

Full name: .....

Class: .....

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.*

We have all seen those cartoons where the crazy scientists hypnotises someone with a swinging watch and their eyes become strange and they do anything the scientist tells them to do. But that's not how hypnotism really works. Doctors now use hypnotism to help people with problems, like giving up smoking.

Franz Mesmer, an Austrian scientist, first introduced the idea of hypnotism. He believed that a hypnotist had special powers that could be used to control other people. This effect was called **mesmerism**. Early ideas about magicians, swinging watches, and hypnotism probably came from him, because he had a very active imagination, and he saw himself as a magician.

Today, scientists see hypnotism in a different way. They think it's a natural state of deep focus and relaxation. During hypnosis, someone shuts out other things, focusing **intently** only on one thing. When we read a book, watch a movie, or drive a car, we're in a sort of hypnosis, because we concentrate strongly on that activity. During hypnosis, people are usually more relaxed and more creative. It is also very easy to convince them to do something. That means, they are more open to ideas and requests, but only if they are happy with the requests. The mind avoids all other things and the person can focus completely on what the scientist is asking them to do.

Doctors use hypnosis to help people deal with pain, or if they have had an accident. Women have used it while having their babies, to help them to control the pain. People have found that it helps to stop bad habits, such as smoking, or to get a better night's sleep. There are a lot of ideas about hypnotism which are not correct. Some people think you can get a person to do anything when they are hypnotized, but that is not true. During hypnosis, people are more willing to listen and respond to ideas, but they still have control over their actions. They won't do something that they really don't want to do, because their brain will not let them be controlled.

1. Some people  
A. use hypnotism with their friends and family B. like to hypnotise themselves  
C. have the wrong idea of hypnotism D. are scared of hypnotism
2. Hypnotism first appeared  
A. in Egypt B. with someone from Austria  
C. with the Chinese D. in India
3. Hypnotism  
A. is considered dangerous by scientists B. is avoided by doctors  
C. is sometimes used by religious leaders D. is actually quite natural
4. Which of the following is NOT true during the process of hypnotism?  
A. people are likely to accept ideas and requests  
B. people can become more imaginative  
C. people are not always happy with the requests  
D. people tend to focus on one thing with difficulty and seriousness
5. Which of the following can be the synonym of the word '**mesmerism**'?  
A. magic B. attraction C. dependence D. awareness



6. Hypnotism can be used to do all of the following EXCEPT  
A. help reduce pain                      B. produce high concentration  
C. stop bad habits                      D. completely control somebody's actions
7. The word '**intently**' is closest in meaning to  
A. leisurely                      B. comfortably                      C. attentively                      D. regularly

Every year, thousands of us across the UK donate our used clothing to charity - many in the belief that they will be given to those in need, or sold in High Street charity shops to raise funds. But apparently that isn't what happens. The Western world's growing desire for fast, disposable fashion, **fuelled** by the ready supply of cheap goods manufactured in China and elsewhere, means we are consuming, and then disposing of, an ever greater quantity of garments. And, encouraged by charities and recycling companies, we are handing more and more of these old clothes over, in theory, to be sold in charity shops.

The problem is that there isn't much demand in the west for second hand clothes, so a large proportion get sold on by the charities for export overseas. According to the latest available UN figures, the UK is the second largest used clothing exporter after the US. It exported more than 351,000 tonnes worth of **our** discarded fashion overseas in 2013, and the top destinations were Poland, Ghana, Pakistan and Ukraine. The US's key trading partners are Canada, Chile, Guatemala and India.

So where's the problem? As long as the clothes don't end up in a landfill and someone benefits, isn't that a good thing? The charities get paid for the clothes and have funds to do good work, so **it would seem** all is well. That is not the case. The flow of old clothing from the Western world, as well as the availability of cheap, new garments from East Asia, has had a negative effect on local textile industries in many countries. This is particularly so in Sub-Saharan Africa, where a third of all globally donated clothes are sold. Ghana is another example of a country where local industries have been particularly negatively affected because its textile and clothing employment fell by 80 percent between 1975 and 2000. During the same period Nigeria's 200,000-person textile workforce has also disappeared.

8. What is the writer implying in the first paragraph?  
A. Clothing is a small part of what people give.  
B. People are mistaken in their beliefs.  
C. The public are reluctant to donate.  
D. The High Street charity shops are disappearing.
9. What point is the writer making in the first paragraph?  
A. The level of irresponsible behaviour is accelerating.  
B. China is taking over the clothing industry.  
C. The process of making clothes is very fast now.  
D. Disposable material like paper is being used for clothes.
10. What is the writer suggesting in the second paragraph?  
A. Charity shops, in theory, would rather not sell clothes.  
B. Second-hand clothes are difficult to recycle.  
C. Certain societies have strong preference for new items.  
D. Demand overseas for second-hand clothes is falling.
11. The word '**fuelled**' is closest in meaning to  
A. caused    B. delayed    C. burned    D. strengthened



12. Who is the writer referring to with the word 'our' in the second paragraph?  
 A. The people living in rich western countries      B. Members of his family  
 C. Young people everywhere      D. Customers for second-hand clothes
13. What does the writer mean by using the phrase 'it would seem'?  
 A. Everybody is happy with the way things are.      B. The business model works.  
 C. Somebody is hiding something.      D. The true situation is not evident.
14. What is the writer emphasizing in the third paragraph?  
 A. Foreign clothes are not designed for African markets.  
 B. Donating old clothing is responsible for the damage to the livelihoods of the local people.  
 C. Local clothing manufacturers are not interested in their own products.  
 D. Competition between local producers is fierce.
15. What is the purpose of the writer?  
 A. to compare between two societies      B. to present a reality  
 C. to criticize an activity      D. to mention surveys

**Read the following passage 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.**

Michelangelo was a famous Italian artist. He was a painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer. His father died when he was very young. Michelangelo (16)\_\_\_\_\_ an extremely busy life, creating a great number of artworks. Some of his works are among the most famous that (17)\_\_\_\_\_. They include two very famous marble statues. One is the Pieta in Saint Peter's Basilica. (18)\_\_\_\_\_ is the statue of David. He was also an incredible painter. The Sistine Chapel Ceiling and the Last Judgement were painted by him. Along with Leonardo da Vinci, he is respected for having had great talent in many areas. (19)\_\_\_\_\_ he was so famous, he became the very first artist to have the story of his life (20)\_\_\_\_\_ while he was still living. A lot is known about Michelangelo's life because he left many letters, poems and journals.

- |                      |                        |                    |                 |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. led           | B. came into           | C. got along       | D. made         |
| 17. A. had ever made | B. have ever been made | C. ever made       | D. were made    |
| 18. A. Other         | B. The others          | C. Others          | D. The other    |
| 19. A. Though        | B. After               | C. However         | D. Because      |
| 20. A. published     | B. publishing          | C. to be published | D. be published |

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

21. The Nenets are (A) a nomadic group which live (B) in Siberia in Northern Russia in (C) temperatures as low as -50°C (D).
22. We spent over six months looking (A) for employment (B) with desirable knowledge of English and good social skills (C), but we tried in vain (D).
23. The last song (A) in the concert would have sounded (B) better if the singer sang it (C) with his true feelings, rather than (D) techniques.

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

- |                             |                       |                       |                         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 24. A. embarr <u>ass</u> ed | B. breath <u>ed</u>   | C. stiff <u>ed</u>    | D. experi <u>en</u> ced |
| 25. A. phob <u>i</u> a      | B. confid <u>en</u> t | C. horosc <u>o</u> pe | D. docum <u>en</u> t    |



**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

26. A. exhausted      B. memorable      C. artistic      D. digestive  
27. A. astronaut      B. analysis      C. molecule      D. nutrient

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

28. There have been cases of violence among children where computers games are to blame.  
A. We should put the blame on computer games anywhere there are cases of violence among children.  
B. The children are violent in some cases where they are blamed for playing computer games.  
C. Violence among children has been a case of blaming computer games.  
D. Computer games are blamed for causing cases of violence among children.
29. You cannot take photographs backstage if you do not have permission.  
A. Only when you have permission can you take photographs backstage.  
B. Only by getting a permission you can take photographs backstage.  
C. Without a permission, you could not have taken photographs backstage.  
D. Photographs cannot be taken backstage unless you do not have a permission.
30. Fiona got no help from her colleagues; her performance was too bad.  
A. Fiona's bad performance resulted from her colleagues' help.  
B. Fiona didn't get any help from her colleagues, but her performance was not too bad.  
C. If Fiona had got help from her colleagues, her performance would not have been too bad.  
D. Fiona wished she had helped her colleagues to make their performance better.
31. The actors wear masks during the performance in order to exaggerate their feelings.  
A. The actors promote their feelings during the performance, and wearing masks is the only way to do it.  
B. With a view to exaggerating their feelings, the actors wear masks during the performance.  
C. During the performance, the actors start wearing masks as part of their feeling development.  
D. It is during the performance that the actors wear masks to hide their true feelings.
32. Helen plugged in the iron, then she saw a spark.  
A. As soon as Helen was plugging in the iron, she saw a spark.  
B. The iron was plugged in when Helen saw a spark.  
C. No sooner had Helen plugged in the iron than she saw a spark.  
D. Seeing a spark in the iron, Helen did not plug it in.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

33. There was nothing intellectually taxing about this simple exercise. Just focus on your breathing.  
A. interesting      B. demanding      C. effective      D. hidden



34. Don't worry about the research. We have collected all related articles under the sun.

- A. in the morning    B. in large numbers    C. which are positive    D. without difficulty

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

35. You cannot win the debate with such feeble arguments. You need more confidence.

- A. relevant    B. interesting    C. wrong    D. strong

36. Our ancestors were, indeed, quite knowledgeable about plants and farming though they never knew what botany was.

- A. slow    B. open-minded    C. forgetful    D. ignorant

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

37. Cage diving could lead to more shark attacks because they associate humans \_\_\_\_\_ feeding time.

- A. on    B. with    C. for    D. to

38. Exercise can increase the production of feel-good \_\_\_\_\_ in the brain like serotonin.

- A. chemicals    B. cells    C. signals    D. messages

39. The children were amazed at the performance which they \_\_\_\_\_ before in their life.

- A. have never seen    B. never saw    C. had never seen    D. were not to see

40. Nina together with her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ for some activities for the local fair next month.

- A. are preparing    B. is preparing    C. have prepared    D. prepares

41. We are checking the sales figures \_\_\_\_\_ we can see what is wrong with the profits.

- A. as    B. while    C. even if    D. so that

42. It was not until the street lights were on \_\_\_\_\_ their discussion at the playground.

- A. did the children stop    B. had the children stopped  
C. then the children stopped    D. that the children stopped

43. Most children are afraid of lightning, but not many of them suffer from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brontophobia    B. agoraphobia    C. scotophobia    D. glossophobia

44. Proverbs are believed \_\_\_\_\_ good lessons to young learners.

- A. to teach    B. that they can teach    C. to have been taught    D. teaching

45. Janet is scared \_\_\_\_\_ of anything creepy-crawly round the house.

- A. hard    B. freezing    C. stiff    D. petrified

46. Before any competition or examination, I get butterflies in my \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bones    B. chest    C. stomach    D. ears

47. Could you turn \_\_\_\_\_ the music? I am having a terrible headache. I appreciate silence.

- A. on    B. up    C. down    D. in

48. Too much lighting can disrupt our sleep \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. structure    B. way    C. timing    D. pattern

49. We now stop \_\_\_\_\_ at the rising number of pollutants in the air and water. We get used to it.

- A. marvelling    B. shocking    C. urging    D. wondering

50. Gestures and movements are combined with voice of actors to \_\_\_\_\_ the characters to life.

- A. come    B. bring    C. turn    D. allow

END OF THE TEST