so there is no way I am going to see \_\_\_\_\_.
- A that play he has  
B that play of his  
C his play he has  
D he has a play
- 63 \_\_\_\_\_ how air travel has changed the world and made it seem much smaller than it once was.
- A Not only can we see  
B Hardly can we see  
C Seeing it is easy  
D It's not hard to see
- 64 We know you \_\_\_\_\_ hard for this weekend's holiday, so General Stores is offering a 10% discount on everything.
- A are to have prepared  
B can only be preparing  
C will have been preparing  
D would have prepared
- 65 This park will be a valuable asset to all, with the added benefit \_\_\_\_\_ in collaboration with the citizens.
- A that it has designed  
B to it being designed  
C of having been designed  
D given for its design
- 66 \_\_\_\_\_ taxes even more, I dare say plenty of big businesses would move abroad.
- A Not only did the government raise  
B Were the government to raise  
C Whether the government raises  
D As the government has raised

59	A	B	C	D
63	A	B	C	D

60	A	B	C	D
64	A	B	C	D

61	A	B	C	D
65	A	B	C	D

62	A	B	C	D
66	A	B	C	D

**This passage is about digital nomads.**

The office job has remained remarkably 67) \_\_\_\_\_ over time and generations of workers have trudged in and out of drab buildings at the same times, day in day out, for decades. Not anymore, however, as can be observed in the rise of the digital nomad.

Digital nomads work online and are 68) \_\_\_\_\_ to work wherever they choose, as long as they can access the internet.

For some time now, younger generations of employees have been 69) \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional office career. Being able to travel all over the world as a knowledge worker rather than working in the service industries is 70) \_\_\_\_\_ attractive to those searching for adventure. This new breed of worker is 71) \_\_\_\_\_ of life experiences rather than acquiring possessions.

Employers' attitudes are changing too. Whereas in the past people 72) \_\_\_\_\_ this free spirit and expected young people to have a 73) \_\_\_\_\_, nowadays companies understand that people 74) \_\_\_\_\_ for freedom from the 9-5 job, and they are increasingly more flexible.

Obviously, the digital nomad existence is not for everyone, especially those who are not naturally 75) \_\_\_\_\_. However, the 76) \_\_\_\_\_ of this new approach on employment are vast and will continue to have an impact for the foreseeable future.

- 67 A distinct C explicit  
B constant D systematic
- 68 A at liberty C at the best of times  
B in no uncertain terms D in all likelihood
- 69 A crying out for C getting caught up in  
B resigning themselves to D turning their backs on
- 70 A unanimously C wholeheartedly  
B systematically D undeniably
- 71 A in anticipation C in pursuit  
B on the verge D on the brink
- 72 A misinterpreted C implied  
B frowned on D reproached
- 73 A charity C vocation  
B quest D discipline
- 74 A long C pressure  
B crave D treasure
- 75 A mechanical C compatible  
B persistent D self-reliant
- 76 A implications C indications  
B presumptions D associations

67	A	B	C	D
71	A	B	C	D
75	A	B	C	D

68	A	B	C	D
72	A	B	C	D
76	A	B	C	D

69	A	B	C	D
73	A	B	C	D

70	A	B	C	D
74	A	B	C	D

This passage is about coral reefs.

Of all the Earth's ecosystems, the most 77) \_\_\_\_\_ and under threat from climate change are the coral reefs. Although they make up a small part of the seabed, these precious marine environments

78) \_\_\_\_\_ more than a quarter of ocean life and are fundamental to life in coastal communities, providing protection from storms and floods as well as coastal

79) \_\_\_\_\_.

Unfortunately, many coral reefs have suffered significant 80) \_\_\_\_\_ from 'bleaching', which is when the colorful algae that live inside the coral die, causing it to turn white. This happens because the coral is extremely sensitive and cannot 81) \_\_\_\_\_ changes in sea temperature. An example of this is the Great Barrier Reef, where over half the coral has been 82) \_\_\_\_\_ by bleaching, and it now 83) \_\_\_\_\_ how it looked less than a decade ago.

84) \_\_\_\_\_, it is up to humans to adopt new ways of living that cause less damage to coral reefs. There are also calls for governments to work hard to

85) \_\_\_\_\_ bad fishing practices, which contribute significantly to the destruction of coral reefs. Although the future may appear

86) \_\_\_\_\_, some scientists are optimistic that we can reverse this trend and see corals thrive once more.

- 77 A elusive C fragile  
B disturbed D marginal
- 78 A work out C refer to  
B take over D account for
- 79 A erosion C inhibition  
B isolation D fraction
- 80 A devastation C deprivation  
B interference D composition
- 81 A dispute C withstand  
B confront D submit
- 82 A held off C torn down  
B wiped out D cut back
- 83 A has no parallel with C forms an analogy to  
B bears little resemblance to D is a poor imitation of
- 84 A Reportedly C Ironically  
B Logically D Ultimately
- 85 A crack down on C come up with  
B fall back to D close in on
- 86 A sceptical C negligible  
B dubious D bleak

77	A	B	C	D
81	A	B	C	D
85	A	B	C	D

78	A	B	C	D
82	A	B	C	D
86	A	B	C	D

79	A	B	C	D
83	A	B	C	D

80	A	B	C	D
84	A	B	C	D

87 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ the plans for the kitchen later today.

- A hold on
- B cut back
- C go by
- D look over

88 The investors pulled out of the skyscraper project at the last minute, and the architects' work went \_\_\_\_\_.

- A down the drain
- B over the hill
- C for the trash
- D out of shape

89 Despite the company's commitment to the environment, the changes they made were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A lenient
- B miniature
- C dubious
- D superficial

90 We had a constructive, \_\_\_\_\_ brief, meeting to clarify the design process.

- A whereby
- B regardless
- C albeit
- D insofar as

91 The movie \_\_\_\_\_ on for three hours without anything very remarkable happening.

- A dragged
- B scrambled
- C trailed
- D hung

92 Pre-election polls have a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of error, as voters are known to change their minds.

- A room
- B space
- C standard
- D margin

93 They weren't aiming to tell anyone about the pregnancy, but the news \_\_\_\_\_ during dinner.

- A slipped up
- B slipped out
- C slipped away
- D slipped through

94 Always add a \_\_\_\_\_ of fish sauce to a Thai-style curry to bring out the flavor.

- A grain
- B shred
- C dash
- D sip

87	A	B	C	D
91	A	B	C	D

88	A	B	C	D
92	A	B	C	D

89	A	B	C	D
93	A	B	C	D

90	A	B	C	D
94	A	B	C	D

95 Mr Cooper was \_\_\_\_\_ in how he dressed for work with freshly pressed suits and shirts.

- A frantic
- B meticulous
- C orthodox
- D spotless

96 The school works hard to deal with bad behavior, and only as a last \_\_\_\_\_ is exclusion an option.

- A resort
- B decree
- C corner
- D bet

97 In order to agree a trade deal, it takes a \_\_\_\_\_ effort from both sides.

- A preserved
- B persisted
- C sustained
- D retained

98 David wasn't a morning person, and often became \_\_\_\_\_ at the slightest bit of noise.

- A irrefutable
- B irritable
- C irrational
- D irresistible

99 When you \_\_\_\_\_ your mind back to the start of the year, could you imagine that you'd be married now?

- A bear
- B spring
- C set
- D cast

100 Karl was hoping he wouldn't put his \_\_\_\_\_ in his mouth during the interview.

- A hand
- B foot
- C elbow
- D head

101 The company wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ away from cell phones and tap into smartwatch market.

- A gamble
- B spread
- C issue
- D venture

102 The new campus block will be opened by \_\_\_\_\_ sociologist, Dr Leon Proudfoot.

- A eminent
- B superior
- C lofty
- D remarkable

95	A	B	C	D
99	A	B	C	D

96	A	B	C	D
100	A	B	C	D

97	A	B	C	D
101	A	B	C	D

98	A	B	C	D
102	A	B	C	D

**This passage is about mealtimes.**

Family mealtimes have been a mainstay of everyday cultural life in the USA for more than two centuries. While the central concept of sharing food with loved ones at the end of the working day still holds true for many American families, its development has followed the twists and turns of cultural change.

Dinnertime was first popularized in the USA during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, and, as with many cultural traditions, it originated in Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century as a result of changing work practices brought about by the Industrial Revolution. As more and more people were employed in factories, they began to shift their main mealtime from the middle of the day towards the evening since they weren't paid for the time they took to eat lunch. As time progressed, dinnertime became firmly entrenched in society, and as it evolved it created new behaviors. One of these was the expectation that the family dinnertime would be a pleasant experience focused on **ritual**, civilized conversation and polite manners. The suggestion was that it represented stability and an opportunity for families to become closer emotionally.

One of the first dining rooms in the USA was in Thomas Jefferson's house, and soon enough dining rooms appeared in wealthy homes and, subsequently, in all parts of society throughout the country. In 1950s America, the family dinnertime started to feature in popular entertainment such as movies and television, where it invariably showed a smiling nuclear family enjoying home-cooked food prepared by the mother. Seating arrangements were always the same, with fathers sitting at the head of the table, mothers opposite them and children either side, something that some social commentators believe reinforced narrow gender roles for several generations. In reality, the likelihood is that many mealtimes involved rows and moods that upset the happy atmosphere seen on screen.

- 103 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A to describe how work influenced family mealtimes
  - B to outline the evolution of 'dinnertime'
  - C to trace the origin of the word 'dinnertime'
  - D to explain why dinnertime is less popular nowadays
- 104 In the fifth sentence of paragraph 2, which word could best replace **ritual**?
- A measurement
  - B practice
  - C presence
  - D rhythm
- 105 Why did workers change the time of day when they ate a large meal?
- A They didn't like eating with colleagues.
  - B They wanted a shorter working day.
  - C They preferred to cook their own meals.
  - D They didn't have enough time for lunch.
- 106 According to the passage, what did family dinnertime influence?
- A techniques for preparing food
  - B time spent on entertainment
  - C society's opinions of women
  - D how families communicated
- 107 What does the author imply?
- A Images of family mealtimes had a negative impact on society.
  - B Sharing food together has improved people's diets.
  - C The benefits of family mealtimes outweigh the drawbacks.
  - D Most people do not enjoy mealtimes with their family.

Despite the fact that modern ways of working have impacted on mealtimes, a recent study reported that more than half of its participants maintained the tradition of eating their evening meal as a family. The contemporary twist is that they probably do not prepare the meals themselves. This may be one of the positive effects of food-ordering services, since they save time on food preparation and enable families to still take part in the conversational aspects of dinnertime. The sheer diversity of food that can be delivered to people's doors means families can look forward to mealtimes, even if for the food rather than the company!

108 What aspect of dinnertime has changed most recently?

- A topics that family members talk about
- B who is responsible for cooking meals
- C the range of meals people consume
- D attitudes towards eating as a family

103	A	B	C	D
107	A	B	C	D

104	A	B	C	D
108	A	B	C	D

105	A	B	C	D
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106	A	B	C	D
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**This passage is about live music.**

Everyone knows that attending a live music performance, whether a musical, a concert or a festival, is a magical experience. Live events are memorable because each one generates a unique essence or atmosphere that can never really be re-created by listening to a recorded version of the same music. But why exactly do people respond so emotionally to standing in front of their favorite singers and musicians on stage?

One suggestion is connected to the sense of community that runs deep in the human psyche. Humans have a deep-seated desire for shared physical experiences, and music accompanies language as a form of communication. Where words are used to transmit ideas and knowledge between individuals, music is often said to convey emotions.

When people come together to listen to and appreciate a musical performance, they are taking part in an intimate, emotional setting. This participation in musical rhythms makes their bodies feel good, and, by extension, puts them in a good mood. In fact, studies have shown that close friends frequently synchronize their movements when walking along the street together.

One interesting aspect of the shared musical experience is that people do not have to be dancing or moving together in a crowd to feel connected. In orchestral concerts and musicals, the audience is still, yet the music ebbs and flows with a certain structure. This has changes of pace, volume and tone, all of which generate a response that the audience will share as one.

It is worth mentioning that some cultures do not separate music from other sensory experiences (such as play, dance or communal cooperation in ceremonial events) in the way that western cultures do.

- 109 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A to compare live music in different countries
  - B to report on research into musical performances
  - C to explore music as a common experience
  - D to discuss the psychological effects of live music
- 110 In the first paragraph, how does the author describe live events?
- A They affect people differently.
  - B They are deeply personal.
  - C They are one of a kind.
  - D They help people relax.
- 111 What does the author say about music and language?
- A They both communicate knowledge.
  - B They complement each other.
  - C They generate strong emotions.
  - D They play similar social roles.
- 112 What have researchers discovered?
- A All humans respond emotionally to music.
  - B Live music performances have health benefits.
  - C Classical music has the biggest impact on emotions.
  - D Human bonds and movement are connected.
- 113 What does the author say about live music performances?
- A The experience is enhanced by going with friends.
  - B Dancing creates stronger emotional feelings.
  - C If people are sitting down, they feel less connected.
  - D Many types of live music create a common experience.

In fact, many cultures use the word for music to describe all of these activities, which encourage people to move together as one.

- 114 What point is the author making about non-western cultures?
- A They interpret music more widely.
  - B They combine music and dance.
  - C They share musical activities more.
  - D They value live music more highly.

109	A	B	C	D
113	A	B	C	D

110	A	B	C	D
114	A	B	C	D

111	A	B	C	D
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112	A	B	C	D
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**This passage is about teenagers.**

When we think of teenagers there are many words that come to mind, such as 'rebellious', 'moody' and 'lazy' – words that are generally perceived as negative, especially by adults. These character **traits** are, however, simply products of the enormous changes taking place in teenagers' brains, changes that until recently were severely misunderstood. Previous generations of teenagers were labelled as difficult, immature or uncooperative when, in reality, they had little control over their behavior given their young age.

Over the last couple of decades, thanks to improved technology in the field of brain scanning, scientists are finally beginning to shed light on the teenage brain. Their discoveries are fascinating, not least because they demonstrate quite how wrong our assessment of teenagers' behavior has been in the past and how daily life can cause them much more distress than was ever imagined. One of the most important discoveries made is that melatonin, the hormone that regulates sleep cycles, rises and falls later in the day for teenagers, which accounts for their notorious morning sleepiness. Several high schools have implemented a later school day with the aim of improving the educational experience for both students and teachers, some of whom have since reported better engagement.

Other changes include higher levels of dopamine, the hormone that produces feelings of curiosity and pleasure, which explains typical teenagers' increased risk-taking and interest in new activities. In addition, mood swings can be attributed to sharp rises and falls in other hormones such as serotonin, as well as an increase in brain activity related to social interactions. It must also be recognized that adolescents are navigating a wealth of new experiences that they must try to understand, and this takes both time and effort.

- 115 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A to offer practical solutions
  - B to report on research
  - C to explore theoretical standpoints
  - D to argue for changes
- 116 In the second sentence of paragraph 1, which word could best replace **traits**?
- A stances
  - B virtues
  - C deceptions
  - D attributes
- 117 What does the author say about teenagers in the past?
- A Their behavior was worse.
  - B They were difficult to manage.
  - C They were unfairly assessed.
  - D They had better self-awareness.
- 118 What was a result of research into the teenage brain on education?
- A The content of courses was changed.
  - B Schools adjusted their schedules.
  - C Teachers changed their methods.
  - D Extra afternoon classes were added.
- 119 Why are teenagers' moods so unpredictable?
- A Their brains are overactive.
  - B There is a rise in a specific hormone.
  - C They have hormonal fluctuations.
  - D They have increased anxiety.

For example, adults may well conclude that teenagers who spend hours agonizing over why their best friend suddenly seems to hate them are being 'dramatic'. However, the reality is that this behavior is time well spent since it will contribute, ultimately, to a set of essential skills in adult life, which, after all, is only a few years away.

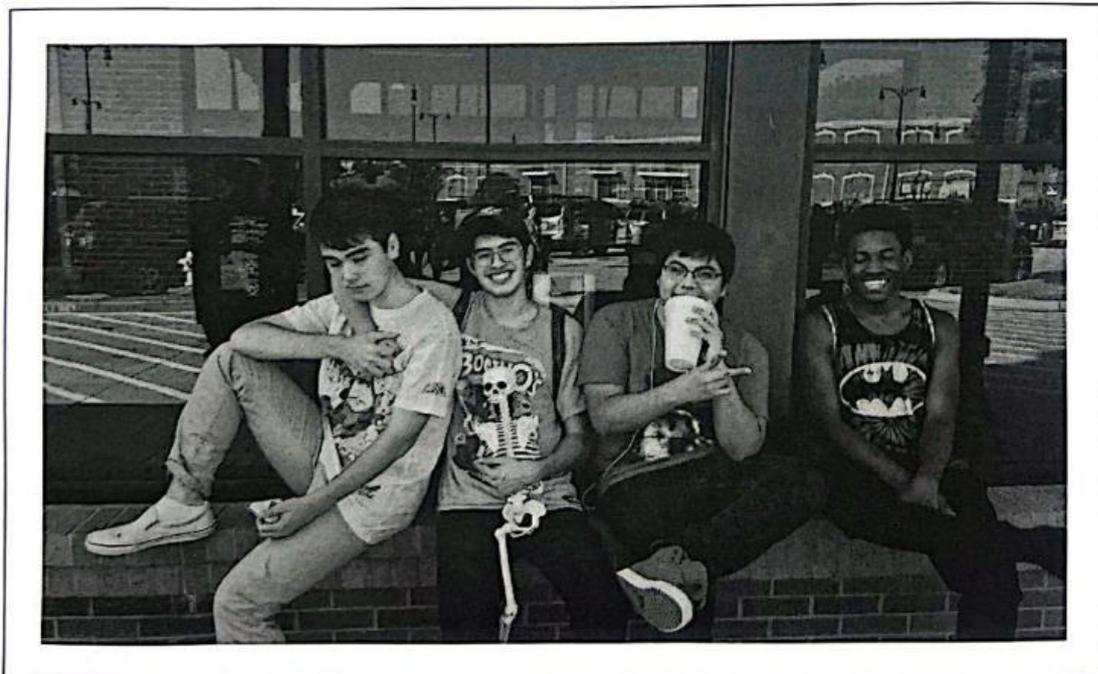
- 120 What does the passage say about friendship problems?
- A Resolving them is complex.
  - B They inform vital social skills.
  - C Their impact is underestimated.
  - D All teenagers experience them.

115	A	B	C	D
119	A	B	C	D

116	A	B	C	D
120	A	B	C	D

117	A	B	C	D
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118	A	B	C	D
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