

SECTION ONE: LISTENING

Part 1: You will hear a man telling some young people about a four-week study programme in a college. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. (9pts)

STUDY PROGRAMME

Courses available on: * English Literature

* 18th century (1)

* Modern Architecture

Dates for all courses: * start date: 14th June

* end date (2)

* classes: every day except (3).....

Course fees: £ 425

Reduced prices for (4)

Included in price: * (5) and food

* use of the library

* (6) activities

* books

Not included in price: * extra (7)

* transport

Available from college secretary: * (8) forms

* a (9) for your course

Part 2: You will hear a man called Karl, and his wife Jenny, talking about the holiday they have just had. Decide if each sentence is Correct or Incorrect. (6pts)

Sentences	Correct	Incorrect
10. Jenny and Karl are both pleased to be home after their holiday.		
11. Jenny thinks the weather forecast they heard for their holiday week was correct.		
12. Jenny and Karl both liked the way their hotel served meals.		
13. Jenny thinks they had a better room on this holiday than last year.		
14. Karl was angry about the state of the hotel sports equipment.		
15. Jenny and Karl are both keen to plan another holiday immediately.		

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

Part 1: Pick out the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words. (3 pts)

16. A. spaceman

B. policeman

C. fireman

D. gentleman

17. A. growth

B. both

C. northern

D. sixth

18. A. home

B. tomb

C. comb

D. dome

Part 2: Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group. (2 pts)

19. A. practicality

B. ideology

C. geography

D. interaction

20. A. radiation

B. excavate

C. absolutely

D. terribly

SECTION THREE: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best completes each sentence. (10 pts)

21. can be defined as application of better solutions that meet new requirements.

A. creation

B. invention

C. innovation

D. revolution

22. All the sentences below use "the", which one is correct?

A. Can you pass the sugar, please?

B. The crime is a problem in many big cities.

C. The apples are good for you.

D. I love the skiing.

23. Which of the following is the strongest advice?
 A. You should get a hair-cut. B. If I were you, I'd get a hair-cut.
 C. You ought to get a hair-cut. D. You really must get a hair-cut.
24. He likes "sir".
 A. to call B. calling C. to be called D. to be calling
25. He has left his book here on so that you can read it.
 A. design B. intention C. purpose D. meaning
26. Two of these books are mine, are John's.
 A. another B. others C. the others D. rest
27. She was of watching television.
 A. interested B. tired C. tiring D. pleased
28. goods were sent to the fair.
 A. Little B. Much C. A great deal of D. A large number of
29. in communication can be caused by cultural differences.
 A. Downbreak B. Downs break C. Breakdown D. Breaks down
30. An earthquake is the a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust.
 A. cause by B. consequence C. result from D. result of

Part 2: Complete the sentences with appropriate form of the word in block capitals in brackets. (5pts)

31. English is a easy language for Swedes to learn. (COMPARE)
 32. The birth of emails has made the among people much easier than before. (CORRESPOND)
 33. My brother works as a lab at a large company. (TECHNIQUE)
 34. There has been a of 10% in the amount of money available for buying new books. (REDUCE)
 35. Some guests arrived and caused trouble to the hostess. (EXPECT)

Part 3: Complete each sentence with a suitable form of one of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each one once only. There are two extra ones that you do not need to use. (5 pts)

<i>pull up</i>	<i>come down</i>	<i>drop in</i>	<i>look through</i>	<i>wear off</i>	<i>hold up</i>	<i>bring in</i>
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36. The rain in torrent. Indeed, it was raining cats and dogs.
 37. My back started to hurt again as the effects of the pain killer
 38. "What a lovely house you have!" – "Thank you. Hope you will".
 39. This morning traffic was by an accident outside the hall.
 40. Why didn't you at the red traffic light?", asked the policeman.

Part 4: Put the verbs given in the brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms (5pts)

41. Her phone (ring)..... for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it.
 42. You must (be)..... very pleased when you heard you had won the prize.
 43. (ask)..... his mother's permission, the boy went out to play.
 44. This building (finish) by the end of 2022.
 45. I don't think he (change)in the thirty years I have known him.

Part 5: Each sentence has an incorrect word. FIND and CORRECT them. (5 pts)

46. My sister told me that she had met my teacher at the supermarket yesterday.
 >> INCORRECT: CORRECT:
 47. I think she will be suitable for work because she has been working as a teacher for a long time.
 >> INCORRECT: CORRECT:

48. Air pollution, together with poisonous chemicals, are causing problems in our large, industrial cities today.

>> INCORRECT: CORRECT:

49. The package contain books and records was delivered last week.

>> INCORRECT: CORRECT:

50. If a student takes a course on Computer Science, it will take him four years doing the course.

>> INCORRECT: CORRECT:

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 pts)

Communication is essential in life. When two or more people exchange information, they communicate. Someone (51) a message and another (or others) receives it. To (52) misunderstandings, there must be clear communication. Otherwise, there might be fighting and hurt feelings. Communication can help to build or destroy (53) For example, (54) you express your feelings using kind words, people will probably respond in a more positive way. If you are mean, people might not want to (55) time with you. Good communication is also important to express (56) you need. In general, there are three ways or styles (57) communication. The first style is the passive communication style. A passive person does not offer any opposition (58)..... when feeling pressured. The second style is the aggressive communication style. An aggressive person is hostile (59) unfriendly. The third style is the assertive communication style. An assertive person (60) in the healthiest way by being direct yet respectful.

Part 2: Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks. (10 pts)

The tourist industry is (61)..... to be the largest industry. Before 1950 one million people traveled abroad each year but by the 1900s the figure (62)..... to 400 million every year. (63)..... large numbers of tourists, however, are beginning to cause problems. For example, in the Alps the skiers are destroying the mountains they came to enjoy. Even parts of Mount Everest in the Himalayas are reported to be covered (64)..... old tins, tents, and food that have been (65)..... But at a time when we have (66)..... freedom to travel than ever before, more and more people are asking how they can enjoy their holidays (67)..... causing problems by spoiling the countryside. Now there is a new holiday (68)..... called "Holidays That Don't Cost The Earth". It tells you (69)..... you can help the tourist industry by asking your travel agent the right questions (70)..... you go on holiday.

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|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 61.A. considered | B. seen | C. regarded | D. figured |
| 62.A. were rising | B. has risen | C. had risen | D. rose |
| 63.A. Such | B. These | C. The | D. Those |
| 64.A. under | B. beneath | C. with | D. by |
| 65.A. lauched | B. thrown away | C. disposed | D. littered |
| 66.A. larger | B. greater | C. bigger | D. better |
| 67.A. apart from | B. instead of | C. hardly | D. without |
| 68.A. guide | B. instruction | C. direction | D. guidance |
| 69.A. when | B. what | C. how | D. where |
| 70.A. as soon as | B. before | C. after | D. when |

Part 3: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

Tsunami is a Japanese word which means *harbour wave* and is used as the scientific term for seismic sea wave generated by an undersea earthquake or possibly an undersea landslide or volcanic eruption. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created similar to the concentric waves generated by an object dropped into the water. Most tsunamis originate along the Ring of Fire, a zone of volcanoes and seismic activity, 32,500 kilometres long that encircles the Pacific Ocean. Since 1819, about 40 tsunamis have struck the Hawaiian Islands.

A tsunami can have wavelengths, or widths, of 100 to 200 km, and may travel hundreds of kilometres across the deep ocean, reaching speeds of about 725 to 800 kilometres an hour. Upon entering shallow coastal waters, the wave, which may have been only about half a metre high out at sea, suddenly grows rapidly. When the wave reaches the shore, it may be 15 m high or more. Tsunamis have tremendous energy because of the great volume of water affected. They are capable of obliterating coastal settlements.

Tsunamis should not be confused with storm surges, which are domes of water that rise underneath hurricanes or cyclones and cause extensive coastal flooding when the storms reach land. Storm surges are particularly devastating if they occur at high tide. A cyclone and accompanying storm surge killed an estimated 500,000 people in Bangladesh in 1970. The tsunami which struck south and southeast Asia in late 2004 killed over 200 thousand people.

71. Scientifically, tsunami is the term for

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. seismic sea wave | B. undersea earthquake |
| C. undersea landslide | D. volcanic eruption |

72. Which of the following may be a reason for a tsunami?

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|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. An inactive volcano. | B. A landslide on the seashore. |
| C. An undersea earthquake. | D. A storm. |

73. What will happen when an object is dropped into the water?

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|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| A. Volcanic eruption may be a consequence. | B. Some concentric waves will be generated. |
| C. There will be seismic activity. | D. Earthquake may happen. |

74. How are tsunamis capable of obliterating coastal settlements?

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. They have tremendous energy due to the great volume of water affected. |
| B. They are a metre high or more. |
| C. They travel hundreds of kilometres. |
| D. They can strike the shore fifteen metres high. |

75. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Tsunamis only occur in Asia. |
| B. A cyclone along with storm surge happened in Asia in 1970. |
| C. Storm surges are domes of water rising underneath hurricanes or cyclones. |
| D. Storm surges cause extensive coastal flooding. |

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10 pts)

76. I don't really like her even though I admire her achievements.

→ Much

77. Martin may not be very well but he still manages to enjoy life.

→ Martin's poor

78. It's what people eat that betrays their social background, not their table manners.

→ What gives

79. She answered the policeman's question as accurately as she could.

→ She gave

80. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.
→ If it
81. The film star wore dark glasses so that no one would recognise him..
→ The film star avoided
82. "That's a lovely new dress, Jean." said her mother.
→ Jean's mother complimented
83. Does he know enough French to work as a translator?
→ Is his?
84. I would love to live in Paris for a year.
→ If only
85. Hawaii is said to have the most beautiful beaches in the world.
→ No beaches

Part 2: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given in anyway. (5 pts)

86. I daren't turn on the television because the baby might wake up. **FEAR**
>>
87. The demand for tickets was so great that people queued day and night. **SUCH**
>>
88. After two hours the bride had still not arrived. **SIGN**
>>
89. It is said that he has been to prison several times. **REPUTED**
>>
90. Everything went very well, so you were worrying unnecessarily. **HAVE**
>>

Part 3: Essay writing (10 pts)

Do you agree or disagree with the following idea?

"Individuals can do different things to improve the visual environment in their neighbourhood."

Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. You should write about 200 words.

..... THE END