A. absence B. Christmas C. New Year D. safari

35. The result will depend on a number of different _____.

A. aspects B. factors C. ideas D. thoughts

**III. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following text.**

The cuisine of the United States reflects its history. The European (36. COLONY) _____ of the Americas yielded the (37. INTRODUCE) _____ of a number of ingredients and cooking styles to the latter. The (38. VARY) _____ styles continued expanding well into the 19th and 20th centuries, proportional to the influx of immigrants from many (39. DIFFER) _____ nations; such influx developed a rich diversity in food preparation throughout the country.

Early Native Americans utilized a number of cooking methods in early American Cuisine that have been blended with early (40. EUROPE) _____ cooking methods to form the basis of American Cuisine. When the colonists came to the colonies, they farmed animals for clothing and meat in a similar fashion to what they had done in Europe. They had cuisine similar to their previous British cuisine. The American colonial diet varied depending on the settled region in which someone lived. Commonly hunted game (41. INCLUDE) _____ deer, bear, buffalo, and wild turkey. A number of fats and oils made from animals served to cook much of the colonial foods. Prior to the (42. REVOLVE) _____, New Englanders consumed large quantities of rum and beer, as maritime trade provided them (43. RELATE) _____ easy access to the goods needed to produce these items: rum was the distilled spirit of choice, as the main ingredient, molasses, was readily (44. AVAIL) _____ from trade with the West Indies. In comparison to the northern colonies, the southern colonies were quite diverse in their (45. AGRICULTURE) _____ diet and did not have a central region of culture.

## PART 3. READING

**I. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.**

Gustave Eiffel, a French civil engineer, is usually credited with



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designing the tower that bears his name. However, it was actually two lesser-known men, Maurice Koechlin (46) _____ Emile Nouguier, who came up with the original drawings for the monument. A 2011 light show at the Eiffel Tower (47) _____ 20,000 bulbs. Overall, the tower is lined with 5 billion lights.

Kochlin and Nouguier (48) _____ the chief engineers for the Compagnie des Etablissements Eiffel — Gustave Eiffel's engineering firm. Together (49) _____ Eiffel and a French architect, Stephen Sauvestre, the engineers submitted their plans to a contest (50) _____ would determine the centrepiece for the 1889 World's Fair in Paris.

**II. Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.**

The eating habits in the Indian culture are largely based on religion and tradition. A high-vegetable diet with no beef and generally no pork comes from the Hindu religion. Habits of how and when food is consumed are also based on social traditions, and most families form their particular habits around a combination of cultural and family traditions.

Eating habits of the Indian culture are based on culinary traditions. Most dishes feature meat or vegetables mixed with sauce and rice. Many Indians are vegetarian, so eating habits are often based on a diet that excludes all meat. When meat is incorporated in dishes, it is most commonly in the form of chicken, beef or lamb, and sometimes seafood, such as prawns. The majority of the Indian population is Hindu, so beef and pork are often excluded from Indian dishes due to religious requirements.

There are three main meals in the Indian culture, so the meal timing is similar to western cultures. In India, most people eat a morning meal, a mid-day meal and an evening meal. The evening meal is generally the biggest meal of the day, followed by the mid-day meal. Any time curries and rice are not being eaten, breads, fruits and vegetables are consumed.

Cutlery is not traditionally used to eat food in the Indian culture. Food is meant to be a whole sensory experience, so an eating habit in the traditional Indian culture is to consume Indian foods such as curry, rice and

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naan, bread by picking it up using the hands. Bread is often used to scoop up the curry sauce and rice, and it is dipped into traditional soups such as dal, a lentil-based soup. Indian people are supposed to eat with their right hands, because eating with the left hand is sometimes considered to be unclean.

51. Why do many Indians avoid eating meat?

A. They are Hindus
B. They are Muslims
C. They are free of religions
D. They are vegetarians

52. Why do many Indian avoid eating beef and pork?

A. They are Hindus
B. They are Muslims
C. They are free of religions
D. They are vegetarians

53. What is the meal timing of Indian people?

A. Earlier than that of Western Culture
B. The same as Western Culture
C. Later than that of Western Culture
D. They eat whenever they feel hungry

54. Why do Indian use right hand to eat?

A. They are right-handed
B. They like using right hand
C. It is faster to eat with right hand
D. Because of sanitary reasons

55. Which of the following items is the definition of the word "scoop" in the last passage?

A. A tool in the shape of a tube
B. A tool for stirring eggs
C. A large spoon with a deep bowl
D. A tool that has a handle with a shallow bowl at the end

**III. Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.**

As can be seen in more detail in the section on English Today, on almost any basis, English is (56) _____ nearest thing there has ever been to a global language. Its worldwide reach is much greater (57) _____ anything achieved historically by Latin or French, and there has never been a language as widely spoken as English. Many would reasonably claim that, in the fields of business, academics, science, computing, education, transportation, politics and entertainment, English is already established



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(58) _____ the de facto lingua franca.

The UN, the nearest thing we have, or have ever had, to a global community, currently uses five (59) _____ languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese, and an estimated 85% of international organizations have English as at least one of their official languages (French comes next with less than 50%). Even more starkly, though, about one third of international organizations (including OPEC, EFTA and ASEAN) use English (60) _____, and this figure rises to almost 90% among Asian international organizations.

As we have seen, a global language arises (61) _____ due to the political and economic power of its native speakers. It was British imperial and industrial power that sent (62) _____ around the globe between the 17th and 20th Century. The legacy of British imperialism has left many counties with the language thoroughly institutionalized in their courts, parliament, civil service, schools and higher education establishments. In (63) _____ counties, English provides a neutral means of communication between different ethnic groups.

But it has (64) _____ largely American economic and cultural supremacy - in music, film and television; business and finance; computing, information technology and the Internet; even drugs and pornography - that has consolidated the position of the English language and continues to maintain it today. American dominance and influence worldwide (65) _____ English crucially important for developing international markets, especially in the areas of tourism and advertising, and mastery of English also provides access to scientific, technological and academic resources which would otherwise be denied developing countries.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56. | A. a | B. the | C. more | D. most |
| 57. | A. so | B. as | C. as if | D. than |
| 58. | A. than | B. more | C. as | D. most |
| 59. | A. official | B. main | C. important | D. essential |
| 60. | A. after all | B. above all | C. of course | D. only |
| 61. | A. effectively | B. mainly | C. accordingly | D. consequently |
| 62. | A. English | B. French | C. Spanish | D. Chinese |



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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63. | A. same | B. main | C. other | D. old |
| 64. | A. made | B. been | C. taken | D. begun |
| 65. | A. takes | B. begins | C. be | D. makes |

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