

51 You might want to take the bus to college, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ than walking.

- A none more quickly
- B much less quickly
- C not that much quicker
- D no anymore quicker

52 Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ doubts themselves when it comes to new responsibilities at work.

- A one time after another
- B some more another time
- C at one time or another
- D for some time or another

53 \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes earlier, I would have caught my connecting flight.

- A Were the plane to land
- B Had the plane landed
- C If the plane lands
- D Whether the plane landed

54 My cat \_\_\_\_\_ dead birds outside the front door and I can't stand it!

- A has always left
- B is being left
- C does always leave
- D is always leaving

55 The sales team \_\_\_\_\_ their targets because I hear they haven't received any bonuses this year.

- A couldn't have reached
- B couldn't be reaching
- C couldn't had reached
- D couldn't to be reached

56 Maria had been \_\_\_\_\_ her grandfather since he taught her how to tie her shoelaces.

- A with awe for
- B in awe of
- C with awe of
- D in awe with

57 The United Nations is a widely respected organization, \_\_\_\_\_ maintain international peace and security.

- A to which purpose is
- B which purposes for
- C which is the purpose to
- D the purpose of which is to

58 If the town hall doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ soon, we'll have no New Year's Day parade this year.

- A act it together
- B get an act together
- C get together to act
- D get its act together

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 \_\_\_\_\_ any problems completing your booking, please use the chat box for help.

- A Should you had
- B Should you be having
- C Should you have
- D Should you do have

60 Bob knew he \_\_\_\_\_ before the road trip, but he wasn't sure if he'd had enough time.

- A had his car servicing
- B should be serviced his car
- C had to have his car serviced
- D should get serviced his car

61 It \_\_\_\_\_ to write a novel in your spare time, especially as a single mother.

- A mustn't to have been easy
- B mustn't been easy
- C mustn't had been easy
- D mustn't have been easy

62 What the Buffalo Raiders have got to do now is \_\_\_\_\_ and think about the rest of the season.

- A put their loss to one side
- B put to aside the loss
- C put their losing aside
- D put losing at one side

63 When it came to the end of the tour, \_\_\_\_\_ of the band was talking to each other.

- A not a single member
- B none one member
- C were not any member
- D no single member

64 The residents of this community \_\_\_\_\_ loud noise after dark.

- A are not kind about
- B don't take kindly to
- C don't have kindness for
- D won't feel kindly that

65 The Empire State Building is \_\_\_\_\_ this country has ever seen.

- A as great an architectural feat as
- B great an architectural feat that
- C a great architectural feat as
- D this great architectural feat which

66 I thought I'd enjoy this history class, but \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A I don't like really
- B I'm not really liking
- C I don't really like
- D I'm really not liking

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 mosquitos.

The 67) \_\_\_\_\_ mosquito, often simply considered a pest we have to 68) \_\_\_\_\_ in hotter climates, is actually the world's deadliest creature, killing 69) \_\_\_\_\_ a million people worldwide every year. What might seem like a harmless bite can often lead to serious complications in some parts of the world, with mosquitoes 70) \_\_\_\_\_ a number of diseases to their hosts. They've even been cited as changing the 71) \_\_\_\_\_ of history, killing Alexander the Great, halting the takeover of the Roman empire in Scotland, and contributing to the result of the American War of Independence.

The effects of mosquito bites may lead us to consider that, as these insects spread such deadly disease, they are worthy candidates for 72) \_\_\_\_\_. While efforts have been made to minimize mosquito-borne diseases, the 73) \_\_\_\_\_ of the natural world is the answer to why we don't do more. Mosquitos are part of the food chain, and they act as pollinators for plants and grasses. The 74) \_\_\_\_\_ caused as a consequence of taking one species out of this network may cause unintended, and perhaps disastrous, results.

In addition, while we might 75) \_\_\_\_\_ mosquitos to be a blight now, they may still have many unknown qualities that we have 76) \_\_\_\_\_ discover, and that may be essential for the future of the human race.

- |    |                    |                  |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 67 | A fearful          | C petty          |
|    | B feeble           | D humble         |
| 68 | A drive out        | C grin and bear  |
|    | B stand up to      | D hold at bay    |
| 69 | A not least        | C the height of  |
|    | B upwards of       | D in part        |
| 70 | A unloading        | C surpassing     |
|    | B conceding        | D transmitting   |
| 71 | A course           | C field          |
|    | B route            | D record         |
| 72 | A slaughter        | C eradication    |
|    | B crackdown        | D prosecution    |
| 73 | A complexity       | C constraint     |
|    | B ambiguity        | D dependence     |
| 74 | A upper limit      | C frame of mind  |
|    | B knock-on effects | D turn of events |
| 75 | A caution          | C deem           |
|    | B infer            | D diagnose       |
| 76 | A so to            | C thereafter to  |
|    | B together to      | D yet to         |

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 the saxophone.

Most musical instruments around today were developed over hundreds (or, in the case of wooden flutes, thousands) of years. The saxophone is unlike any other instrument, given that its relatively recent invention can be 77) \_\_\_\_\_ just one individual. 78) \_\_\_\_\_ by Adolphe Sax in the 1840s, it was designed to 79) \_\_\_\_\_ qualities of both woodwind and brass instruments.

The saxophone is played with a reed, which means it is classified as a woodwind instrument 80) \_\_\_\_\_ a brass instrument, even though its appearance suggests otherwise. It failed to catch on, initially, as an orchestral instrument, but from the 1920s 81) \_\_\_\_\_ it started featuring in the American jazz scene, and with the 82) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Swing Era a decade later, the saxophone soon became 83) \_\_\_\_\_ popular.

Its primary feature is that it sounds good playing almost every genre of music, and the fact that it is so 84) \_\_\_\_\_ has meant that it has been able to 85) \_\_\_\_\_ changes in musical styles over the last century. From powerful solos in pop classics to warm harmonies in smooth jazz and everything in between, there is no doubt that the saxophone has 86) \_\_\_\_\_ musical history well beyond the shores of the USA.

- 77 A developed by C formulated with  
B attributed to D assembled by
- 78 A Registered C Refined  
B Unfolded D Conceived
- 79 A be in line with C bring out the best  
B have the edge over D make allowances for
- 80 A long before C yet another  
B at any rate D as opposed to
- 81 A ahead C forth  
B onwards D beyond
- 82 A arrival C opening  
B transmission D liberation
- 83 A wildly C unanimously  
B naturally D infinitely
- 84 A faultless C versatile  
B resourceful D coherent
- 85 A come out of C lead up to  
B go through with D keep up with
- 86 A taken exception to C made way for  
B got its hands on D left its mark on

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 We got the whole team to \_\_\_\_\_ and bought Oliver a great retirement gift.

- A close in
- B butt in
- C chip in
- D stand in

88 Scientists can learn a lot from \_\_\_\_\_ people's health over long periods of time.

- A spreading
- B tracking
- C exhibiting
- D displaying

89 The thieves got away with a \_\_\_\_\_ of over \$3 million in jewellery.

- A haul
- B herd
- C hike
- D heap

90 Harry looked in on his son at 7pm, and he was still \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

- A quick
- B soon
- C fast
- D full

91 Poor blood \_\_\_\_\_ can be identified by coldness in the extremities, especially the feet.

- A rotation
- B revolution
- C motion
- D circulation

92 There was a \_\_\_\_\_ breeze in the air when Paul took the dog out in the morning.

- A rigid
- B thick
- C firm
- D stiff

93 Poor sales have \_\_\_\_\_ the company's chances of making a profit this year.

- A taken stock of
- B cast doubt on
- C made light of
- D paid tribute to

94 Sarah didn't enjoy the movie because it was only a \_\_\_\_\_ adaptation of the book.

- A free
- B loose
- C soft
- D light

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 Students can only be excused for class on medical \_\_\_\_\_ or family emergencies.

- A grounds
- B intents
- C footings
- D notions

96 Law-enforcement officers must ensure that no details \_\_\_\_\_ their attention in an investigation.

- A escape
- B defy
- C leak
- D retreat

97 Nathan was \_\_\_\_\_ all day until the school called with his exam results.

- A on the line
- B on the side
- C on edge
- D on occasion

98 The principal \_\_\_\_\_ the students who had misbehaved to her office for an explanation.

- A rendered
- B contracted
- C summoned
- D alerted

99 Several vegan restaurants have recently \_\_\_\_\_ around town.

- A settled down
- B sprung up
- C come in
- D burst out

100 This opening event pays \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone who donated money to build this theatre.

- A tribute
- B regard
- C praise
- D consent

101 I haven't had these shoes for long, and they've \_\_\_\_\_ already.

- A sealed
- B split
- C scrapped
- D snatched

102 It can be difficult to resist the \_\_\_\_\_ to snack between meals when trying to diet.

- A intuition
- B incentive
- C insight
- D impulse

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 salt.**

Despite its unassuming appearance, salt has shaped many aspects of humanity's development over the centuries. All mammals, including humans, need salt for a number of bodily functions. This means that they need to eat food that is rich in salt. As humans moved from hunter gatherers to live in agricultural societies, they swapped a meat diet rich in salt for one based on vegetables and cereals. Consequently, there was a need to supplement their new plant-based diet. This naturally resulted in salt collection becoming a prominent feature of human life.

Almost every civilization has evidence of salt production, which demonstrates its importance. Archaeologists believe that humans in the Far East were the first to begin gathering salt as early as 6,000 BCE. Other great civilizations, including the Egyptians and Romans, followed suit, using salt as a way to preserve food and as a form of currency. Consequently, trading routes soon began to spread around the globe. Its uses started to go beyond food, too, and it was incorporated into various manufacturing processes such as paper making, dyeing textiles and making cleaning products, including soaps. In fact, salt is still widely used across the chemical industry today.

Its past status can be better understood by noting that many cities were able to amass vast **reserves** of wealth as a result of salt trading, cities such as Venice, Timbuktu and Salzburg (the latter being, literally, the 'city of salt'). The economic importance of salt also allowed leaders to impose salt taxes in order to raise revenues for industrial expansion, and wars occurred as international trade developed over time. In addition, salt-producing areas and cities were able to assist with specific infrastructure projects. In the USA a notable example of this is the Eerie Canal, which connects the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes.

- 103 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A to compare the uses of salt in different civilisations
  - B to show how salt contributed to economic development
  - C to describe the history of salt mining
  - D to explain how collecting salt has changed over time
- 104 Why did humans start gathering salt?
- A for social reasons
  - B to use as medicine
  - C for economic reasons
  - D to improve their diet
- 105 What does the passage say about the use of salt in industry?
- A It has been replaced by other methods.
  - B It is no longer used in food production.
  - C It is better than using man-made chemicals.
  - D It remains relevant in manufacturing.
- 106 In the first sentence of paragraph 3, which word could best replace **reserves**?
- A stocks
  - B means
  - C provisions
  - D assets
- 107 What is the Eerie Canal an example of?
- A a successful way of transporting salt across the USA
  - B how the salt industry made a city famous
  - C the wealth created by the salt industry
  - D a route for trading salt internationally

Over half the cost of its construction was funded by the lucrative salt industry in the nearby city of Syracuse.

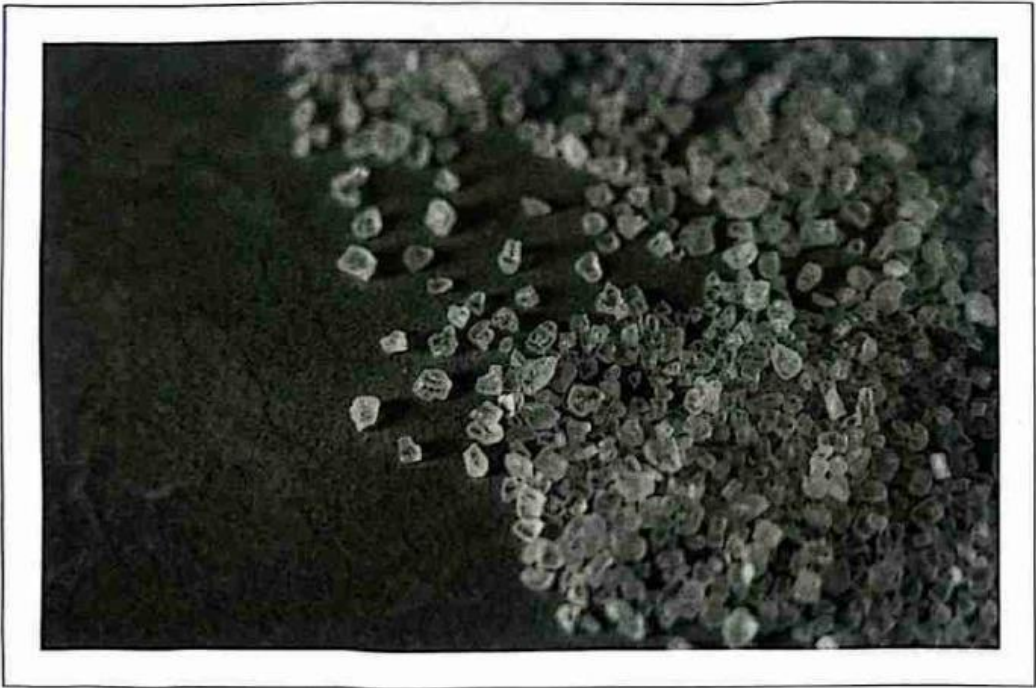
- 108 What does the author suggest about the impact of salt on human history?
- A It has been a constant feature.
  - B It was more obvious in the past.
  - C It has grown over time.
  - D It was larger in some countries.

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 space.**

Apparently, there has never been a better time to study space due to the gigantic technological leaps the world's space agencies have taken in recent times. This, coupled with a new age of international cooperation, has caused astronomers, astrophysicists and cosmologists to become excited about their work in a way not seen since the golden days of space exploration in the mid-twentieth century.

The jewel in the crown of this shift in the field is the James Webb Space Telescope. Launched fourteen years after its original schedule, and at a cost of \$10 billion (roughly twenty times over budget), it is the most ambitious, technically complex and costly telescope ever constructed. This technology enables the telescope to peer billions of years back into the past, something that its predecessors were unable to do. It is hoped that the James Webb Space Telescope will reveal details about how the first galaxies formed and shed light on some of astronomy's biggest questions about the origins of the universe, as well as posing new puzzles for future generations of space scientists.

One recent, fascinating discovery is the largest comet ever observed in space. Comets are large objects made from ice and dust, which astronomers are keen to understand more fully, believing that they contain clues about the formation of the solar system.

Unfortunately, studying them is notoriously difficult because they typically inhabit the far reaches of the solar system. Astronomers found the comet quite by chance whilst looking for a completely different type of object in images from a telescope in Chile. They were surprised by the unexpected finding but were delighted by how useful it is likely to prove to the field. What makes this comet so special is that, by spotting it early in its journey, astronomers now have plenty of time to make further observations.

- 109 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A to welcome a new era of research
  - B to explain the importance of technology
  - C to recommend future space research
  - D to encourage people to become astronomers
- 110 What do scientists expect from the James Webb Space Telescope?
- A excellent value for money
  - B more questions to be raised
  - C enhanced pictures of space
  - D proof of scientific theories
- 111 What does the passage say about comets?
- A Locating them can be a complex process.
  - B They should be more thoroughly analyzed.
  - C They may yield extremely important data.
  - D Astronomers should pay them more attention.
- 112 How did astronomers come across the new comet?
- A during an experiment
  - B after a conscious effort
  - C with a special technique
  - D by a stroke of luck
- 113 What are satellites helping public health authorities with?
- A warning people about local diseases
  - B analyzing data from specific regions
  - C predicting the frequency of storms
  - D containing outbreaks of diseases

Not all discoveries made in space are about space itself, however, and one of the most important has been the use of satellite data to provide information on natural disasters and diseases. Advanced modelling using the Copernicus satellites can now act as early-warning systems for the spread of diseases such as malaria, enabling public health authorities to take preventative measures to combat specific instances and manage high-risk regions. It is yet another item on the ever-growing list of exciting developments brought about by this new phase in space research.

**114** What does the author imply about space research?

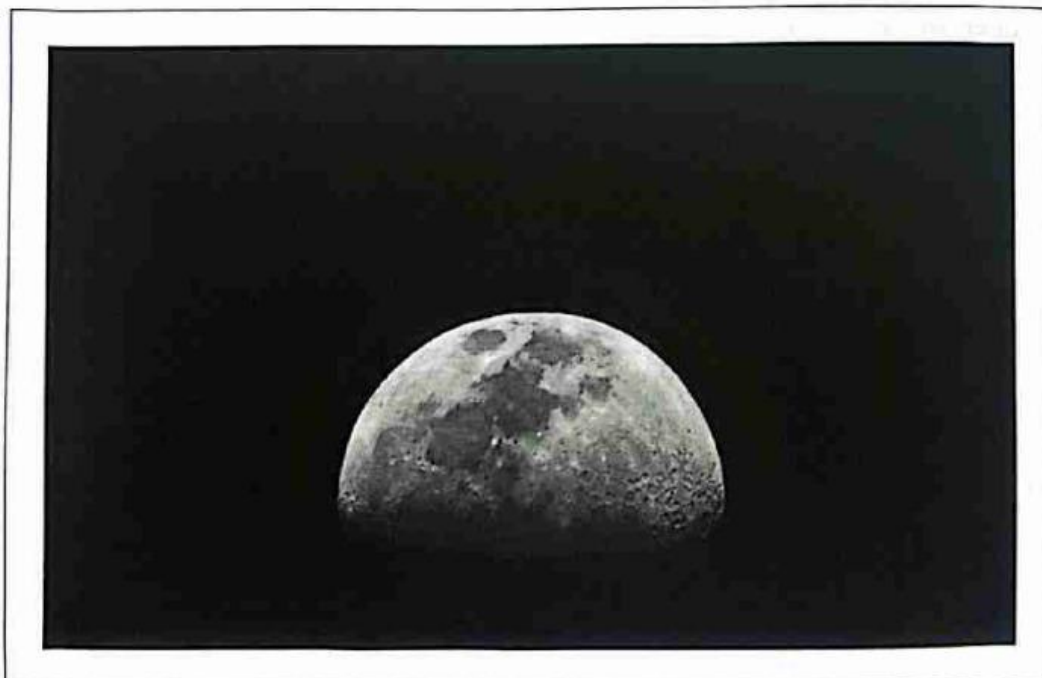
- A** Wider society does not reap the benefits of it.
- B** Most people underestimate the importance of it.
- C** Scientists have developed a renewed interest in it.
- D** There isn't sufficient funding for it.

<b>109</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>113</b>	A	B	C	D

<b>110</b>	A	B	C	D
<b>114</b>	A	B	C	D

<b>111</b>	A	B	C	D
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<b>112</b>	A	B	C	D
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**This passage is about hot air balloons.**

When the first hot air balloon rose into the skies above Paris in 1783, one observer was fascinated by the spectacle unfolding before his eyes. That person was none other than Benjamin Franklin, one of the founding fathers of the USA, who was in Paris in his capacity as representative for the USA negotiating a treaty with French leaders. Franklin documented the flight and became intrigued by the ideas of aviation, predicting that air travel would soon become commonplace.

Soon after Franklin's return to the USA, Frenchman Jean Pierre Francois Blanchard, Europe's leading 'aeronaut' as the pilots were known, arrived in Philadelphia to demonstrate the hot air balloon. 'Balloon mania' had spread rapidly in Europe, and the Americans were keen to see what all the fuss was about. The first flight took place in January 1793 with Blanchard at the helm, and the forty-five-minute flight was a resounding success to all those who had gathered to watch, including President George Washington. Like Franklin and many of his contemporaries, Washington was an ardent supporter of technological innovation, and, after having witnessed the balloon flight, he was convinced that air travel would soon **take over** from sea travel between the Americas and Europe.

Further use and development of balloons as transportation in the USA were largely influenced by the interplay between commerce and conflict. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, American inventor Thaddeus Lowe sought funding from Abraham Lincoln to develop his hot air balloons because he was convinced that they could contribute to winning the Civil War. Balloons were also used by the American military for surveillance and research purposes in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the result of a Federal program that funded the construction of the modern, nylon-fabricated hot air balloon that used propane fuel.

- 115 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A to discuss the inventors of hot air balloons
  - B to explain the American connection to hot air balloons
  - C to describe the technical aspects of the hot air balloon.
  - D to give reasons why ballooning became popular
- 116 What was Benjamin Franklin's assessment of hot air balloon transport?
- A It needed further research.
  - B It would never catch on.
  - C It had limited potential.
  - D It would become mainstream.
- 117 Why did a French aeronaut go to the USA in 1793?
- A to raise money from investors
  - B to get support from the President
  - C to encourage public interest
  - D to satisfy people's curiosity
- 118 In the last sentence of paragraph 2, what word could best replace **take over**?
- A surpass
  - B overlook
  - C undermine
  - D suppress
- 119 What was largely responsible for balloon development in the USA?
- A individual innovation
  - B government investment
  - C private finance
  - D overseas collaboration

The company behind the invention of the modern hot air balloon was Raven Industries, set up by Ed Yost and his engineers, with help from an investor. They worked for some time on developing a prototype that was safe to fly, and, in 1960, Ed Yost became the first person to make a successful flight in a modern hot air balloon.

Over the following years Yost and his colleagues went on to set all manner of ballooning records related to distance and altitude. Raven Industries began to sell balloons commercially in the 1960s and launched a new recreational pastime that grew rapidly in popularity. Today there are approximately ten-thousand hot air balloon pilots worldwide, and remarkably, when compared to transport in general, the design of the hot air balloon remains largely unchanged from the original.

120 What is unique about hot air balloons as a form of transport?

- A The number of people that can fly them.
- B How long the initial design lasted.
- C They were most popular during the 1960s.
- D Only one company manufactures 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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