

14. If you _____ a teacher, you _____ allowed to eat in this hall, but unfortunately you are not.
 a) are / can be b) were / would be c) will be / were d) have been / are
15. Check out the man _____ is standing by the door. He looks suspicious.
 a) Which b) who c) where d) why
16. My computer's main-board has burnt out. So it _____ next week.
 a) is replaced b) will replace c) replaces d) will be replaced
17. You _____ drive fast. There may be police ahead.
 a) can't b) may not c) had better not d) would rather not
18. I'm sorry but all the tickets for the concert tonight _____ just _____. You should have come earlier.
 a) are / sold out b) have / been sold out c) are being / sold out d) will / be sold out
19. Barbara told me she _____ to Poland the following year.
 a) will return b) would return c) has returned d) had returned
20. It's a _____ restaurant.
 a) Long b) ugly c) far d) cheap
21. "Kate has a husband now." "Yes, she is _____."
 a) Single b) widowed c) divorced d) married
22. He is _____. He should eat more.
 a) Thin b) tall c) handsome d) fat
23. "The weather is nice today." "Yes, it's _____."
 a) Terrible b) lovely c) horrible d) charming
24. That book is very heavy. It _____ at least 10 kg.
 a) looks b) weighs c) heights d) costs
25. My shoes are very old. I _____ money to buy new shoes.
 a) need b) like c) play d) give
26. He is very good at Mathematics. He is so _____.
 a) stupid b) famous c) intelligent d) ugly
27. She has got big green eyes and _____ hair.
 a) fat b) curly c) wide d) slim
28. We are laughing because that was a _____ story.
 a) funny b) cold c) serious d) heavy
29. For holidays we usually go camping, but this year we are going to _____ in a hotel.
 a) cycle b) drive c) win d) stay
30. A: These answers aren't right.
 B: I agree. They're all _____.
 a) inexpensive b) impossible c) incorrect d) impatient

31. **A: Hi, James. How are you?**

B: I feel terrible today.

A: _____.

B: I have a terrible headache.

- a) What did you have? b) Where did you go? c) What did you say? d) What happened?

32. **A: Are you free in the afternoon?**

B: _____.

- a) Sorry, but I'm busy b) That's more my style c) Too bad d) It's a shame

33. **A: Do you want to see a jazz concert?**

B: _____.

- a) Where's the play? c) The theater is across the street.
b) Thanks, but that's not for me. d) What are you doing here?

34. **A: Tell me something about your family.**

B: _____?

- a) Does your brother live in Paris c) Sure. What do you want to know
b) Do they look like you d) Are you happy with them

For questions 35-40, fill in the blanks with the best alternative.

Scotland is in the northern part of Great Britain. Some people (35)_____Scotland speak a different language called Gaelic. There are (36)_____five million people in Scotland, and Edinburgh is (37)_____most famous city. Scotland has mountains; the highest one is called 'Ben Nevis'. In the south of Scotland, there are a lot of sheep. A long time ago, there (38)_____many forests but now there are only a (39)_____. Scotland is only a small country, but it is quite (40)_____.

35. a) on b) at c) in d) by
36. a) about b) between c) among d) next to
37. a) his b) your c) its d) our
38. a) is b) were c) was d) are
39. a) few b) little c) lot d) some
40. a) beautiful b) ugly c) horrible d) boring

41. **Jason felt very _____before the exam. He was sure he would do well.**

- a) excited b) nervous c) enthusiastic d) confident

42. **You can _____ a lot of money by always turning the lights off when you are not in the room.**

- a) waste b) land c) save d) lose

PART TWO: STRUCTURE & VOCABULARY & READING

Time:60 min.

51. **Tom got his secretary _____ the reports as soon as possible.**
a) brought b) to brought c) bring d) to bring
52. **I let my cousin _____ my car when he came to visit me.**
a) Borrow b) borrowed c) to borrow d) borrowing
53. **Many people in Turkey _____ drinking tea during their meals.**
a) got used b) got accustomed c) used to d) are used to
54. **Jim should have asked for help instead _____ to do it himself.**
a) of trying b) in trying c) for trying d) from trying
55. **She had the windows _____ by her maid.**
a) to clean b) cleaned c) cleans d) clean
56. **The economy _____ these days, but I think we _____ still _____ some trouble for some time.**
a) improves / have / had c) is improving / will / have
b) has improved / are / having d) will improve / will / have had
57. **That she was chosen the best model _____.**
a) made me happy b) made me to be happy
b) I was made to be happy d) was made me happy
58. **The victims of the car accident _____ in the emergency room before the doctor _____ on them.**
a) have been waiting / operated c) were waiting / operate
b) had waited / operated d) have waited / operate
59. **If I had known _____ we could have invited him to the conference.**
a) he who was b) who was he c) who he was d) he was who
60. **It rains a lot every spring. I wish it _____ so much.**
a) doesn't rain b) didn't rain c) wasn't raining d) isn't raining
61. **_____ the milk, the little child washed the cup and put it away.**
a) Having drinking b) Having drunk c) Drinking d) Has drunk
62. **If you do a lot of reading in English, you'll become familiar _____ many words in addition _____ reinforcing grammar patterns.**
a) to / for b) for / with c) with / from d) with / to
63. **Don't forget to bring your swimming things _____ we go to the beach.**
a) in case b) so that c) unless d) otherwise
64. **The other team played _____, but we played _____. That's why we got the results we wanted.**
a) good / better b) good / well c) well / much better d) well / best

77. **Be careful where you walk. I have just polished the floor and it is rather _____.**
 a) Sticky b) stiff c) slippery d) smooth
78. **If you don't have to drive anywhere today, just stay at home as the ice storm has made the roads extremely _____.**
 a) harmful b) greasy c) winding d) hazardous
79. **I don't have time to hear every detail, so I'd just like you to _____ the report.**
 a) declare b) summarize c) simplify d) extend
80. **I have no alternative. I'm _____ to go to the meeting tonight.**
 a) due b) allowed c) obliged d) likely
81. **Our new boss is quite _____ about this new machine.**
 a) Knowledgeable b) available c) capable d) influential
82. **Hurricanes often _____ the coffee crop, Haiti's principle export.**
 a) Fertilize b) disturb c) devastate d) enhance
83. **Her shoes _____ her gloves; they look very well together.**
 a) match b) suit c) fit d) harmonize
84. **He isn't often known to lose his _____ in such a situation.**
 a) pride b) temper c) sin d) record
85. **For many years the government has _____ the sale of alcohol to people twenty-one years old and over.**
 a) presented b) exerted c) altered d) restricted
86. **We should try to _____ our son of the dangers of trying to do a thousand and one things all at the same time.**
 a) remain b) remember c) warn d) threaten
87. **Data _____ from exploratory investigations indicate large amounts of oil below the sea-bed in this area.**
 a. defeated b) averted c) abolished d) obtained
88. **The _____ of ice-cream sold increases sharply in the summer months.**
 A account B amount C count D number E size

Passage One:

5	<p>Newspaper and television reports around the world show Africa as a continent with many problems. They focus on the wars, the starving children, the terrible diseases, and the natural disasters. Other, more positive aspects of life in Africa are rarely shown.</p> <p>There are, indeed, serious problems in many parts of Africa. The biggest problem facing Africans today is the continuing threat of wars. These wars are in part due to historic competition among tribes. However, in the past, the fighting was small and local scale. In recent years, it has become far more violent and <i>destructive</i>. This is partly because of the destructive power of modern weapons. It is also because the situation has changed dramatically.</p>
10	<p>Starting in the sixteenth century, European powers began to move into Africa. They took African people to sell as slaves in North and South America. They also took any valuable resources they could find, such as ivory, gold, or diamonds. In the nineteenth century, the European rulers divided up the continent into countries. They did not understand much about African tribal traditions, and so the borders of these countries did not match the traditional borders of tribal lands.</p>
15	<p>When the countries of Africa became independent in the twentieth century, there were often several different tribes in a country, and each tribe wanted to rule. The result was <i>conflict</i> and civil war. In many countries, the civil wars have been going on for decades as different groups fight for control of the government. Governing means having not only power, but also having access to wealth—and one of the few ways out of a life of poverty. In recent years, it has also meant having control over international aid and, therefore, access to food in times of starvation.</p>
20	<p>Many of the problems facing Africa today have been worsened by this fighting over control of the government. Countries that are at war have little time or resources to deal with poverty, hunger, or disease. They are unable to take any measures for a better future, and some many countries are becoming poorer and their problems are growing. For example, HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, has spread rapidly in Africa, because of the lack of education and health care, as well as the lack of medical supplies. Other diseases, many preventable, have spread quickly for the same reasons.</p>
25	<p>In spite of these problems, however, many Africans are hopeful about their future. Ordinary people in many countries are joining together to change and improve their lives. Young and talented Africans are looking out to the rest of the world. They are experimenting with ways to use the Internet and other new technology to try to solve some of their problems. In the arts, especially in music, many</p>
30	<p>talented performers are showing the world what it is to be African.</p>

For questions 88-110, choose the correct answer.

89. This passage is about _____.

- a) the diseases in Africa
- b) the situation in Africa today
- b) independence in Africa
- d) newspaper reports about Africa

90. According to this passage, the main factor preventing a solution to Africa's problem is _____.

- a) Disease
- b) poverty
- c) war
- d) international aid

91. Wars are more violent in the twenty-first century partly because _____.

- a) modern weapons are more destructive
- b) there has been an increase in natural disasters
- c) of the lack of education and health care
- d) valuable natural resources are lacking

92. In many countries, different groups are fighting for control over the government so they can _____.

- a) control the spread of the HIV virus
- b) change the borders of their country
- c) free their country from European rulers
- d) become richer and control food supplies

93. What does *destructive* mean in line 7?

- a) Constructive
- b) harmful
- c) creative
- d) contrary

SAMPLE COPY

A once famous American bank robber said he robbed banks because ‘that is where the money is.’ Actually, today museums are ‘where the money is’. Where else can one find so many moveable items of great value within arm’s reach? In one art gallery alone, there can be paintings worth more than a whole fleet of expensive jets. What’s more, while banks can hide their money in vaults, museums are obliged to display their valuables.

So, the theft of a well-known painting would be discouraging news not only for anyone who cares about art but especially for museum officials and gallery owners, who know how vulnerable their treasures are. Art theft is a vast problem around the world. As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year and it may not be a problem which smaller museums, in particular, can afford to solve.

As an example, on August 22, 2004, two famous paintings, *The Scream* and *Madonna* -both by Edvard Munch – were stolen from the Munch Museum in Oslo, Norway. They were stolen by two men wearing masks, one of them armed, at 11:00 a.m., about an hour after the museum opened. Like many great works, neither painting was insured for theft. The high insurance premiums on very famous paintings would ruin the budgets of even the largest museums. An earlier version of *The Scream* had been stolen from the National Gallery in Oslo in 1994. Three months after the theft, officers from Scotland Yard, *posing as* experts from a museum in Los Angeles to catch the thieves, approached them with an offer to buy the painting and arrested them when they were given it.

However, with some other high-profile art-theft cases, the *outcome* is still in doubt and many cases are still unsolved. Large museums have had their share of embarrassing robberies.

For example, in 1911 the *Mona Lisa* was stolen from the Louvre Museum. However, the bigger problem is small institutions like the Munch Museum in Oslo or private homes open to the public. *Neither* can afford elaborate security systems. Large museums attach alarms to their most valuable pictures, but a modest alarm system can cost at least \$500,000. Some museums are looking into tracking devices that would enable them to follow stolen items once they leave the building. “But officials are concerned that if they have to insert something, it might damage the picture,” says the former head of security at the Getty Museum.

Meanwhile, smaller museums can barely afford enough guards. Instead, they depend on their elderly staff. After being caught, a museum thief confessed at trial that there were only two guards for the three floors of the museum which he had robbed, so he had simply slipped the painting, worth \$240,000, under his shirt and just walked out of the door. He told the court, “It’s probably more difficult to steal a T-shirt from a shop.” What can thieves do with the valuable paintings they steal? Their fame makes it very difficult to sell them on the black market. A famous stolen painting worth thousands of dollars is not the kind of thing that a buyer could display openly in his / her mansion. Thus, it’s hard to imagine an underworld drug lord owning a masterpiece that is known to be missing.

Thieves sometimes try using artworks as a means of making other kinds of deals. For example, the men who organized the 1986 robbery of Russborough House near Dublin for the theft of 18 paintings tried unsuccessfully to exchange them for Irish Republican Army members who were being kept in British jails. *Others* demand ransom money from the museum that owns the pictures. In 1994, thieves in Frankfurt, Germany, ran away with two major paintings that had been borrowed from the Tate Gallery in London. The paintings were worth more than \$80 million. They were recovered in 2002 after the Tate Gallery paid more than \$5 million to people who had ‘information’ about where they were. Although ransom is illegal in Britain, money for secret information in an investigation is considered legal, provided that the police agree that the source of this information is unconnected to the crime itself. Nevertheless, it is hard to *draw the line* between information money and ransom. In other words, ‘where information money ends and ransom begins’ is unclear.

Passage Two:

For questions 111-120, choose the correct answer.

94. The phrase '*posing as*' in line 16 can best be replaced by _____.
- a) disagreeing with
 - b) pretending to be
 - c) aiming at
 - d) promoted to
95. The word '*outcome*' in line 18 is closest in meaning to _____.
- a) ending
 - b) benefit
 - c) processing
 - d) disadvantage
96. The word '*Neither*' in line 21 can best be replaced by '*Neither* _____ *nor* _____'.
- a) private homes / the public
 - b) large museums / smaller museums
 - c) the Louvre / Munch Museum
 - d) small institutions / private homes
97. The word '*Others*' in line 38 refers to '*Other* _____'.
- a) bargains
 - b) jails
 - c) thieves
 - d) members
98. The phrase '*draw the line*' in line 43 can best be replaced by _____.
- a) get confused
 - b) make a picture
 - c) make a distinction
 - d) do a favor
99. Which of the following is not implied in the article?
- a) Museums are usually easier to rob than banks.
 - b) Museums may be very tempting to thieves.
 - c) Large museums are totally protected against thieves.
 - d) Shops may have more protection than small museums.
100. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?
- a) The Tate Gallery probably paid the thieves themselves more than \$5 million to get the two paintings back.
 - b) Museum thieves in Britain do not ask for ransom money for the paintings they steal because ransom is illegal there.
 - c) Thieves steal valuable artworks from museums to sell them to underworld people at prices higher than they're worth.
 - d) Museums are banned from hiding their valuable items.