

I- Read the text, then choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:

Road tunnels, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels were incredible engineering achievements when they were first built. For example, the 11-kilometre-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy massively reduced journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents.

So when planners were designing the 24.5-kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of their main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and **claustrophobia**. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes – there is nothing to keep them awake. This can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel. So experts, including psychologists, did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through their new tunnel less monotonous. After experiments, they decided to build the tunnel in four sections with "halls" between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise.

1. Long tunnels were considered as successful projects.
a- True b- False
2. Psychologists try to make tunnel journeys cheaper.
a- True b- False
3. Road tunnels are basically built to -----.
a- shorten journeys b- raise money
c- save drivers d- make journeys safer
4. Motorists fall asleep when tunnels -----
a- stay the same b- are less monotonous
c- are wide and high d- have special lighting
5. The Laerdal Tunnel is ----- than other long tunnels.
a- longer b- faster c- safer d- more beautiful
6. 'Claustrophobia' means a fear of -----.
a- being alone b- being in dark places
c- having accidents d- being in small spaces

II- Read the text, then choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:

Nobel (1833–1896) was a Swedish chemist, engineer, innovator, armaments manufacturer and the inventor of dynamite. Nobel was educated in Russia, France and the United States. He was fluent in five languages and had a great interest in literature. Nobel travelled widely, then returned to work in his father's factory in Russia. Later, in Sweden, He began to experiment with explosions. In 1867, he received a **patent** for dynamite. About 1875 he produced an even more powerful explosive called blasting gelatin. In all, Nobel held more than 100 patents. The incorrect publication in 1888 of a premature obituary of Nobel by a French newspaper, condemning him for his invention of dynamite, is said to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. On November 27, 1895 Alfred Nobel made his last will in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize! His family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the people he asked to award the prize refused to do what he had requested in his will. It was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901.

7. Dynamite is more powerful than blasting gelatin.
a. True b. False
 8. Nobel was criticized for inventing armaments.
a. True b. False
 9. After his death, much of Nobel's wealth went to -----.
a- his friends b- begin more experiments
c- his relatives d- establish a prize
 10. The word '**patent**' in bold in the text means-----
a. having patience b. the right to sell an invention
c. an invention d. a notice of a death of a person
 11. Nobel was able to speak many languages -----.
a- naturally b- difficultly c- badly d- mistakenly
 12. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in -----.
a- 1896 b- 1895 c- 1867 d- 1901
- III- Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:
13. Child ----- are children who have talents at a very young age.
a- rivals b- prodigies c- grandmasters d- audiences
 14. Cyclists risk crashes and ----- during races.
a- injuries b- events c- success d- ceremonies
 15. Hinault gained the ----- 'the badger' for being extremely competitive.
a- sought b- prestigious c- career d- nickname
 16. A young man ----- the record for motionlessness.
a- broke b- risked c- retired d- found
 17. It was a bad accident. The driver's lucky to be.....
a- alive b- alike c- similar d- living
 18. My father is one of the most ----- drivers I know.
a- skills b- skill c- skillful d- skillfully
 19. The fire had started when everyone was -----.
a- slept b- sleeping c- asleep d- sleep
 20. I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you----- it?
a- come across b- come over c- come on d- come to
 21. Arithmetic and algebra are two different ----- of mathematics.
a- figures b- solutions c- symbols d- branches
 22. He can do calculations ----- very quickly.
a- at his head b- on his head
c- by his head d- in his head
 23. ----- you practise, ----- skillful you will become.
a- As much / as more b- The more / the more
c- As many / the more d- The much / as much
 24. I enjoy listening to all kinds of -----.
a- music b- musical c- musics d- musician
 25. Talents show various ----- at an early age.
a- unabilities b- abilities c- disabilities d- inabilities
 26. A computer picked the names of winners.....random.
a- at b- from c- with d- on
 27. He received coaching from Kasparov ----- is one of the greatest chess players.
a- whose b- whom c- who d- which
 28. ----- their best efforts, the engine will not start.
a- However b- In contrast c- Despite d- Because
 29. He's a genius ----- . He has invented a replacement metal jaw.
a- archeologist b- environmentalist
c- motorists d- dentist
 30. We haven't seen you for ages. You must ----- and see us at the weekend.
a- come over b- come up
c- run out d- go along

31. To buy airline tickets quickly, you can ----- 'online'.
a- book b- involve c- fly d- cash
32. He sat down at his desk, ----- very hungry.
a- felt b- feeling c- feels d- was feeling
33. He has played music ----- the piano for years.
a- on b- for c- in d- over
34. When John ----- after his operation, he felt fine.
a- came round b- came up
c- came out d- came from
35. Sport has increased greatly -----.
a- 10 year ago b- in recent years
c- in 2015 d- since 10 years
36. The letter ----- next Tuesday.
a- was posted b- has to be posted
c- will post d- has to post
37. Until 1953, nobody ----- Mount Everest.
a- climbed b- climbs c- has climbed d- had climbed
38. I went to see Ali in hospital. He ----- his leg.
a- is braking b- had broken
c- was breaking d- has broken
39. He won the race because a brilliant team ----- him throughout.
a- supporting b- has supported
c- to support d- had been supporting
40. I'm planning to spend the ----- day on the beach.
a- whole b- entire c- previous d- last
41. When it -----, it will be the largest dam in the world.
a- completed b- was completing
c- has completed d- is completed
42. The air waves follow the ----- line ----- water waves going round the Earth.
a- only / as b- same / than
c- way / than d- same / as
43. A third tunnel ----- as an escape tunnel.
a- had been building b- had to be built
c- might have built d- had to build
44. The second part of the following sentence "He toured Europe, playing his own compositions." is
a- giving opinion b- making suggestions
c- adding information d- giving background information
45. The following sentence "The flow of traffic through tunnels should be regulated." is to -----.
a- guess the idea b- exchange ideas
c- make recommendations d- move on to a new point
46. The following sentence "Some of the historical sites might have been saved." means that
a- you think they are b- you feel sure they weren't
c- you think they were d- you feel sure they were
47. A: -----?
B: Well, it still goes all right, but it's scratched.
a- Where are you going?
b- How is the weather today?
c- How is your car after the accident?
d- Why is your car repainted?
48. A: Why do these photos look so terrible?
B: -----.
a- Because you sent them to the wrong address.
b- Because you took them facing the sun.
c- In order to look so terrible.
d- In order to do calculations.
- IV- Choose the wrong part in each sentence:
49. The yangtze is the longest river in China.
a b c d
50. There were many afraid children after the storm.
a b c d
51. Are you the kind of person how loves a challenge?
a b c d
52. He was careful about his diet, eat only healthy food.
a b c d
53. Hani agreed to run the marathon in December 19th.
a b c d

V- Choose the missing part that suits each space in the paragraph below:

The Panama Canal, ⁵⁴ ----- the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping in 1914. ⁵⁵ ----- ships had to go round the bottom of South America to get from ⁵⁶ ----- . This was one of the greatest and most difficult engineering jobs that ⁵⁷ ----- . 5,600 workers died ⁵⁸ ----- while the canal was being constructed. There had been ⁵⁹ ----- to build a canal in 1880 but it couldn't be finished ⁶⁰ ----- construction workers died of disease.

54. a- and join b- which joins c- where joins d- that joining
55. a- Before this, b- before this. c- Before these d- before this,
56. a- one canal to the other b- a continent to another c- one ocean to the other d- one ship to another
57. a- has been attempted b- was attempting c- had attempted d- had been attempted
58. a- from 1904 and 1914 b- since 1904 and 1914 c- for 1904 and 1914 d- between 1904 and 1914
59. a- an earlier attempt b- an aerlier attempt c- an earllier atempte d- an erlier attempt
60. a- because so much b- so that so many c- because so many d- as much as

End of Exam

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