

* *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three on pronunciation in each of the question from 56 to 60.*

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| 56. | A. <u>a</u> sset | B. <u>a</u> ccent | C. perh <u>a</u> ps | D. h <u>a</u> rbour |
| 57. | A. accur <u>a</u> te | B. delic <u>a</u> te | C. liber <u>a</u> te | D. liter <u>a</u> te |
| 58. | A. adv <u>i</u> ce | B. just <u>i</u> ce | C. dev <u>i</u> ce | D. suff <u>i</u> ce |
| 59. | A. f <u>u</u> ll | B. p <u>u</u> ll | C. r <u>u</u> le | D. f <u>o</u> ot |
| 60. | A. relax <u>e</u> d | B. inform <u>e</u> d | C. own <u>e</u> d | D. pour <u>e</u> d |

* *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the first sentence of each of the questions from 61 to 65.*

61. John and Debbie got engaged, but they aren't getting married for twelve months.
A. John and Debbie have been engaged for twelve months.
B. John and Debbie will get engaged and married in twelve months' time.
C. John and Debbie are getting married a little later in this year.
D. John and Debbie are engaged and will get married in twelve months' time.
62. In spite of the weather, we still enjoyed our holiday.
A. We enjoyed the holiday and the weather.
B. We had good weather on our holiday.
C. We didn't like the weather, but we didn't let that spoil our holiday.
D. We didn't enjoy the holiday because of the weather.
63. I wanted to learn how to swim but lessons were too expensive.
A. I couldn't afford to have swimming lessons.
B. I had swimming lessons before they became expensive.
C. I had swimming lessons even though they were expensive.
D. I will have swimming lessons although they are expensive.
64. I am not going to buy any new clothes until I have lost weight.
A. I will buy some new clothes before I lose weight.
B. I am going to buy some new clothes today.
C. I will buy some new clothes after I have lost weight.
D. I have to buy some new clothes because I have lost weight.

65. My plants will not grow unless it rains more often.
- A. My plants need more rain to make them grow.
 - B. It rains so much that my plants will not grow.
 - C. My plants will grow because there is enough rain.
 - D. It only takes a little water to make my plants grow.

* *Read the text below about dancing and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 66 to 75.*

DANCING TO IMPROVE FITNESS

Dancing can be a fun way to work out. Experts say that dancing improves circulation, boosts energy levels, reduces cholesterol and helps you (66)_____ healthy bones. It's also a great way to lose weight. 30 minutes of dancing will bum between 200 an 400 calories. As well as the (67)_____ benefits, dancing is great for improving co-ordination and concentrating the mind; learning dance sequences will really help improve your (68)_____.

Dancing is a great stress reliever; a good dance will make you smile and laugh, leaving you in high (69)_____ and inspired. There should be a very (70)_____ risk of injury from dancing if you (71)_____ instructions carefully, but make sure you always warm up properly or you could (72)_____ up with pulled muscles.

So, put on some comfortable clothes, like tracksuit bottoms and T-shirt, and get to it! If you're opting for ballet, special ballet tights and shoes are important as they will help you to move more freely and the teacher will need to see what your body is doing. Some types of dancing may (73)_____ special clothes when you get more advanced; others allow you to dress more casually. It's always worth (74)_____ with the dance studio or with the teacher to see what it is (75)_____ to wear.

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|-----|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 66. | A. store | B. maintain | C. use | D. keep |
| 67. | A. natural | B. real | C. physical | D. mortal |
| 68. | A. thoughts | B. brain | C. memory | D. mentality |
| 69. | A. spirits | B. moods | C. tempers | D. attitudes |
| 70. | A. short | B. low | C. weak | D. soft |
| 71. | A. practise | B. accept | C. support | D. follow |
| 72. | A. close | B. end | C. finish | D. stop |
| 73. | A. ask | B. require | C. demand | D. want |
| 74. | A. asking | B. checking | C. enquiring | D. requesting |
| 75. | A. appropriate | B. suited | C. agreeable | D. qualified |

- * *This passage is about salmon. Read it carefully and mark the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 76 to 80.*

Many claim the best salmon is Alaskan, known for its juicy meat and delicate flavor. What is not so well known is what a difficult life these salmon lead, and how hard they work to reproduce.

Salmon start out as small eggs in a streambed. Once they hatch, they spend a couple of years in mountain streams and rivers, and then eventually gather in schools to swim out to sea together. During this stage of their life cycle, their bodies begin to adapt themselves to endure the seawater conditions they will face. More specifically, they develop a gland which removes salt from sea water so that they can drink it.

In the ocean, the adult salmon spends 1 to 4 years swimming and feeding. This ocean life is hazardous as they must constantly **dodge** a variety of predators: seals, whales and deadliest of all, fishermen. After swimming for over 2000 miles across the Pacific Ocean, they prepare for their return to their place of birth in order to reproduce. This is the most fascinating part of the salmon's life: that which distinguished it from most other fish. Adult salmon will swim up to two thousand miles upstream to return to the exact same place where they hatched. They use their outstanding sense of smell, as well as all the stores of fat and energy they have, to accomplish this. Constantly jumping into the air, defying gravity, and swimming up waterfalls – it's no wonder that only the fittest make it.

When they have reached their destination, the female clears a spot in the streambed with her tail to create a nest. She then lays her eggs and the male fertilizes and protects them until, within a week or two, both salmon die, leaving the embryos at the mercy of nature.

76. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. that eating salmon in Alaska is widespread
 - B. that most young salmon do not survive at sea
 - C. that salmon have an interesting birth
 - D. that salmon go to great lengths to reproduce
77. Why do younger salmon's bodies change?
- A. to help them gather in schools
 - B. to help them stay together as a group
 - C. to allow them to survive in their new habitat
 - D. to make swimming easier
78. In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what is the meaning of the word "**dodge**"?
- A. avoid
 - B. chase
 - C. learn about
 - D. attract

79. Why is the salmon's trip back to its hatching grounds so interesting?
- A. No other fish does this.
 - B. They find the precise spot where they hatched.
 - C. So many adult salmon survive such a difficult journey.
 - D. They travel so far in such a short time.
80. According to the passage, what is true about the life cycle of a salmon?
- A. Salmon take care of their young for many years.
 - B. Their lives are similar to those of other fish.
 - C. They switch habitats three times in their lives.
 - D. Their lives end soon after reproducing.

— The End OF Test —