

## Answer the following questions according to the text.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Wilson was questioned about the harmful effects of horror movies on teenagers. He argued that such effects were often exaggerated and claimed that other types of films were far more dangerous for young people. When asked to prove this, he pointed out that horror films were often set in unreal situations and were clearly not to be taken seriously. In contrast, he claimed that films showing violent crime were often set in everyday life, and were therefore more damaging.

1. In Mr. Wilson's opinion, horror films \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) cost more than other kinds of films.
  - B) are more popular among the elderly than among the young.
  - C) should be banned altogether.
  - D) are less damaging to young people than films of violent crime.
  - E) have recently ceased to appeal to the young.
2. For Mr. Wilson the main difference between a horror film and one showing violent crime is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) is mainly concerned with everyday situations.
  - B) is liked by the young, and the latter by the old.
  - C) is unrelated to real life, whereas the latter is.
  - D) is less expensive to produce than the latter.
  - E) rarely receives any attention from the young.
3. The interviewer wanted to find out whether \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) young people were being harmed by horror films.
  - B) Mr. Wilson had himself been affected by horror films.
  - C) Mr. Wilson preferred horror films to films of violence.
  - D) people were seriously objecting to horror films.
  - E) the effects of crime films were being exaggerated.

The famous Tower of London was built as a fortress by William the Conqueror. Early in the Middle Ages the kings used it as a palace; later on it was turned into a prison, but only distinguished prisoners, including statesmen and princes, were held there. Today the Tower is a national museum, where, among other things, the jewelry of the English kings and queens is on display.

4. It is obvious from the passage that the functions of the Tower of London \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) were all established by William the Conqueror.
  - B) have always been controlled by the kings.
  - C) have varied greatly over the centuries.
  - D) are all of a military nature.
  - E) have not changed at all since the Middle Ages.
5. We learn from the passage that the Tower \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) was not originally intended to be a fortress.
  - B) was never a prison for ordinary people.
  - C) is still a unique example of medieval architecture.
  - D) was never a residence of English kings.
  - E) functions today only as a jewelers museum.
6. William the Conqueror's original purpose in building the Tower of London \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) was one of defense
  - B) was to exhibit his valuable jewellery.
  - C) was strongly criticized later in the Middle Ages.
  - D) remains unknown even now.
  - E) is still being debated among historians.

Never before in history have people been so aware of what is going on in the world. Television, newspapers and radio keep us continually informed and stimulate our interest. The sociologist's interest in the world around him is intense, for society is his field of study. Indeed, he needs to know what is happening in society; he wants to know what makes the social world what it is, how it is organized, why it changes in the ways that it does. Such knowledge is valuable not only for those who make great decisions, but also for you, since this is the world in which you live and make your way.

7. The passage emphasizes that whatever goes on in the world today \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) is quickly forgotten by the majority.
  - B) only concerns the sociologist.
  - C) first makes the headlines in the press.
  - D) is of great interest to everyone.
  - E) can easily be ignored by people in power.
8. It is pointed out in the passage that, among other things, sociologists are very much interested in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) our reaction to their studies.
  - B) the effect of television on education.
  - C) the reasons for social change.
  - D) how people make a living in the world.
  - E) environmental problems.
9. One may conclude from the passage that the studies made by sociologists \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) are extremely useful both to decision makers and to ordinary people.
  - B) are of little general interest.
  - C) receive a lot of attention from the media.
  - D) are primarily intended for students of sociology.
  - E) do not adequately reflect real conditions in the world.

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest points is only about twenty miles, but because of the strong currents the distance that must be swum is usually twice as far. The first man to succeed in swimming across the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was in August 1875. He landed in France 21 hours 45 minutes after entering the water at Dover. Since then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

10. Swimming the Channel is not as easy as it might seem \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) as the distance between the two counties is far too much.
  - B) and it always takes more or less 20 hours.
  - C) and only two people have managed to do it so far.
  - D) so few people even try to swim it.
  - E) for there are very strong currents.
11. The first time anyone swam across the Channel \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) was in the last century.
  - B) was when England and France organized a swimming competition.
  - C) no one really believed him.
  - D) he was helped by favorable currents.
  - E) he reached Dover just before 10 in the evening.
12. The time Captain Webb needed to swim across the Channel \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) was unbelievably short.
  - B) has since been nearly reduced to half
  - C) still remains a record.
  - D) was thought to be far too long.
  - E) hasn't been equaled by any French swimmer.

A new discovery of a dinosaur fossil in Antarctica has confirmed the idea that dinosaurs lived not only in the Northern Hemisphere but in the Southern Hemisphere as well. Up until this discovery, scientists had found dinosaur remains on every continent except Antarctica. This new discovery now confirms the idea that dinosaurs were distributed worldwide. If the dinosaur fossil is shown to be related to other dinosaurs of the same period in South America, it will also support the idea that South America and Antarctica were once linked together.

13. It is only recently that \_\_\_\_.
- A) important scientific studies about the Southern Hemisphere have been carried out.
  - B) scientists have been seriously interested in fossils.
  - C) a dinosaur fossil has been discovered in Antarctica.
  - D) some new facts about the Northern Hemisphere have come to light.
  - E) Antarctica has been discovered.
14. One can understand from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- A) dinosaurs, at one time in the past, lived in both hemispheres.
  - B) dinosaurs were in fact, more commonly found in the Southern Hemisphere.
  - C) scientists had long since realized that dinosaurs had actually lived in Antarctica.
  - D) the dinosaur fossil, discovered in Antarctica, was significantly different from those found in other continents.
  - E) the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica was actually of little importance to scientists.
15. It is hoped that the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica \_\_\_\_.
- A) would contribute significantly to our knowledge of the Northern Hemisphere.
  - B) will throw further light on the existence of dinosaurs in the past.
  - C) would lead to further similar discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.
  - D) could answer the question whether South America and Antarctica were originally connected.
  - E) will attract more scientists to this type of work

A popular method of treating frozen fingers and toes in very cold, even freezing weather is to slowly rewarm them or rub them with snow. The best treatment, however, is not slow rewarming but rapid rewarming. Putting the frozen fingers or toes in a warm bath or using a hot water bottle are both good ways to treat them. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are also helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however. The temperature of any heat applied should not be greater than 43 C.

16. The main concern of the passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A) why frozen fingers and toes should be slowly rewarmed.
  - B) how to keep adequately warm in the winter.
  - C) how to treat fingers and toes that have been frozen.
  - D) the dangers of freezing weather for the body.
  - E) why one should have plenty of hot drinks in winter.
17. It is pointed out in the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- A) the use of hot water bottles to rewarm the body is not advisable.
  - B) one should try to rewarm frozen fingers and toes fairly rapidly.
  - C) in rewarming the body the higher the temperature the better the result is.
  - D) people should be warned not to go out in freezing cold weather.
  - E) one should take a bath as often as possible in winter.
18. The author warns that \_\_\_\_.
- A) the minimum temperature required is 43 C.
  - B) in rewarming the body, care must be taken not to burn the skin.
  - C) one should never rub frozen fingers and toes with snow.
  - D) hot drinks must not be taken in immediately.
  - E) recovery cannot be as rapid as one would expect.

Bicycling in America has been growing at an amazing rate. Bicycles used to be sold to parents for their children. Now those same parents are buying them for themselves, as well as for their children. And grandparents are cycling, too. Moreover, people don't simply cycle for fun and for the exercise. Many young executives ride bikes to work as an alternative to adding to the pollution of cities, and to fighting traffic jams, while college and high school students find bikes an economical alternative to cars or buses.

19. In the passage it is emphasized that, in America \_\_\_\_.
- A) more and more people of all ages are now using bicycles.
  - B) few college students can afford to run a car.
  - C) no executive feels he can cycle to work.
  - D) most parents feel it is dangerous for children to cycle to school.
  - E) a great many traffic jams are being caused by cyclists.
20. Cycling is also a hobby that \_\_\_\_.
- A) attracts fewer and fewer people.
  - B) is getting increasingly more expensive.
  - C) only appeals to the young.
  - D) has a high-accident rate.
  - E) the whole family can enjoy.
21. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_.
- A) different people have different reasons for preferring bicycles to a car.
  - B) most Americans can no longer afford to run a car.
  - C) young children should not be allowed to cycle on main roads.
  - D) a lot of parents are borrowing their children's bicycles.
  - E) cycling is fun in the country but not in a city.

On the day of my first piano recital, I became more and more nervous. To help me calm down, my piano teacher told me to place several cabbages in the room where I practiced. I was so eager to get over my nerves that I was willing to try anything. For the next few hours, I played to an audience of cabbages. When the time of the recital finally arrived, I was still terribly nervous. My hands felt like ice. When I finally walked across the stage, I looked out into the dark audience. I could not see anyone! All those people out there could just as easily have been cabbages. As I sat down to play, my hands relaxed. Before I knew it, I had played all my pieces without a mistake. For the first time, the cabbage heads applauded.

22. On the day of the recital the music teacher \_\_\_\_.
- A) advised the writer to put cabbages in the room where he practiced and play for them.
  - B) warned the writer not to look at the audience.
  - C) had no patience with the writer because he was nervous too.
  - D) felt nearly as nervous about the recital as the writer did.
  - E) couldn't think of a way of helping the writer to stay calm.
23. The writer stopped feeling nervous \_\_\_\_.
- A) because he had practiced a great deal
  - B) when the audience began to applaud
  - C) before he walked onto the stage
  - D) as soon as the concert was over
  - E) when he found he couldn't see the audience.
24. In the passage it is explained that \_\_\_\_.
- A) the writer was always nervous on the day of a concert
  - B) the writer played to some cabbages because there was no real audience
  - C) the writer finally began to relax just before he began his recital
  - D) the room was so cold the writer's hands felt like ice
  - E) the writer always practiced in a room where there were cabbages

Mountaineering has this advantage over most other sports; enjoyment depends very little indeed on natural ability or technical skill; it is a sport without winners and without losers. By all means study the technique of climbing if it interests you. But, believe me, provided you go to really good mountain country, it doesn't much matter how you climb or what you climb. There are three things that matter; look up frequently to see the way ahead, don't leave the holds you have until you have tested new ones; do all you can to help those climbing with you.

25. As it is pointed out in the passage, mountaineering is a sport \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) in which nobody wins and nobody loses
- B) that is not suitable for the old
- C) in which technique is not easy to learn
- D) which can be enjoyed anywhere in the country
- E) that most people are interested in

26. When climbing one must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) always follow the good climbers
- B) be careful to check that new holds are safe before leaving old ones
- C) always keep to known routes
- D) never look back
- E) try to develop one's natural abilities

27. The passage emphasizes the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the techniques of climbing are of great importance.
- B) there is actually not much really good climbing country
- C) climbing is not a team sport
- D) one climber should always help another
- E) few people really enjoy climbing

The desires of a child were naturally rather limited in the Victorian era. Toys were simple and comparatively few. There were no bicycles or mechanical models; the average child "made his own fun" from very cheap materials. Really the only shop the child dreamed of entering for his own purposes was the sweatshop. Nowadays a bewildering variety of toys, magazines and entertainment in a multitude of shops, compete for his interest and money; and the boredom of having everything ready-made leads to a constant desire for something new.

28. It is suggested in the passage that the modern child \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wishes he had been born in the Victorian era.
- B) suffers from boredom in spite of all the toys.
- C) develops his abilities by playing with toys.
- D) is well able to amuse himself.
- E) is allowed to eat too much.

29. According to the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) mechanical toys are essential to a child's happiness.
- B) a child should not be left to "make his own fun".
- C) home-made toys give more pleasure than ready-made ones.
- D) there was a constant desire for something new.
- E) simple toys slow down a child's development.

30. The passage emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a child should have money to spend on toys.
- B) the importance, in childhood, of a large choice of toys.
- C) how lucky the modern child is.
- D) that sweets are not good for the health.
- E) the difference between a Victorian childhood and a present-day one.

Most people were not impressed when in 1913, the Daily Mail newspaper offered 10,000 pounds to the first pilot to fly across the Atlantic in under 72 hours. The majority of scientists, even said it could not be done. Certainly the problems involved were many and far ranging. Obviously the design of the aero plane was of great importance, but so too were the skill and courage of the pilot and the navigator; weather conditions also had to be taken into consideration. A very few enthusiasts thought it might be possible ten years later. They were wrong. A pilot received the prize just six years later.

31. When the Daily Mail offered a prize in 1913, for flying across the Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) there were few aero planes that could stay in the air for more than 72 hours.
- B) many enthusiastic amateurs were eager to try.
- C) the majority of scientists thought it could be done.
- D) almost no one believed it was possible to do this within the next ten years.
- E) the general public were very interested in the scheme.

32. The 10,000 pounds prize offered by the Daily Mail in 1913 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was shared by pilot and navigator
- B) never was won
- C) was won ten years later
- D) was received even earlier than some enthusiasts expected
- E) aimed at encouraging better aircraft design

33. The passage points out that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) before the Atlantic could be crossed by plane many factors had to be considered
- B) the prize of £10,000 was actually not worth very much
- C) the majority of scientists were extremely interested in the project
- D) the Daily Mail was impressed by the courage of the pilot who received the prize
- E) weather conditions were favorable on the day of the flight.

It is a mistake to assume that "educational" programs on television are likely to be boring. In fact, as long as these programs are made in a rich and creative manner, there is no doubt that they can and do draw the attention of people, especially young people. Perhaps some of the best examples of successful educational programs are those which deal, for instance, with ancient historical sites, environmental problems, wild life, geography or the strange world at the bottom of the sea.

34. In the passage, the term 'wild life' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is used to indicate the behavior of young people.
- B) refers to animals, birds and other living beings in nature
- C) signifies the living conditions of primitive people
- D) means a large unused piece of land
- E) refers to prehistorically times

35. Some people seem to think that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) only those programs concerned with historical and geographical subjects can be fascinating.
- B) television does not give enough importance to the problems of youth
- C) educational programs on television are of little interest
- D) a lot of money is needed to make a good educational program
- E) young people are more interested in educational programs than their elders.

36. In the passage it is emphasized that a good educational program \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) has more influence on people if it is shown on television
- B) should in the first place be concerned with history and biology
- C) should involve young people and encourage them to study the natural world
- D) can contribute a great deal to people's awareness of environmental problems
- E) is one which is made creatively and contains a great deal of interesting material.

Nowadays, in England, tea is quite the most popular, and also the cheapest, of all drinks. People drink their tea in different ways. Some like it with sugar, some without. Some drink it with milk, some with lemon; yet, one way or another just about everyone drinks tea. This, however, has not always been the case. During the last century, when tea was very expensive, it was kept locked up, and the lady of the house had the key. Tea drinking then was quite a ceremony, reserved for the evenings. At breakfast everyone drank beer!

37. Compared with the past, in England today \_\_\_\_.
- more and more people prefer tea to beer.
  - tea is regarded as a luxury.
  - tea is very cheap and commonly available.
  - sugar is becoming less and less popular.
  - people don't care about the quality of tea.
38. It is obvious from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- English people have always regarded tea as better than beer.
  - over the years the popularity of tea in England has increased tremendously.
  - drinking tea with lemon is only a recent habit in England.
  - like tea, beer also is an extremely popular drink.
  - English people are no longer fond of ceremonies.
39. In the passage it is explained that \_\_\_\_.
- in England today people have different habits of tea drinking.
  - in the past in England only the wealthy were able to drink beer.
  - at breakfast English people also like to drink beer.
  - English people mostly prefer to have their tea in the evening.
  - in England usually a ceremony is held in the family before tea is served.
- Elizabeth parked the car and then went into the busy station to meet Jane who was going to spend the weekend with her. Elizabeth's friends often came for the weekend, but there was something a little different about Jane's visit. She and Jane hadn't seen each other for 15 years. While at the university, they had shared a flat together for 2 years but then each had married and Jane and her husband had lived abroad a great deal. Elizabeth began to ask herself. 'Will we even be able to recognize each other after all these years?' Right then she saw Jane walking towards her and smiling straight at her with the old unforgettable smile quite unchanged.
40. The first thing Elizabeth noticed about Jane when they met at the station was \_\_\_\_.
- that she had become quite old.
  - how well she was looking.
  - that she had not forgotten how to smile.
  - her smile which had not changed.
  - that she had already been married.
41. Elizabeth's friendship with Jane \_\_\_\_.
- went back to their university years.
  - lasted only for two years when they were at the university.
  - ended soon after they had each married.
  - has always been envied by all their friends.
  - found its best expression in their weekend visits to each other.
42. Elizabeth is worried \_\_\_\_.
- because Jane's husband may have changed a great deal after all these years.
  - in case she won't be able to find a place to park the car.
  - about Jane and her husband who are going to live abroad.
  - in case Jane will change her mind about coming for the weekend.
  - in case after a separation of so many years they may both fail to recognize each other.

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well I must be going." Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth.

43. Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge scarcely spoke to each other because \_\_\_\_.
- they hated each other.
  - they didn't think it was necessary.
  - there was nothing to say.
  - each wanted the other to start.
  - they didn't want to work together.
44. When Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge met, they \_\_\_\_.
- were anxious to talk about their wealth.
  - hoped to solve their financial problems.
  - were both sure that they could have been successful partners in business.
  - found they had nothing to say.
  - disliked each other immediately.
45. When Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge separated \_\_\_\_.
- each was confident that the partnership would flourish (grow).
  - they both seemed relieved (relaxed).
  - they agreed to meet again soon.
  - both were feeling disappointed
  - they were equally pleased with themselves.
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's world was a world of music from the moment he was born. His father, who was a fine musician, was teaching his daughter to play the piano. Little Wolfgang used to listen to his sister as she practiced. He quickly learned the pieces she played. One day he said he wanted to play too. But he was only three years old then, and his father thought that his hands were too small. However, that evening, alone and in the dark, he played the pieces his sister had been practicing and he played them much better than her.
46. While his sister was practicing, Mozart \_\_\_\_.
- usually made a lot of noise.
  - used to play by himself.
  - used to feel very bored.
  - and his father talked about music.
  - learned how to play the piano.
47. Mozart's father didn't believe that \_\_\_\_.
- his daughter practiced often enough.
  - a child of three could possibly play the piano.
  - his children would ever learn to play well.
  - music could be regarded as a profession.
  - children could understand music well.
48. As a child, Mozart \_\_\_\_.
- was hated by his father.
  - was taught by his sister to play the piano.
  - rarely listened to any music.
  - had a great talent for music.
  - used to play for his sister.



The voyage began well in calm, clear weather. As usual, the ship was crowded; most of the passengers were tourists who, after their holiday in Turkey, were now returning home. There was a great deal of fun and entertainment on board the ship. People were eating, dancing, singing and enjoying themselves. But after the sun set, the weather began to change, and the sea got rougher and rougher. Soon nearly everyone was feeling ill.

49. Most of the passengers on board the ship \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) didn't want to return home.  
 B) hated the food they were served.  
 C) got very sick before the storm broke out.  
 D) knew the weather would turn so bad in the evening.  
 E) enjoyed themselves by singing and dancing all night.

50. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) holidays by the sea.  
 B) a terrible storm at sea.  
 C) the dangers of a sea voyage.  
 D) the first day on board the ship.  
 E) tourists in Turkey.

51. At the start of the voyage \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) everyone was feeling happy.  
 B) a lot of people were already seasick.  
 C) everyone was looking forward to the holiday in Turkey.  
 D) the weather was cool and windy.  
 E) most of the tourists were complaining about the weather.

Elephants are not really very savage animals, but occasionally they can be in a very bad temper. Their most dangerous habit at such moments is to pick up, with their trunk, a large stick or stone, and throw it with great force at someone standing nearby. When this happens the only thing anyone can do, is to jump quickly out of the way.

52. When an elephant is in a bad temper \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it may try to hurt someone.  
 B) it moves its trunk from side to side.  
 C) one shouldn't throw stones at it.  
 D) one should keep perfectly still.  
 E) it never shows it.
53. The worst thing an elephant does is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) attack other savage animals.  
 B) destroy everything nearby.  
 C) use its trunk with great force.  
 D) move dangerously fast.  
 E) throw things at anyone close to it.

54. It is not very often that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) anyone can get close to an elephant.  
 B) an elephant behaves in a savage manner.  
 C) one can jump out of the way of an elephant.  
 D) an elephant picks something up with his trunk.  
 E) an elephant is frightened.

It was a misty morning, and there was a soft rain falling. There were only a few leaves left on the trees, but on the ground was a thick carpet of brown and yellow leaves. This was the time of year the old gardener loved best. Since he was too old to work, he used to spend his days by the window, looking out on the garden. It was no longer what it had been under his care, but still it was lovely.

55. It is obvious that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) no one cared any longer for the old gardener.  
 B) the old gardener disliked staying indoors.  
 C) the old gardener was as fond of his garden as ever.  
 D) it always rained heavily there in the spring.  
 E) the old gardener was no longer interested in gardening.

56. The passage gives a description of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the old gardener's dislike of rain.  
 B) the old gardener's house.  
 C) the change of the seasons.  
 D) a wet morning in autumn.  
 E) the weather in winter.

57. The garden had looked much nicer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) when he first began to work in it.  
 B) during the summer months.  
 C) before the winter had come.  
 D) from the other window.  
 E) when the old man had been looking after it.

This was the first time Mary was going to fly. It wasn't going to be a long flight; in fact, she would be in the air just under an hour. She got to the airport an hour before the plane was expected to take off. She was very excited and also a little nervous. But before long, it was announced that her flight was going to be delayed for two hours. Suddenly she felt very disappointed and didn't know what to do while she was waiting.

58. Mary's flight \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) left an hour early.  
 B) was delayed for two hours.  
 C) suddenly had to be cancelled.  
 D) was enjoyable from the beginning to the end.  
 E) was over far too quickly.

59. On arrival at the airport, Mary \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) was calm and confident.  
 B) expected the plane to take off in an hour.  
 C) had to hurry to catch the plane.  
 D) found out that her plane would take off in less than an hour.  
 E) didn't know how long the flight would take.

60. It was obvious from the passage that Mary \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) was pleased the flight had been postponed.  
 B) was used to traveling by air.  
 C) nearly missed her plane.  
 D) was afraid her flight would last for hours.  
 E) began her first flight with a disappointment.

Bobby never keeps still. So, when his aunt saw him standing there and not moving at all, she knew something unusual was happening. She moved quietly towards him and also began to look where he seemed to be looking. Just then, in the tall grass near the fence, she saw a little bird that was too small to fly. It must have fallen out of its nest.

61. The little bird \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) hid behind the fence.  
 B) had been caught by Bobby.  
 C) tried to fly over the fence.  
 D) was too tired to return to its nest.  
 E) fascinated Bobby greatly.

62. Bobby \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) did a lot of things his aunt disliked.  
 B) was not very fond of his aunt.  
 C) called his aunt to look at the bird.  
 D) is usually a very active child.  
 E) knew where the nest was.

63. When the aunt saw the little bird \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) she understood why Bobby had kept so still.  
 B) she was very sad.  
 C) she wanted to put it back in the nest.  
 D) it was frightened of her.  
 E) Bobby refused to give it to her.

When we arrived at the little hotel, the first thing we did was to see if it was clean. We were particularly interested in the kitchen, which was in the back of the building. There we saw large, open shelves filled with pots, pans and plates. These were clean, but the floors were very dirty. We also noticed that the food was not kept covered, and there were a lot of flies about. So, we decided not to stay in that hotel.

64. This hotel \_\_\_\_.

- A) is not properly taken care of
- B) attracts a lot of visitors.
- C) serves excellent food.
- D) has a most interesting kitchen.
- E) was just the place we were looking for.

65. When we saw the kitchen \_\_\_\_.

- A) it had just been cleaned.
- B) we were very pleased with the food.
- C) everything seemed to be in order.
- D) we were impressed by the variety of pots and pans.
- E) we knew this wasn't the right place to stay.

66. The kitchen \_\_\_\_.

- A) wasn't clean enough.
- B) was in a separate building.
- C) had a bad smell.
- D) looked neat and tidy.
- E) was dirty except for the floors.

It was a fine Sunday in April. David and his sister, who were going to the zoo, crossed the main road and joined the queue at the bus stop. There were a lot of empty buses waiting by the side of the road. The drivers were standing about in groups talking and smoking. In the park nearby young mothers were with their children. There was someone selling balloons and someone else selling small cakes.

67. In the passage, we are given \_\_\_\_.

- A) an account of the animals in the zoo.
- B) the reasons for the drivers' strike.
- C) a description of a street one Sunday.
- D) a full description of the park near the bus stop.
- E) some advice on how to spend our Sundays.

68. David \_\_\_\_.

- A) is taking his sister to the zoo.
- B) would rather spend the afternoon in the park.
- C) is going to buy a balloon for his sister.
- D) wondered why the buses were empty.
- E) wished his mother had also come along with them.

69. When David and his sister got to the bus stop \_\_\_\_.

- A) they decided to play with the other children.
- B) there were no buses in sight.
- C) they began to talk to the drivers.
- D) there were a lot of people waiting for the bus.
- E) they bought some cake.

Fifty years ago, when I was a child, photographs were not of general interest. Photographs were taken of people on special occasions, at weddings and on birthdays, for instance. These pictures were usually kept in a box and brought out at intervals to show the family. Nowadays photography is regarded as an art. Many photographic exhibitions are held and there are many magazines dealing with the art of photography.

70. During recent years \_\_\_\_.

- A) photography has become a popular form of art.
- B) a lot of people have taken photographs of good paintings.
- C) photography has stopped being an art.
- D) photographic exhibitions are often advertised in magazines.
- E) more and more people take photographs at weddings.

71. The passage compares \_\_\_\_.

- A) public interest in painting today and fifty years ago.
- B) photographic exhibitions and painting exhibitions.
- C) wedding photographs and birthday photographs.
- D) photography today and photography fifty years ago.
- E) family photographs of today and fifty years ago.

72. When the writer was young \_\_\_\_.

- A) he was very interested in photography.
- B) people didn't think of photography as an art.
- C) he always took photographs on his birthday.
- D) people used to go to photographic exhibitions.
- E) he took a lot of family photographs.

From the end of the corridor I could hear them arguing. Liz said it was the best film she had seen on the television for over a year. Dick said it was dreadful. He said the story was poor and the acting terrible. Liz said he couldn't recognize a good film when he saw one. "What film are you talking about?" I asked as I came into the room. 'The film shown last Friday.', said Liz. 'The film shown last Thursday.', said Dick. They looked at each other and we all laughed.

73. Liz \_\_\_\_.

- A) hasn't watched a film for over a year.
- B) enjoyed the film she saw on Friday evening.
- C) enjoyed the film even less than Dick.
- D) said the story was very poor.
- E) and I both enjoyed the film.

74. At the end of the passage we understand that \_\_\_\_.

- A) Dick actually enjoyed the film very much.
- B) there are never any good films on television.
- C) Liz and Dick were talking about different films.
- D) Liz and Dick don't like the same films.
- E) Dick didn't want to agree with Liz.

75. Liz and Dick were arguing about \_\_\_\_.

- A) a television film they had seen the previous week.
- B) the film they had just watched.
- C) whether they should watch the film that evening.
- D) which film they should watch.
- E) whether they had seen the film on Thursday or Friday.

There was no other building in sight. The trees which grew along the river completely hid the two other houses that shared the valley. Looking from the kitchen window Mary gave a long sigh of contentment. She knew she would be happy here; much happier that she had ever been in the city.

76. Mary is quite sure that \_\_\_\_.

- A) the view from her kitchen is spoiled by the two other houses.
- B) she will enjoy living in the valley.
- C) her neighbors will dislike her.
- D) new houses will be built along the river.
- E) she will soon miss the life of the city.

77. The valley Mary is looking at \_\_\_\_.

- A) is very near the city.
- B) overlooks a river.
- C) hasn't been lived in for a long time.
- D) is a very pleasant one.
- E) is completely deserted.

78. The passage is not about \_\_\_\_.

- A) the hardships of life in the city.
- B) Mary and her new home.
- C) Mary's happy life in the valley.
- D) Mary's escape from the city.
- E) the peace and beauty of the valley.

By the end of her first day at work Janet was terribly tired. She was also very happy, for she knew she had made a good beginning. Mr. Taylor was clearly very pleased with the way she had answered his telephone and looked after his visitors. He had also praised her typing. "Tomorrow," she thought happily, "it will be much easier."

79. From the passage we understand that Janet \_\_\_\_.

- A) hates her new job.
- B) is going to look for a new job.
- C) works as a nurse.
- D) is married to a businessman.
- E) is a secretary.

80. Mr. Taylor \_\_\_\_.

- A) is afraid Janet will leave him soon.
- B) has known Janet for a long time.
- C) is a difficult man to work for.
- D) is fully satisfied with Janet.
- E) has not given Janet much work to do.

81. The passage describes \_\_\_\_.

- A) Janet's first day at work.
- B) why Janet is not pleased with her work.
- C) what kind of man Mr. Taylor is.
- D) how Janet was given her job.
- E) Janet's plans for the future.

Dr. Maine advertised for someone to work as a receptionist at his dental clinic. He wanted someone who was cheerful and attractive and also willing to work on Saturdays. Several people applied for the job but, except for Jenny none were suitable. Jenny, however, was just what he wanted.

82. Dr. Maine \_\_\_\_.

- A) is obviously, a very rich man.
- B) doesn't get on well with people.
- C) knew what sort of person he needed for his clinic.
- D) works only on Saturday mornings.
- E) is himself a cheerful and attractive person.

83. Which of the following is a suitable TITLE for this passage?

- A) Training to be a Dentist
- B) Dr. Maine and Others
- C) The Right Receptionist
- D) Working Hours
- E) Advertisements

84. Dr. Maine felt sure that \_\_\_\_.

- A) nobody would want to work on Saturday.
- B) Jenny would be a good dentist.
- C) Jenny wouldn't agree to work for him.
- D) Jenny was the right person for the job.
- E) all of those who applied would be suitable.

James has always been a practical sort of person; he has worked hard but not been able to save much. Though he had sometimes dreamed of being rich, he had never really expected to be so. However, his dream came true when his uncle left him a fortune. Now that he has got so much money he is going to do all the things he has always wanted to do. To start with, he is going to visit Japan.

85. James \_\_\_\_.

- A) has often dreamed that he was living in Japan.
- B) has earned enough money to go to Japan.
- C) never wastes his money on holidays.
- D) became rich after his uncle's death.
- E) has been lazy all his life.

86. The author carefully points out that \_\_\_\_.

- A) everyone ought to work hard.
- B) one shouldn't travel without a lot of money.
- C) practical people are never short of money.
- D) James has become rich through hard work.
- E) James has changed since he became rich.

87. James can go to Japan \_\_\_\_.

- A) since he is a rich man.
- B) if he saves up enough money.
- C) provided he continues to work hard.
- D) where his uncle is expecting him.
- E) but he is not anxious to go just yet.

When the Deakins decided to move from the outskirts of London to central London they both thought they were doing the right thing. Mr. Deakin looked forward to less traveling and Mrs. Deakin to a much more interesting life and more friends. Before they had been there a month, however, they both started to miss their old house with its garden, and to wish they had never left it.

88. Soon after they had moved to central London \_\_\_\_.

- A) they began to enjoy a more interesting life.
- B) Mrs. Deakin made a lot of friends.
- C) Mr. Deakin gave up his job in the outskirts of the town.
- D) they knew they had been right to make the move.
- E) the Deakins realized that they had made a mistake.

89. Before they moved to central London, Mr. Deakin \_\_\_\_.

- A) was perfectly content with his life.
- B) was afraid he would find the city dirty and noisy.
- C) had wasted a lot of time traveling.
- D) began to travel less and less.
- E) thought he would miss his old house.

90. Mrs. Deakin \_\_\_\_.

- A) soon regretted the move but her husband didn't.
- B) has always lived in central London.
- C) has had a more interesting life than her husband.
- D) fully expected to enjoy living in central London.
- E) has never lived in a house with a garden.

"Cut your coat to suit your cloth." is an old English proverb. Obviously it is not really talking about coats but is telling us to be content with what we have got. It's a good proverb because so many people want what they cannot have, and this makes them discontented. Therefore they don't enjoy the things they do have.

91. This proverb \_\_\_\_.

- A) teaches us the real meaning of happiness.
- B) makes greed seem attractive.
- C) wants people to be discontented.
- D) is not very well known in England.
- E) shows us the importance of money.

92. People are happy \_\_\_\_.

- A) if they are rich.
- B) unless they are badly dressed.
- C) because the proverb tells them to be.
- D) as long as they are satisfied with the things they have.
- E) when they can learn from proverbs.

93. The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_.

- A) everyone is equally happy.
- B) a lot of people who should be happy are not.
- C) happiness depends upon possessions.
- D) proverbs are really useless.
- E) one should work hard to earn more.

"James and I set off an hour before sunset when it was getting cooler and the shadows were long. We took it in turns to row the little boat and moved slowly, following the edge of the lake, and looking rather lazily about us for fish. We had no intention of catching any, but it was pleasant to watch them swim so close to us."

94. In this passage \_\_\_\_.

- A) we are told about the adventures of a couple fishing in a lake.
- B) the writer expresses a feeling of contentment.
- C) the writer describes the pleasure of catching fish at dawn.
- D) the writer's intention is to describe the movements of fish in a lake.
- E) we see that the two friends are interested in catching a special kinds of fish.

95. The two friends \_\_\_\_.

- A) woke up early and went fishing.
- B) got in their boat and rowed across the lake.
- C) were too lazy to row the boat together.
- D) took the boat out to enjoy themselves rather than to catch fish.
- E) stayed out in their boat until it was dark.

96. The writer and his friend enjoyed \_\_\_\_.

- A) catching fish after it was dark.
- B) fishing late in the afternoon on a cool day.
- C) watching the setting of the sun on the lake.
- D) rowing together when the sun was setting.
- E) observing the movements of fish around their boat.

"John Fuller has really surprised us all. At school he seemed such a boring and ordinary boy. As far as I can remember, he made no close friends. I don't think we actually disliked him, but we certainly ignored him. I would really like to meet him again now. It's clear from his wonderful films that he must be a most interesting man."

97. The writer \_\_\_\_.

- A) is now one of John Fuller's close friends.
- B) knew John Fuller would be a great man.
- C) has always been jealous of John Fuller.
- D) was at school with John Fuller.
- E) still believes that John Fuller has not changed at all.

98. The writer was surprised \_\_\_\_.

- A) that John Fuller was no longer interested in him.
- B) to see how John Fuller had changed over the years.
- C) when he met his old school friend John Fuller.
- D) to learn that John Fuller had become rich by making films.
- E) to find that at school John Fuller had always hated him.

99. Which of the following TITLES would be suitable for this passage.

- A) An Unexpected Meeting
- B) John Fuller's Films
- C) No Longer Ordinary
- D) My Best Friend
- E) John Fuller: A Failure in Life.

Mr. Smith made a mistake when he gave his son Tom a camera. For soon Tom became so interested in photography that he began to neglect his school work. Soon a large part of his conversation was about photographs. When the newspapers came he examined the photographs first and said what was wrong with them, before starting to read the news.

100. Mr. Smith gave his son a camera \_\_\_\_.

- A) because he had started to work for a newspaper.
- B) before he was particularly interested in photography.
- C) as a reward for working well at school.
- D) so that he would work harder at school.
- E) lest he neglected his lessons.

101. After he was given the camera, Tom \_\_\_\_.

- A) stopped reading the newspapers.
- B) only read about the pictures in the newspapers.
- C) spent a lot of time on his homework.
- D) became one of the best students in his class.
- E) began to give much more time to photography than to his lessons.

102. Tom \_\_\_\_.

- A) read the news first and then examined the photographs.
- B) always talked about his camera.
- C) talked about photography more than anything else.
- D) usually took beautiful pictures.
- E) had his pictures published in the newspapers.

Leslie comes from a big city. During the holiday she went to spend a week on her uncle's farm. It was her first visit there. Her uncle, who was very pleased to see his niece, did his best to make her stay an enjoyable one. On the farm she rode a horse, fed chickens ran in the fields and ate fruit fresh from the trees. She enjoyed her holiday so much that, when the day for her to return to the city came, she was very sad to leave.

103. Leslie's \_\_\_\_.

- A) holiday lasted for a week.
- B) parents often sent her to the farm.
- C) uncle left the farm and went to the city.
- D) greatest pleasure was to ride a horse.
- E) life on the farm was a very sad one.

104. Leslie \_\_\_\_.

- A) hated the animals on the farm.
- B) visited her uncle's farm once a week.
- C) thought life on the farm was extremely hard.
- D) thoroughly enjoyed her holiday on the farm.
- E) worked for her uncle on the farm.

105. Which of the following is the most suitable TITLE for this passage.

- A) Horses and Chickens
- B) A Different Sort of Life
- C) Longing for the City
- D) An Uncle and His Spoiled Niece
- E) An Unpleasant Holiday

Occasionally during the night one can see meteors. They resemble streaks of light and for this reason are called falling stars. As meteors travel through space they sometimes fall into the Earth's gravitational pull and the friction between these rocks and the atmosphere causes most of them to burn up before they reach the surface of the Earth. At times, however, very big pieces of meteors fall to Earth and although they are burned up to a large extent, some pieces do reach the surface. These are then called meteorites. The largest meteorite to have been founded is the Hoba meteorite. It was found in Namibia and weighs 60 tons.

106. Meteors that hit the Earth \_\_\_\_.

- A) are known as meteorites.
- B) are called falling stars.
- C) are found in the Hoba.
- D) will land in Namibia.
- E) burn up due to friction.

107. The Earth's atmosphere \_\_\_\_.

- A) has many meteors in it but we cannot see them.
- B) prevents most meteors from falling into the Earth's gravitational pull.
- C) and the friction it causes prevent many meteors from becoming meteorites.
- D) attracts the large falling stars to the Earth.
- E) is so hot that it burns up rocks easily.



108. Meteors are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) huge stars that travel in space.
- B) very large pieces of stone.
- C) able to easily land on Earth.
- D) always in their travel in our atmosphere.
- E) usually present in Nambia.

There are about 980 flying mammals referred to as bats. They are the only real flying mammals on Earth. Most bats feed on a diet of insects. Some feed on flowers and fruits, but the most interesting are the vampire bats of the Americas, which suck the blood of large birds and other mammals. Unfortunately, these vampire bats are capable of transmitting rabies and are for this reason considered dangerous. The other types of bats are of no danger to man and are even considered helpers of nature by way of their diet which helps control the insect population in various areas of the world. Although the misunderstood bat has represented fear and terror in the west, it is seen as a sign of good luck and long life in the east.

109. The majority of the bat population \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are vampires.
- B) transmit many illnesses.
- C) feed on a diet of insects.
- D) are dangerous to man.
- E) live in the Americas.

110. According to the passage the bat is misunderstood because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is capable of transmitting rabies.
- B) it has been associated with fear in the west.
- C) its value as a natural enemy of insects is not generally known.
- D) it is the only flying mammal.
- E) animals are endangered by most bats.

111. The insect population of the world \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is controlled by bats.
- B) represents fear and terror to bats of the east.
- C) is eaten by vampire bats.
- D) in some areas develops because of the influence of the bat.
- E) is maintained at normal levels because bats eat them, in certain areas.

In 1924 Thomas Watson Sr. changed the name of his company to International Business Machines. The company produced many types of electronic machines. In 1952, Watson's son, Thomas Jr. became the head of the company and proceeded to manufacture their first computers. This first computer was produced for scientists. Many other forms of the computer were produced and in 1981 this firm marketed its first personal computer. Unfortunately, this world known and respected company, better known as IBM, is now like many other companies: in financial difficulty.

112. A good TITLE for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Thomas Watson Sr. and Jr.
- B) Financial Difficulties
- C) IBM: Yesterday and Today
- D) The First Computer
- E) Electronic Machines

113. IBM's first personal computer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was manufactured for scientists.
- B) caused financial difficulties for the company.
- C) was created by Thomas Jr.
- D) was produced after other types of computers had been marketed.
- E) made the company world known.

114. IBM \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was the first company to produce personal computers.
- B) went bankrupt in recent years.
- C) belongs to a family of scientists.
- D) has been around since 1952.
- E) is the only company to produce personal computers.

Sumo wrestling is an extremely popular sport in Japan. The Sumo champions are extremely large men who are not only tall but also weigh 130 kilograms or more. The reason that these wrestlers are so big is that the object of the game is for one wrestler to either throw his opponent out of the ring or to force him to the ground. The larger a wrestler is, the greater his chances of winning a fight. These matches are usually very short, most lasting less than one minute.

115. Sumo wrestlers are extremely large \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) because they must use their bodies against their opponents.
- B) because this is a Japanese sport.
- C) due to their great strength.
- D) so that they can object to their opponents.
- E) to force the ring to wrestle with him.

116. The length of these matches \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is very tall.
- B) takes only a moment or so.
- C) is about 13 kilograms.
- D) generally lasts under a minute.
- E) goes on until the bell rings.

117. To win the match \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) one opponent must leave the ring.
- B) one large wrestler must give up his ground.
- C) the larger wrestler's weight must be more than 130 kilos.
- D) the force of the larger wrestler is measured.
- E) one wrestler must prove his strength against the other.

Although all spiders kill their prey by injecting them with poison, only a few are dangerous enough to cause people or large animals any harm. The poison of the spider is injected by way of the pair of powerful fangs it possesses. Their venom is injected into its prey and for most insects and sometimes small animals, it is fatal. The most dangerous spiders are the black widow spiders. The European black widow can cause serious illness in a human victim whereas the North American black widow is known to have caused the death of people on several occasions.

118. Most spiders \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) can cause the death of people.
- B) inject poison with their fangs.
- C) eat widow spiders.
- D) are found in Europe and America.
- E) are of the family of the black widow.

119. The venom of the spider \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will kill any animal.
- B) is powerful against fangs of insects.
- C) is deadly to most insects and small animals.
- D) effects large animals quicker than small.
- E) has human victims as well as others.

120. The black widow spiders \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are only dangerous when they are found in Europe..
- B) are fatal to all.
- C) have poison in their venom.
- D) have a much stronger poison in their venom than other types of spiders.
- E) usually causes illnesses in Europeans.

Jesse Ownes was one of the world's most famous track stars. The newspapers of his day called him "the world's fastest human." This was because he could run faster and jump further than any other man of the time. He was born in 1913. The son of a poor black family with six other brothers and sisters, the first years of his life were very difficult. He was close to death many times during his youth, due to illness. However, the care of his mother and father helped him to pull through each time. He started running and training in school and while in college at Ohio State University he entered a national competition. During this competition he set four world records. In 1936, the Olympic Games took place in Germany. This was the Germany of Hitler who did not believe that any race of people was better than the Germans. Jesse won the gold medal for each of the events he entered during the games and became one of the most popular athletes in the world.

121. Hitler \_\_\_\_.

- A) did not believe that his athletes could win the races.
- B) was in power when the 1936 Olympic Games were held.
- C) resented the people of the German race.
- D) had Jesse train at Ohio State University.
- E) allowed Jesse to enter the national competitions of the Olympic games.

122. Jesse Ownes's \_\_\_\_.

- A) was brought up in poverty.
- B) started to train for the Olympic games when he was a youth.
- C) started to run because his mother and father pulled him through.
- D) first competed in the Olympic Games.
- E) ran faster than anyone could jump.

123. According to the passage \_\_\_\_.

- A) Jesse was the only black athlete to have obtained an Olympic medal.
- B) Jesse caused Hitler to worry about his athletes.
- C) Jesse was one of the world's most popular athletes.
- D) Jesse is the only man to have set four world records.
- E) Jesse's world records were a result of the care he got from his parents as a child.

Cosmetics have been used for thousands of years to improve the appearances of people and also to help keep them clean and healthy. We know that cosmetics were often used in ancient Egypt. Many beautiful jars and bottles which held oils and perfumes, have been found, and can be seen in museums. Men, in some primitive tribes and societies also paint their faces and bodies. This is usually done to show that they are of some high rank. Sometimes, however, it is used to show that the people of that group are taking part in some form of ceremony. Today, in our society, cosmetics are usually used to improve the appearance of people and to make them appear healthy. It is not difficult to obtain cosmetics today. Many are made cheaply from synthetic materials and vegetable oils.

124. Cosmetics have been \_\_\_\_.

- A) made of synthetic fibers since ancient times.
- B) found in jars in museums.
- C) used for the body only in modern times.
- D) for ceremonies.
- E) used by people since ancient times.

125. Cosmetics not only make people look good but also \_\_\_\_.

- A) help maintain health in our society.
- B) established the social rank of people.
- C) help maintain an appearance of health.
- D) can be used in place of vegetable oils.
- E) are placed in museums.

126. Egyptians used jars and bottles \_\_\_\_.

- A) to hold both synthetic materials and vegetables.
- B) to give primitive tribes cosmetics to try out.
- C) to place into their museums.
- D) for both decoration and to hold their cosmetics.
- E) to help them with their cleaning.

When Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492 from Spain, his destination was not America. In fact, he did not even know that the huge American continents existed. His purpose in sailing west was to reach the Indies faster than other ships which used a route around Africa. The Indies were a source of riches for Europeans during those days. The treasures of spices, silks, etc. were greatly valued by Europeans but were extremely difficult to obtain. When Columbus reached the islands that are now known as the West Indies, he believed he had reached Asia and he called the people living there 'Indians'.

127. In 1492 Columbus \_\_\_\_.

- A) wished to go to America.
- B) started traveling towards Asia.
- C) traveled by way of Africa to Asia.
- D) wanted to become rich by sailing to America.
- E) was looking for the treasures of America.

128. Spices, silks and other treasures \_\_\_\_.

- A) were found around the world.
- B) were taken to Asia to be sold.
- C) were from the West Indies.
- D) from Asia, were brought to Europe.
- E) from Spain, were taken to the Indies.

129. Columbus believed \_\_\_\_.

- A) the destination for Europeans was Asia via America.
- B) Europeans should become rich.
- C) the riches of the West Indies were better than those of Asia.
- D) Spain could be reached via the Asian route.
- E) he was headed for India.

In order to make the first clock, man had to first divide the day into hours and minutes. The Babylonians were the first to divide the hour into 60 minutes and the minute into 60 seconds. The Egyptians created shadow clocks which later became sundials. Around 100 B.C. the first hourglass was used. These were usually timed for one hour. The Greeks and Romans later used water clocks which had been developed by the Chinese and were called clepsydras. The first mechanical clocks were developed in Europe in the 1300's. These were improved and in 1656 a Dutchman designed the first pendulum clock, which was more accurate than the other clocks of the time. After World War II the atomic clock was developed and is still the world's most accurate clock. The quartz crystal clocks and watches that were developed in the 1960's and 70's are also extremely accurate, second in accuracy to only the atomic clock.

130. The first clocks \_\_\_\_.

- A) were made by the Babylonians.
- B) were based on a one hour schedule.
- C) could only be made after the day had been divided into time periods.
- D) were the clepsydras.
- E) cannot be considered a true clock.

131. Today \_\_\_\_.

- A) the sundials of the Egyptians are used instead of the atomic clock.
- B) quartz crystals are much more dependable than the atomic clocks of WW II.
- C) mechanical clocks are used in Holland.
- D) hourglasses can be designed for up to one hour.
- E) historians think that the Babylonians are responsible for the trend towards measuring time.

132. The Chinese \_\_\_\_.

- A) taught the Greeks how to tell time.
- B) learned how to tell time from the Greeks and Romans.
- C) used the same type of water clock as the Greeks and Romans did.
- D) preferred the clepsydras to mechanical clocks.
- E) used sundials before the Egyptians.

During the Gulf War the extent of the development of television and radio news broadcasting was very apparent. The CNN reporter Peter Arnett gave live coverage of the situation present in the capital city of Iraq, Baghdad. The telephone lines which were constantly open and full of minute by minute reportage of the events taking place, served as the main means of communication. Although they were not given complete freedom in the use of their television cameras, the scenes that they were able to show the world were viewed with interest and astonishment. The whole world was able to follow the events of the war as they took place, from their living room television sets.

133. The Gulf War was the first war in which \_\_\_\_.

- A) the telephone was used by broadcasters.
- B) the world saw the events of a war on TV.
- C) there was moment by moment coverage of a war which was shown on television.
- D) the CNN reporter Peter Arnett was able to give coverage of a real war to television viewers.
- E) television cameras were used to show the results of a war.

134. According to the passage Peter Arnett was \_\_\_\_.

- A) the only television reporter in Iraq during the war.
- B) was present in Iraq during the whole period of the war.
- C) telephoned in constant reports of what was going on.
- D) astonished the world with his reportage.
- E) the CNN reporter who told the world what was happening in the capital of Iraq.

135. According to the passage telephone lines \_\_\_\_.

- A) were never cut off.
- B) served to give all the news.
- C) were used for broadcasting.
- D) always informing the world.
- E) were the only means of communication in the country.

The famous film star John Wayne's real name was Marion Michael. Born in Iowa, USA on 26 May, 1907, he died on 11 June, 1979 in Los Angeles. John's forty year film life included over 250 films. As he was seen as a strong, large man who was quiet but mature, his real name, Marion, did not suit his acting career.

136. John Wayne \_\_\_\_.

- A) died at the age of 40
- B) was famous for only western films.
- C) was born with the last name Marion.
- D) was a mature actor.
- E) was an American soldier.

137. His film career \_\_\_\_.

- A) lasted for 250 films.
- B) was of war and western films.
- C) started in Iowa.
- D) depended on his actual name.
- E) lasted for forty years.

138. According to the passage his appearance \_\_\_\_.

- A) did not appeal to his audiences.
- B) made people think of a man who was not suited to acting.
- C) was suitable for the roles of a confident leader.
- D) helped his audiences believe his roles.
- E) did not help his career.

What has caused the increasing popularity in the GREEN PEACE MOVEMENT during recent years? Is there a possibility that the public is being informed by scientists of dangers to the world, more than in the past? Or, is it possible that politicians are not hiding the facts that have been known to them but which have not been told before? These factors probably have had an influence on the GREEN PEACE MOVEMENT, but the damage to nature can actually be seen by everyone today. It affects every society in all regions of the world. It is frightening and people are now starting to take a stand against industrialization and other developments which are destroying their lives and the future of their children.

139. This passage is about \_\_\_\_.

- A) the GREEN PEACE MOVEMENT.
- B) mans constant interest in nature.
- C) new realizations made in all areas of the world about changes in nature.
- D) politicians and what they have not told us before.
- E) the societies which have effects that interest people.

140. The reason more and more people are becoming concerned with the world is \_\_\_\_.

- A) because politicians are becoming more honest.
- B) due to the new information given to them by scientists.
- C) because people can see the damage to nature.
- D) due to the fact that they are worried about their children.
- E) because the GREEN PEACE MOVEMENT has taught them the new problems that exist.

141. The GREEN PEACE MOVEMENT \_\_\_\_.

- A) is against people.
- B) wants to destroy nature.
- C) is fighting with politicians.
- D) is trying to prevent the loss of nature.
- E) is working to increase industrialization.

Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

142. The best TITLE for his passage is \_\_\_\_.

- A) Living with Blindness
- B) Fear of Blindness
- C) The Desire to See
- D) A Biography of Mary
- E) Problems with Doctors

143. Being able to see was \_\_\_\_.

- A) something Mary had not expected.
- B) what Mary wanted.
- C) a welcome surprise for Mary.
- D) what Mary was accustomed to.
- E) not necessary for our lives.

144. According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was \_\_\_\_.

- A) a handicap caused by her doctors.
- B) what had upset her.
- C) present when she has been born.
- D) what had caused her to move into her own flat.
- E) preventing her from a normal life.

The United Nations was created by a charter signed by delegates of 50 countries on 26 June, 1945. The headquarters of the UN is in New York City. Its official languages are Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The UN is an international organization that works for world peace and security and for the betterment of all mankind. There are 6 major organs of the UN that carry on the work of the organization. These 6 major organs are: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

145. According to the passage the charter of the United Nations \_\_\_\_.

- A) was created in New York.
- B) established its existence.
- C) was for world peace.
- D) helped mankind.
- E) made the organs work better.

146. The main \_\_\_\_.

- A) working units of the UN are made up of 50 countries.
- B) building of the UN is located in 5 different countries.
- C) language of the UN is based on 5 other languages.
- D) city for its functioning is New York City.
- E) building of the UN is located in New York City.

147. Representatives of most of the world's countries \_\_\_\_.

- A) decided to sign an agreement to work for the UN.
- B) established a multi-national headquarters.
- C) made the UN official.
- D) agreed to work together for peace and security in the world.
- E) disagreed about how many organs they needed.

Ballet dancers were originally all men. Women only began to appear in performances in 1681, in Paris. The encouragement of King Louis XIV of France is greatly responsible for the establishment of ballet as one of the major art forms it is seen as today. Many young girls begin ballet lessons at the age of 5 or so and train for many years before they are good enough to perform. Most never do perform at all but the graceful movements and control of the body acquired by anyone who has ballet training, encourages parents to obtain at least several years of lessons for their young daughters.

148. Parents \_\_\_\_.

- A) want their children to learn to be dancers.
- B) want their children to have graceful form.
- C) want their children to be able to control their bodies with grace.
- D) want their children to train for five years to perform.
- E) make their children learn to be a ballerina.

149. King Louis XIV \_\_\_\_.

- A) encouraged and supported the art of ballet.
- B) assisted dancers to learn ballet.
- C) had graceful movements and body control.
- D) supported ballet so he could take lessons.
- E) made women dance with men during ballet performances.

150. Women \_\_\_\_.

- A) performed ballet before men.
- B) did not perform in France.
- C) perform better than men.
- D) were not the original dancers.
- E) were supporters of Louis XIV.

The first confirmation of the existence of an ice continent at the South Pole was made by the Bellinghausen expedition of 1820. This expedition was made for Imperial Russia. In 1959, the Antarctic Treaty was signed by 17 nations. This treaty protects the continent from territorial claims by any other country and maintains it as a continent set aside for scientific studies. This natural laboratory has many research bases on it, set up by various countries of the world. Most of these, work together to obtain information, for scientific study.

151. Antarctica is used \_\_\_\_.

- A) by the Russians.
- B) as a military base.
- C) by various countries of the world for their own use.
- D) by only 17 nations.
- E) to establish territorial claims.

152. The Antarctic continent was \_\_\_\_.

- A) first discovered in 1820.
- B) protected from scientists.
- C) a possession of Imperial Russia.
- D) a part of the Bellinghausen expedition.
- E) owned by the Russians.

153. The Antarctic Treaty \_\_\_\_.

- A) protects the continent from further expeditions.
- B) was signed at the North Pole.
- C) was prepared by the Bellinghausen expedition.
- D) was prepared in 1959.
- E) protects it from any country that might want to claim it as their own.

The child followed his grandmother into the garden. As they walked slowly towards the little building in the back the child heard strange noises and suddenly stopped. The grandmother turned and laughed warmly at her grandson's frightful expression. He had never been this close to animals before and was too young to recognize the sounds he heard. She handed him the bowl she had been carrying in her hand and picked him up. In the safety of her arms he relaxed and together, they entered the coop to feed the chickens.

154. The child was frightened of \_\_\_\_.

- A) the building at the back of the garden.
- B) the animal noises from the coop.
- C) the chickens.
- D) his grandmother's laughter.
- E) the bowl in his grandmother's hands.

155. The grandmother picked up her grandson \_\_\_\_.

- A) so that she could walk quicker.
- B) to reassure him.
- C) so he would not run away.
- D) because he could no longer walk.
- E) to show him the coop.

156. They were going \_\_\_\_.

- A) to feed the chickens.
- B) to relax in the garden.
- C) to take some exercise.
- D) to see what the noise was about.
- E) to get the bowl.

One of the most magnificent touristic sights in the Black Sea region of Turkey is the Sumela Monastery. The white walls of the monastery stand out sharply from the one thousand-foot cliff which it was carved out of. It is a seven-storey complex which was carved into the walls of the cliff. Monks had lived in the caves of this cliff for hundreds of years before it reached its final form. It was abandoned in 1923 and left to waste for decades.

157. The Sumela Monastery is unique because \_\_\_\_.

- A) it is 7 storey.
- B) it has 7 different tales told of its origin.
- C) it is located in the Black Sea.
- D) it is one thousand feet tall.
- E) it was not built on the cliff but in it.



158. It has decayed because \_\_\_\_.

- A) no one has resided there for many years.
- B) the monk's don't live there.
- C) the caves are not as good as they were.
- D) tourists don't want to see it.
- E) it is situated in an unusual place.

159. The monks \_\_\_\_.

- A) used to hide in its 7 floors.
- B) lived in its caves.
- C) preferred the cliffs.
- D) did not want to climb the cliffs.
- E) used it as a place of worship.

After finishing school they got jobs working together at a medical school hospital which their university had been affiliated with. The four years of intense training they had obtained made them suitable for positions not often given to new graduates. After a short in-service program they were assigned to their wards and began working with patients who had undergone major surgery. The new group of nurses proved to be excellent professionals. At the same time, they were able to maintain the close bonds of friendship that had developed between them before graduation.

160. The new nurses were trained \_\_\_\_.

- A) in the hospital before they began to work.
- B) for four years in an intensive university program.
- C) for major surgery.
- D) to be professionals and to maintain their bonds.
- E) by the medical school.

161. Their training \_\_\_\_.

- A) was better than that of other students.
- B) taught them to care about each other.
- C) took place in an affiliated school.
- D) was in their service position.
- E) was not usually given to new graduates.

162. The best TITLE for this passage is \_\_\_\_.

- A) Training of Nurses.
- B) Graduation and the Nurse
- C) What They Did After School
- D) The New Professionals.
- E) A Job in the Hospital.

Algae are a group of plants that contain some of the largest and smallest life forms known. Most Algae are made of one cell and can only be seen under the microscope. Other types can grow over forty meters long. An example that is known to most people is brown seaweed. One of the most important groups of algae is plankton. Many sea animals form their diet of this plant and the natural balance of sea life would be greatly disturbed without it.

163. Algae is \_\_\_\_.

- A) only seen under the microscope.
- B) has many important uses.
- C) both one of the largest and smallest forms of life.
- D) an example of seaweed.
- E) is eaten by fish in order to maintain a balance in nature.

164. Plankton is \_\_\_\_.

- A) a group of important plants.
- B) known to most people.
- C) one of the major diets of fish.
- D) a form of sea life balance.
- E) a form of disturbance to sea life.

165. Without algae \_\_\_\_.

- A) many plants would not exist.
- B) a microscope would not be necessary.
- C) seaweed could have better coloring.
- D) all fish would starve.
- E) the balance of nature would be destroyed.

Styles of cooking have changed a great deal over the last few years. Elaborate sauces and rich desserts are being replaced with simple, low cost foods. The fast paced life style of our world today has limited the amount of time people have to prepare meals. Along with this, the astronomical prices of gourmet, five course meals have made it impractical for most families. Reasons of health also seem to play a major part in the changes in food preference. Fresh, low-cost, locally available ingredients make much more sense for people who wish to maintain their health, vitality and proper weight.

166. People these days are paying more attention \_\_\_\_.

- A) to their health.
- B) to how they prepare well meals.
- C) to how elaborate sauces are made.
- D) to astronomical gourmets.
- E) to what families want to eat.

167. Five course meals are \_\_\_\_.

- A) not very practical to the modern family.
- B) low cost and healthy.
- C) a vital and healthy.
- D) easily available.
- E) easily prepared in limited time.

168. Modern families prefer \_\_\_\_.

- A) low cost, fresh foods.
- B) non healthy, vital foods.
- C) gourmet foods.
- D) limited meal times.
- E) locally available gourmet produce.

The rose is the first thing that comes into the minds of most people when they hear the word flower. The rose has been known throughout the Northern Hemisphere as far back as literature records. The name for the rose is almost the same in every European language. But the Europeans are not the only people to have given this flower importance. Writers and poets of ancient civilizations such as the Persians and Chinese also praised the flower. Dried roses have even been found in Egyptians tombs.

169. The rose \_\_\_\_.

- A) is a flower that has been known to only a few lucky civilizations.
- B) has been written about on Egyptian tombs.
- C) is the first flower known to people.
- D) has been treasured by all civilizations.
- E) can be found in only certain areas of the world.

170. We know that ancient civilizations prized the rose because \_\_\_\_.

- A) the Persians wrote about it.
- B) poets have praised it.
- C) the Egyptians buried them.
- D) nor-them writers mention it.
- E) it is referred to in the earliest forms of literature.

171. The best TITLE for this passage is \_\_\_\_.

- A) A Rose by Any Name
- B) Roses and Man's History
- C) The Universal Flower
- D) The Ancients and the Rose
- E) Literature and Roses

Good students usually have good study habits and know how to plan their time efficiently. Some find it helpful to draw up a five or six day program each week and plan what they will do when. Of course one cannot always keep to such a plan; unexpected things often happen but even the making of such a plan forces us to think about what we ought to do during the week and this is the first step towards doing it.

172. A weekly study program can be very useful \_\_\_\_.

- A) after good study habits have been established.
- B) but doesn't lead to better study habits.
- C) so long as it isn't very detailed.
- D) even if one doesn't keep to it exactly.
- E) if one knows, it can't be changed.

173. Good students \_\_\_\_.

- A) only do what they ought to do and not what they want to do.
- B) waste a lot of time thinking about what they ought to do.
- C) owe their success to good study habits and careful planning of their time.
- D) take five or six days to do what they could do in two or three days.
- E) can't plan their time efficiently without someone to help them.

174. One advantage of drawing up a work plan for the week is that \_\_\_\_.

- A) we realize that a lot of work we do is unnecessary.
- B) unexpected problems can be avoided.
- C) we can give ourselves two whole free days.
- D) it reminds us of what we have to do during the week.
- E) we soon grow used to working at regular times.

Many people who have to start the day early find it difficult to wake up properly. For some of them the solutions is very straightforward: they drink two cups of coffee and the feelings of the fatigue disappear. This is the effect of caffeine; one of a family of stimulants found not only in coffee but also in such drinks as tea, cola and cocoa. Taken in reasonable amounts, the stimulating chemical may help some people to work more efficiently. However, excessive quantities can cause several irritating, unhealthy side effects. Studies show, in fact, that more than two cups of coffee a day can cause unpleasant symptoms such as nervousness, irritability, stomach pain and insomnia.

175. The passage suggests that it is inadvisable for one to \_\_\_\_.

- A) drink any tea, coffee or cocoa at all.
- B) drink more than two cups of coffee a day.
- C) start the day without a stimulant of some sort.
- D) use any other stimulant but caffeine.
- E) drink less than one cup of coffee.

176. Caffeine and other similar stimulants \_\_\_\_.

- A) can produce certain unpleasant side effects, if large doses are taken.
- B) are completely harmless.
- C) always have a negative effect upon people.
- D) actually never lead to improved work efficiency.
- E) are so useful for health.

177. The passage points out that many people begin the day with two cups of coffee \_\_\_\_.

- A) even when they don't feel sleepy.
- B) because by doing so they soon feel wide awake.
- C) because there is less caffeine in coffee than in tea.
- D) if they know the day ahead is likely to be an irritating one.
- E) because alcohol is more harmful.

Like so many other materials in Japan, paper too has come in for many hundreds of years of artistic consideration. At one period of the country's history, the paper on which a poem was written was as important as the, poem itself. A thousand years ago there were whole towns actively engaged in making paper. Such towns still exist, but there were also many farming villages which then, as they do today, made paper to earn extra income during the winter. At present, about half of Japan's farmers must add to their incomes with winter jobs. Although a large amount of winter employment is provided by construction companies, some farmers continue to work at such cottage industries as paper-making.

178. It is obvious from the passage that the art of a paper-making in Japan \_\_\_\_.

- A) was such a trivial work.
- B) has disappeared owing to industrialization.
- C) was of no economic value at all in the past.
- D) was only practiced by the peasants in the country.
- E) has a long history.

179. The passage emphasizes that approximately fifty per cent of the farming population in Japan \_\_\_\_.

- A) is not satisfied with current farming policies.
- B) prefers town life to village life.
- C) engages in a secondary occupation in the winter.
- D) plans to give up farming and go into construction work.
- E) were poor people.

180. It is suggested that paper-making \_\_\_\_.

- A) encouraged the development of poetry in Japan.
- B) is still one of Japan's cottage industries.
- C) has never been a significant commercial interest in Japan.
- D) has seldom been regarded as an art by the Japanese.
- E) and construction are the two major areas of employment in Japan.

When Queen Victoria died in 1901, the world was entering a new and exciting period of change. For instance, in that year, for the first time, wireless signals had crossed the Atlantic and, in the following year, an airship flew from Europe to America. Already the motor car had come into use and was making life much easier. Telephones, also, were becoming fairly common. Politically and economically, people looked forward to a time of peace, wealth and progress. In fact, nothing seemed to stand in the way of such a future.

181. It is obvious from the passage that the twentieth century \_\_\_\_.

- A) opened with a decline in industrial and economic activity.
- B) inherited, from the previous century, very many serious social and political problems.
- C) began in a spirit of hope and confidence which was more or less world-wide.
- D) was ushered in by a wave of despair and discontent.
- E) introduced a period of economic and political unrest.

182. At the beginning of the twentieth century, people \_\_\_\_.

- A) were still not fully aware of the benefits of the telephone.
- B) believed that technological and economic progress could not be halted.
- C) preferred to make their long distance journeys by airship.
- D) were extremely upset by the death of Queen Victoria.
- E) felt ill at ease in the face of so much change.

183. From the passage one can conclude that at the turn of the new century \_\_\_\_.

- A) the drawbacks of industrialization became evident.
- B) it seemed that nothing more could be invented.
- C) progress and change were to be seen on every side.
- D) Technological progress was hampered by an economic crisis.
- E) The main emphasis was on improved communications.

There can be few more depressing stories in the entire history of man's exploitation of nature than the wide-spread destruction of whales. Whales have not only suffered untold cruelty but now face total extermination. Already entire populations have been wiped out, and the only reason why no species has yet been finished off is due to the vastness and inaccessibility of the oceans. Hence, a few have always managed to escape, but how much longer can this go on?

184. The author points out that of all the animals in nature it is probably the whales that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) have aroused most sympathy among ordinary people.
- B) have attracted the least scientific attention.
- C) alone can survive man's hunting instincts.
- D) have suffered most from man's cruelty.
- E) can finally avoid total extinction.

185. According to the passage, if whales have so far survived, it is because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they have taken refuge in the vast expanses of the oceans.
- B) they breed fast and are difficult to catch.
- C) modern man has recognized the need to preserve them.
- D) various measures have been taken to save them from total extermination.
- E) man has finally realized that nature must not be exploited.

186. In the passage the author expresses his doubts about whether \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) many species of whales ought to be preserved.
- B) the exploitation of nature can be justified.
- C) whales can actually survive in the future.
- D) man really is as cruel to whales as some people have claimed.
- E) there is any point in trying to preserve all species of animals.

It is to be expected-that, by the year 2050, people's eating habits will have changed beyond recognition. With a world-wide growth in population very many new mechanical and scientific methods will come into being, to step up food production. There may well be an end to food as we know it today. In fact, meals, as we know them, may become a thing of the past. Food constituents and vitamins may be taken in the form of capsules, tablets and pills. The thought of these highly artificial food constituents replacing present day foods may not be very relishing, but they may be the answer to food shortage and world famine.

187. It is suggested in the passage that, at a not too distant date, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the world will face severe famine.
- B) the rate of growth in the world population will have been slowed down.
- C) the world's food production will decline tremendously despite the population growth.
- D) methods of producing food products will change drastically.
- E) our traditional eating habits will have been completely replaced.

188. The author points out that artificial food \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will unfortunately be deficient in vitamins.
- B) can be economically and easily produced.
- C) is not practical but it is delicious.
- D) may provide a solution to the problem of a world food shortage.
- E) will appeal greatly to the majority of people.

189. The main point emphasized in the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) present-day eating habits must be preserved.
- B) in the twenty-first century the wide-spread use of artificial food will be inevitable.
- C) famine and food shortage in the world can only be overcome by reducing the population growth rate.
- D) artificial foods need not conflict with traditional eating habits.
- E) mechanical and scientific methods are indispensable for the production of vitamins.

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. In the dark, the fear of an unexpected touch can lead to panic. Even clothes give insufficient security: it is easy to tear them and pierce through to the naked, smooth, defenseless flesh of the victim. All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there they feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of something touching you in the darkness.

190. According to the passage, what frightens people most is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the thought of being robbed at night.
- B) the unexpected contact with something unknown.
- C) a sense of insecurity.
- D) being alone in the dark.
- E) the knowledge that they won't be protected.

191. Because people are frightened of the unknown \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they feel it necessary to put a barrier between themselves and the unknown.
- B) it is natural that they should always be in a state of panic.
- C) they feel safer in a crowd.
- D) they try to avoid physical contact of all kinds.
- E) burglars find it much easier to break into houses.

192. This passage is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how people can regain a sense of security.
- B) the measures people are advised to take against burglars.
- C) the three main types of fear.
- D) people's fear of the unknown and how they try to cope with it.
- E) how to bring one's fears into the open.

Public libraries, maintained by the local authorities, are well developed and progressive, and everywhere allow people to borrow books without charge. The books in the lending section are always kept on open shelves, and library staffs are very helpful in getting books on request from other libraries through the exchange system. Most libraries report an increase in borrowing over the past few years, so television does not seem to be stopping people from reading, as it was feared that it would.

193. It is explained in the passage that any book which is not available in one library \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) won't be available at any library
- B) can be brought from another
- C) discourages people from using libraries
- D) spoils the whole lending system of the public libraries
- E) should be reported to the librarian

194. As pointed out in the passage, people nowadays \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) prefer entertaining television programs to reading
- B) are using public libraries more than they used to in the past
- C) read a lot but don't use the libraries much
- D) complain a great deal about the poor services the libraries are offering
- E) are using the exchange system less and less frequently

195. The passage gives us the impression that public libraries \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) charge more than is necessary for the services given
- B) are no longer receiving any financial support from local authorities
- C) are working extremely efficiently at present
- D) do not cooperate with each other at all
- E) are understaffed and poorly equipped

Fahrenheit is the system of measuring the temperature, how hot or cold something is, used by many people in Britain. The freezing point of Fahrenheit is 32 degrees. So a cold winter's day in Britain would have a temperature of 38 F (3 centigrade), and a hot summer's day would have a temperature of 90 F (32 centigrade). The Fahrenheit scale was invented by the German scientist Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1710. Today in Britain most people over twenty-five know the Fahrenheit scale but the centigrade system (Celsius) is being used more and more. Weather forecasts on television and in newspapers show temperature in both scales.

196. It is explained in the passage that the term "Fahrenheit \_\_\_\_.

- A) has retained its popularity among young people
- B) is very rarely used in Britain today
- C) refers to the scale of temperature between 32 and 90
- D) is never used in weather forecasts
- E) derives from the name of a German scientist

197. It is implied in the passage that in the long run, the Celsius system \_\_\_\_.

- A) will be remembered only by the elderly
- B) will soon fall into disuse
- C) seems likely to be favored by newspapers but not by television
- D) will replace the Fahrenheit one
- E) will improve and become more reliable

198. The passage deals with \_\_\_\_.

- A) two different systems of measuring the temperature
- B) the advantages of the Fahrenheit scale over the Celsius scale
- C) the scientific research carried out by Gabriel Fahrenheit
- D) the range in temperature to be found in the British isles
- E) the declining popularity of the Celsius scale in Britain

The Falklands are a group of small islands in the South Atlantic close to Argentina, with a population of 1,200 British citizens. They have been British territory since 1892. Disputes about who owns the islands go back to the eighteenth century. Argentina has long claimed that these islands, which they call the Malvinas, belong to them. They occupied the islands in April 1982 and the Falklands War lasted until July 1982 when British forces won them back. The Falklands War had an enormous impact on Britain and is still controversial. Some people see it as a restoration of Britain's old imperial power.

199. It is pointed out in the passage that both Britain and Argentina \_\_\_\_.

- A) were reluctant to start the Falklands War
- B) regard the Falklands as their own territory
- C) realize that these islands are of no importance to anyone
- D) prefer to use the name 'Malvinas' for these islands
- E) only laid claim to the islands after 1982

200. According to the passage, the Falklands War \_\_\_\_.

- A) was being fought, on and off, between 1892 and 1982
- B) was largely ignored by the British public
- C) showed how right Argentina was in claiming the islands
- D) was followed by a withdrawal of most British citizens from the islands
- E) broke out after the islands were invaded by Argentina

201. One may conclude from the passage that, even today, Britain's hold over the Falkland Islands \_\_\_\_.

- A) is regarded as politically and economically unnecessary by everyone in Britain
- B) could, in all likelihood, lead to another war between Britain and other powers
- C) causes more problems than benefits to the British public
- D) is felt by some people to be a continuation of the British imperial rule
- E) has not been accepted anywhere but in Argentina



## Complete the following paragraphs.

1. Every year 100 million holiday-makers go to the Mediterranean. With one third of the world's tourist trade it is the most popular of all the holiday areas: yet, it is also the most polluted. \_\_\_\_  
 A) Therefore, the tourist industry here is in great danger.  
 B) Several European countries have changed their economic policies.  
 C) The housing problem has increased over the years.  
 D) However, the great civilizations of the past are no longer tourist attractions.  
 E) The average tourist prefers guest houses to hotels.
2. Veronica Moss is a small British firm which makes wedding dresses. It is now expanding into European markets. \_\_\_\_ This will only be possible if sufficient, highly skilled workers can be recruited.  
 A) Then management has the full support of all its workers.  
 B) Many governments have raised the tax on luxury goods.  
 C) An advertising campaign has already proved successful.  
 D) The new designs are well illustrated in the catalogue.  
 E) However, to be successful, it needs to increase its production.
3. When people are ill they frequently seek medical help. \_\_\_\_ When they feel they are not well, they either go to a quiet place and rest or look for the kind of herbs and plants they feel will do them good.  
 A) The majority of medicines are not very expensive.  
 B) Animals, on the other hand, are their own doctors.  
 C) Unfortunately, it is children who suffer most in this respect.  
 D) In the case of animals, medical care is even more essential.  
 E) People suffer from certain incurable diseases.
4. It is surprising how little known, even today, about memory is. This is largely due to the fact that we have no way of watching the memory function. \_\_\_\_ Hopefully, with the advances in high technology, the secrets of the mechanism of the memory will soon be revealed.  
 A) The harder people try to remember something the less they are able to remember.  
 B) When people get older-their memory often fails them.  
 C) In the past many books were written on medicine.  
 D) Still, a great deal of research on the subject is being carried out.  
 E) One way in which animals differ from man is that they have no memory.
5. \_\_\_\_ Many came willingly, to find a better life-, some were forced to come, as slaves or to be used as cheap labor; some were driven from their homelands for political reasons and some fled from war.  
 A) In the past many of the American tribes were at war with each other.  
 B) The history of the United States is filled with accounts of people who came here from all over the world for several reasons.  
 C) In the last century Africa was a continent that attracted few people except scientists and explorers.  
 D) Technological advances in agriculture have change the face of the earth.  
 E) Environmental pollution still continues to be a major threat throughout the continent.
6. A well written essay should be unified; \_\_\_\_ The first requirement for unity is that the main idea should be clear. The second requirement is that there are no unrelated parts.  
 A) the selection of an interesting subject is therefore of vital importance.  
 B) even so, essays may vary considerably in length.  
 C) that is, everything in it should be related to the main idea.  
 D) in fact most essays are carefully planned.  
 E) essay competitions have recently become quite popular.
7. In China, the style of decoration of these bowls developed through the years. Early examples had narrow bands of geometric designs \_\_\_\_ Often, those designs included stylized dragons, birds and snakes.  
 A) while later ones had complex patterns covering the entire vessel.  
 B) because the Chinese worshipped animals.  
 C) and they developed their technique in the course of time.  
 D) although Chinese casting has never been equaled.  
 E) moreover they are fairly primitive.
8. \_\_\_\_ Until a program is prepared and stored in the computer's memory, the computer "knows" absolutely nothing, not even how to accept or reject data. Even the most sophisticated computer must be told what to do.  
 A) A computer is similar to a typewriter.  
 B) A computer can repeat the same operation over and over again forever if permitted.  
 C) Computers are widely used because they save time.  
 D) Computers solve problems by means of various mathematical and decision-making operations.  
 E) Like all machines, a computer needs to be directed and controlled if it is to perform a task successfully.
9. There is something more in bringing up children than feeding them well, housing them healthily and washing them regularly. The emotional development of children depends greatly on the actions of their parents. \_\_\_\_ The adult may need social security but for the child, family security is of even greater importance.  
 A) Every child imitates his parents.  
 B) Children need the security of a peaceful family life.  
 C) Friendship is not an important factor in a child's life.  
 D) Family life has little effect on a child's social development.  
 E) However, a child does not learn much from his parents.
10. Getting through a day without being touched by the press would be difficult. We have daily morning and evening newspapers and weekly news magazines. \_\_\_\_ What we eat, what we buy, what we do, what we think is influenced by the press.  
 A) The power of the press upon us is really enormous.  
 B) One should not start the day without reading a newspaper.  
 C) Newspaper sales are less than magazine sales.  
 D) The effect of the press on the public is not so important as some people like to suggest.  
 E) The number of newspaper readers is decreasing day by day.
11. A green leaf is a factory in which a plant manufactures its own food. \_\_\_\_ In this case the raw materials are water and carbon dioxide, which is obtained from the air. The sun provides the energy.  
 A) As in all factories, raw materials and energy are essential.  
 B) This process is called photosynthesis.  
 C) That is why some leaves are broader than others.  
 D) Plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen.  
 E) That's why we should keep plants in our homes.
12. Man has been polluting the Earth from the time he lit his first fire and washed his clothes in the river. \_\_\_\_ This is no longer true. The increase in population and the spread of industry has changed all this.  
 A) Now motorways and super highways have reduced the amount of good farming land.  
 B) At first, the Earth could handle this problem because there was plenty of space, fresh air and water.  
 C) Crops have to be treated with chemicals and these are often poisonous.  
 D) In large cities, cars are responsible for about 80 per cent of the air pollution.  
 E) There are two main causes of air pollution: fumes from vehicles and chimneys.

13. Napoleon was a very famous general. He also did a great deal to bring law and order back to his country. \_\_\_\_ People remember how he was defeated in the Russian campaign and how he died on the island of St. Helena.
- A) The people of France regarded him as a traitor.  
B) The importance of the French Revolution is still being discussed.  
C) Napoleon's rise to fame was fast.  
D) He kept this title of Emperor until his death.  
E) But somehow it is his failures that he is known for.
14. Sometimes it's good to get away after a long busy week and relax. As often as I can, I spend a quiet weekend with my aunt who lives on the coast. \_\_\_\_ I always come back rested and ready to work again.
- A) Unfortunately she expects me to help her run the hotel.  
B) There, the air is clean and it is always quiet and peaceful.  
C) So next weekend I shan't be able to go.  
D) The house is always crowded and noisy.  
E) She is old and cannot live by herself.
15. Smoking can be an expensive habit. \_\_\_\_ Since smoke has a bad smell, smokers often find that their clothes need to be cleaned more frequently, and this too is expensive.
- A) In many countries cigarettes are not advertised.  
B) It is also hazardous to your health.  
C) It can give one a "smoker's cough."  
D) The price of cigarettes or tobacco is not the only expense smokers incur.  
E) Governments should take steps to prevent smoking in public places.
16. When we were halfway through the valley, I looked at the others; \_\_\_\_ I was very worried, for we still had a long way to walk; and there wasn't more than an hour's daylight left.
- A) they all looked as tired as I felt.  
B) they were all sitting in the bus.  
C) it was still early in the morning.  
D) some of us are still eating.  
E) next we organized a game of cards.
17. In the arctic, winters are not so cold as is usually believed. The fairly warm water of the Gulf Stream flows under the ice of the polar seas. This warm water acts like a great radiator \_\_\_\_
- A) over 120 different kinds of plants grow in the Arctic.  
B) the ice is several meters thick.  
C) the ice flows slowly to the sea where it breaks off into great pieces.  
D) sometimes Iceland has less snow than some other northern countries.  
E) by giving off a little heat it keeps the weather from becoming too cold.
18. I've just finished reading his latest novel, and I must say I found it rather disappointing. \_\_\_\_ In fact I think I could write a better novel myself!
- A) The story was weak and the characters were not at all true to life.  
B) It was much better than his earlier novels.  
C) He has written ten novels and I have read them all.  
D) I think it has received some good reviews.  
E) The main character is a delightful person.
19. Bees can fly quite long distances very easily. Moreover, they can fly as fast as ten meters a second. \_\_\_\_ In search of food, bees usually fly out from home for about two miles. Some have been known to return home from as far as ten miles away.
- A) The bees go to the place where the hive used to be.  
B) What guides the bee when it flies home?  
C) Thus a trip of several miles takes only a few minutes.  
D) They find their way home because they know all the landmarks around the hive.  
E) Several scientists have studied how bees fly home.
20. It was about midday when they came to a small village. They had been driving for over five hours and felt a little tired. \_\_\_\_ It had been converted from a nineteenth century house. They enjoyed the food and were very pleased with the service.
- A) The hotel they stayed in was extremely uncomfortable.  
B) The restaurant was very disappointing.  
C) The people were very friendly and invited them to their homes.  
D) They decided to rest and have lunch at the restaurant by the road side there.  
E) All the passengers on the bus were asleep.
21. At seven o'clock, I suddenly remembered I had promised to have dinner with the Johnsons. I was expected there at 7:30. \_\_\_\_ In other words, I was very short of time. Still, I managed to get there on time.
- A) Luckily they only lived across the road from me.  
B) The Johnsons are very close friends of mine.  
C) I knew it would take me at least an hour to get there.  
D) This only gave me half an hour to change my clothes and get there.  
E) So I decided not to go by taxi.
22. \_\_\_\_ I got there at 9:15, just 15 minutes early. 10 minutes later I was still waiting for him. I began to get worried. Then I saw him coming towards me.
- A) Peter prefers to travel by bus.  
B) We have decided to go by bus.  
C) Buses leave from the centre of town every 15 minutes.  
D) Peter and I had agreed to meet at the bus stop.  
E) My father got to the bus stop first.
23. Stealing from shops has become quite a common problem. More and more measures are being taken to prevent it. \_\_\_\_ There are televisions too, to "keep an eye on" people. But in spite of all these precautions, stealing is on the increase.
- A) Most thieves are soon caught by the police.  
B) People can no longer afford all they want.  
C) Many people from other countries go to London for shopping.  
D) People don't steal from a small shop.  
E) Usually all big stores employ plainclothes detectives.
24. Jane and Tim were married last year. \_\_\_\_ Then they found a small house for themselves. They moved in two months ago and are very happy.
- A) Jane works in my office.  
B) I often see them on Fridays.  
C) For six months they lived with Tim's parents.  
D) Tim has a good job in a bank.  
E) We haven't seen them since they married.
25. We call such things as earthquakes and floods "natural disaster." If these were predictable, the damage they cause could be much reduced. As it is, some remote area is often hit. \_\_\_\_ And relief, when it comes, often comes too late.
- A) It then takes days to get adequate help out.  
B) Last year there was an earthquake in the East.  
C) Blood was urgently needed.  
D) People usually give very generously in such emergencies.  
E) Many foreign countries also send aid.
26. Almost all the people we knew well and liked, used to go to the Moonlight Restaurant. We went there nearly every night, too. There were other similar places around, but we did not go to them. \_\_\_\_
- A) I took my wife to one of them the other night.  
B) I know she is very fond of strawberries with ice cream.  
C) In fact all the restaurants are very expensive.  
D) This was largely because we did not like the people who went to them.  
E) We always liked the food they served.

27. Jane held the string of the balloon tightly. she was smiling very happily, but her mother was not quite so happy \_\_\_\_; and then, there would be tears.
- A) if she thought her daughter was being silly  
B) as it hadn't cost much  
C) although she had wanted a blue balloon  
D) before she was frightened of balloons  
E) because she knew the balloon would burst before long
28. I don't know how long I had been asleep, but when I woke up, the telephone was ringing. \_\_\_\_ I got out of bed and felt my way through the darkness to the telephone. After I had finished on the telephone, I was completely awake and didn't want to sleep any more.
- A) As I had a head ache, I couldn't sleep well.  
B) I had just got home from an evening out.  
C) It seemed to have been ringing for a long, long time.  
D) The people upstairs had invited me to their homes.  
E) It has never been my habit to stay up late.
29. Paul saw the ball not far off. He ran up to it and, turning, kicked it. But the grass was wet, and he couldn't kick it clearly. \_\_\_\_ Everyone in the other team was happy, but his own team was very sad.
- A) Obviously, this was the first match of the season.  
B) Yet he was very pleased with himself.  
C) In fact, the ball was very muddy.  
D) So the ball went straight into his own goal.  
E) Then the referee blew his whistle.
30. My brother Martin is interested in photography. Wherever he goes he takes his camera with him. \_\_\_\_ Moreover, I read a lot about paintings and painters, and I also go to art exhibitions.
- A) As for me, I am fond of painting.  
B) He intends to study art in the university.  
C) Recently he has bought a new camera.  
D) Some of his photographs have won prizes.  
E) I don't have a camera of my own.
31. \_\_\_\_ Andy said it was south. So we got out the map and looked. Andy was right, Jane was wrong. Canterbury is south of London.
- A) Jane said Canterbury was north of London.  
B) Jane wants to go to Canterbury.  
C) Jane lives in Canterbury which is south of London.  
D) Jane has just visited Canterbury.  
E) Jane has bought a map of Canterbury.
32. Istanbul is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Besides the Bosphorus which is famous for its natural beauty, historical houses and modern bridge, the city has magnificent mosques, marvelous museums and interesting shops. \_\_\_\_ Most of them become so fond of it that they come again and again to see it.
- A) All the year round it is visited by a lot of foreign tourists.  
B) A boat trip on the Bosphorus is really very enjoyable.  
C) Some of the hotels are quite expensive.  
D) The Bosphorus Bridge is a wonderful work of modern engineering.  
E) As in any other big city, the streets are always very crowded.
33. Jane often visits her grandmother in Brighton. Her grandmother is an old lady now, over eighty. Even so, she lives by herself and cooks for herself. \_\_\_\_
- A) She can't manage without Jane.  
B) Jane doesn't know how to cook, either.  
C) She really manages very well indeed.  
D) One day she hopes Jane will visit her.  
E) Jane has never been to Brighton before.
34. I need a new secretary. I had to get rid of the last one because she was so lazy. \_\_\_\_ I am not interested in whether she is good looking or not.
- A) I am now looking for someone who is hardworking.  
B) She used to arrive promptly at 8:30.  
C) I found a good one yesterday, too.  
D) My new secretary need not be hardworking.  
E) Would you like to work for me?
35. \_\_\_\_ First of all I have some good friends living there. Also I like the town itself, with its parks and pleasant environment. The climate attracts me too, for I am tired of the cold winters of Ankara.
- A) In summer Antalya attracts a lot of people.  
B) Antalya is an ideal place for a summer holiday.  
C) 'Here are several reasons why I want to leave Ankara.  
D) I have been living in Ankara for the past five years.  
E) If I had to move I would choose to live in Antalya.
36. An old woman got on the bus. It was very crowded. There was nowhere for her to sit. A man got up and gave her his seat. \_\_\_\_
- A) He didn't get off at the next stop.  
B) She did not agree with him.  
C) She thanked him and sat down comfortably.  
D) She didn't think the man was polite enough.  
E) She refused to give him her seat.
37. \_\_\_\_ Interestingly, it is about European history during the Napoleonic Era, but deals at the same time with the loves of 4 great Russian families. Along with these fictional characters are portrayals of great historical characters of Europe during that period.
- A) The story WAR and PEACE by Leo Tolstoy is one of the 'giants' of literature.  
B) Leo Tolstoy wrote about many important historical events.  
C) WAR and PEACE by Leo Tolstoy is not a very interesting novel.  
D) Leo Tolstoy wrote many novels.  
E) WAR and PEACE is about the history of Napoleon.
38. The teaching of English in Turkey has improved tremendously during the last few years. \_\_\_\_ In addition, the increase in the number of native speakers in universities has improved the education of our future English teachers.
- A) The majority of our teachers are taught by poor quality instructors in the universities.  
B) This is probably due to the increased quality of the teachers who are graduating and becoming available to our children.  
C) More and more of our students are able to pass the post study tests.  
D) Teachers from other countries are coming to Turkey to replace the Turkish teachers.  
E) Our children are more interested in working with Turkish educated teachers these days.
39. The health officials investigating the recent outbreak of measles said that most cases were present in school aged children. \_\_\_\_ This transmission later continued within the family, as sisters and brothers of infected children caught the illness because there were no visible symptoms during the incubation period.
- A) It is not difficult to catch measles at that age.  
B) The incubation period is the only time that the illness is spreadable.  
C) Children often play together in a rather rough fashion.  
D) The high communicability of the disease caused a quick spread in the crowded classroom environment.  
E) Parents don't believe it is necessary to isolate their children from those children that are ill.

40. The famous "Fleet Street" of London is known as the area in which publishers, printers, booksellers and journalists may be found today. However, Fleet Street's preoccupation with this line of work stems back several hundreds of years. \_\_\_\_
- It can still be found to interest the world of this line of business
  - Among the many famous people that had frequented this street were Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and others.
  - The number of areas of relaxation and pleasure that have increased in number in this area, make it an attractive area to visit.
  - Today people associate this street with its past history.
  - Printers are moving to the next street because it is too crowded.
41. \_\_\_\_ As a student she studied dancing in the University of Michigan. Then in 1982, she recorded her first successful song: "Everybody".
- Madonna has been interested in singing all her life, as can be seen from her early student years.
  - The famous pop singer Madonna, was born in Bay City, Michigan in the U.S.A.
  - The University of Michigan is where Madonna started her singing career.
  - Recording "Everybody" started her musical career.
  - Madonna got married after making her first hit song.
42. In the old Roman calendar the month of March was considered the first month of the year. \_\_\_\_ This was later changed to our present calendar in which January is the first month of the year. The Scottish were the first people of the British Isles to change to this new calendar in 1599.
- January was named for the legendary Janus.
  - The British were not very interested in the calendar during these years.
  - No one knows who changed the calendar to the way it is now.
  - In fact, the first day of the year was the 25th of March.
  - The Romans preferred the spring to the winter months.
43. In the classic film "Citizen Kane", Orson Welles portrays William Randolph Hearst. \_\_\_\_ The failures that are often not seen outside of a very private circle of friends and family of well known people, usually include shyness and loneliness as in the case of Hearst.
- His famous portrayal of this well known man revealed to the public not only his successes but also some of his failures.
  - All people can become as famous as Hearst if they want to but one must always be careful.
  - Films give people an idea of the lives of rich people which they will never be able to see in real life.
  - Private lives can be best revealed when actors as famous as Orson Wells, play these roles.
  - Orson Wells received an Academy Award for this role.
44. Mary Shelly, the wife of the well known romantic poet, wrote "Frankenstein". \_\_\_\_ This was probably due to the strange subject of life from non-living matters which was a subject greatly discussed in her circle of acquaintances at those times.
- When she had it published in 1818 she did so anonymously.
  - Frankenstein was later made into famous movies.
  - The classic horror character of Frankenstein is still famous today.
  - She wrote this book as a fantasy.
  - The public liked the book and it is still enjoyed today.
45. The value of one's heritage is many times not understandable at a young age. \_\_\_\_ These young people are later able to realize that these social restrictions help maintain the values that all societies are built upon.
- Our parents often try to teach us what their parents had taught to them.
  - Measuring values is often difficult for people before they are in a position to understand them fully.
  - People prefer to use the values dictated to them by their elders.
  - The world today makes most of the old values useless.
  - Most teenagers have some feelings concerning the values their parents teach them, but most are negative due to the restrictions they encounter.
46. "Gone with the Wind" was one of the most expensive epic pictures made to that time. \_\_\_\_ After the waste of all the money and time to find the right woman for the part, the director's brother brought Vivien Leigh to his brother and said: "I want you to meet Scarlett O'Hara."
- The part of Scarlett O'Hara was carved by most actresses of the day.
  - The director had many problems with the production of this film.
  - One of the reasons for this expense was that so many screen test had been made to find the right Scarlett O'Hara.
  - The test films were as long as the picture itself because the director was having many problems.
  - The actors and actresses that were used for the parts in minor roles were in unusually large numbers.
47. The rate of crime in our area has increased dramatically. \_\_\_\_ The changes in the value of money, inflation, war, etc., have forced some people to revert to crime in order to live.
- People are always interested in obtaining an easy way of making a few dollars.
  - It is difficult for the police to deal with all these crimes by themselves.
  - This seems to be a common problem throughout our country and even the world.
  - People are not as kind as they have been in the past to those that are in need of support.
  - The whole country has a problem with crimes and there have been many new groups of young people enlisted into the services.
48. In my youth, my family and I spent our holidays at our village. \_\_\_\_ Although we had no financial ties left there, the relatives and friends that were all very special to us, lured us back, so that we returned every chance we had.
- These trips were full of especially joyful memories.
  - We had holidays from school three times a year.
  - Everyone waited for us to come.
  - We knew everyone who lived in the village.
  - We weren't able to swim or do any sports.
49. It was once said that one of the values of TV films, even old reruns, was that they gave a person a deeper understanding of life. \_\_\_\_ Today however, as many people do not really have the time to read, good films on TV seem to be the only alternative.
- I prefer to spend my free time reading a good book.
  - "TV films are many times better than discussing feelings and thoughts with neighbors.
  - Before these times, good books were said to do the same thing.
  - Life is probably one of the most difficult things to understand.
  - Wasting time watching TV is an alternative to thinking about reality.
50. Have you ever noticed how beautiful the web of a spider is? \_\_\_\_ This awe inspiring work of beauty is however, a deadly trap for unsuspecting insects.
- Some spiders can spin webs that are many times their own size.
  - There are many horror stories about people and animals who have been trapped in giant webs.
  - No matter how beautiful it can be, when seen in sunlight, one must not forget it is not really of any value to people.
  - People have never really wanted to give any value to this natural masterpiece.
  - The intricate details of their web are so fine and so well crafted that even today no artist can reproduce it.
51. The audience at the concert hall viewed the performance with pleasure. \_\_\_\_ He slowly crossed to the grand piano, bowed towards the audience, gracefully sat down and began to play.
- The entrance of the long awaited pianist brought the audience to their feet.
  - Everyone watched with expressions of wonder on their faces.
  - The look of pleasure on their faces persisted during the whole performance.
  - The applause in the concert hall could be heard outside.
  - It is very important for solo performers to make an attractive entrance onto the stage.



52. Being a parent can be very difficult at times. \_\_\_\_ Older children on the other hand, don't want the assistance you offer them for anything.
- Parents sometimes resent the assistance they have to give their children.
  - Younger children need assistance with everything.
  - The more children you have the more difficult it is to find time for yourself.
  - No one wants to help but everyone offers advice about how to bring up your child.
  - Children never help around the house.
53. The storm had caused only minor damage on the vessel, and the crew and captain tried to reassure the passengers. \_\_\_\_ So it was decided to return the ship to port and cancel the excursion.
- The passengers had all tried to help keep the vessel afloat.
  - The water had flooded the lower levels of the small ship.
  - It was unfortunate that the crew did not want to help the passengers.
  - No one died in the accident on board the ship.
  - However, the passengers were on their first trip and became frightened.
54. The large sheepdog was one of the happiest creatures on the farm. \_\_\_\_ He was like one of the family who faithfully performed his duties and in return was loved and cared for by everyone.
- He hadn't been adopted by the family right after his birth.
  - He tended to be silly at times and to not listen.
  - His mother had died at his birth and the dog had been cared for by the farmer's family from then on.
  - The visitors had offered to buy the dog from the family.
  - He ate so much that the farmer and his family had a difficult time feeding him regularly.
55. 'The Lady with the Lamp', better known as Florence Nightingale, was a young English woman who trained to be a nurse in Germany. \_\_\_\_ At the end of this time she became accepted as the authority on nursing matters and became involved in establishing nursing schools which taught modern nursing.
- In her youth she had heard voices that told her of a mission.
  - There was a mystery about Florence.
  - Her fame was founded when she changed the situation of nursing soldiers during the Crimean War.
  - She caused many changes in the field of nursing when she decided to have nurses enter the wards of soldiers.
  - She spent most of her life working with politicians' various situations.
56. Loch Ness is well known as the lake in which a monster is said to live. \_\_\_\_ Many people have claimed to have seen this monster and some have even taken pictures which are not really clear enough to be good evidence for scientists.
- The lake is extremely deep and believed to be large enough to hide a huge animal in it.
  - The monster has disrupted many fishermen in the lake.
  - People around the lake have created the legend to attract tourists.
  - It is not possible to see the monster easily.
  - At moments like this, the hobby of photography comes in handy.
57. Early settlers in America were not injured or hurt by the natives of this land. \_\_\_\_ It was only after they had lost their lands, hunting grounds, and were driven into poor lands, where staying alive was difficult, did they become the savage Indians of television.
- The Indians were living in the east of the Americas in those days.
  - The natives in those days were quite different from the Indians.
  - The cowboys of the wild west fought the Indians for many years before taking control of their lands.
  - The first colonists were in fact aided by the Indians who lived in this area of the world.
  - Staying alive was the only reason they had anything to do with the Indians.
58. The children had gotten dressed in their best clothes. The weather was sunny if not warm. \_\_\_\_ He finally got up and the children gave a cheerful yell and went running to the door.
- The rain had finally stopped.
  - The children had been stuck indoors all winter long.
  - Their new clothes had been hanging in their closet for several weeks and they had been looking forward to showing off while strolling through the town.
  - Their mother had told them that their father was too ill to go anywhere and that they shouldn't try to take up his Sunday.
  - They had tried everything to get their father to take them out this Sunday but they had been unsuccessful up to now.
59. It is not easy really to understand and appreciate another culture. One needs to study the language and become fluent in it. One has to be familiar with the history, religion and the aesthetics of the society. \_\_\_\_
- One should not underestimate the value of what is generally referred to as 'folk' culture.
  - The study of language is, of course, essential to communication.
  - Recently, however, countries have been forced to interact.
  - But even after years of effort there are likely to be certain qualities that remain a mystery to us.
  - Everyone should be encouraged to learn a foreign language.
60. \_\_\_\_ She had been given to the United States by China. But last week she was found dead in her out-door enclosure at the Washington National Zoo. At 23 she was the oldest Panda in captivity outside of China.
- The panda, Ling-Ling, was one of the best-known and most-loved animals in the world.
  - A panda is a large black and white animal which lives in the bamboo forests of China.
  - A panda looks more like a toy than a real animal.
  - When the President of the United States visited China no one guessed the outcome of the negotiations.
  - National Zoos in the United States are really wildlife reserves.
61. More than 6,000 people have died in Chernobyl since the radiation disaster of 1986. \_\_\_\_ According to researchers childhood cancer in the Ukraine is far above the world average. Even more disturbing, however, is the obvious change in the genetics of the wildlife of the region.
- Even so the World Health Organization was asked to help the survivors.
  - Therefore, many people who left the region following the disaster are obviously in good health.
  - But, when you walk around, everything looks quite normal.
  - Now, one can say that it is no longer dangerous.
  - But that may be just the beginning: it's long term effects are only just starting to be felt.
62. The dominant form of mass communication today is television. Of course, people still buy thousands of copies of books and magazines each year. \_\_\_\_ The radio, movies and sound recordings also remain very popular. But none of these other mass media can compete with TV's high level of popularity.
- TV is the major form of entertainment and information.
  - Newspapers also continue to attract both general and special-interest readers.
  - It is important that everyone in a society should be literate.
  - Listening and reading are both ways of receiving information.
  - Certain inventions such as radio and television have been responsible for the recent decline in literacy.

63. Nothing spreads light better than our own sky. \_\_\_\_ To do this engineers have developed a system of prism panels that functions very much like our own atmosphere. They are thus able to diffuse incoming daylight uniformly. The result is a pleasant glare-free environment with all the beauty of the light indoors.
- A) As a result many engineers prefer to specialize in indoor lighting systems.  
 B) This new lighting system will enable the country to save energy.  
 C) Light travels through the atmosphere at a tremendous speed.  
 D) The company has already committed itself to finding economic but effective solutions.  
 E) The trick, however, is to get the same effect indoors without the use of electricity.
64. Some people take large amounts of vitamins and minerals over periods of years. \_\_\_\_ There is no evidence to support their view. In fact a recent study says that people who take vitamin supplements are not any healthier for it and do not live longer.
- A) Children suffer more from vitamin deficiencies than adults do.  
 B) Our bodies use vitamins in tiny amounts to build and repair tissues.  
 C) Exercise and no smoking are essential for good health.  
 D) They assume that if a little is good for them a lot must be better.  
 E) To work out your own nutritional needs, it's best to consult a doctor.
65. Antarctica is a potent symbol of the environmental crisis. It has been called the last great wilderness on Earth. Many conservationists want this unique area to be protected forever as a world park \_\_\_\_ Its future is uncertain.
- A) but many governments want to begin mining operations there.  
 B) if waste chemicals from industry are deposited there.  
 C) and the only solution is to cut down the amount of harmful gases we discharge into the atmosphere.  
 D) but this would cause widespread environmental damage and loss of life.  
 E) even if the planet heated and mountains of ice began to melt.
66. The primary purpose of notes is to aid learning. Whether the notes are taken from a lecture or a discussion, one obviously doesn't want to put all the material on record \_\_\_\_ The items selected in the notes should be sufficient to enable one to reconstruct the rest of the material.
- A) Even so, note-taking from lectures requires more skill than note-taking from books.  
 B) For many types of courses there are printed notes sold by booksellers.  
 C) Rather, one makes notes of the most important items only.  
 D) Unfortunately, some students can't see that notes are their primary source of information.  
 E) It is helpful to bear in mind that this is not the only way of taking notes.
67. Scientists measuring the global climate have found that the world's climate is changing. The average world temperature has increased by about half a degree Celsius since the 1850's. \_\_\_\_ By the middle of the next century it is likely the world will be 1.5 C warmer than today.
- A) If the ozone layer thins, the extra ultraviolet light may have an adverse effect on plant growth.  
 B) Flooding would also cause widespread environmental damage and loss of life.  
 C) Most nations are willing to accept the inevitable consequences of global warming.  
 D) Pollution of the land, sea and air occurs as a result of many human activities.  
 E) Scientists are predicting that this trend will continue.
68. In Britain during the nineteenth century, middle class women were usually expected to stay at home and look after their households. But in the early years of the twentieth century, this was beginning to change. \_\_\_\_ Some succeeded. For instance, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson became a qualified doctor and, in 1908, was England's first woman mayor.
- A) In the war years, thousands of women were needed to work in the factories.  
 B) Middle class women were struggling to enter the professions on equal terms with men.  
 C) Most women were indifferent to the issues of the time.  
 D) Therefore, most men withheld their support from the movement.  
 E) Some women are not allowed to work even though their families need the money they could earn.
69. Switzerland is only a small country but has rich natural endowments, especially magnificent lakes surrounded by massive, snow-clad mountains. \_\_\_\_ - since it is this scenery that has brought so many tourists to the country.
- A) However it has no access to any sea  
 B) It is to its scenery that the country owes much of its wealth  
 C) The capital of the country is Bern  
 D) In the Alps the weather is generally cool even in the summer  
 E) There is a French speaking part and a German speaking part
70. London has several dozen theatres. \_\_\_\_ Outside London some quite big towns have no professional theatres at all but usually there are amateur groups which produce interesting plays.
- A) You find people from all over the world gathering here  
 B) A successful play may run for even longer  
 C) Local authorities give financial aid to those who need it  
 D) Many of them are professional but some of them are amateur  
 E) It takes an actor many years to learn his art
71. For eating out in towns there is a marvelous variety of choice. Many of the Indian restaurants in particular, are very good indeed. \_\_\_\_ Some of them provide simple dishes, some more ambitious ones.
- A) On the whole the British prefer to eat at home  
 B) But there are several other restaurants of different nationalities that are also extremely good  
 C) Last night we had a most enjoyable dinner at that Chinese restaurant  
 D) Indeed, eating out need not be as expensive as most people think  
 E) Even so, a lot of English people like wine with their meals

**Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.**

1. However much we may complain about the number of advertisements there are in a newspaper, the fact remains that without advertisements there would be no newspapers. It's the advertisements that finance the newspapers and make it possible for us to buy them cheaply.
  - A) The larger the circulation of a newspaper is, the greater is its need for good advertisements.
  - B) Newspapers print so many advertisements that there is not much space left for the real news.
  - C) Nowadays all newspapers spend a great deal of money on advertising.
  - D) It is generally agreed that it is profitable for large companies to advertise regularly in the newspapers.
  - E) Advertisements are essential to newspapers, without them they could not be produced economically.
2. Brian and Gordon are brothers. People meeting them for the first time usually think Gordon is much the nicest. He's good looking, he's friendly and talks well. Later, they begin to notice he is rather spoilt. Then, they realize what a good person Brian is.
  - A) Gordon and his brother are both very attractive people.
  - B) I have always preferred Brian to his brother Gordon.
  - C) Brian has clearly spoiled his brother Gordon.
  - D) Gordon makes a good first impression but his brother is a much better person.
  - E) Brian and Gordon are very different from each other; it is hard to believe they are brothers.
3. The average child is exceedingly curious. He investigates everything within reach; from electric plugs to piles of earth. His favorite word is "why". The adult finds this period exhausting but he should not try to check the activities, unless they are dangerous, as the child is establishing the habit of learning.
  - A) Curiosity in children should be encouraged as it creates a learning habit.
  - B) Children are often extremely curious but this is an unimportant stage and ends soon.
  - C) Curiosity in children should not be encouraged as it is responsible for very many accidents.
  - D) His curiosity leads a child to investigate a lot of unimportant things.
  - E) Children who lack curiosity will not grow up any different from those who are extremely curious.
4. Janet was very enthusiastic about the concert. She praised the pianist, the singer and the choice of program; but it was the violin concerto that she praised most of all.
  - A) Janet went to the concert because she wanted to hear the violin concerto.
  - B) The piano is Jane's favorite instrument, although she is fond of violin concertos.
  - C) Jane thought the concert was wonderful and especially the violin concerto.
  - D) Except for the violin concerto, Jane didn't really enjoy the concert.
  - E) Not much of Jane's favorite music was included in the program.
5. Everyone I've talked to recently admits that Mr. Burton was not a very good manager. Now that Mr. Carr is in charge of the company, most people are expecting things to improve; he really is a natural leader, and liked and respected by everyone.
  - A) It is generally agreed that Mr. Carr will manage the company much better than Mr. Burton did.
  - B) Mr. Carr didn't like the way Mr. Burton managed the company.
  - C) Mr. Burton was not popular, but under his management everything ran smoothly.
  - D) Mr. Carr may be a good manager but nobody wanted Mr. Burton to leave.
  - E) Most people think Mr. Carr will introduce few changes.
6. Most people don't realize that Paul and Mark are brothers. Paul is tall and fair, and interested in all types of sport. Mark, who is short and dark haired, is studying Math at the university. Math is his only hobby too.
  - A) Brothers don't often have much in common.
  - B) Though brothers, Paul and Mark are very different in appearance and in interests.
  - C) Paul isn't nearly as clever as his brother Mark.
  - D) Paul wishes his brother were a better sportsman.
  - E) Paul and Mark are brothers but they disagree on various matters.
7. Patrick didn't even ask his father if he could go to Barcelona for the weekend with Erick. He knew it would cost too much. But he didn't want to mention it to Erick. So, next day, he said simply "Father won't let me."
  - A) Patrick didn't want Erick to know that he was going to spend the weekend in Barcelona.
  - B) Patrick's father didn't want Patrick to go to Barcelona with Erick.
  - C) Erick asked his father if he could take Patrick to Barcelona for the weekend.
  - D) Patrick went to Barcelona for the weekend without asking his father if he could.
  - E) Patrick didn't want Erick to know that he couldn't afford to go to Barcelona for the weekend.
8. John is only 16 years old. Everyone else on the team is either 17 or 18. Even so, he's a much valued member of the team. In fact, some people think he's the best player the team has.
  - A) When John is 17 or 18 he will probably be the best player on the team.
  - B) John joined the team when he was 16 but most people are at least 17 years old.
  - C) John is the youngest member of the team and also one of the best players.
  - D) John is one of the best players the team has had for 17 or 18 years.
  - E) The 17 and 18 year olds on the team are not valued enough.
9. Leroy walked slowly round the exhibition, looking at the pictures. None of them seemed very interesting. He felt very disappointed. Then suddenly he saw the portrait of an old man. He stopped in front of it, and looked at it for a long time. It was a wonderful portrait.
  - A) While looking at the pictures at the exhibition, Leroy met an interesting old man.
  - B) Leroy was delighted with the exhibition, especially with some of the portraits.
  - C) Except for one portrait, Leroy thought the exhibition was very poor.
  - D) Leroy is very interested in paintings, especially in portraits of old people.
  - E) At the exhibition Leroy was disappointed to find that almost all the portraits were of old people.
10. Whenever I need something, the first place I go to is Dawson's store. There they sell just about everything. You can buy clothes there, things for the house and for the garden, and also sports equipment; They stock a wide variety of goods. Everything is a good quality, and prices are reasonable.
  - A) Most people can't afford to go to Dawson's.
  - B) You can't find everything you need in Dawson's.
  - C) In my opinion, Dawson's is an excellent store and not too expensive.
  - D) Dawson's is famous for its goods but prices are high.
  - E) The rich and the famous all shop at Dawson's.

11. People who have never been in an aero plane usually think that flying must be fun. Perhaps it is, the first time you fly. But few people who have flown a lot really enjoy flying. Most of the time you are in the air, there is nothing to see but clouds, and waiting around in an airport is the most boring experience.
  - A) Flying is not as interesting as people who haven't flown think.
  - B) A lot of people won't fly because they think it is dangerous.
  - C) Airports are very boring places.
  - D) Traveling by air is one of the least popular ways of traveling.
  - E) Everybody likes flying, and shopping at airports is great fun.
12. During recent years, there has been a great increase in population. As a result of this, many countries are facing serious difficulties. These include food shortages, housing problems, unemployment, pollution and similar social and economic difficulties.
  - A) Some countries have more social and economic problems than others.
  - B) The rapid growth in population has caused very many problems.
  - C) The increase in population has been to the benefit of some countries.
  - D) Rich countries should help poor countries.
  - E) Economic problems are not related to the increase in population.
13. Paul is pleased that his company is sending him to the new factory near Houston. The pay will be better and the work more interesting. Also, several of his friends live there and he likes the climate.
  - A) Paul's company has many reasons for opening a new factory in Houston.
  - B) Paul is happy to be going to Houston for various reasons.
  - C) Paul is looking forward to making new friends in Houston.
  - D) It is not easy to find interesting, well-paid work in Houston.
  - E) Paul has never had such a good job as his present one in Houston.
14. Susan arrived at the library a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Jane had her coat on and was, waiting for her friend on the steps of the library. So they left together, crossed the street and went to their favorite restaurant.
  - A) Susan and Jane both work in the same library and always have lunch together.
  - B) Jane was surprised to see Susan at the library and invited her to lunch.
  - C) Susan and Jane met at the library as arranged and then had lunch together.
  - D) Jane and Susan have lunch together once a week.
  - E) Jane put on her coat while she was waiting for her friend.
15. I don't know any French myself, and so I don't know whether Jane's French is good or not. But I do know that she has spent the last two years in France. She was in Paris for 18 months and the remaining 6 months she spent at various places along the south coast. So she should know French well.
  - A) Jane has spent two whole years in France, partly in Paris, partly on the south coast.
  - B) Jane's French ought to be good as she has recently spent two years in France.
  - C) If I had spent two years in France like Jane, I would have learned French well.
  - D) Jane's French is now very good indeed.
  - E) Jane thoroughly enjoyed the two years she spent in France, but I don't think her French is better than mine.
16. If Jane is willing to organize the picnic I should let her. The last picnic she organized was a great success. Just now, too, she has plenty of spare time, which most of us don't have. I don't think we'll find anyone as good as her.
  - A) Jane always likes to do unusual things.
  - B) Everybody can organize a picnic as efficiently as Jane can.
  - C) Most of us don't want Jane to organize the picnic.
  - D) Jane has so much free time that she wants to organize a picnic.
  - E) Jane seems to be the best person to organize the picnic.
17. I know all the arguments about how important it is to advertise. I admit that the costs of advertising are quickly recovered in better sales. Yet I still think advertising is harmful because of the bad effect it has on children.
  - A) Advertising helps sales, but children are badly affected by it.
  - B) I am in favor of advertisements because children are fond of them.
  - C) It is important to advertise although children hate advertisements.
  - D) A lot of people argue about whether advertising really helps sales
  - E) Many people argue that advertisements are useful for children.
18. The story "Robinson Crusoe" was written by Daniel Defoe. This novel was based on the story of a real sailor who had been abandoned on a small island. Although the sailor, Alexander Selkirk's adventures are not the same as those of Robinson Crusoe there are some notable similarities.
  - A) Daniel Defoe wrote the story of Alexander Selkirk but called it "Robinson Crusoe."
  - B) The abandoned sailor Alexander Selkirk was a typical colonialist.
  - C) The story: "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe is a fictional account of the experiences of Alexander Selkirk.
  - D) Daniel Defoe wrote the story of the life of Alexander Selkirk and named it "Robinson Crusoe."
  - E) Being abandoned on a small island with a sailor named Alexander Selkirk gave Daniel Defoe the idea to write the story "Robinson Crusoe."
19. Jane had had a terrible dream that night. She had dreamed that she was in a haunted house. The house was large and dark. It had broken stairs and windows. As she went through the house, she heard terrible noises and then she saw a white mist which turned into a strange animal, in front of her. She screamed and then woke to find that she was safe in her own home.
  - A) Jane's dream frightened her into screaming all night.
  - B) The house that Jane was in was old and frightening but she went to sleep anyway.
  - C) The noises that she heard that night were made by a wild animal that had come in to get away from the fog.
  - D) Jane was very frightened by the nightmare she had the other night in which she visited an old abandoned house and saw a ghost.
  - E) Jane was afraid of the dark so her imagination played tricks on her that night and she thought she had seen a ghost.
20. Many people complain a great deal about the bad influences of television on the young. However, these are the same parents that don't seem to realize that what their children watch should be decided by them. It is the parents who are responsible to turn the program off if it isn't appropriate for their children.
  - A) It would be better if people complained less about what their children watched on television.
  - B) Television programs are more valuable than most parents wish to believe.
  - C) Parents tend to allow their children to watch too much television and then complain about it.
  - D) Many parents make decisions about what is appropriate for their children and what is not.
  - E) Parents should take the initiative to prevent their children from watching what they feel is not appropriate for them.



21. The future is something that many people, especially young ones, worry about. Our elders tell us that making correct decisions about our futures is very important and making a mistake can ruin us forever. However, when one looks at the records, those people who have taken chances and tried to do things their own way, tend to make out much better than those who do things the way the system expects.
- Making decisions about the future should be the right of the person who will be living that life.
  - Taking risks is not considered to be the correct way of planning ones future and could cause failure.
  - Parents tell their children to plan their futures as the social and cultural rules advice.
  - Decisions that people make may at times seem incorrect but most of the time the results are good.
  - Although it is generally felt that people shouldn't take risks, many people who do have proved that being different is not always wrong.
22. Although we didn't know who she was or where she had come from it was easy to guess that she had some type of royal blood in her veins. The English she spoke was so carefully precise that she couldn't possibly be a native speaker. Her graceful movements and confident gestures indicated power and control. All in all, the appearance she presented was very impressive.
- We were not able to learn anything about this woman.
  - This woman was of rich and royal heritage.
  - This woman made us think that she was wealthy.
  - This unknown woman had a manner that impressed those who met her.
  - This woman was not brought up in our country.
23. From the very first, man has wondered if there was life on worlds other than our own. The mind of man has wandered to many light years away: to other planets and solar systems. Today man is still asking this question, but he seeks the answer in science and technology instead of religion ad magic.
- Man has always asked himself about life on other planets.
  - Since the beginning of man's history the question of whether there is life on other planets has been asked, but today new ways of answering this question are available.
  - Today scientists are the people that are asking if man might be able to live on other planets in other solar systems.
  - We have and will always wonder about the possibility of life on other planets.
  - The answer to the question of whether there is life on other planets or not could not be answered in the past, but will probably be answered by the scientists of today.
24. There are many different reasons why a poet writes poetry. I would suppose that some write poems for themselves and to please their own senses. Others however, write to share thoughts, or rather feelings with others. Most poems are meant to appeal to the heart and senses rather than to the mind and reason.
- Poets usually write poems to share their thoughts with other people.
  - Poets write poems for themselves and for others.
  - Poems are not written for the mind they are written for the heart.
  - Poets are sentimental people who have to show their emotions with their writing.
  - Among the different reasons for writing poetry, the need to express emotions is probably the strongest motive for most poets.
25. The art form which is best known under the name of Impressionism evolved in France with the Realist movement of the mid to late 1800's. Although this style only lasted for about 15 years in a pure form, it has influenced the style of art that has come after it till today. The motivating thought in this style of art comes from the idea that "Nothing is seen without light."
- Impressionism is an art form which is still presently used today.
  - The Impressionism style of art which started in France in the late 1800's and still has a strong effect on artists today, gives importance to light.
  - The artists of the 1800's decided that light was very important in their work and thus created a new style of painting called Impressionism.
  - The art style called Impressionism was around for about 15 years in France during the 1800's and used light for the first time in its paintings.
  - The various uses of lights played an important role in the development of the form of painting called Impressionism.
26. War is one of the most terrible parts of human history. Death, destruction and pain, both physical and emotional are the primary results of war. Still man seems to be incapable of doing without it.
- As bad as it is, man likes to make war.
  - People have no gain from war but are unable to stop it.
  - The death and misery that war produces is not enough to stop man from fighting.
  - No one wants to fight a war.
  - Even though fighting is useless people will not stop.
27. Our world seems to be changing too fast to keep up with. In my youth, life was much more simple. Our parents worried about feeding and educating us. We worried about simple things life school and friends. Today however, children have become selfish and materialistic.
- Life changes people as they grow.
  - Everyone changes with time.
  - The world makes people selfish as they grow older.
  - Children are, brought up differently these days.
  - Time has changed the needs and attitudes of people.

## Find the appropriate questions for the following answers.

1. The river is very wide and from the Hermitage you can look across at the Peter and Paul fortress or in the other direction you can see the University and other old buildings.
  - A) What can you see at the fortress?
  - B) You can see universities and fortresses, can't
  - C) What is the sight from the Hermitage?
  - D) The Peter and Paul fortress is in the other direction, isn't it?
  - E) What University can you see?
2. There was not enough money.
  - A) Had the girl enough money?
  - B) How much money had she?
  - C) What are there?
  - D) What is enough?
  - E) How much money was there?
3. Lincoln was President during the Civil War. In this critical period Lincoln led the fight to keep the nation together and to free the slaves.
  - A) When was Lincoln born?
  - B) What kind of man was he?
  - C) In what place of the United Kingdom has the memorial been built?
  - D) What did Lincoln lead during the Civil War?
  - E) When did the North win?
4. Richard and his girl were late for the performance. When they got to the theatre the play had already begun.
  - A) When did they come to the theatre?
  - B) How did they get to the theatre?
  - C) Who was late?
  - D) Who plays the leading part?
  - E) Where did they go after the performance?
5. Charlie worked for a year in his father's business. He worked very hard. He had no time for entertainments. His father decided to sent him to Paris for a short holiday.
  - A) Why did Charlie decide to go to Paris?
  - B) Why did his father decide to send him to Paris?
  - C) For whom did he buy tickets?
  - D) How long did Charlie work in his father's
  - E) Did he like his father's business?
6. Professor Peterson did his research in astronomy.
  - A) Was Professor Peterson a famous astronomer?
  - B) Who did research in mathematics and
  - C) Did Professor Peterson develop science?
  - D) What branch did Professor Peterson do his research in?
  - E) What did Professor Peterson do in his life?
7. George Stephenson was an outstanding English engineer and inventor. He is a man whose name is connected with the first railway in Great Britain. He built a new engine for a steam locomotive and replaced wooden rails by metal ones.
  - A) Was G.Stephenson a famous scientist?
  - B) Where did outstanding inventor live?
  - C) Whose name is connected with the first locomotive
  - D) What was the famous engineer's invention?
  - E) Where did G. Stephenson build his railway?
8. My father is an excellent bowler. He has been bowling since he was ten years old.
  - A) Did they like to bowl?
  - B) How long has his father been bowling?
  - C) Do you know the story of bowling
  - D) Did they often get together with friends to bowl.
  - E) How did they call themselves?
9. I like figure-skating best.
  - A) Do you like figure-skating?
  - B) You like figure-skating, don't you?
  - C) What is your favorite sport?
  - D) Who liked figure-skating best?
  - E) Do you go in for figure-skating?
10. Cinderella is sitting alone by the fire-place in her old dress. She is unhappy. Her stepmother and her sisters have gone to the King's palace. The guests are dancing and listening to the beautiful music. They are happy. Cinderella wants to be at the party too, but she is not allowed.
  - A) Why is Cinderella unhappy?
  - B) What is Cinderella going to do?
  - C) Where have her relatives gone?
  - D) Is Cinderella happy?
  - E) What is king doing?
11. In the 17th century the streets of London were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at a window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbor on the other side.
  - A) Was it possible for a person to shake hands in the street?
  - B) What kind of streets were there in the 17th century?
  - C) Where neighbors friends in the 17th century?
  - D) What can Londoners see in their streets?
  - E) Who lived in the narrow streets in the 17th century?
12. It was a sad time for the city. The streets were empty. Every house in which there were sick people was shut, and no one was allowed to go in or out, and the door or the house was marked with a red cross.
  - A) Why were the streets and houses empty?
  - B) Why were the doors marked with a red cross?
  - C) People didn't go out, did they? Who were allowed to come in?
  - D) Who were allowed to come in?
  - E) Were there a lot of sick people in the houses?
13. He has a great knowledge of the English history.
  - A) Do you know English history?
  - B) Does he like English history?
  - C) What kind of knowledge does he have?
  - D) Is he fond of English?
  - E) Where could he get much knowledge of the
14. Sometimes it's easy to make plans, but difficult to carry them out.
  - A) Do you like to make plans?
  - B) What is easier about plans?
  - C) Who makes plans?
  - D) Who carried out the plans?
  - E) Who do people carry out plans?
15. R.Peary was 52 when his dream to reach the North Pole came true.
  - A) How old is Peary?
  - B) What did R.Peary do?
  - C) When did his dream realize?
  - D) What was his dream?
  - E) When did she reach the North Pole?
16. It is not difficult for Pete to get to the stadium. He walks down the street as far as the corner, then he takes bus number 3 and goes to the cinema. When he gets off he crosses the street. The stadium is not far from the bus stop. It takes him 25 minutes to get to the stadium by bus.
  - A) Where does Pete usually go in his free time?
  - B) How long does it take him to get to the
  - C) Is it difficult for Pete to get to the stadium?
  - D) How long and how does he get to the place?
  - E) Where is the stadium situated?

17. A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his native language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child and some children who live abroad with their parents seem to learn two languages almost as easily as one. At school it is not so easy to learn a second language, because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects.

- A) Why is it easier to learn a foreign language for grown-ups than for little?
- B) Why do children learn a second language first?
- C) Parents don't want their children to learn a second language, do they?
- D) Why is it difficult to learn a second language at school?
- E) Why doesn't school curriculum pay attention to foreign language teaching?

18. The top of the mountain was covered with snow.

- A) What is the season?
- B) Who was at the top of the mountain?
- C) How much snow was there?
- D) Where was the mountain?
- E) What was the mountain covered with?

19. There was a small demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday.

- A) What was there in Hyde Park on Sunday?
- B) Was there a demonstration in Hyde Park?
- C) Were there many demonstrators in Hyde Park?
- D) Who takes part in the demonstration on Sunday?
- E) Who took part in demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday?

20. "I'd like coffee with milk."

- A) How would you like coffee?
- B) Will you give me coffee?
- C) Will you give me tea with milk?
- D) Would you like some sugar?
- E) Would you like another cup of coffee?

21. A: ...  
B: At home.

- A) When do you have your meals?
- B) What do you have for meals?
- C) Where do you have your meals?
- D) Why do you have your meals?
- E) Do you have meals at home?

22. A: ...  
B: I'll try.

- A) Will you tell me the way to the theatre?
- B) When will you tell me the way to the theatre?
- C) How will you try to tell me the way to the theatre?
- D) I'll tell you the way to the theatre, shall I?
- E) This is the way to the theatre, isn't it?

23. The British Museum Library is famous all over the world. The library contains millions of books. People come to this famous library to get an information they need. There are scientists, economists, artists among its readers.

- A) Is it a modern library?
- B) How old is the library?
- C) When did the library begin to work?
- D) Why do people come to this library?
- E) Who worked at this library?

24. A: ...  
B. He was born in England.

- A) When was Dickens born?
- B) Dickens was born in England, wasn't he?
- C) Where was Dickens born?
- D) Who was born in England?
- E) Was Dickens born in England?

25. Philip of Macedon wanted to occupy all Greece.

- A) Did Philip of Macedon want to occupy the Southern Greece?
- B) Who wanted to occupy part of Greece?
- C) What did Philip of Macedon want to do?
- D) Did Philip of Macedon want to occupy all Greece?
- E) Philip of Macedon didn't want to occupy all Greece, did he?

26. The Lacons were known for their bravery and short speeches.

- A) Why were the Lacons known for their bravery, a very and short speeches?
- B) Who were known for their bravery?
- C) What were the Lacons known for?
- D) What were the Lacons?
- E) They were known for their bravery, weren't

27. "Yes, I think so."

- A) Why does your friend look so unhappy?
- B) Where did you work?
- C) Will your parents be there too?
- D) Who can read this book?
- E) Whose camera is this?

28. Today everyone wants peace, but not everyone yet realizes that peace cannot be assured by armed forces or by imposing one's own way of life to others.

- A) Can armed forces assure peace?
- B) Many people impose their own way at life on others, don't they?
- C) What must we do if we want peace?
- D) Does he fight for peace?
- E) Everyone has his own way at life, hasn't he?

29. Mary: Hurry up! It's already ten o'clock and your train leaves at 10:20.  
Ann: ...  
Mary: No, not yet. I'm going to book one.

- A) Have you packed your things?
- B) Have you got your ticket?
- C) When does your train leave?
- D) Where are you leaving?
- E) Is it interesting?

30. Our telephone is out of order.

- A) What day is it today?
- B) Where is your sister now?
- C) What's wrong with it?
- D) When did you buy it?
- E) What did your mother tell you to do?

31. Mark began to work in the aircraft industry.

- A) When was Mark born?
- B) When did he finish to work in the aircraft
- C) What did Mark begin to do?
- D) How old was he when he worked in the aircraft industry?
- E) Mark began to work in the aircraft industry, didn't he?

32. Mother punished Michael because he had been bad.

- A) Whom did mother punish?
- B) Who was punished by mother?
- C) Did mother punish Michael?
- D) Why did mother punish Michael?
- E) Mother punished Michael, didn't she?

33. In the corner Michael tried to remember the thing he had done.

- A) In the corner he forget what he had done, didn't he?
- B) What does Michael do in the corner?
- C) Did he try to recollect what he had done
- D) What does he try to recollect in the corner?
- E) What did Michael do in the corner?

34. June 26 was established as South African Freedom Day in 1950 when African National Congress and other mass organizations in South Africa staged a huge protest against the totalitarian regime.
- Why was June 26 established as South African Freedom Day?
  - How is the South African Freedom Day marked?
  - What does the totalitarian regime mean?
  - When was African National Congress held?
  - What is the role of mass organization in South Africa?
35. This year I've got less presents than I did the previous year.
- When is your birthday?
  - How many relatives have you?
  - You got few presents this year, didn't you?
  - When did you receive more presents, this year or the previous one?
  - Why did you get less presents for your last birthday than usually?
36. "Yes, I think so!"
- Why is your mother looking so happy?
  - Is the dress yours or your sister's?
  - When is he coming?
  - When do you leave me?
  - Is your friend going to the party?
37. I'll have to get up early tomorrow.
- Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
  - When will you have to get up early?
  - Will you have to go to bed late?
  - Who will have to get up early tomorrow?
  - Will you have to get up early or late tomorrow?
38. Marie Curie was the leading woman of her time and the first person who received the Nobel Prize.
- Who received the Nobel Prize?
  - What did he receive?
  - How many times did he receive the Nobel?
  - Was he the leading scientist of his time?
  - What kind of woman was M. Curie?
39. He will be 17 next month.
- Will he be 17 next month?
  - How old are you?
  - How old is he?
  - Will he be 18 next month?
  - He will be 17 in a month, won't he?
40. I went to the library to take some books for my brother.
- When did you go to the library?
  - Who went to the library?
  - Did you go to the library?
  - Why did you go to the library?
  - You went to the library, didn't you?
41. The teacher asked us to close the books and listen to her.
- Who asked us to close the books?
  - Why did the teacher ask us to close the books and listen to her?
  - What did the teacher ask us to do?
  - When did the teacher ask us to close the books and listen to her?
  - Did the teacher ask us to listen to her?
42. William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564.
- What was William Shakespeare?
  - When and where was W. Shakespeare born?
  - When did he write his first play?
  - Who was born in 1564?
  - Was W. Shakespeare born in Stratford-on-Avon?
43. When the teacher came into the classroom we stood up.
- What did the teacher do in the classroom?
  - What did he do when the teacher came into the classroom?
  - When did the teacher come into the classroom?
  - What did you do when the teacher came into the classroom?
  - Who came into the room?
44. We had our dinner in the school canteen.
- Who had dinner in the school canteen?
  - Do you have your dinner in the school canteen?
  - We had our dinner in the school canteen,
  - Where do you have your dinner?
  - Where did you have your dinner?
45. My grandfather bought an English book for me.
- Who bought an English book for him?
  - Did your grandfather buy an English book for
  - Your grandfather bought an English book for you, didn't he?
  - Why did your grandfather buy an English book for you?
  - Who did your grandfather buy an English book for?
46. Today is the 8th of March. We won't go to school. We are celebrating our Mother's Day. We shall do our best to make our Mother happy.
- When did you celebrate it?
  - Why won't you go to school today?
  - Do you celebrate Father's Day too?
  - What will you give to your mother?
  - Will you help her about the house?
47. A lady asked him if he knew the time for the next train to Oxford.
- Who asked him a question?
  - Why did I know the time for the next train to Oxford?
  - A lady asked him a question, didn't she?
  - What did a lady ask him?
  - When did the train leave for Oxford?
48. Joe works at night. He gets very tired. He gets up in the afternoon every day.
- Where does Joe work?
  - Why does Joe get up so late?
  - Why doesn't he have supper?
  - When does he watch TV?
  - Why does Joe read the newspaper?
49. When they woke up in the morning they were surprised to see that the only window in the room was closed but the large mirror was broken.
- When did they close the window?
  - When did they break the mirror?
  - Who broke the mirror to pieces?
  - They were surprised, weren't they?
  - What surprised them when they woke up?
50. Mother usually worries when I come late.
- Does he usually worry?
  - When does father usually worry?
  - How does mother worry?
  - Why does he usually worry?
  - When does mother usually worry?
51. He is going to take a train.
- What was he going to do?
  - What's he going to take?
  - Is he going to take a train?
  - He is going to take a train, isn't he?
  - Why was he going to get there?



52. We grew up in San Francisco.
- Did we grow up in San Francisco?
  - Where did you grow up?
  - We grew up in San Francisco, didn't we?
  - Who grew up in San Francisco?
  - When did we grow up?
53. You don't know America as well as I do. They always prefer a live mouse to a dead lion. That's one of the reasons why I like America.
- Did you know America?
  - Why do you like America?
  - Have you ever been to America?
  - Why don't you like America?
  - Do you want to go to America?
54. An important condition for successful work of a learner of English is everyday reading.
- Do you learn English or do you know it?
  - What is important for successful work in learning English?
  - How often do you read English newspapers?
  - Is a successful reader a good learner?
  - What must one do to succeed in life?
55. At the entrance to New York Harbor you can see a great statue which is called the statue of Liberty.
- What is the first thing that people coming to America by ship see at New York Harbor?
  - Where is the statue of Liberty?
  - You told you'd seen the statue of Liberty,
  - Is it true that the statue is about ninety five meters high?
  - Have you read anything about the famous statues that were found during archaeological excavations in Greece?
56. The captain ordered the cargo to be unloaded at port.
- Why did the crew refuse to do it?
  - Why were the sailors slow?
  - Whom did the captain order?
  - What did the captain order?
  - What did the customers do?
57. If you visit London try to go to Trafalgar Square you can see the Nelson Column in the centre of the square. It is a monument to Admiral Nelson, who won many victories for England.
- Where is a monument to Admiral Nelson?
  - What else can you see in the centre of the square?
  - What big cities of Great Britain did you visit?
  - Why is Trafalgar Square worth visiting for?
  - How often do you visit Trafalgar Square?
58. We will have to wait for an hour and a half.
- Will you have to wait for an hour and a half?
  - You will have to wait for an hour and a half, won't you?
  - How long will you have to wait?
  - Will they have to wait for an hour or two?
  - Who will have to wait for an hour and a half?
59. The basketball players were having dinner when we came to the playground.
- What did the basketball players eat?
  - Where did the basketball players come?
  - Why did we come to the playground?
  - When were the basketball players having dinner?
  - Where were the basketball players having dinner?
60. They went to town by bus to be there at 8 in the evening.
- Did they like traveling by bus?
  - Who was there?
  - How many hours will they go by bus?
  - What time is it?
  - Will they be in town in the morning or in the evening?
61. We'll leave the place at seven not to be late for the plane.
- Who will leave the place?
  - What place shall we leave?
  - Shall we go away?
  - Why will you leave at 7?
  - Do we leave the place at seven?
62. They will be back in a month.
- When they will be back?
  - They will be back in a month, won't they?
  - Will they be back in a month?
  - Why will they be back in a month?
  - When will they be back?
63. All right. The dog wants to go out.
- Can I help you?
  - May I take Rex for a walk?
  - Do you like to walk with the dogs?
  - Who took the dog out?
  - The dog wants to go out, doesn't it?
64. The old gray donkey is quite unhappy. It is his birthday but nobody has come to wish him "Many happy returns of the day." There are no presents, no cake and no candles.
- Why is the donkey unhappy?
  - What is he doing?
  - Whose birthday is it?
  - The donkey is happy, isn't he?
  - Has he a birthday party?
65. The publisher owns the newspaper and pays for everything.
- Where does the publisher go to pay for
  - Why does the publisher own the newspaper and pay for everything?
  - Whom does the publisher pay for?
  - What does the publisher own and pay for?
  - Why can't the publisher own the newspaper and pay for everything?
66. It will take us 2 hours to get home.
- How long will it take you to get home?
  - How long will it take them to get home?
  - Will it take you 2 hours to get home?
  - It will take you 2 hours to get home, won't it?
  - Will it take him two or more hours to get home?
67. I'll be able to play a game of chess with my friend next Sunday.
- What will you be able to do next Sunday?
  - Who will be able to play a game of chess?
  - Will you be able to play a game of chess?
  - I'll be able to play chess next Sunday shan't I?
  - Why will you be able to play a game of chess next Sunday?
68. No, but it will rain this evening.
- When does hot weather usually set in?
  - Do you like spring rain?
  - Is it raining this morning?
  - Is it raining or snowing?
  - Does he like hot days?
69. Today Susan's boss asked her to work until 7.
- Where did Susan go?
  - Why did Susan ask her boss to work until 7?
  - What did Susan ask her boss to do?
  - What did Susan's boss ask her to do?
  - How long did Susan work?

70. It took him ten days to read this book.
- A) Who will read this book for ten days?
  - B) Did it take him 10 days to read it?
  - C) How long does it take you to read the book?
  - D) How long did it take him to read this book?
  - E) It took him ten days to read this book, didn't it?
71. It usually takes me an hour to get to the office.
- A) How long does it usually take you to get to the office?
  - B) Who gets to the office in an hour?
  - C) How long does it take him to get to the office?
  - D) Why do you get to the office in an hour?
  - E) It usually takes me an hour to get to the office, doesn't it?
72. I came to Tashkent a week ago.
- A) Who comes to Tashkent in a week?
  - B) I came to Tashkent a week ago, didn't?
  - C) When did you come to Tashkent?
  - D) Why did you come to Tashkent a week ago?
  - E) Did you come to Tashkent?
73. It happened long ago.
- A) When did it happen?
  - B) It happened long ago, didn't it?
  - C) Did it happen long ago?
  - D) How did it happen?
  - E) What was the matter with it?
74. Robert was the slowest boy on earth.
- A) What kind of boy was Robert?
  - B) Where was Robert?
  - C) Where did he live?
  - D) Was Robert a boy or a girl?
  - E) Robert was a clever boy, wasn't he?
75. The British Museum opened in 1753.
- A) When did the British Museum open?
  - B) Why did it open?
  - C) It opened in 1753, didn't it?
  - D) Did it open in 1753?
  - E) Where did the British Museum open?
76. It took them fifteen minutes to discuss the question yesterday.
- A) How long does it take him to discuss the
  - B) Who discussed the question for fifteen minutes yesterday?
  - C) It took them fifteen minutes to discuss the question, didn't it?
  - D) How long did it take them to discuss the question yesterday?
  - E) What did they discuss for fifteen minutes?

**Choose the appropriate answers for the following questions.**

1. Bread is not taken with fork, is it ?  
A) Yes, it is. B) No, it is not.  
C) Yes, it was. D) No, it wasn't.  
E) Yes, it does.
2. Who had a dictation last week?  
A) My friends do B) I have  
C) We did D) You have had  
E) Mandy has
3. Your English is perfect. How long have you been studying it?  
A) All my life, since I remember myself.  
B) Sure, English takes much time.  
C) Quite so, I also admire her English.  
D) No wonder, she lived in England for 5 years.  
E) English is spoken by half of the world.
4. Where is your dog? I don't see it in.  
A) Our cat is very clever.  
B) It's OK. My sister took him out for a walk.  
C) Yes, we've bought a new lead for the dog.  
D) Dogs don't eat much.  
E) You are right. They lead dog's and cat's life.
5. Why was Jane not writing the exercise?  
A) She was ready. B) She had hurt her arm.  
C) She isn't at the lesson. D) She saw the film.  
E) She is lazy.
6. How long does it take you to do your homework?  
A) No, it doesn't. B) Yes, it does.  
C) It takes me an hour. D) It took me an hour.  
E) It will take me two days.
7. What places of interest did you visit when you were in England?  
A) I visited England.  
B) She visited London.  
C) I visited museums, theatres, libraries.  
D) I went skating.  
E) He visited New York.
8. My son saw him twice.  
A) So does my son. B) So my son did.  
C) So did my son. D) Neither does my son.  
E) So will my son.
9. Where did you stay when you went to the South?  
A) To the South. B) At the seaside.  
C) At the hotel. D) For two weeks.  
E) I stayed there a month.
10. Do you have to get up so early?  
A) Yes, I shall. B) No, I don't, but I like to.  
C) Yes, I have. D) No, I haven't.  
E) No, I didn't.
11. Why didn't Rob want to come to the cinema with you?  
A) He didn't train for a long time.  
B) He had seen the film.  
C) He is ill.  
D) He didn't have one at the moment.  
E) He is busy.
12. Who sent the dog to save Pinocchio?  
A) The beautiful child does. B) The beautiful child do.  
C) The beautiful child did. D) The beautiful child is.  
E) The beautiful child was.

13. Why didn't you answer my letter?  
A) I don't like them. B) You didn't answer her.  
C) I'll write soon. D) Your answer was short.  
E) His letter is written.
14. Who did you invite to your birthday party?  
A) All my friends will come.  
B) All my friends will dance and sing.  
C) Something is there.  
D) Somebody is coming.  
E) You are welcome.
15. Who practices law and has studied law?  
A) a doctor B) a chemist  
C) a teacher D) a lawyer  
E) a milkman
16. Who fell ill?  
A) I go B) My mother is  
C) My son does D) Ann did  
E) Alice will
17. I am not going to be a doctor.  
A) Neither do I B) Neither did I  
C) Neither am I D) So am I  
E) Neither will I
18. Tom: My parents want to speak to you.  
A) So is she. B) So do my parents.  
C) So they do. D) My parents do.  
E) Neither they do
19. Natalie will be on duty tomorrow.  
A) Neither shall I B) So shall I  
C) So do I D) So I do  
E) I too
20. George is always in time for the lessons, and Ann?  
A) So does Ann. B) Ann does.  
C) So is Ann. D) Neither is Ann.  
E) So has Ann.
21. He passed his exam with excellent marks, didn't he?  
A) Yes, he has. B) I think, he will  
C) Yes, he did. D) No, he hadn't.  
E) Of course, he does.
22. Who is fond of swimming ?  
A) I was B) She was  
C) I am D) He was  
E) They were
23. Do you like coffee with or without sugar?  
A) I like coffee.  
B) I like coffee with sugar.  
C) They don't like coffee with sugar.  
D) You like coffee with sugar.  
E) He likes coffee without sugar.
24. What's the table like?  
A) I don't like it. B) It is square.  
C) I like it. D) He is like me.  
E) He is small.
25. "I shan't go to the country with you."  
A) Neither would he B) So shall I  
C) So did I D) Neither shall I  
E) Neither does she

26. Excuse me, sir.  
A) Nice to meet you. B) Are you from Berlin?  
C) Where are you from? D) Are you crazy?  
E) Yes, what can I do for you?
27. Could you pass me a scone, please?  
A) Sure, here you are. B) I'm fine, thank you.  
C) It's very tasty. D) This way, please.  
E) You are welcome, please.
28. Coffee, sir?  
A) Don't mention it. B) Yes, please.  
C) That's OK. D) Oh, I am sorry.  
E) You are welcome.
29. Who has lost my favorite book?  
A) Ann did B) Nick is  
C) They do D) We did  
E) Michael has
30. I can never tell them the truth.  
A) Neither did he B) So do I  
C) So can I D) Me either  
E) Neither can I
31. Which of English writers do you read?  
A) I am reading Mark Twain. B) I read Jack London.  
C) I've read Dreiser. D) I had read Dickens.  
E) He reads Dickens.
32. How long has she been with you?  
A) About 2 weeks. B) Yes, she has.  
C) In Tashkent. D) Maybe tomorrow.  
E) Of course!
33. You go in for sports, don't you?  
A) I like football. B) Yes, I do.  
C) No, I don't. D) Yes, I am.  
E) I don't like tennis.
34. "He won't learn English, and you?"  
A) So do I B) So shall I  
C) Neither shall I D) No did I  
E) Neither did I
35. "Louise can dance beautifully, and her sister?"  
A) So can her sister B) Neither can she  
C) Nor she D) She can either  
E) So she does
36. Nick is not so stupid as you think.  
A) So is Ann. B) So has Ann.  
C) Neither is Ann. D) Neither are we.  
E) Ann did so.
37. "Do you have any free time today?"  
A) Fine! B) I have a good idea.  
C) Yes, I do. D) I tried.  
E) Yes, they have.
38. -Why don't you teach Bob play the piano?  
- \_\_\_\_? He can play it well.  
A) Why not B) Why  
C) How D) When I  
E) How often
39. Will you please pass me the salt?  
A) I can. B) Please.  
C) I shall. D) Why not?  
E) Here it is.
40. - Can I borrow your map of London?  
- Certainly. ...  
A) Don't mention it. B) That's all right.  
C) Here you are. D) You are welcome.  
E) Please.
41. Ann: It looks like to rain.  
What will Ann's mother advise her?  
A) You'd better take an umbrella.  
B) You'd better go for a walk.  
C) You'd better go fishing.  
D) You'd better take your handbag.  
E) You'd better go to the park.
42. I wonder what made that gentleman run out when we came up.  
Who was he?  
A) He is a seaman B) My brother does  
C) A very strange young man D) I think he is a thief  
E) He is coming towards us
43. What are your plans for Sunday?  
A) I worked on Sunday.  
B) Your plans are different.  
C) We'll rest in a moment.  
D) Our family is going out of town.  
E) I was reading a book on Sunday.
44. Do you think we'll have good weather?  
A) I hope so B) Yes, he does  
C) I hope, it does D) I so hope  
E) I did
45. Why didn't you go to the circus with your friends.  
A) I wanted to go there.  
B) I wanted to go there but I was ill.  
C) I am very busy.  
D) I shall be free.  
E) No, I don't but I want to.
46. How did you find the play?  
A) Oh, I don't think it was a success.  
B) I could hardly get the tickets.  
C) My sister was also at the show.  
D) Yes, the day is nice.  
E) There was a sign "sold out".
47. Ann is ill.  
A) Yes, Ann is a good singer.  
B) Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.  
C) Her mother's a very pleasant woman.  
D) She studies in the second form.  
E) Her friend's no feelings.
48. What do you think of "The Three Friends".  
A) They are friends. B) It's an amusing game.  
C) It's sad news. D) They'll come soon.  
E) It's a very interesting play
49. I have already seen this film, and you?  
A) So has he. B) So have I.  
C) So did I. D) So am I.  
E) Neither have I.
50. What will you do on Sunday?  
A) There are many plans  
B) We have no time for doing it  
C) We went to the circus  
D) They'll swim  
E) There will be Sunday soon



51. It's a nice day today, isn't it?  
 A) It's not your business  
 B) I don't like her these days  
 C) Oh yes, I like it very much  
 D) I am in low spirits  
 E) Where are you going?
52. Shall I read Text-1?  
 A) Do, please  
 B) Yes, you did  
 C) Yes, you may  
 D) Shall, please  
 E) Yes, come along
53. How long had you been there before you met your friends?  
 A) It was late.  
 B) At the beginning of the lesson.  
 C) Yesterday.  
 D) For 2 hours.  
 E) I was not there.
54. Here is your pen. Thank you.  
 A) I'm sorry  
 B) Oh, That's OK  
 C) I beg your pardon  
 D) You are welcome  
 E) No, thanks
55. Why is he always late for the first lesson?  
 A) He is very clever.  
 B) He likes sleeping.  
 C) He is very polite.  
 D) He is afraid of his mother.  
 E) He goes shopping every day.
56. I don't like rainy weather.  
 A) Neither I  
 B) So don't I  
 C) Me too  
 D) I don't like too  
 E) Neither do I
57. What are the things you enjoy doing in summer?  
 A) I enjoy skating or skiing in cold weather  
 B) If I'm near a river it's boating or swimming  
 C) I prefer singing to dancing  
 D) There weren't many things to choose  
 E) We could do interesting things last summer
58. Who is a sailor?  
 A) A very good and holy person.  
 B) A man who works on a ship.  
 C) A man who looks after sheep.  
 D) A man who makes things out of metal.  
 E) Someone who secretly watches what other people are doing.
59. The weather is awful today, isn't it?  
 A) The temperature is twenty above zero.  
 B) You should take the umbrella.  
 C) I don't have warm clothes.  
 D) Yes, much worse than yesterday.  
 E) Thanks for warning me.
60. I'm looking forward to showing you round the city.  
 A) This is a great city.  
 B) That's certainly very nice of you.  
 C) I've read very much about your city.  
 D) It's not very cold here in winter.  
 E) There are a lot of places of interest in this city.
61. Tom: How long have you been living in London?  
 Bob: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Tom: No wonder, London is one of the beautiful cities of the world.  
 A) I stay 2 months.  
 B) For eight months and I like it very much.  
 C) I don't know.  
 D) I was 2 months ago.  
 E) One day.
62. What is your brother like?  
 A) He likes football.  
 B) He is fond of swimming.  
 C) He is tall and handsome.  
 D) We like him very much.  
 E) He dislikes horror films.
63. Where is the conversation taking place?  
 -Could you drive faster, please.  
 -Yes, madam. But don't have the wrong idea, the faster I drive the less you pay.  
 A) At a bus stop  
 B) In a café  
 C) In a taxi  
 D) In a plane  
 E) In the metro
64. Where is the conversation taking place?  
 - Is the manager in?  
 - Yes, he is, but I'm sorry he can't receive you right now; he is speaking with the director.  
 A) In a company  
 B) In the metro  
 C) In the lift  
 D) In the library  
 E) In the lecture hall
65. Where is the conversation taking place?  
 - Why have you got a two in geography?  
 - You see, mum, the teacher asked me where the Black Sea is, I didn't know.  
 - It's you all over. You never know where your things are, let alone that Black Sea.  
 A) At home  
 B) In a plant  
 C) In a beauty parlor  
 D) At school  
 E) In the University
66. Where is the conversation taking place?  
 - You may look through the fashion magazine while I'm preparing everything for taking your measure  
 A) At the dentist's  
 B) At the tailor's  
 C) At the shop  
 D) In the theatre  
 E) At the hairdresser's
67. Where is the conversation taking place?  
 Oh, how nice of you to come today. I've read the manuscript and enjoyed it immensely. Yet, we can't publish it this year. I'm sorry to say.  
 A) At a publishing house.  
 B) In a bookkeeping department.  
 C) In the booking office.  
 D) In a bookshop.  
 E) At a bookstall.
68. How long does it take you to get to school?  
 A) Oh, yes, I live quite close.  
 B) It takes me twenty minutes to get to school.  
 C) I get to school by bus.  
 D) I don't take any meal to school.  
 E) I leave for school at 8 a.m.
69. "Why don't you want to go to the party?"  
 A) Yes, they do.  
 B) Because I've been to London.  
 C) Yes, I do. I need money.  
 D) Because I have nothing to put on.  
 E) I don't want to play tennis.
70. May I take that book from you?  
 A) No, everything is fine, thank you.  
 B) Yes, madam, we do.  
 C) No, take this, please.  
 D) It's very expensive.  
 E) It's my grandfather's.
71. Would you like some more tea?  
 A) No, thanks.  
 B) No, I would not.  
 C) Yes, thank you.  
 D) No more cake, please.  
 E) Sure, I wouldn't.

72. How many eggs do you need?  
A) One dozen is fine, thank you.  
B) Just one head, thank you.  
C) No, they are thirty.  
D) He is from England.  
E) No, you may play after lunch.
73. What don't they understand?  
A) I have nothing to wear.  
B) Yes, they do.  
C) Yesterday's homework.  
D) No, but I can't understand it.  
E) I'm from Turkey.
74. "How well does your classmate speak English?"  
A) She speaks it very well.  
B) She doesn't tell English stories.  
C) She speaks German well.  
D) We understand English.  
E) They speak English well.
75. Who has cut the hand?  
A) I did  
B) He has  
C) Pete does  
D) Ann had  
E) The knife had
76. Whom do you often write letters to?  
A) To England  
B) To Moscow  
C) My friends do  
D) To my pen-friend  
E) My pen-friend does
77. Who usually has lunch at school?  
A) Pupils and teachers have  
B) Teenagers and teachers have  
C) Teachers and headmaster have  
D) Teachers and children have  
E) Teachers and pupils do
78. You don't play tennis, do you?  
A) Yes, I don't  
B) No, I don't  
C) No, I do  
D) No, you don't  
E) Yes, you do
79. This test is not very difficult, is it?  
A) No, it is.  
B) Yes, it was.  
C) It is not.  
D) No, it is not.  
E) The text is.
80. Did you see our friends yesterday?  
A) Yes, he did it well  
B) No, I don't know them  
C) Mother saw him  
D) No, I'll see them tomorrow  
E) Yes, I have done it
81. Have you read today's newspaper?  
A) No, I haven't yet  
B) No, I didn't  
C) Yes, I had  
D) No, I shan't  
E) No, I'm not
82. Could you pass me the salt, please?  
A) Certainly, here you are  
B) No, thank you  
C) Yes, please  
D) Neither can I  
E) Yes, I have

**Choose the right order to make up a story.**

1. I. Upset and tired I came back home.  
II. But when I came to the store it was closed for some unknown reason.  
III. There was an exhibition of new fashionable goods at the Department Store.  
IV. My visit was a failure.  
V. I took some money and went there for I wanted to buy some things for myself.

A) V,I,II,IV,III  
C) II,V,III,I,IV  
E) III,V,II,IV,I

B) I,IV,II,III,V  
D) IV,II,V,III,I

2. 1. One day he met a very beautiful girl in London.  
2. He took money from the rich and gave it to the poor.  
3. Robin Hood is a legendary hero.  
4. Her father wanted to marry her to a rich old man.  
5. He lived in the 12th century.

A) 5,4,2,1,3  
C) 1,4,2,5,1  
E) 2,1,3,4,5

B) 3,4,2,1,5  
D) 3,5,2,1,4

3. 1. We ran to the car, but we had been wet before we reached it.  
2. Yesterday our family went to the country for a picnic.  
3. When we began to eat, a small black cloud appeared.  
4. Mother and I took the food out of the picnic basket, and we all sat down on the grass.  
5. Then suddenly it began raining very hard.

A) V,IV,III,I,II  
C) I,V,III,IV,II  
E) III,V,I,IV,II

B) IV,II,V,III,I  
D) II,IV,III,V,I

4. I. She said she was sorry to be late for class.  
II. The teacher said Alice should try not to be late any more.  
III. She asked the teacher if she might come in.  
IV. Alice was late for class.  
V. She said she had to take her sister to the nursery school.

A) IV, II, III, I, V  
C) III, I, V, IV, II  
E) V, I, II, III, IV

B) II, V, I, III, IV  
D) IV, III, I, V, II

5. 1. It is a fine old city.  
2. From the station they can see the splendid view of Princess Street.  
3. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh.  
4. The train bringing visitors to Edinburgh runs right into the heart of the city.  
5. Half way along Princess Street is a tall monument to Sir Walter Scott, a well-known Scottish writer.  
6. Then a little farther on is the Floral Clock, which is made of growing flowers.

A) 1,3,2,4,6,5  
C) 3,1,4,5,6,2  
E) 3,1,4,2,5,6

B) 4,3,2,1,5,6  
D) 3,1,2,4,5,6

6. 1. London is on the river Thames.  
2. It has more than 9 million people.  
3. London is the capital of England.  
4. It is one of the largest cities in the world.  
5. Great Britain is a densely populated country.

A) 1,3,4,5,2  
C) 2,1,3,4,5  
E) 4,5,3,1,2

B) 3,4,2,5,1  
D) 5,3,4,1,2

7. I. In the morning when he woke up, the train was in Paris.  
II. He asked the conductor to wake him up even if he would protest.  
III. Once Mark Twain was traveling in France by train.  
IV. Mark Twain was angry with the conductor who didn't wake him up at his station. But he said 'you are not half angry as the man whom I made get off at your station'.  
V. He had to get off at a small station at night.

A) I,II,III,IV,V  
C) II,IV,V,III,I  
E) V,II,III,IV,I

B) III,V,II,I,IV  
D) IV,III,I,V,II

8. 1. Our director's speech was very interesting.  
2. He said that our younger generation had to study hard.  
3. He spoke about the most important tasks of our school.  
4. Last week we held a meeting at our school.  
5. Our meeting was addressed by our director and some of the teachers.

A) 5,1,2,4,3  
C) 4,5,3,2,1  
E) 1,5,2,4,3

B) 4,5,1,3,2  
D) 1,4,2,3,5

9. I. The lesson was over before the due time.  
II. Suddenly a bird flew in through the open window.  
III. It was a math lesson.  
IV. The pupils jumped up on their feet and started to catch the bird.  
V. All the class was doing sums.

A) I,III,V,II,IV  
C) IV,II,V,I,III  
E) III,V,II,IV,I

B) V,I,III,IV,II  
D) III,VI,II,V,I

10. 1. Much of them are exported.  
2. In the Middle West very much grain is grown.  
3. American agriculture produces more food products than any other capitalist country.  
4. Poultry - farming and vegetable - growing are concentrated in the country-side near all the big cities.  
5. Fresh fruit and vegetables come all the year round from the southern regions, especially Florida, from California and south - western States.  
6. The highlands in the west of the country are famous for their cattle-farming.

A) 1,3,2,4,6,5  
C) 3,1,2,5,4,6  
E) 4,6,5,2,1,3

B) 6,5,4,1,2,3  
D) 1,2,6,5,4,3

11. I. Soon the puppy cured of its disease.  
II. After a week it fell ill.  
III. We were presented with a puppy that was only two months old.  
IV. The vet prescribed some medicine and a special "dog nurse" came to give the puppy injections.  
V. We took the puppy to the vet.

A) I,II,V,III,IV  
C) II,V,I,IV,III  
E) V,III,IV,I,II

B) IV,I,II,V,III  
D) III,II,V,IV,I

12. 1. They have porridge, eggs, bread and butter, tea or coffee for breakfast.  
2. Afternoon tea is between 4 and 5.  
3. Lunch comes at 1 o'clock.  
4. In many English homes people eat 4 meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.  
5. Some families have their dinner in the evening.

A) 1,3,4,2,5  
C) 2,4,5,1,3  
E) 4,1,5,3,2

B) 4,1,3,2,5  
D) 1,5,4,2,3

13. 1. Her father understood that she boiled the egg for the first time in her life.  
2. He took up a newspaper and read for ten minutes.  
3. Father asked Kate to boil an egg soft for his breakfast.  
4. Kate answered that it wasn't ready because it was still very hard.  
5. Then he asked Kate if the egg was ready.
- A) 3,2,5,4,1                      B) 4,2,3,1,5  
C) 2,4,3,1,5                      D) 5,3,1,2,4  
E) 1,3,4,5,2
14. 1. They give us much information about history.  
2. He wrote about the everyday life of the common people and problems of kings and queens.  
3. W. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, dramas, tragedies and comedies.  
4. His plays help us to understand people.  
5. For example: Hamlet, King Lear.
- A) 3,5,2,4,1                      B) 2,4,1,5,3  
C) 4,1,2,3,5                      D) 2,5,1,4,3  
E) 4,5,1,3,2
15. 1. Attempts are made to reform the system.  
2. But the system remains to this day.  
3. Modern English spelling is archaic in many cases.  
4. It's a source of difficulty to everybody.  
5. Some of them are successful and quite scientific.
- A) 1,5,3,4,2                      B) 3,4,5,1,2  
C) 3,1,5,2,4                      D) 3,4,2,1,5  
E) 2,4,5,1,3
16. I. I had to wait for the next winter.  
II. They were so nice, new and shining that I wanted to go to skate at once.  
III. My mother bought me a pair of skates.  
IV. But alas, the winter was warm and there was not much snow outside to make a skating-rink.  
V. I guessed all my classmates would be envious when they saw my skates.
- A) II I V III IV                      B) III II IV I V  
C) I V III IV II                      D) III II V IV I  
E) IV I V II III
17. 1. Put some tea into the pot.  
2. Boil the water.  
3. Warm the pot.  
4. Fill the kettle with cold water.  
5. Pour hot water into the pot.
- A) 4,2,3,1,5                      B) 5,4,1,3,2  
C) 1,2,3,4,5                      D) 2,5,3,1,4  
E) 3,4,1,2,5
18. 1. On New Year's Eve people usually have a lot of fun.  
2. Today it is observed in the same way as it was observed many centuries ago.  
3. In Great Britain and the USA people celebrate many holidays.  
4. On this day people show their love by giving presents and sending cards to people they love.  
5. New Year is one of the oldest holidays in the world.
- A) 5,4,2,1,3                      B) 1,2,4,5,3  
C) 3,5,2,1,4                      D) 3,1,2,4,5  
E) 4,2,1,5,3
19. 1. Warm the teapot.  
2. Let the tea draw, then pour it into your cup and enjoy your tea.  
3. Put one table spoon of tea into the pot and pour hot water into it.  
4. Fill the kettle with cold water and boil the water.  
5. Making tea is very easy.
- A) 1,2,3,4,5                      B) 4,2,1,3,5  
C) 2,3,1,5,4                      D) 5,4,3,1,2  
E) 5,4,1,3,2
20. 1. Besides, it was raining and the wind was blowing.  
2. It was dark when the circus train reached the station.  
3. Then all the actors in spite of the nasty weather helped the workers to get the circus tent up.  
4. Men and animals came into the rainy windy night.  
5. But the circus workers began to unload the carriages.
- A) 2,3,1,5,4                      B) 4,1,5,2,3  
C) 2,1,5,3,4                      D) 1,4,5,2,3  
E) 3,4,1,2,5
21. 1. A man spent his whole Sunday in front of the TV set watching football matches.  
2. In the morning his wife saw that her husband was still asleep in his armchair.  
3. A little later he fell asleep in his armchair.  
4. The man woke up at once and asked: "Five to seven? And who is leading?"  
5. She went to wake him up and said that it was five to seven.
- A) 1,2,3,4,5                      B) 1,3,5,4,2  
C) 1,3,2,5,4                      D) 5,2,1,3,4  
E) 1,3,2,4,5
22. 1. Perhaps, they crossed the narrow Bering Strait in boats.  
2. Some scientists say that they could do it when the level of the water in the oceans had dropped.  
3. It was so low that a land bridge existed between Asia and North America.  
4. Indians and Eskimos were the first settlers in Canada.  
5. They seem to have come there from Asia.
- A) 4, 5, 1, 2, 3                      B) 4, 5, 3, 1, 2  
C) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3                      D) 5, 4, 2, 3, 1  
E) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2
23. 1. A little boy showed his father a new pen-knife.  
2. "Are you sure it was lost?" the father asked.  
3. "I saw a man looking for it."  
4. He said he had found it in the street.  
5. "Of course, it was lost!" the boy answered.
- A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5                      B) 1, 4, 2, 5, 3  
C) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5                      D) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5  
E) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
24. 1. The girl had no time to look for it.  
2. She hurried down the stairs and lost one of her prettiest shoes.  
3. At midnight Cinderella ran away from the palace.  
4. She hid herself behind a tree.  
5. She was so unhappy.
- A) 4,5,2,3,1                      B) 1,2,3,5,4  
C) 3,5,2,1,4                      D) 3,4,5,1,2  
E) 2,5,3,1,4
25. 1. "Look here!" said the farmer "when shall I see the city?"  
2. A farmer went to Chicago to see the sights of the city.  
3. The clerk answered, "We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 13, supper from 6 to 8".  
4. He asked the clerk about the hours for meals.  
5. He engaged a room at a hotel.
- A) 5,3,1,4,2                      B) 2,5,4,3,1  
C) 4,1,2,5,3                      D) 3,2,5,4,1  
E) 1,3,5,2,4
26. I. And Snickers are my favorite chocolate bars.  
II. The only problem is they make you fat.  
III. Sometimes it is difficult enough.  
IV. I like Snickers very much.  
V. That's why when I go past the sweet shop I always try to stop myself from going in.
- A) IV,III,V,II,I                      B) IV,I,II,V,III  
C) II,V,I,III,I                      D) IV,V,I,III,II  
E) I,III,V,IV,II



27. 1. In England this is an extremely interesting topic and you must be good at discussing it.  
2. Perhaps, a long time ago when you wanted to describe someone as unusually dull, you used to say.  
3. "He is the kind of person who always discusses the weather with you".  
4. The weather is a very important topic in England.  
5. Forget it.  
A) 4,1,2,5,3 B) 4,2,3,5,1  
C) 4,5,2,1,3 D) 1,2,3,4,5  
E) 4,3,2,1,5
28. I. I've been playing for several days now.  
II. I'm mad about computer games and can't live without them.  
III. Some computer games are very expensive.  
IV. I usually play for about two hours a day.  
V. That's why I can't buy the ones I want.  
A) V,I,IV,III,II B) II,IV,I,III,V  
C) III,V,I,II,IV D) II,I,III,IV,V  
E) I,II,V, IV, III
29. I. We didn't know English and couldn't respond to his question.  
II. We took a trolley-bus to the Central Department Store.  
III. For the first time in my life I really regretted not having learned English at school properly.  
IV. My friend and I decided to go shopping.  
V. In the trolley-bus a foreigner addressed us in good English.  
A) I, III, II, VI, V B) II V, VI, III, I  
C) V, I, III, VI, II D) IV, III, I, II, V  
E) IV, II, V, I, III
30. 1. As it was almost a holiday event for the family we were in our best frocks.  
2. You guessed right, the holiday was spoiled.  
3. The day on which Daddy took us to the Zoo was a very bright and lovely Sunday.  
4. Suddenly a car pushed past us, splashing us with dirty sprays of water from the nearest pool.  
5. The Zoo being close to our house we walked there.  
6. We had been looking forward to go there for the whole week.  
A) 1,2,3,4,5,6 B) 6,3,5,1,2,4  
C) 5,6,4,2,3,1 D) 4,6,5,3,1,2  
E) 3,6,1,5,4,2
31. 1. Mackintosh rubberized his coat and it became waterproof.  
2. It often rained in Scotland and he got wet very often.  
3. Since that time people began to call rubberized coats Mackintosh.  
4. A lot of people liked it and asked Charles to rubberize their coats.  
5. In 1823 in Scotland there lived a man whose name was Charles Mackintosh.  
A) 5,2,1,4,3 B) 1,2,3,4,5  
C) 2,5,1,3,4 D) 3,4,5,1,2  
E) 1,4,3,5,2
32. 1. It is situated on a high hill.  
2. The Castle is made of stone.  
3. Nowadays the Castle serves as a museum.  
4. It's people were brave and fought against invaders.  
5. Hiffer Castle is in Netherlands.  
A) 5,1,2,4,3 B) 1,2,4,3,5  
C) 2,1,5,4,3 D) 5,3,2,1,4  
E) 4,5,1,3,2
33. 1. Cardiff, the capital of Wales, is a beautiful city.  
2. It's area, with 3 mm people, is 20 thousand square kilometers.  
3. And in the East it borders on England.  
4. Wales, a part of Great Britain, lies to West of England.  
5. Separating England from Ireland, the Irish Sea washes it in the West.  
A) 4,2,5,3,1 B) 1,3,5,2,4  
C) 2,3,5,1,4 D) 1,3,2,4,5  
E) 4,3,1,5,2
34. 1. The teacher said it was bad to hear that.  
2. The boy said that it was his father speaking.  
3. He wondered who the speaking man was.  
4. Jack Smith didn't want to go to school.  
5. He phoned to his teacher and said that Jack Smith wouldn't go to school for some days.  
A) 4,5,1,3,2 B) 1,3,2,5,4  
C) 4,1,3,2,5 D) 3,2,1,5,4  
E) 2,4,5,1,3
35. 1. Rubber trees grow only in the hottest and dampest countries.  
2. These countries are near the equator.  
3. Nowadays rubber is used nearly in all branches of industry.  
4. Nearly all the world's rubber comes from the forest of America and West-Africa.  
5. Rubber was first used to make rubber balls.  
A) 1,2,5,3,4 B) 5,3,2,4,1  
C) 1,2,3,4,5 D) 4,3,5,1,2  
E) 3,1,4,5,2
36. 1. There was a hole in it.  
2. It was last summer.  
3. Grandfather repaired the roof the same day.  
4. I lived in the country with my grandparents.  
5. One day grandfather saw that the roof of the house was not good.  
A) 2,4,5,1,3 B) 4,2,5,3,1  
C) 5,1,3,4,2 D) 4,5,2,3,1  
E) 1,2,3,4,5
37. 1. He behaved so badly that soon everybody in London knew him.  
2. In 1830 there lived a man whose name was Hooligan.  
3. Do you know that Hooligan was an English name?  
4. When somebody behaves badly people call him hooligan.  
5. Thus when somebody behaves badly people say he is a hooligan.  
A) 4,3,2,1,5 B) 3,2,1,5,4  
C) 2,3,4,1,5 D) 1,4,2,5,3  
E) 4,3,5,1,2
38. 1. People began to look at him and one of them asked if he had a handkerchief.  
2. The boy said one must have his own handkerchief.  
3. He said he had but he couldn't let him have it.  
4. Once a boy went to school by bus.  
5. He had a bad cold, sniffed all the time.  
A) 3,2,1,4,5 B) 4,5,2,3,1  
C) 1,2,4,3,5 D) 5,1,3,4,2  
E) 4,5,1,2,3
39. 1. During his school years he took great interest in literature.  
2. But having finished school he began to study medicine.  
3. The great writer was born in Scotland in a working class family.  
4. Later on he worked in a mining region in South Wales.  
5. After graduating from the University he started working as a doctor in Scotland.  
A) 1,2,4,5,3 B) 3,1,2,5,4  
C) 3,1,5,2,4 D) 3,2,4,5,1  
E) 5,3,2,1,4
40. I. Ernest Hemingway, an American journalist, novelist and short story writer, was born in Illinois.  
II. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.  
III. When the Civil War broke out in Spain in 1936 he actively supported the Republicans.  
IV. After the World War he served as a European correspondent.  
V. He entered World War I as a volunteer.  
A) I,V,IV,III,II B) I,III,IV,II,V  
C) III,I,IV,II,V D) IV,III,II,I,V  
E) I,III,II,V,IV

41. I. Now the USA consists of 50 states.  
 II. The 50 stars represent the 50 states.  
 III. Before America was the colony of some European countries.  
 IV. The War of Independence freed her from the colonization.  
 V. The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes".
- A) I,II,III,IV,V                      B) III,IV,I,V,II  
 C) IV,III,I,II,V                      D) II,III,IV,I,V  
 E) III,I,II,V,IV
42. I. They called this holiday "Thanksgiving Day."  
 II. Few people in Europe heard about it.  
 III. But when they ate it which was presented by Indians they liked turkey very much.  
 IV. The turkey was an American bird.  
 V. Since that day Americans have always had turkeys for this holiday.
- A) IV,II,III,I,V                      B) II,III,IV,I,V  
 C) I,II,III,IV,V                      D) II,V,I,IV,III  
 E) I,II,V,IV,III
43. 1. But like the other passengers, he must put his feet on it.  
 2. The woman asked the conductor if the dog could have a seat like the other passengers, if she paid for her dog.  
 3. One wet day a woman with a dog got on a bus.  
 4. It was a very big dog and its feet were very dirty.  
 5. The conductor looked at the dog and then he said, "Certainly, madam, he could have a seat".
- A) 4,1,2,3,5                      B) 3,2,5,4,1  
 C) 3,4,2,5,1                      D) 1,5,3,4,2  
 E) 5,1,4,2,3
44. 1. Each college is governed by a master.  
 2. Each college has its name and coat of arms.  
 3. Oxford and Cambridge Universities consist of a number of colleges.  
 4. Each college offers teaching in a wide range of subjects.  
 5. Each college is different, but in many ways they are alike.
- A) 1,2,3,4,5                      B) 4,1,2,5,3  
 C) 2,3,1,5,4                      D) 3,5,1,4,2  
 E) 3,5,2,1,4
45. 1. In winter they decided to make a snow maiden and that they did.  
 2. Since that day she had become their daughter.  
 3. They were childless.  
 4. A miracle happened: the snow maiden breathed once or twice, opened her eyes and smiled to the old people.  
 5. There lived an old man and his wife.
- A) 3,4,2,5,1                      B) 4,5,1,2,8  
 C) 3,1,4,2,5                      D) 3,4,2,5,1  
 E) 5,3,1,4,2

## Complete the following dialogues.

1. -We went to Berlin last weekend  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) How did you get there?  
B) Yes, last weekend was rather rainy.  
C) And what about you?  
D) My father says he is always tired after work.  
E) Sure, your teachers are very good.
2. A: What is the best way to get to Broadway?  
B: By underground, I think.  
A: Is it the shortest way?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) You can go as slowly as you like  
B) Take the double - decked buses  
C) The fastest one  
D) The shortest way is traveling by train  
E) I advise you to travel there by car
3. - Your dress is so nice.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I'll buy another one                      B) She is so beautiful  
C) I have made it myself                  D) I like them too  
E) Your dress is too short
4. - I see you are talking again. What do the women always talk about?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) They usually discuss their family problems  
B) They are talking about their problems  
C) A woman always had something to tell  
D) She always talks much  
E) Some of the women prefer listening to men
5. - Why, Ann! Are you reading without light? Turn on the lamp, please.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Oh, yes, it's far from here      B) Oh, no, I'm too hungry  
C) Oil, yes, it's too light              D) Oh, yes, it's getting dark  
E) Thank you, very well
6. - Look, Gill, the rain has stopped.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Let's play tennis.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) It's a pity / Soon                      B) Nice of you / O.K.  
C) It's fun / Long ago                  D) What for / A great idea  
E) So what / Not a bad idea
7. - Why did the team not win the game?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I suppose it began late.  
B) He was very late.  
C) At that time they were very far from the  
D) I think Nick didn't take part in it.  
E) Because we were at a party.
8. A: I couldn't watch TV yesterday.  
B: Why couldn't you?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I don't like to watch TV.  
B) I must do my lesson.  
C) I'll stay at home and learn English.  
D) We both, my sister and I, were punished by my father.  
E) I could stay and watch TV with them.
9. Jane: Help yourselves to the cake. What sort of it would you like?  
Nick: Strawberry, please.  
Jane: Would you like some more cake?  
Mike: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Yes, ice cream please.  
B) No, I've already caught it.  
C) Thank you for a nice party.  
D) Please take a piece of cake.  
E) Thanks, I haven't eaten my first piece yet.
10. John: Let's play cops and robbers.  
Kate: I've never played cops and robbers. How do you play it?  
Robert: Everybody plays this game.  
Kate: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) You'll be at the police station.  
B) Work in a group of four.  
C) Continue the game until someone catches you.  
D) Well, will you show me what to do?  
E) Shall I help you, sir?
11. - I was told an interesting story yesterday.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Neither was he.                      B) Were they?  
C) Didn't you?                          D) So were we.  
E) Either did I.
12. - How many times have you been in South Africa?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I went last year.                      B) Once.  
C) 2 years ago.                          D) Yes, I've.  
E) Next summer.
13. - Will you cook macaroni this year?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Just a moment.                      B) Sorry, I couldn't.  
C) Yes, he will.                          D) Yes, of course.  
E) Yes, I'll cook turkey.
14. - Who is the best reader in your class?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Pete is, but I read better than he does.  
B) We take books from the school library.  
C) Oh, it is very difficult to get a good book these  
D) We never read books at math lessons.  
E) My mother doesn't allow me to read books at library.
15. A: May I watch TV now?  
B: No you can't.  
A: Why?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) We'll go for a walk tomorrow  
B) You were ill  
C) I must stay in bed  
D) You'll disturb the kids  
E) You can tell the truth
16. A: Why are you so tired?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Who helped you?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I've just worked hard / nobody did  
B) I worked much / you'll help me  
C) So I am tired / many friends did  
D) I prefer walking / my mother did  
E) I shall not be tired / my wife did

17. A: Mary is out now.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Not far away.
- A) What did she study?            B) Where does she come?  
C) Where has she gone?          D) Where are the girls?  
E) Where is he from?
18. A: What do you usually do at your school yard?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: What kinds of them do you prefer?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) We buy vegetables/potatoes and carrot  
B) We sell vegetables/apples and cherries  
C) We grow fruit/wheat and cotton  
D) We plant trees/milk and pudding  
E) We plant flowers/roses and tulips
19. A: The new film is splendid.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) He is wonderful, of course    B) Not exactly so  
C) He is well                        D) Of course she is  
E) It's cold
20. A: Let's go for a walk.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Where can we go?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) I can't / To the park  
B) Thank you / At 5 o'clock  
C) Certainly / Tomorrow  
D) Agreed / As far as the bridge  
E) Of course / With our friends
21. - Where did you see The New Year in?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Really?
- A) Fishing in the river next week.  
B) I prefer to go there by train.  
C) As usual in the open air.  
D) It's hard to say.  
E) My friend and I will get to our place.
22. A: My brother thinks that English isn't easy.  
B: Why does he think so?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) He learnt either English or French  
B) Because it was too difficult for them  
C) He has no time  
D) Because he has to work very hard  
E) Because it is one of the easiest languages
23. - How did you \_\_\_\_\_ your stay in Nigeria?  
- Oh, very much.
- A) prefer                                B) join  
C) observe                              D) enjoy  
E) offer
24. - Oh, it's raining heavily.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Let's hide somewhere.
- A) I think it's 20 degrees above zero.  
B) Cold weather has set in.  
C) Oh, yes, it's raining cats and dogs.  
D) The sky is so overcast.  
E) It looks like to rain.
25. - \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Yes, I went to The National Film Theatre last week and saw a Japanese film.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Yes, I liked it but of course I didn't understand a word.
- A) Did you go anywhere last week? / Did you like  
B) What did you do last week? / Have you already seen any of them?  
C) Have you seen any good films lately? / Did you like it?  
D) What time is it? / Surely.  
E) Where were you yesterday? / Very good.
26. - \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Are you going by bus?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- I'd love to.
- A) Have you ever been to Bath? / Yes let's go  
B) We went to Bath last Sunday / We hired a car  
C) Could you go to Bath with us, please? / No, we went in Tom's car  
D) We are going to Bath on Monday with Tom / No, we are going in Tom's car. Would you like to come?  
E) We have visited Bath lately / Yes, we are
27. A: Who will you go to the country with?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: What about your children?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) I'll go with my children. / They like sea  
B) My sister will join me. / He is at home.  
C) I've just come. / They prefer to go with me.  
D) I'll go alone. / They are away.  
E) Nobody wants to. / She went there.
28. - She goes in for sports. She is a very good swimmer and very pretty at that.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) Yesterday I saw them at the swimming-pool  
B) Her mother is not in  
C) She is out  
D) She is the very girl we need  
E) Her friend doesn't study well
29. - I say, Nick, let us go to the park?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Only I must finish my work first. Can you wait a little?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) Let's / Yes, you can  
B) All right / Certainly  
C) Of course / Yes, please  
D) O.K. / I've got a lot to do  
E) Certainly / Yes, he can
30. Kate: Have you just shot a new film?  
Jane: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Kate: Are you going to shoot another?  
Jane: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) No, we haven't / I think so  
B) It's a pity / I'm sorry  
C) Yes, we have / Yes, next year  
D) Yes, of course / I'm sorry  
E) The same to you / Sorry, I'm late
31. Mary: Did you pass your exam?  
Ann: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Mary: Was it difficult?  
Ann: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) No, I haven't / I don't know  
B) Yes, I did / I don't think it was  
C) Of course, it was / I'm sorry  
D) It's a pity / Nice to see you  
E) How do you do / The same to you



32. A: Would you like a cup of tea?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Would you like it with milk and sugar?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) No, thank you / with lemon  
B) With pleasure / not at all  
C) It's a pity / I have a nice weekend  
D) Yes, please / little sugar, no milk  
E) I'm sorry / good - bye then
33. A: Will you repair my clock?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Thank you.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) No, I can't / Tomorrow  
B) Isn't it? / Yes, of course  
C) Yes, of course / You're welcome  
D) I'm busy / I'm sorry to hear that  
E) Oh, yes, he can / He is out
34. A: May I watch what you are doing ?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) Sure. You are welcome.  
B) I am painting.  
C) You must watch me.  
D) I am sitting.  
E) Why were you here ?
35. A: Can I have tickets for the early morning train to Michigan tomorrow?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Two, please.  
B: Just a minute. Let me see. Well, I can let you have two seats, but in different carriages. Will that do?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) How much is it? / Yes, of course.  
B) How many? / OK.  
C) I'm afraid not. / I'm Sorry.  
D) What about the other one? / I can't go  
E) Where is it? / I don't know.
36. A: Who is that young man?  
B: He is a first year student.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: More than two weeks, I think.  
  
A) Where was he before?  
B) Well, he is very interesting, but where does he come from?  
C) How long has he been here?  
D) Is he ill?  
E) Did he come from Turkey?
37. Pete: I'll tell you a story.  
Jack: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Pete: Well, one day, when my daughter was little...  
  
A) Oh, no, sir. I'm not free.  
B) Can't you?  
C) Was it very interesting?  
D) Oh, yes, sir. Please, do.  
E) No, I have to do.
38. A: Excuse me. Can you speak English?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Could you tell me how to get to Independence square?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) Yes, of course / Yes, I did.  
B) No, I won't / Fine, thanks.  
C) Sorry, I'm late / That's all right.  
D) Good-bye / The same to you.  
E) Yes, I can / Yes, certainly, take trolley-bus 11.
39. T: Oh, I must water the plants.  
H: No, you needn't, \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) Do it yourself  
C) Oh, sorry, I'm late  
E) I'm sorry to hear that  
B) I'll do it myself  
D) Hurry up
40. T: Please, don't tell anyone.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
T: Do you promise?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) Don't worry, I won't / Yes, I do  
B) Yes, I was / I can't  
C) I can't / Thank you  
D) We are late / I'm afraid  
E) Good-bye / Have a nice weekend
41. - Is this seat vacant?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- I thought I was lucky.  
  
A) Sorry, I was busy  
C) Certainly, you can  
E) You were right  
B) It's taken  
D) Of course, you may take it
42. Mother: You can't go out skiing today, Bob. It's warm again and there is no snow.  
Bob: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Mother: Don't worry. Today is not the last day of the winter. You'll have a chance to ski.  
  
A) I'm very glad.  
B) Well, that's a pity. I wanted to go skiing so much.  
C) I don't like to ski.  
D) I was not going to ski today.  
E) It is a nice day.
43. A: I say, Sally, are you well?  
B: No, I am not, \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A) my mother will be well  
B) it isn't easy  
C) it's because of the weather  
D) it isn't, you are right  
E) pretty well, of course
44. - I'm sorry for keeping you waiting for such a long time.  
  
A) Please.  
C) You are welcome.  
E) Not at all.  
B) Certainly.  
D) That's all right.
45. - My parents have just come back from Paris. They say it's a very beautiful city. \_\_\_\_\_.?  
- Never. It's my dream. I hope it will come true.  
  
A) Do you go there?  
B) Had he gone there?  
C) Will you go there?  
D) Were they there last year?  
E) Have you ever been there?
46. J: By the way, I have two books of yours. I should like to return them.  
H: Have you finished reading them?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_.  
H: Would you care to have another book to read?  
  
A) All right, I'll read it again, well, I must be off  
B) Yes, and enjoyed them very much, especially the one about Liberia.  
C) Of course, I thought it was time I paid a visit.  
D) I haven't free time. I'll bring it next time.  
E) Yes, I come to see you.

47. A: Excuse me, sir.  
B: Yes?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: This way please.  
A) What can I do for you?  
B) What is it?  
C) I'm sorry to hear that.  
D) Where do you live?  
E) Where is the smoking room?
48. A: What time is the next train for London?  
B: They go every hour. The next train is at 10 o'clock.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Has the train gone?  
B) Let's go to the refreshment room and wait for the train there.  
C) We'll go to the railway station.  
D) It is the last train for London.  
E) How long shall we stay here?
49. The teacher said: "Remember? It is better to give than to receive".  
A small boy said: "Yes, Miss, my father says he always uses that as his motto in business".  
The teacher said: "Oh, how good of him! What is his business?"  
The small boy said: "\_\_\_\_\_, miss".  
A) He is a driver. B) He is a boxer.  
C) He is a cashier. D) He is a son of businessman.  
E) He is a postman.
50. - Can you help me with this work?  
- I'm afraid, I can't. I'm very busy now.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Yes, certainly. I think I'll be free in an hour.  
A) Can you help me tomorrow?  
B) Can I come a little later?  
C) When will you be free?  
D) When can I come?  
E) What are you busy with?
51. - We are going on an excursion tomorrow. Would you like to join us?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Shall I take any food with me?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. We'll be away for 2 days.  
A) No, I wouldn't / Oh, no  
B) No, I don't / Yes, please  
C) Yes / You needn't  
D) I'd love to / Certainly  
E) Certainly / No, you won't
52. Helen: Nick, have you got anything special on tonight?  
Nick: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Oh, Helen, I'm so sorry.  
B) Thanks God, is that you, Helen?  
C) No, not really. Why?  
D) No, I didn't.  
E) Yes, I do.
53. Woman: "Do you think she is better, doctor?"  
Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Woman: I am very glad to hear that. Thank you.  
A) She was all right.  
B) She has been good.  
C) She'll be all right in a day or two.  
D) She has a bad illness.  
E) She is very ill.
54. - Your sons are very interested in ship - building.  
- Really?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Not yet, but they have many books about ships.  
A) How old are they?  
B) Did they like this subject?  
C) Have you ever been to the sea?  
D) Is their father a sailor?  
E) Have they got books about ship - building?
55. - Which platform does the train 2550 start from?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Let's find it out together  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Can you help me / You are polite  
B) I don't understand / Let's  
C) I think so / Thank you  
D) From the next / I have no job  
E) I'm also looking for it / All right
56. - Shall we have a snack lunch in a pub for a change?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) That's a good idea, I haven't been to any pub lately.  
B) The nearest pub is round the corner.  
C) We have no pubs in our country.  
D) Will you look through the menu?  
E) And what about dessert?
57. - What's the weather like?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Put on your coat.  
- Is it snowing?  
- No, it's not but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) It's warm / it is raining  
B) It's fine / it rains  
C) It's cold / it's going to  
D) It is nice / it rained  
E) It is bad / it is hot
58. - Let's go to the park. It's so nice there.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Can I take my little brother with me?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. We'll have a good time there.  
A) Sorry. I can't / No  
B) Certainly / I'm afraid not  
C) Of course / I don't think so  
D) O.K. / Certainly  
E) I'm busy / Certainly
59. - Meet Kate. She is my friend.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. I'm glad to meet you.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Glad to meet you too.  
A) How are you? / How do you do?  
B) O.K. / O.K.  
C) How do you do? / How do you do?  
D) How is your family? / And what about you?  
E) Nice meeting you? / How are you?
60. - What's the matter with Dick? He hasn't come to school today.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. He has a headache.  
- Let's visit him after lessons.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) She is ill / All right  
B) He is not well / O.K.  
C) He is out / Good  
D) I don't know / O.K.  
E) He is well / I'm busy
61. - Can you play chess?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. I don't play chess at all. Can you play tennis?  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Let's play tennis then.  
A) Yes / I don't  
B) Yes / I can  
C) I'm sorry / Of course  
D) No / I can't  
E) Of course / Do, please
62. - Why didn't you go to the cinema with us, Susan?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I couldn't continue writing.  
B) Thanks to you I've got into the theatre.  
C) I still believe him in spite of everything.  
D) I'll mend it within a week.  
E) I had to stay at home yesterday.

63. - John is going to buy an expensive car.  
- \_\_\_\_?  
- He told me that himself.
- A) How do you know  
B) Where did you take it  
C) Are you in need of food  
D) Why are you speaking  
E) Do you live in the South
64. - Tommy, your mother is a teacher and you cannot write a word.  
- \_\_\_\_.
- A) Your father is a dentist and your little brother has no teeth  
B) Your father is an engineer and works at the  
C) Your mother is a good housewife  
D) Your aunt can't go to the mountains with us  
E) Your mother wanted to see us both
65. Little Liz came from a birthday party. Her mother asked her, "Did you thank Mrs. Reed for the nice time you had at the party?" "No, I didn't," answered the girl. "Why not?" asked mother. "Another girl in front of me thanked Mrs. Reed and she said, '\_\_\_\_' "
- A) Not at all  
B) Its a pity  
C) How nice  
D) Don't mention it  
E) Excuse me
66. - \_\_\_\_.  
- Two hamburgers, please.  
- \_\_\_\_.  
- Yes, 2 orange juice, please.  
- \_\_\_\_.
- A) What can I do for you?/Sorry, you will have to wait for./Here it is.  
B) Excuse me. / Have you drunk? / Just a moment.  
C) Hello. What would you like. / Anything else? / Here you are.  
D) Will you have anything? / will you wait a little? / Sit down. I'll show you the menu.  
E) What will you have? / Could I show you the menu? / Not at all.
67. - What is the use of quarreling? Let's forgive and forget.  
- \_\_\_\_.
- A) That's just the trouble  
B) I don't quarrel  
C) I couldn't forget  
D) You will forget  
E) I am always forgiving, and you are always forgetting
68. - Ken, you live in Riverton, how do you like it?  
- \_\_\_\_.  
- Ann and I want to move. Our apartment is too small for us.
- A) It's a nice town  
B) I don't know  
C) It's a nice town. Why do you ask?  
D) There is a playground there  
E) Oh, I like it very much
69. A: Who is the woman crossing the street?  
B: \_\_\_\_.  
A: She is so pretty.  
B: \_\_\_\_.
- A) She is our teacher. / What about you?  
B) Why are you asking? / I don't know her.  
C) She is Mrs. green. / He is coming to us.  
D) These are Ann and Mary. / You are right.  
E) She is my friend. / You know him well.
70. A: I don't think English is easy.  
B: \_\_\_\_.  
A: Because I have to work hard learning a lot by heart.
- A) So do I  
B) It is easy  
C) Oh, let's speak  
D) I want to help  
E) Why do you think so?
71. - When are you leaving?  
- \_\_\_\_.
- A) I live not far from here. B) May I see you off?  
C) I'm not flying. D) I'm flying on Saturday.  
E) I'm leaving home.
72. - Who is a cashier?  
- \_\_\_\_.
- A) A man who makes things out of wood.  
B) A person who has been shipwrecked.  
C) A man who has his children in the family.  
D) A companion who likes to spend money.  
E) Someone who looks after the money in a bank, a shop or an office.
73. - What do you do?  
- \_\_\_\_.
- A) Very well. Thank you. B) I'm an architect.  
C) Pleased to meet you. D) It doesn't matter.  
E) Cheers. See you!
74. Husband: No dinner ready! I'm going to a restaurant.  
Wife: \_\_\_\_.  
H.: Will it be ready then?  
W.: No, it won't. But I'll be ready myself to come with you.
- A) O.K. I'll be ready.  
B) I don't mind your cooking.  
C) Couldn't you wait a few minutes?  
D) Give me some cakes.  
E) Give me all your money.
75. - \_\_\_\_?  
- Because I need it for my job.
- A) Why have you come here?  
B) Why are you learning English?  
C) Who made you buy this book?  
D) Why are these books on your table?  
E) Why don't you learn a foreign language?
76. - \_\_\_\_.  
- I went there on business. I had to go to a conference.
- A) Did you go there on business or for pleasure?  
B) When did you go to a conference?  
C) What were you doing there?  
D) Have you had your contract signed?  
E) Did you enjoy yourself?
77. - Have you got any books by O. Wilde?  
- Yes, we have. \_\_\_\_.
- A) Please B) Take it  
C) Here is it D) Here they are  
E) Here are they
78. - It was so kind of you to give me such an interesting book. Thank you for it.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. I've got a lot of books at home.
- A) Please B) Certainly  
C) Here you are D) You are welcome  
E) Here it is
79. - Have you heard the news? Mary and Nick are engaged.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Mary didn't like him, did she?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) That's right / Really  
B) She couldn't / No, she didn't  
C) Really? / That's right  
D) You don't say so! / She did.  
E) I'm sure of it / You are right.

80. - Will you have some more chicken?

- \_\_\_\_\_. I'm full.
- And you, Mr. Thompson?
- \_\_\_\_\_, just a little. It's delicious.

- A) Yes / No
- B) A little more / No, thank you
- C) No, thank you / Yes, please
- D) No, I shan't / Yes, have
- E) Of course / Certainly

81. - What outdoor games popular in England?

- Oh, there's football, hockey, golf, billiard, table-tennis and so on.
- But \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are indoor games, aren't they?
- Oh, I'm sorry. Right you are.

- A) hockey / golf
- B) football / billiard
- C) billiard / table-tennis
- D) golf / football
- E) hockey / table-tennis

82. - Could I see you on Monday?

- \_\_\_\_\_. When can you come?
- At 10 in the morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_. See you on Monday then. Good-bye.

- A) I'm sorry, I can't / That won't do
- B) Yes / No, I'm busy at 10
- C) No, you can't / Why?
- D) Certainly / Very good
- E) Of course / I'm sorry

83. - \_\_\_\_\_.

- Yes, I went there last week. The tulips were wonderful.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Have you been to Hampton Court? / Did you go there by car?
- B) Where have you been lately? / Who did you go there with?
- C) Have you finished your work? / Did you do it yourself?
- D) Who has taken you to Hampton Court? /
- E) Did you go to Hampton Court? / How did you go there?

84. - What bus are you waiting for?

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- You usually go to work by car, don't you?
- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) I was waiting for him. / They belonged to my mother.
- B) I'm waiting for bus 9 or 14. / Yes, but my mother sometimes needs it.
- C) I was waiting for a doctor. / That's right.
- D) Do you mind my waiting for a bus? / Oh, yes, my dear.
- E) What time is it? / Thanks a lot.

85. Mike: What are you doing, Alice?

- Alice: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mike: Why? Let me see what's the matter with it.

- A) I'm looking for my sister.
- B) I can't close my bag.
- C) I'm going home.
- D) I'm reading a book.
- E) I've got a bad mark.

86. - Do you go to school ?

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Oh, I see you don't like your school at all.

- A) Yes, I do.
- B) Yes, I always do.
- C) No, I'm sent there.
- D) Yes, I shall.
- E) Yes, I like it.

87. Mike: Let me go and buy the newspapers for you, Dad?

Father: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Do, please.
- B) All right.
- C) I have already bought them.
- D) You can buy them.
- E) A good idea.

88. Bob: What about going to the cinema?

- Tom: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bob: You can do your work after cinema.

- A) I am afraid I can't
- B) I have a lot of things to do
- C) With pleasure
- D) I don't feel like going to the cinema
- E) I like going to the cinema very much

89. A: Do you think you could give me your bicycle this morning?

- B: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) I don't think so/You are right
- B) You can't have it now/Certainly
- C) Yes, I can't/Not at all
- D) I'm sorry, I'm using it myself/Well, thanks
- E) I thought it over/With pleasure

90. A: How long have you been living there?

- B: For three years already. We often spend our weekends here.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_.
- B: Yes, I have to get up early. But if you want to have a really quiet and healthy day off you've got to stay in the country.

- A) But you've got to work much here
- B) But it depends on the color
- C) Did you have much snow?
- D) I think, last spring wasn't very nice
- E) The heating doesn't work properly

91. - Where else have you been since you came to England?

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- You have seen a lot. When did you go there?
- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) I have never been to England/I didn't go
- B) I shall be in Oxford, Canterbury and Stratford/I went there last month
- C) Oh, I've been to Stratford and Oxford and Canterbury/I went there last week
- D) He is coming on Sunday/Have a nice week-end
- E) I visited London last year/I was there last year

92. - I say, Ann, let's go and see Kate. She is ill.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- When will you be free?
- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) I can. I'm free now / Tomorrow
- B) I can't. I'm busy now / In 2 hours
- C) O.K. / I'm busy
- D) All right / Certainly
- E) Certainly / Next year

93. A: Can I borrow your pen for a moment?

- B: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) You must / Don't mention it
- B) No / Here it is
- C) Sure. Here you are / Thanks
- D) Not a bit / Thank you
- E) Please / Certainly

94. - Hello! \_\_\_\_\_?

- Not bad, thank you.

- A) Glad to see you
- B) How do you do
- C) How are you
- D) Is that you
- E) I haven't seen you for ages

95. - \_\_\_\_\_.  
- No, I'm waiting for Tom.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- I'm not in a hurry. I'll wait till he's ready.
- A) Who are you waiting for? / He is out  
B) You are waiting for Sally, aren't you? / She has just left  
C) Aren't you coming with us? / But he won't be ready for some time  
D) Would you like to wait for Tom? / He will be ready in a minute  
E) Did you come yesterday? / With pleasure
96. - What are you doing at the week-end?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Would you like to go to a football match with me?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) He didn't think about it/Yes  
B) At the week-end? I haven't thought of it yet/Oh, I'd love to  
C) I'm going to the country/No, I haven't any time to go there  
D) I'm leaving for Brooklyn/O.K.  
E) I'll work in the garden/Yes, be sure, please
97. - Look over there! What can it be? It's scared me out of my wits.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Oh, that's OK. Calm down. It's only a cat  
B) I don't know, the weather is likely to change tomorrow.  
C) We'll find out who plays there if we come up to the hill.  
D) Call the speaking clock.  
E) Let's make a transferred charge call now.
98. A: What are you doing, Bob?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: What are you writing to him about?  
B: Don't ask so many questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I'm writing a letter to Helen/Curiosity killed the cat  
B) I'm going to write a letter/There is no time left  
C) I'm writing/About the letter I've got from my  
D) I'm going to visit my uncle/He is ill  
E) I'm busy writing a letter to you/Are you going to read it?
99. A: Are you ready to go?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: When will you be ready?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Hurry up, I'm waiting for you  
A) Not yet / In five minutes  
B) Yes, of course / I don't know  
C) Yes, I think / Why, I've no time to go  
D) I'm afraid I can't / Tomorrow morning  
E) Why? Shall we go anywhere? / I shan't be ready
100. A: Are you free tonight?  
B: Why? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Yes, I've got tickets for "King Lear".  
B: It's the first night, isn't it? How did you manage to get seats?  
A: Don't ask me questions, just say whether you're coming or not.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_. How can I miss a chance like that?  
A) Are you going to invite me anywhere / Oh  
B) Shall we go anywhere / No, I'm not  
C) What can I do for / Yes, I think  
D) Can you help me / No, I am not  
E) What for / Yes, I am
101. A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: "Friends", I think.  
A) Who are you going to call on?  
B) Whom did you meet?  
C) Who is your office manager?  
D) What's on tonight?  
E) What's in your bag?
102. - Can you spare me a few minutes?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. I'm very busy just at present. Can you come a little later?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. When shall I come?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Yes, certainly / Yes / Yesterday  
B) I'm sorry / Certainly / In an hour or so  
C) No / Of course / Next year  
D) Certainly / Yes, I can / Just now  
E) Really? / I think so / A fortnight
103. - What's wrong with you? You look so pale!  
- I feel terrible. \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Have you consulted a doctor?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. I think I'd better call him. I've got a high temperature  
A) I'm feverish / Yes, I have  
B) I've got a cold / Not yet, but I'm going to  
C) I've got a sore throat / I've consulted the dentist  
D) I'll be better soon / Certainly  
E) I'm shivering / I think so
104. - The weather is so awful today. It's been raining all day long.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. We'll have to put off our excursion.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. We would have a splendid time if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Yes, it is / Right you are / we should go there  
B) Well / O.K. / we go there  
C) Yes, it has / Nice! / the weather is fine  
D) So it is / I'm sorry / the weather was fine  
E) Yes, it's raining cats and dogs / It's a pity / the weather were fine
105. - I'm flying to New-York tomorrow.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Have a good journey!  
B) A happy landing to you!  
C) You're welcome!  
D) Help yourself  
E) Welcome here
106. A: Do you know the men standing over there?  
B: Yes, of course.  
A: What are they?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) They are famous sportsmen.  
B) The man is a famous writer.  
C) They are Pete and Mike.  
D) This man is John Smith.  
E) They are kind.
107. - \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Yes, I'm packing because I'm going to catch a plane to New York in three hours' time.  
- Lucky girl! How long are you staying in New York?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) What were you doing? / For a fortnight  
B) Where were you going? / For a year  
C) Have you already done everything? / Certainly  
D) Are you doing anything at the moment, Sally? / For a fortnight  
E) What will you be doing? / at 5 tomorrow



1. An Englishman's home is his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) church                              B) house  
C) out doors                          D) castle  
E) bank
2. "False friends are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) as clear as day                      B) out of mind  
C) better than riches                  D) worse than open enemies  
E) good to be true
3. A good name is better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) than richness                      B) than never  
C) than in bad company              D) than promise long  
E) than a friend
4. After the long school holidays, Mrs. Hay went to talk to Betty's teacher. "Betty is glad that school has started", she said. "She is as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hungry as a wolf                      B) busy as a bee  
C) as happy as a lark                  D) as slow as a tortoise  
E) as clever as an owl
5. So \_\_\_\_\_ so done.  
A) thought                              B) done  
C) had                                      D) saw  
E) said
6. "While there is \_\_\_\_\_ there is hope."  
A) will                                      B) wish  
C) love                                      D) life  
E) water
7. "Better face a danger than be always in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) favor                                      B) moon  
C) fear                                      D) fire  
E) flight
8. I have a young sister. From her childhood she dreamt of becoming a pianist. When she was seven our mother sent her to the music school. At first it was difficult for a little girl to spend hours playing the piano and she could not achieve much progress; but my sister didn't give up. Time passed. From year to year she became more skillful and succeeded in her dream.  
A) Practice makes perfect.  
B) As clear as a day.  
C) Everything is good in its season.  
D) East of west - home the best.  
E) There is no place like home.
9. Mr. Brown was very afraid of dentist. Once he had a terrible toothache, and couldn't sleep. The next day, he decided to go to the dentists and have his tooth extracted.  
A) While there is life there is hope.  
B) Where there is smoke, there is fire.  
C) Where there is a will, there's a way.  
D) An able sailor hails in stormy weather.  
E) Better face a danger than be always in fear.
10. An hour in the morning \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) as near as today and tomorrow  
B) is better than richness  
C) has wings  
D) is worth two in the evening  
E) as clear as day
11. John was a very lazy pupil. During the school years he didn't learn his lessons and always played truant. When the examination time came he was also to take his exams. But, alas, he didn't pass them and he cried bitterly.  
A) Living dog is better than a dead man.  
B) The rotten apple injures its neighbors.  
C) The appetite comes with eating.  
D) A good beginning makes a good ending.  
E) You have made your bed and you must lie on it.
12. Promise little \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) who laughs last                      B) but do much  
C) that ends well                      D) while the sun shines  
E) never found again
13. Joe had a very big supper. When he asked for a piece of bread and butter at bedtime, his mother said, "I've never seen anyone eat so much. You are always as hungry as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a lark                                      B) a wolf  
C) a bee                                      D) a horse  
E) a mouse
14. The last drop makes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) both ends meet                      B) the cat out of the bag  
C) a horse laugh                      D) the cup run over  
E) a cat laugh
15. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the world go round.  
A) love                                      B) hatred  
C) gravity                                      D) money  
E) poor mouse.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ repeats itself.  
A) children                                      B) language  
C) everybody                                      D) stories  
E) history
17. One of our classmates fell ill, and was taken to hospital. In three months he was out and about, but lagged behind the pupils with his studying. He asked many pupils to help him, nobody came to his rescue, but me. After that we became friends.  
A) Facts are stubborn things  
B) Experience is the mother of wisdom  
C) Live and learn  
D) Everything is good in its season  
E) A friend in need is a friend indeed
18. A man's best friend is his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shirt                                      B) bag  
C) dog                                      D) house  
E) money
19. Lost time is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) known by its tree.                      B) never found again.  
C) not so black as he painted.              D) never too late to learn.  
E) makes the cup run.
20. "Out of sight-out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) light                                      B) fight  
C) guide                                      D) might  
E) mind
21. Everything is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shooting without aim  
B) better than saying  
C) good in its season  
D) better to do well than to say well  
E) worth two tomorrow

22. My friend Ann is a very clever girl. She is quick in everything she does. She is not lazy. She always does everything in time. She doesn't like lazy people who always try to put off their work and she says \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Speech is silver but silence is gold.  
 B) A bad wound is cured, not a bad name.  
 C) What is done can't be undone.  
 D) Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.  
 E) As is the workman so is the work.
23. My mother loves my younger sister very much and the latter makes use of it. She always asks to buy her nice dresses, sweets. My sister likes only to play and is a poor pupil. My sister is just a bad naughty girl. I say this because I always \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) call the shots  
 B) change horses in midstream  
 C) call a spade a spade  
 D) cry over spilt milk  
 E) give someone the cold shoulder
24. - Hello, Ann? I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?  
 - I've been to Moscow. I was there for a month and came back last week. I'm glad I'm at home.  
 A) I liked Moscow very much.  
 B) East or West, home is best.  
 C) I met our friends there.  
 D) My family stayed in Moscow.  
 E) Have you been to Moscow?
25. Nobody expected them to part so suddenly. They loved each other and they were to get married. One day he told her he was going to Italy on business. He stayed 2 years there. Meanwhile she completely forgot him and married Mr. Black, a rich man.  
 A) A bad wound is cured, not a bad name.  
 B) No news good news.  
 C) As is the workman so is the work.  
 D) Out of sight - out of mind.  
 E) False friend are worse than open enemies.
26. Mother gave Ann some money. The girl wanted to go to the cinema very much; at the same time she wanted to buy a book, but there was not enough money for both, "I'll buy the book and go to the cinema next time when I have money" she said.  
 A) A man can die but once.  
 B) A cat in gloves catches no mice.  
 C) You cannot eat your cake and have it.  
 D) He laughs best who laughs last.  
 E) So many men, so many minds.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ loose all.  
 A) He that never climbed  
 B) Grasp all  
 C) If you run after two hares  
 D) If wishes were horses  
 E) Least said
28. What will the travelers say when they come safe to the end of their journey, having gone through many dangerous adventures?  
 A) To take the bull by the horn.  
 B) To kill two birds with one stone.  
 C) Two heads are better than one.  
 D) There is no smoke without fire.  
 E) All is well that ends well.
29. What would you say to a grumbling group mate who is finding fault with everything around?  
 A) Better late than never.  
 B) East or West, home is best.  
 C) To get out of bed on the wrong side.  
 D) Promise little, but do much.  
 E) Make hay while the sun shines.
30. Your friend has been suffering from a bad toothache for a long time as he is afraid to go to the dentist. How would you urge him to overcome his fear.  
 A) He laughs best who laughs last.  
 B) The devil is not so black as is painted.  
 C) A burnt child dreads the fire.  
 D) One swallow doesn't make a summer.  
 E) If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
31. A.: It's risky to take an exam without reading the whole book.  
 B.: But it's my last chance. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) New brooms sweep clean.  
 B) No new is good news  
 C) Once bitten, twice shy.  
 D) Sink or swim.  
 E) Poverty is no sin.
32. A.: You say this green dress doesn't suit me and I look dull in it. What about the blue one?  
 B.: Oh, it's quite different. You must always wear it, you are lively in it.  
 A.: You see, and my mother hates it. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Rome wasn't built in a day.  
 B) A round peg in a square hole.  
 C) There is no place like home.  
 D) That's another pair of shoes.  
 E) Tastes differ.
33. A.: What kind of person is our director?  
 B.: Can't make out. Neither kind nor strict. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Neither fish nor flesh.      B) Too good to be true.  
 C) To turn over a new leaf.      D) Woken pigs fly.  
 E) Well begun is half done.
34. \_\_\_\_\_, soonest mended.  
 A) If the sky falls      B) All covet  
 C) As you make your bed      D) As you sow  
 E) Least said
35. When angry \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) do as the Romans do      B) sweep clean  
 C) you will catch neither      D) you shall mow  
 E) count a hundred
36. Many men, many \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) servants      B) hands  
 C) minds      D) ways  
 E) thoughts
37. Well begun is half \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) gone      B) done  
 C) undone      D) a way  
 E) come
38. East or West \_\_\_\_\_ is best.  
 A) castle      B) hut  
 C) home      D) palace  
 E) country
39. A bird in the hand \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is worth two in the bush      B) makes even a cat laugh  
 C) has brought forth a mouse      D) speaks louder than words  
 E) changes his spots
40. We have got two neighbors. One of them is a clever and polite man. He is an educated, cultural man. The other is rather selfish and stupid. He thinks he can buy everything as he is rich enough. He is a narrow-minded person. We don't like him.  
 A) As the tree so the fruit.  
 B) Health is above wealth.  
 C) No pains, no gains.  
 D) It's never too late to learn.  
 E) Better short of pence than short of sense.

41. When faced with a difficult problem, it is better to consult other people.
- A) To kill two birds with one stone.
  - B) Two heads are better than one.
  - C) If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
  - D) The devil is not so black as he is painted.
  - E) East or West home is best.
42. First catch your \_\_\_\_\_ then cook it.
- A) hare
  - B) hair
  - C) heir
  - D) car
  - E) bear
43. A stitch in time \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) saves nine
  - B) before they hatch
  - C) makes a good ending
  - D) before they are easy
  - E) makes perfect
44. Mr. Smith was rather lazy. He didn't like to work hard and always spared himself. He was sure that his father would support him all his life. But his father died and Mr. Smith had a miserable life.
- A) Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.
  - B) Speech is silver but silence is gold.
  - C) No sweet without sweat.
  - D) As the tree so the fruit.
  - E) First think then speak.
45. It was raining very hard. A lot of people were standing at the bus-stop and were sorry they had not taken their umbrellas with them. But one man among them was cheerful and pleased. He always repeated "the harder it rains the better I like it." Asked why he was happy with rain he answered ...
- A) Like to like.
  - B) The fist blow is half the battle.
  - C) Actions speak louder than words.
  - D) An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
  - E) One man's meat is another man's poison.
46. - What time do you get up on Sundays?  
- About half past six.  
- Why so early?  
- I get up at that time on week-days, and \_\_\_\_\_, you know.
- A) deeds, not words
  - B) neck or nothing
  - C) custom is a second nature
  - D) no rose without a thorn
  - E) when angry, count a hundred
47. Mr. Brown was the owner of our local newspaper. He was a good and clever man but he had the habit of talking to himself all the time. One day my friend came and asked him why he did that. "Well, there are two reasons," he said. "First I like to hear a wise man speak, secondly, when I speak it is a pleasure to have an intelligent audience."
- A) Hear much speak little.
  - B) Penny-wise and pound-foolish.
  - C) He laughs best who laughs last.
  - D) Wealth is nothing without health.
  - E) Hunger is the best source.
48. Some people use fine words when they talk about what they have done, but their actions may be quite different and not at all fine.
- A) Fine words dress ill deeds.
  - B) You can't eat your cake and have it.
  - C) Fortune favors the brave.
  - D) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
  - E) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
49. A man mustn't think that his task is too difficult before he begins doing it.
- A) Everything comes to him who waits.
  - B) No living man all things can.
  - C) Live not to eat but eat to live.
  - D) Keep your mouth shut and your ears open.
  - E) Don't cross the bridge before you come to it
50. Still waters run \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) quick
  - B) important
  - C) careful
  - D) deep
  - E) strong
51. Be slow to promise and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) speak little
  - B) life is short
  - C) never fell
  - D) quick to perform
  - E) half is done
52. - I am lucky today, your turn will come later on. Tomorrow our positions may be reversed.  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Deeds not words
  - B) Every dog has his day
  - C) Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours
  - D) Everything is good in its season
  - E) All is well that ends well
53. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to be a friend, never borrow, never \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) want / lend
  - B) wanted / lent
  - C) wants / lends
  - D) will want / lend
  - E) want / lent

1. "A bit" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) some thing to eat                      B) to help someone  
C) a small amount
2. "About time" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at the right time                      B) soon  
C) at last
3. "Across the board" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) everyone or everything is included  
B) to travel between countries  
C) uninteresting
4. To "act up" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to share an idea                      B) to behave badly  
C) to pretend to be rich
5. A man "after my own heart" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) liking the same things as me  
B) looks like me  
C) follows me
6. "Against the clock" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a new record                      B) a test of speed or time  
C) an impossible task
7. "All along" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) all the time                      B) to agree  
C) altogether
8. "All hours" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at regular times                      B) at irregular times  
C) every hour
9. "Along in years" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) getting old                      B) getting tired  
C) becoming successful
10. "And then some" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not many                      B) and only a few  
C) and a lot more
11. A "babe in the woods" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) someone who cuts trees                      B) someone who is young  
C) someone who is innocent
12. To "back down" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to give up a claim                      B) to sit down  
C) to fight for something
13. To "back out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to support someone                      B) to be trapped  
C) to get out of an agreement
14. A "bad trip" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to lose money                      B) an unpleasant drug experience  
C) to be unsuccessful
15. "He didn't bat an eye" means the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he didn't see                      B) he wasn't happy  
C) he didn't show surprise
16. To "bear in mind" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to forget something                      B) to be crazy  
C) to remember something
17. To "beat around the bush" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to not know                      B) to avoid a question  
C) to go on a hike
18. To "beef up" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to go crazy                      B) to have fun  
C) to make something stronger
19. "Behind the scenes" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in a different place                      B) privately  
C) in a difficult position
20. "Below the belt" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) good                      B) secretly  
C) unfairly
21. To "call it a day" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to quit                      B) it becomes evening  
C) to say good morning
22. To "call the tune" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to sing a song                      B) to give orders  
C) to give advice
23. To "carry off" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to move                      B) to kill  
C) to drop
24. To put the "cart before the horse" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to plan ahead  
B) that you can't do something  
C) to do things in the wrong order
25. To "catch on" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to understand                      B) to be punished  
C) to grab something
26. To "be caught short" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to be in an embarrassing situation  
B) to take a short sleep  
C) not to have enough of something when needed
27. "Cheap skate" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a winter sports activity  
B) someone who doesn't spend much money  
C) something that isn't expensive
28. To "check up" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to search  
B) to investigate  
C) to make a mark to show something has been counted
29. To "cheer up" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to become happy                      B) to become sad  
C) to become lost
30. "Chicken feed" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a lot of food  
B) a small amount of money  
C) A group of people gathering together
31. I "dare say" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I don't know at all                      B) I definitely know  
C) I suppose

32. To "dash off" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to do, make, or draw something quickly  
B) to be deeply asleep  
C) to be precise
33. "Dead tired" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) no longer living  
B) very tired  
C) someone doesn't have long to live
34. To be in "deep water" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to be lazy  
B) to be in serious trouble  
C) to not care about things
35. If something "dies down", it means it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) falls over  
B) dies quickly  
C) fades away
36. To "die out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to fail  
B) to die quickly  
C) to disappear slowly
37. A "dime a dozen" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it is expensive  
B) something is unusual  
C) something is easy to get
38. To "dish out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to serve  
B) to gossip  
C) to make
39. To "do away with" something means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to treat something  
B) to stop something  
C) to hide something
40. If someone is "down to earth", he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) strange  
B) practical  
C) shy
41. "Easy does it" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) let's do it later  
B) let's do it carefully  
C) let's do it quickly
42. To "eat your words" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to apologize  
B) to shout loudly  
C) to be quiet
43. To "eat out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to rot away  
B) to eat in a restaurant  
C) to eat everything
44. To "edge out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to move in slowly  
B) with the narrow side outwards  
C) to force out
45. To "eke out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to rush out  
B) to do with difficulty  
C) to make easily
46. "En masse" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) one by one  
B) nobody  
C) as a group
47. If you "keep an eye out" it means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) watch carefully  
B) you are in charge  
C) you don't pay attention
48. To "eat like a horse" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to eat noisily  
B) to eat a little  
C) to eat a lot
49. To "egg on" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to eat enough  
B) to encourage  
C) to annoy
50. To "ease up" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to make less nervous  
B) to increase pressure  
C) to go faster
51. To "face the music" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) accept your punishment  
B) listen carefully  
C) ask a lot of questions
52. When it's "fair and square" it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) unusual  
B) confused  
C) honest
53. To "fall behind" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not keep up  
B) hurt yourself  
C) get angry
54. If something "falls through" it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) happens perfectly  
B) explodes  
C) fails to happen
55. "Far and wide" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in a limited area  
B) everywhere  
C) at one time
56. "Fat chance" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) very lucky  
B) no possibility  
C) unlucky
57. "If it's a feather in your cap" it means it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a problem  
B) cowardly  
C) an honor
58. If you are "fed up" you have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) had enough  
B) eaten enough  
C) drunk too much
59. If you "feel like" something you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) want to touch something  
B) don't like something  
C) want to do something
60. To "feel out" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) test an idea  
B) tell a secret  
C) hide something
61. To "gather in" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) collect  
B) give out  
C) organize
62. The "gift of the gab" means you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) experienced  
B) very intelligent  
C) skilled in talking
63. To "gloss over" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) encourage  
B) praise  
C) try to hide
64. "To go like clockwork" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) run smoothly  
B) go crazy  
C) cost a lot of money
65. A "golf widow" is a woman who is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) left at home when her husband plays golf  
B) in charge of the house  
C) not married



66. To "grin and bear it" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) put up with something      B) be angry  
C) misunderstand
67. "To gun for" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) try to help      B) try to stop  
C) try to hurt
68. If someone is "gung ho", they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) stupid      B) childish  
C) enthusiastic
69. "Great guns" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) slow and precise      B) big and heavy  
C) fast and hard
70. If something is "half baked", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) very useful      B) incomplete  
C) unusual
71. To "hail from" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) send from      B) come from  
C) send to
72. To "hand it to" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) give credit to      B) take from  
C) allow
73. To "hang your head" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) feel shameful      B) be brave  
C) be over-confident
74. "No hard feelings" means the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) don't worry      B) thank you  
C) please
75. If your "heart goes out to someone", you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) try to help them      B) feel sorry for them  
C) love them
76. If you get a "head start", you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are the winner      B) are lost  
C) begin before the others
77. If something is "heavy-duty", it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) weighs a lot      B) is tough and powerful  
C) must be done
78. To "hook up" with means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) lose      B) fight  
C) connect
79. If it's "hush-hush" it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) easy      B) secret  
C) difficult
80. If you are "in the family way", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shy      B) popular  
C) pregnant
81. If it's "in the wind", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) imminent      B) lost  
C) furnished
82. If you are "in the dog house", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) enthusiastic      B) in trouble  
C) happy
83. "In the pink" means to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) drunk      B) healthy  
C) rich
84. To "iron out" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) complete small details      B) make problems  
C) plan ahead
85. "In toto" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) no where      B) something  
C) everything
86. The "ins and outs" are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the small details      B) everyone  
C) complications
87. If something is "in your hair", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) interesting      B) amusing  
C) annoying
88. "In hand" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) unmanageable      B) under control  
C) difficult
89. "In the nick of time" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) too late      B) on time  
C) in time
90. To "jazz up" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) go faster  
B) make something more exciting  
C) make a lot of noise
91. To "join forces" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) fight      B) be strong  
C) unite
92. "Joking apart" means you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are serious  
B) are trying to make people laugh  
C) are not united
93. If you "jump at" something you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are scared      B) don't understand  
C) accept it quickly
94. If it is "just what the doctor ordered" it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) still a dream      B) what you need  
C) totally wrong
95. "Just about" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) soon      B) nearly  
C) too much
96. To "jump through hoops" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be in charge      B) obey any order  
C) be naughty
97. To "jump down someone's throat" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) run away      B) make a joke  
C) scold them
98. To "jump on the bandwagon" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) continue      B) rest  
C) join in
99. A girl who is "jailbait" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) very loud      B) interested in fishing  
C) still a minor

100. To "kick around" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) treat badly                      B) hide  
C) look for something
101. To "kick the bucket" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) get married                      B) have a baby  
C) die
102. "Knock it off" means the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) buy it                              B) yes, please  
C) stop it
103. To "know the ropes" means to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) experienced                      B) confident  
C) ignorant
104. If you are a "know-it-all", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) over confident                      B) shy  
C) a little strange
105. If a woman is a "knock-out" she's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intelligent                      B) powerful  
C) very attractive
106. To "kick up a fuss" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be honest                      B) behave badly  
C) have a good time
107. If someone says to you to "keep your shirt on", you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) take control                      B) leave  
C) calm down
108. To "keep on" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) stop                              B) continue  
C) start
109. If you "keep something down", you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) control it                      B) lose it  
C) hide it
110. To "lash out" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shout at someone                      B) relax  
C) kick or punch someone
111. To "laugh off" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make lots of jokes  
B) make lots of noise  
C) not take something seriously
112. To "lean on" someone means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) entertain them                      B) pressure them  
C) annoy them
113. "In less than no time" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in a few days                      B) much later  
C) very soon
114. To do it "like mad" means to do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) enthusiastically                      B) sloppily  
C) carefully
115. If you have a "long face", you look \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) angry                              B) sad  
C) proud
116. "Look alive" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) act busy                              B) be quiet  
C) listen carefully
117. To "lose heart" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) take offense                      B) make a mistake  
C) become unenthusiastic
118. The "low down" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the problem                      B) immoral  
C) the solution
119. To "lap it up" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) take it in eagerly  
B) act confidently  
C) give encouragement freely
120. If it takes a "month of Sundays", it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) happens quickly                      B) won't happen  
C) feels like a long time
121. If someone "means business", they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) serious                              B) interested  
C) bored
122. To "mark time" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be idle                              B) be busy  
C) rush around
123. To "make up your mind" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) decide                              B) be confused  
C) be efficient
124. A "matter of course" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) as a rule                              B) maybe  
C) when you want to
125. To "make off with" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) leave behind                      B) kiss  
C) steal
126. To "make believe" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) forget                              B) hope  
C) pretend
127. If you are "mixed up", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in a hurry                              B) confused  
C) lost
128. If something "makes sense", it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) isn't practical                      B) seems reasonable  
C) is impossible
129. To "make a difference" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) lose something                      B) matter  
C) be in charge
130. To "nail it down" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) start it                              B) finalize it  
C) talk about it
131. In this "neck of the woods" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the way we do something                      B) around here  
C) the way things were
132. "Never mind" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) don't worry about it                      B) pardon  
C) why
133. "No doubt" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) maybe                              B) definitely not  
C) certainty

134. To "nose around" is to \_\_\_\_.

- A) be difficult
- B) explore
- C) lose

135. "No sweat" means \_\_\_\_.

- A) it's easy to do, ok
- B) work harder
- C) I'm sorry

136. If you are "no spring chicken" you \_\_\_\_.

- A) are inexperienced
- B) aren't energetic
- C) aren't young

137. To "nip it in the bud" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) prevent it at the start
- B) encourage something
- C) expect greatness from it

138. To be "neck and neck" means to be \_\_\_\_.

- A) angry with each other
- B) like someone a lot
- C) exactly even

139. If your "name is mud" you are \_\_\_\_.

- A) well liked
- B) well respected
- C) in trouble

140. "Of age" means to be \_\_\_\_.

- A) capable
- B) not able
- C) old enough

141. If you are "off the hook", you are \_\_\_\_.

- A) going to do something bad
- B) out of trouble
- C) crazy

142. If something is "old hat", it \_\_\_\_.

- A) isn't new
- B) isn't popular
- C) well know

143. "Of service" means to be \_\_\_\_.

- A) efficient
- B) useful
- C) desirable

144. "Once in a blue moon" is \_\_\_\_.

- A) often
- B) sometimes
- C) rarely

145. To be "on edge" is to be \_\_\_\_.

- A) ignorant
- B) nervous
- C) knowledgeable

146. "On time" means \_\_\_\_.

- A) late
- B) expected to be late
- C) not late

147. "Out like a light" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) run away
- B) work very hard
- C) go to sleep quickly

148. "Out of order" means it \_\_\_\_.

- A) is untidy
- B) doesn't work
- C) is unavailable

149. "Out of shape" means to be \_\_\_\_.

- A) unfit
- B) energetic
- C) or do something unusual

150. To "pack off" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) put away
- B) give away
- C) send away

151. A "pain in the neck" means something is \_\_\_\_.

- A) unusual
- B) bothersome
- C) difficult to see

152. To "pair off" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) separate things
- B) make large groups
- C) put two things together

153. If it is "par for the course", it is \_\_\_\_.

- A) typical
- B) very good
- C) terrible

154. To "part with" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) belong to
- B) a section of
- C) be separated from

155. To "pass over" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) over take
- B) ignore
- C) give up

156. "Pint size" is \_\_\_\_.

- A) very big
- B) average
- C) small

157. To "pop up" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) volunteer
- B) appear suddenly
- C) raise your head

158. To "pull off" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) lose something
- B) succeed
- C) plan

159. To "put down" means to \_\_\_\_.

- A) crush or stop
- B) encourage or excite
- C) fast or erratic movement

160. If it's "on the QT", it's \_\_\_\_.

- A) quick
- B) on credit
- C) secret

161. If you are "quaking in your boots", you are \_\_\_\_.

- A) brave
- B) afraid
- C) confident

162. If you are "quick on the trigger", you are quick to \_\_\_\_.

- A) respond
- B) make mistakes
- C) quit or finish something

163. "Quick on the uptake" means you are quick to \_\_\_\_.

- A) do things
- B) understand
- C) volunteer

164. "Quiet as a mouse" describes someone who is \_\_\_\_.

- A) interesting
- B) loud
- C) timid

165. To "raise eyebrows" is to \_\_\_\_.

- A) question something
- B) be afraid
- C) shock

166. If something will happen "rain or shine", it'll happen \_\_\_\_.

- A) at some point, but we don't know when
- B) outside
- C) no matter what

167. To "rattle off" is to \_\_\_\_.

- A) break something
- B) say things quickly
- C) be old

168. "Razzle dazzle" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a fancy display                      B) an unusual event  
C) something impossible
169. The "rear end" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the start of something              B) a one way street  
C) the back part
170. To "ride out" something is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finish successfully                  B) to survive safely  
C) give up
171. If it's to the "right and left" it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rare                                      B) very quick  
C) all around
172. If something "rings a bell", it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) makes a lot of noise                  B) is frightening  
C) sounds familiar
173. To "rip into" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) enjoy                                    B) attack  
C) savor
174. To "run away with" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) lend                                      B) steal  
C) borrow
175. If it's "safe and sound", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not allowed                          B) beautiful  
C) not harmed
176. If someone says "same here", he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) agreeing                                B) arguing  
C) disagreeing
177. To "say the word" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) give a sign                              B) apologize  
C) give up
178. To "screw up" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) do it perfectly                          B) make a mess  
C) go higher and higher
179. If you "see eye to eye" with someone, you \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A) oppose                                  B) encourage  
C) agree with
180. To "set your sight" on something means to \_\_\_\_\_ something.  
A) aim for                                  B) look for  
C) ask for
181. To "shell out" for something is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hide it                                    B) spend money on it  
C) try to find it
182. If you are "sick and tired", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) exasperated                            B) jealous  
C) angry
183. "Shut your trap" is an impolite way of saying "please \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) leave".                                  B) go away".  
C) be quiet".
184. If you are "stuck up", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) snobbish                                B) in trouble  
C) problematical
185. To "take charge" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) follow                                    B) lead  
C) misunderstand
186. To "talk back" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) ask a question                        B) shout  
C) answer rudely
187. To "tell something apart" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) put it aside for later use              B) correct someone  
C) find the differences
188. "The works" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the boss                                B) everything  
C) movement
189. To "think up" is to \_\_\_\_\_ something.  
A) aim for                                  B) improve  
C) invent
190. To "think twice" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) create something                      B) tell a lie  
C) hesitate
191. To go "through thick or thin" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) lose a lot of weight  
B) get married  
C) have many kinds of experiences
192. To "throw up" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) get rid of something                  B) vomit  
C) give up
193. To "tip off" someone is to \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A) warn                                      B) attack  
C) like
194. To do something "to a T" is to do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) badly                                      B) perfectly  
C) shortly
195. "Uh-huh" means the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) no    B) yes  
C) maybe
196. If it's "under your nose", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) well hidden                              B) your fault  
C) within sight
197. To have the "upper hand" is to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the advantage                        B) permission  
C) the next go
198. If you get "used to" something, you \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) get rid of                                B) take care of  
C) become accustomed to
199. If it's "up in the air", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) important                                B) undecided  
C) unwanted
200. "Under your breath" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) whisper                                B) tell a secret  
C) hesitate
201. "Under the sun" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it's impossible                        B) it's unusual  
C) on earth

202. If you are "up front", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) bold B) sincere  
 C) brave
203. "Under wraps" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in secret B) with difficulty  
 C) in a small space
204. If you are "up tight", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) rich B) worried  
 C) an executive
205. "Very well" can mean the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) no B) later  
 C) giving consent
206. To "vote down" is to \_\_\_\_\_ something.  
 A) accept B) defeat  
 C) propose
207. To "veg out" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) get angry B) get excited  
 C) relax
208. If someone talks about "vibes", they are talking about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) feelings B) experiences  
 C) desires
209. If you "walk off with" something, you \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A) steal B) forget  
 C) borrow
210. "Walking on air" means you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) happy B) depressed  
 C) upset
211. To "walk all over" someone is to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 A) mislead B) aggravate  
 C) impose on
212. "Watch out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) be careful B) relax  
 C) hurry up
213. "Water down" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) make stronger B) have a beer  
 C) weaken
214. The "way the wind blows" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) how things were  
 B) the way things are  
 C) how things are going to be
215. To "wear on" someone is to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 A) agree with B) annoy  
 C) ignore
216. To say "word for word" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) condense it B) change what was said  
 C) say it exactly the same
217. To "wet one's whistle" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) be happy B) have a problem  
 C) have a drink
218. If you are "yellow bellied", you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) brave B) conceited  
 C) cowardly
219. "You bet" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) no B) certainly  
 C) if I can
220. "You don't say" shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) disbelief B) annoyance  
 C) surprise
221. "You tell them" \_\_\_\_\_ someone.  
 A) encourages B) disciplines  
 C) corrects
222. "Year in, year out" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) never B) constantly  
 C) eventually
223. "You can say that again" shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) condemnation B) acceptance  
 C) agreement
224. If you are a "yes man" you always \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) argue B) agree  
 C) question
225. If something is "yummy", it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) delicious B) horrible  
 C) frightening
226. To "zonk-out" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) daydream B) get excited  
 C) fall asleep quickly
227. To "zip your lip" is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) shut up  
 B) be loud  
 C) talk about things you don't know
228. To "zero in on" is to \_\_\_\_\_ something.  
 A) aim for B) adjust  
 C) alter



1. Wow, that is a great car!  
A) awesome      B) able      C) action
2. After staying awake late at night studying, I felt tired the next day.  
A) an angel      B) an all-nighter  
C) an atmosphere
3. This place is so boring, I want some excitement.  
A) action      B) ape      C) aggravation
4. He is such an ill-mannered person.  
A) ant      B) action      C) animal
5. I don't want to stay in this dirty, smelly place.  
A) ark      B) armpit      C) apple
6. I can't believe he put salt in the sugar basin. He's such a stupid person.  
A) an airhead      B) an ace      C) an artist
7. Dave is the best player on the team.  
A) action      B) apple      C) ace
8. The director gave the little-known actor his first chance.  
A) broad      B) bone      C) break
9. That motorcycle rider looks really tough in his leather outfit.  
A) boss      B) biker      C) babe
10. I shouted at the boys to stop it, but they continued to fight.  
A) break it up      B) bust it up      C) blow it up
11. Will you lend me a dollar?  
A) bonus      B) bag      C) buck
12. I feel really depressed when I think of how many problems I have.  
A) bummed out      B) blow out      C) bent out
13. Can you spare some money?  
A) bread      B) bag      C) buns
14. Where's the alcohol kept around here?  
A) brains      B) bacon      C) booze
15. It's only a small mistake so don't worry about it.  
A) boo-boo      B) bacon      C) blind
16. We were really overwhelmed by your kindness.  
A) blown up      B) blown away      C) blown down
17. You made a good decision there.  
A) crow      B) call      C) catch
18. He's in the toilet at the moment.  
A) can      B) cupboard      C) cold
19. I'm really busy, but next time I see you we'll talk.  
A) I'll catch you later.      B) I'll be on your case.  
C) I'll cash it in.
20. I wouldn't live in such a cheap place if I didn't have to.  
A) croak      B) carrot      C) cheesy
21. Don't be such a coward and go do it.  
A) cow      B) carrot      C) chicken
22. He's so relaxed. He never looks rushed.  
A) cold      B) curry      C) cool
23. You should phone the police and tell them.  
A) corpses      B) cops      C) cowboys
24. Watching T.V. all day is turning you into a lazy, good-for-nothing.  
A) carrot      B) chair      C) couch potato
25. I'll have to study really hard to pass this test.  
A) cram      B) corn      C) crack
26. The other team beat us even though their best player wasn't there.  
A) canned      B) creamed      C) cooked
27. He's really upset because his fish died last night.  
A) cooled      B) cracked      C) croaked
28. This is such a simple job. A kid could do it.  
A) cushy      B) cozy      C) comfy
29. The disco is really quiet tonight.  
A) dead      B) deep      C) down
30. The boys abandoned the stolen motorbike in the park.  
A) downed      B) ditched      C) duped
31. There sure is a lot of marijuana smoking these days.  
A) dome      B) dog      C) dope
32. Can you give me some money for groceries?  
A) dip      B) dice      C) dough
33. Wasn't that a really obscene movie?  
A) dirty      B) dusty      C) damp
34. I felt so angry that I wanted to hit him so hard that he would fall over.  
A) dig him      B) dust him      C) deck him
35. Could you tell me what the amount of the bill is?  
A) what's the dirt      B) what's the doc  
C) what's the damage
36. Things are a little unsure right now. I can't give you a firm answer.  
A) dopey      B) deep      C) dicey
37. We were late so we ate the meal really quickly.  
A) dug the meal      B) directed the meal  
C) downed the meal
38. This morning was really boring. Let's do something interesting later.  
A) a ditch      B) a drag      C) a dope
39. Who's the man with the big car?  
A) drop      B) dude      C) duck
40. The new play was excellent.  
A) dynamite      B) digging      C) duplicate

41. My mom really shouted at me for coming home late.  
A) gave me elephants                      B) gave me evil  
C) gave me an earful
42. Tom has lost a lot of weight so something must be worrying him.  
A) egging                      B) eating                      C) encouraging
43. Wow! This movie is really great.  
A) earning                      B) easy                      C) evil
44. The two cowboys looked at each other and then walked on.  
A) egged                      B) entered                      C) eyeballed
45. This jazz is really great.  
A) faded                      B) far-out                      C) foggy
46. The heroin addict needed a dose of drugs really badly.  
A) five                      B) fix                      C) flag
47. He's too unreliable to keep that job.  
A) flaky                      B) forty                      C) flexed
48. He lost control of himself suddenly when he heard the news.  
A) filled up                      B) flopped                      C) flipped-out
49. You should listen to the other side of the argument before you decide.  
A) flip                      B) fox                      C) five
50. I can't believe he called the police about the noise. He's such an old-fashioned person.  
A) a fossil                      B) a fish                      C) a foam
51. I really became interested in computers at school.  
A) got into                      B) gave out to                      C) got off on
52. I'm sorry, but I just don't understand.  
A) get with it                      B) go for it                      C) get it
53. Hurry up and get busy. There is a lot of work to do.  
A) Get with it                      B) Go for it                      C) Go get it
54. Did you see the rock group's performance last night?  
A) girdle                      B) gig                      C) giggle
55. She's so fashionable and glamorous. I can't understand why she's with him.  
A) grass                      B) glitzy                      C) gifted
56. Let me have a try.  
A) gift                      B) go                      C) geezer
57. Stop acting so silly.  
A) gravy                      B) goofy                      C) great
58. I've caught you and you can't get away.  
A) Golfer                      B) Goosey                      C) Gotcha
59. That car must have cost over twenty thousand dollars.  
A) grand                      B) grapes                      C) guns
60. Do you have any marijuana?  
A) grass                      B) gravy                      C) grease
61. That's a really disgusting thing to say.  
A) groovy                      B) ground                      C) gross
62. I always look so untidy and unclean after a long airline trip.  
A) green                      B) grubby                      C) geared up
63. When Todd drives it really is both a dangerous and frightening experience.  
A) hairy                      B) harmless                      C) hanging
64. This matter is too important and serious for me.  
A) happy                      B) heavy                      C) hip
65. Alice is in the past now. I don't go out with her anymore.  
A) history                      B) hip-hop                      C) hash
66. That play was a great success.  
A) hot                      B) hoot                      C) hit
67. Who is the boss there these days?  
A) hip                      B) honcho                      C) hole
68. I'll get in a taxi and come right away.  
A) hip                      B) hid                      C) hop
69. Many movies are successful only because of the heavy promotion and advertising.  
A) hoe                      B) hype                      C) horn
70. The children are a little overexcited.  
A) hot                      B) hanging                      C) hyper
71. They checked our identification cards at the door.  
A) inked us                      B) I.D.ed us                      C) iced us
72. I'm leaving right this minute.  
A) I'm hopping.                      B) I'm outa here.                      C) I'm blue.
73. The car accident left her seriously injured.  
A) in a bad way                      B) ironed                      C) inside-out
74. Marriage it too serious a business for me.  
A) intense                      B) internal                      C) icy
75. I hear he's in trouble at the moment.  
A) a jam                      B) a jive                      C) a jump
76. You shouldn't waste his time or he is going to get angry one of these days.  
A) jazz him                      B) jerk him around                      C) jangle him
77. He's a real athlete these days.  
A) jock                      B) jim                      C) juice
78. I need to go to the toilet. Can you show me where it is?  
A) jump                      B) john                      C) jug
79. My father thinks that all heavy drug users should be put in jail.  
A) joints                      B) johnnies                      C) junkies
80. I don't know how he stays calm and relaxed when she shouts like that.  
A) ketchups                      B) knights                      C) keeps his cool
81. Wow! This disco is really wild tonight.  
A) kickin'                      B) kissing                      C) kaput
82. I wish he wasn't such a stupid person.  
A) kayak                      B) kennel                      C) klutz

83. How can he criticize it so much when he's never been to that city.  
A) knit B) knock C) kill
84. Dave's dating a really stunning woman. Have you seen her?  
A) krone of a B) kunkle C) knockout
85. You wouldn't exactly call her calm and relaxed.  
A) limber B) lacking C) laid back
86. That's just like her to be so inept.  
A) lame B) lacquer C) latent
87. Don't give me that story again. I've heard it before.  
A) load B) line C) lump
88. I am really fortunate getting that seat.  
A) looked-out B) lucked-in C) lucked-out
89. It isn't a good idea to cause trouble when you can't speak the language.  
A) mix up B) make waves C) mud up
90. I am exhausted after working at nights and studying by day.  
A) maxed out B) marbled C) made
91. David is a really excellent golf player.  
A) mad B) modern C) mean
92. I'm sick of his dumb and stupid questions.  
A) Mickey Mouse B) mash potato C) marshmallow
93. The police arrested him outside his house.  
A) nicked B) noted C) nough
94. Let's have a small drink of brandy before we go to bed.  
A) nip B) nose C) node
95. There is no problem and it doesn't matter.  
A) No heat. B) No go. C) No sweat.
96. You want me to tell him? I won't do it.  
A) No way. B) Not on the way. C) Not a way.
97. He is such a dull and boring person.  
A) nerd B) navel C) note
98. This is a bit cold. Can you put it in the microwave and heat it up?  
A) not it B) nuke it C) near it
99. She is crazy if she thinks I care.  
A) nude B) numb C) nuts
100. This is a great place to live.  
A) pal B) pad C) pail
101. He is such a difficult and annoying person.  
A) peach B) palm C) pain in the neck
102. Get your hands off me.  
A) pole B) paws C) pagoda
103. It was cheap.  
A) peanuts B) papaw C) parallel
104. She drank so much beer that she is really drunk.  
A) pickled B) parked C) paraded
105. It's really easy to do.  
A) a pear B) a peel C) a piece of cake
106. No wonder you are overweight. You always overeate.  
A) pig-out B) perform C) peter out
107. He only likes doing jobs where he can make an easy profit.  
A) a quick buck B) a quote C) a queen
108. Her work is always rapidly, but carelessly done.  
A) queer B) quick and dirty C) quick tempered
109. His solution is always of the impermanent, unsatisfactory type.  
A) quick fix B) quick sand C) queasy
110. Let's go to the pub for a quick beer.  
A) quilt B) quick one C) queue
111. There really isn't any news in this newspaper anymore.  
A) road B) rear C) rag
112. I wish they didn't make such a lot of noise this late at night.  
A) race B) rail C) racket
113. He got a lot of points the last round.  
A) racked up B) rained C) read
114. The business is doing very well and they are really making a lot of money.  
A) running it over B) raking it in C) right here
115. The weather is really cold and harsh at this time of year.  
A) red B) raw C) ripe
116. Let's go to the beach and get some sunshine.  
A) rays B) root C) rage
117. This is very important so make sure you give it to him right away.  
A) red nose B) red hot C) run over
118. She is so young and innocent. It is no wonder she got exploited.  
A) ripped-off B) roped-in C) rounded-up
119. Did you see the size of the diamond on her finger?  
A) rig B) rock C) roast
120. He has got diarrhea.  
A) the rises B) the rookies C) the runs
121. He has two young children running around his house.  
A) rug rats B) riddles C) rolls
122. He was dismissed from work yesterday.  
A) sold B) snatched C) sacked
123. There is always some kind of swindle going on over there.  
A) swift B) sweet C) scam
124. I wish they wouldn't just rush in, eat really quickly, and then leave.  
A) snippet B) stop it up C) scarf it down
125. Nobody is interested so let's just cancel the whole thing.  
A) scratch B) sell C) surf
126. I don't know why she likes him. He's so dirty and unkept.  
A) simple B) scruffy C) sharp

127. That band plays some excellent tunes, you know.

- A) serious                      B) showy                      C) sick

128. Wow, those are really cool sunglasses.

- A) slits                      B) slides                      C) shades

129. Go on and have another try.

- A) spade                      B) shot                      C) stick

130. They all criticized me, but it wasn't my fault.

- A) slammed                      B) shaded                      C) shot

131. I'm not going to a horrible and dirty place like that.

- A) sleazebag                      B) solid                      C) sober

132. Look at the time! We should leave.

- A) speak                      B) split                      C) stalk

133. He comes from a very old-fashioned family.

- A) shrill                      B) shody                      C) square

134. The stolen car has New York license plates.

- A) tags                      B) ticks                      C) togs

135. The whole city was completely destroyed in the war.

- A) taped                      B) tapestry                      C) taken out

136. I'll be there in just a few seconds.

- A) tick                      B) tale                      C) tea

137. Mum was really angry with me last night.

- A) toy                      B) ticked-off                      C) tramp

138. He completely wrecked the car last night.

- A) transplanted                      B) totalled                      C) tricked

139. You really should throw out most of this stuff.

- A) track                      B) tame                      C) trash

140. There's nothing on the television tonight.

- A) tax                      B) tube                      C) time

141. His breath is totally repellant.

- A) a turnoff                      B) a takeoff                      C) a tangle.

142. I can't believe she was dating someone else when she was still my girlfriend.

- A) tainting                      B) two-timing                      C) telling

143. Why are all the men at school such fools.

- A) twits                      B) tins                      C) tanks

144. I've told him many, many times not to do that.

- A) untimely                      B) ugly                      C) umpteen

145. They often try to increase the price if you can't speak the language.

- A) up                      B) use                      C) unit

146. It's still available, if you want it.

- A) unique                      B) up for grabs                      C) united

147. It costs \$2,000 in advance.

- A) unknown                      B) up front                      C) unmoved

148. She is such an anxious woman.

- A) uptight                      B) urban                      C) uniform

149. Let's stop work and relax this weekend.

- A) vent                      B) veg                      C) vary

150. I get bad feelings about him.

- A) vibes                      B) valuables                      C) vitals

151. This is a great meal. I can't believe you made it.

- A) vulgar                      B) vicious                      C) volcanic

152. It looks like he's got a lot of money in his pocket.

- A) wand                      B) wish                      C) wad

153. That was an easy victory. I thought it would be harder.

- A) a walkover                      B) a wander                      C) a white-out

154. Gosh, I was really drunk last night. What did I have?

- A) wasted                      B) wrinkled                      C) wilting

155. Hello, Tom. What's been happening lately?

- A) What's in?                      B) What's next?                      C) What's up?

156. He's very talented when it comes to computers.

- A) a worm                      B) a whiz                      C) a wood

157. Those are great shoes. Where did you get them.

- A) windy                      B) wicked                      C) worthless

158. Don't be such a weak and inept person.

- A) wimp                      B) wretch                      C) witch

159. I hadn't expected them today, so I ended up improvising.

- A) willing it                      B) worshipping                      C) winging it

160. He's really nervous about the exam.

- A) wet                      B) wide                      C) wired

161. That colour is really horrible on you.

- A) yodel                      B) yukky                      C) youthful

162. She always gives me a hard time.

- A) yields to me                      B) yick and yacks  
C) yanks me around

163. He's not British, you know. He's an American.

- A) a yo-yo                      B) a yahoo                      C) a yank

164. Can we rest? I'm too exhausted to go on.

- A) zapped                      B) zoomed                      C) zealous

165. Since he did that, he's a nobody around here.

- A) zero                      B) zap                      C) zombie

166. Oh no, not another pimple!

- A) zillion                      B) zoo                      C) zit

**Test 1: Reading Comprehension (Page 343)**

1-D	2-C	3-A	4-C	5-B	6-A	7-D	8-C
9-A	10-E	11-A	12-B	13-C	14-A	15-D	16-C
17-B	18-B	19-A	20-E	21-A	22-A	23-E	24-C
25-A	26-B	27-D	28-B	29-C	30-E	31-D	32-D
33-A	34-B	35-C	36-E	37-C	38-B	39-A	40-D
41-A	42-E	43-D	44-C	45-D	46-E	47-B	48-D
49-E	50-B	51-A	52-A	53-E	54-B	55-C	56-D
57-E	58-B	59-B	60-E	61-E	62-D	63-A	64-A
65-E	66-A	67-C	68-A	69-D	70-A	71-D	72-B
73-B	74-C	75-A	76-B	77-D	78-A	79-E	80-D
81-A	82-C	83-C	84-D	85-D	86-E	87-A	88-E
89-C	90-D	91-A	92-D	93-B	94-B	95-D	96-E
97-D	98-B	99-C	100-B	101-E	102-C	103-A	104-D
105-B	106-A	107-C	108-B	109-C	110-C	111-E	112-C
113-D	114-A	115-A	116-D	117-E	118-B	119-C	120-D
121-B	122-A	123-C	124-E	125-C	126-D	127-B	128-D
129-E	130-C	131-E	132-C	133-C	134-E	135-A	136-D
137-E	138-C	139-C	140-C	141-D	142-A	143-A	144-C
145-B	146-E	147-D	148-C	149-A	150-D	151-D	152-A
153-E	154-B	155-B	156-A	157-E	158-A	159-B	160-B
161-A	162-D	163-C	164-C	165-E	166-A	167-A	168-A
169-D	170-E	171-C	172-D	173-C	174-D	175-B	176-A
177-B	178-E	179-C	180-B	181-C	182-B	183-C	184-D
185-A	186-C	187-E	188-D	189-B	190-B	191-A	192-D
193-B	194-B	195-C	196-E	197-D	198-A	199-B	200-E
201-D							

**Test 2: Paragraph Completion (Page 359)**

1-A	2-E	3-B	4-D	5-B	6-C	7-A	8-E
9-B	10-A	11-A	12-B	13-E	14-B	15-D	16-A
17-E	18-A	19-C	20-D	21-D	22-D	23-E	24-C
25-A	26-D	27-E	28-C	29-D	30-A	31-A	32-A
33-C	34-A	35-E	36-C	37-A	38-B	39-D	40-B
41-B	42-D	43-A	44-A	45-E	46-C	47-C	48-A
49-C	50-E	51-A	52-B	53-E	54-C	55-D	56-A
57-D	58-E	59-E	60-A	61-E	62-B	63-E	64-D
65-A	66-C	67-E	68-B	69-B	70-D	71-B	

**Test 3: Paragraph Summarizing (Page 365)**

1-E	2-D	3-A	4-C	5-A	6-B	7-E	8-C
9-C	10-C	11-A	12-B	13-B	14-C	15-B	16-E
17-A	18-C	19-D	20-E	21-E	22-D	23-B	24-E
25-B	26-C	27-E					

**Test 4: Appropriate Questions (Page 368)**

1-C	2-E	3-D	4-A	5-B	6-D	7-D	8-B
9-C	10-A	11-B	12-B	13-C	14-B	15-C	16-D
17-D	18-E	19-A	20-A	21-C	22-A	23-D	24-C
25-C	26-C	27-C	28-A	29-B	30-C	31-C	32-D
33-E	34-A	35-D	36-E	37-E	38-E	39-C	40-D
41-C	42-B	43-D	44-E	45-E	46-B	47-D	48-B
49-E	50-E	51-B	52-B	53-B	54-B	55-A	56-D
57-D	58-C	59-D	60-E	61-D	62-E	63-B	64-A
65-D	66-A	67-A	68-C	69-D	70-D	71-A	72-C
73-A	74-A	75-A	76-D				

**Test 5: Appropriate Answers (Page 373)**

1-B	2-C	3-A	4-B	5-B	6-C	7-C	8-C
9-C	10-B	11-B	12-C	13-C	14-A	15-D	16-D
17-C	18-B	19-B	20-C	21-C	22-C	23-B	24-B
25-D	26-E	27-A	28-B	29-E	30-E	31-B	32-A
33-B	34-C	35-A	36-C	37-C	38-B	39-E	40-C
41-A	42-C	43-D	44-A	45-B	46-A	47-B	48-E
49-B	50-A	51-C	52-A	53-D	54-D	55-B	56-E
57-B	58-B	59-D	60-B	61-B	62-C	63-C	64-A
65-A	66-B	67-A	68-B	69-D	70-C	71-A	72-A
73-C	74-A	75-B	76-D	77-E	78-B	79-D	80-D
81-A	82-A						

**Test 6: Making up a story (Page 377)**

1-E	2-D	3-D	4-D	5-E	6-D	7-B	8-B
9-E	10-C	11-D	12-B	13-A	14-A	15-C	16-D
17-A	18-C	19-E	20-C	21-C	22-A	23-B	24-C
25-B	26-B	27-B	28-B	29-E	30-E	31-A	32-A
33-A	34-A	35-A	36-A	37-A	38-E	39-B	40-A
41-B	42-A	43-C	44-E	45-E			

**Test 7: Dialogue Completion (Page 381)**

1-A	2-C	3-C	4-A	5-D	6-E	7-D	8-D
9-E	10-D	11-D	12-B	13-D	14-A	15-D	16-A
17-C	18-E	19-B	20-D	21-C	22-D	23-D	24-C
25-C	26-D	27-D	28-D	29-B	30-C	31-B	32-D
33-C	34-A	35-B	36-C	37-D	38-E	39-B	40-A
41-B	42-B	43-C	44-D	45-E	46-B	47-E	48-B
49-B	50-B	51-D	52-C	53-C	54-E	55-E	56-A
57-C	58-D	59-C	60-B	61-C	62-E	63-A	64-A
65-D	66-C	67-E	68-C	69-B	70-E	71-D	72-E
73-B	74-C	75-B	76-A	77-D	78-D	79-D	80-C
81-C	82-D	83-A	84-B	85-B	86-C	87-C	88-B
89-D	90-A	91-C	92-B	93-C	94-C	95-C	96-B
97-A	98-A	99-A	100-A	101-D	102-B	103-B	104-E
105-A	106-A	107-D					

**Test 8: Proverbs (Page 388)**

1-D	2-D	3-A	4-C	5-E	6-D	7-C	8-A
9-E	10-D	11-E	12-B	13-B	14-D	15-D	16-E
17-E	18-C	19-B	20-E	21-C	22-D	23-C	24-B
25-D	26-C	27-B	28-E	29-C	30-B	31-D	32-E
33-A	34-E	35-E	36-C	37-B	38-C	39-A	40-E
41-B	42-A	43-A	44-C	45-E	46-C	47-A	48-A
49-E	50-D	51-D	52-B	53-A			



**Test 9: Idioms** (Page 391)

1-C	2-C	3-A	4-B	5-A	6-B	7-A	8-B
9-A	10-C	11-C	12-A	13-C	14-B	15-C	16-C
17-B	18-C	19-B	20-C	21-A	22-B	23-A	24-C
25-A	26-C	27-B	28-B	29-A	30-B	31-C	32-A
33-B	34-B	35-C	36-C	37-C	38-A	39-B	40-B
41-B	42-A	43-B	44-C	45-B	46-C	47-A	48-C
49-B	50-A	51-A	52-C	53-A	54-C	55-B	56-B
57-C	58-A	59-C	60-A	61-A	62-C	63-C	64-A
65-A	66-A	67-C	68-C	69-C	70-B	71-B	72-A
73-A	74-A	75-B	76-C	77-B	78-C	79-B	80-C
81-A	82-B	83-B	84-A	85-C	86-A	87-C	88-B
89-C	90-B	91-C	92-A	93-C	94-B	95-B	96-B
97-C	98-C	99-C	100-A	101-C	102-C	103-A	104-A
105-C	106-B	107-C	108-B	109-A	110-C	111-C	112-B
113-C	114-A	115-B	116-A	117-C	118-B	119-A	120-C
121-A	122-A	123-A	124-A	125-C	126-C	127-B	128-B
129-B	130-B	131-B	132-A	133-C	134-B	135-A	136-C
137-A	138-C	139-C	140-C	141-B	142-A	143-B	144-C
145-B	146-C	147-C	148-B	149-A	150-C	151-B	152-C
153-A	154-C	155-B	156-C	157-B	158-B	159-A	160-C
161-B	162-A	163-B	164-C	165-C	166-C	167-B	168-A
169-C	170-B	171-C	172-C	173-B	174-B	175-C	176-A
177-A	178-B	179-C	180-A	181-B	182-A	183-C	184-A
185-B	186-C	187-C	188-B	189-C	190-C	191-C	192-B
193-A	194-B	195-B	196-C	197-A	198-C	199-B	200-A
201-C	202-B	203-A	204-B	205-C	206-B	207-C	208-A
209-A	210-A	211-C	212-A	213-C	214-B	215-B	216-C
217-C	218-C	219-B	220-C	221-A	222-B	223-C	224-B
225-A	226-C	227-A	228-A				

**Test 10: Slang** (Page 398)

1-A	2-B	3-A	4-C	5-B	6-A	7-C	8-C
9-B	10-A	11-C	12-A	13-A	14-C	15-A	16-B
17-B	18-A	19-A	20-C	21-C	22-C	23-B	24-C
25-A	26-B	27-C	28-A	29-A	30-B	31-C	32-C
33-A	34-C	35-C	36-C	37-C	38-B	39-B	40-A
41-C	42-B	43-C	44-C	45-B	46-B	47-A	48-C
49-A	50-A	51-A	52-C	53-A	54-B	55-B	56-B
57-B	58-C	59-A	60-A	61-C	62-B	63-A	64-B
65-A	66-C	67-B	68-C	69-B	70-C	71-B	72-B
73-A	74-A	75-A	76-B	77-A	78-B	79-C	80-C
81-A	82-C	83-B	84-C	85-C	86-A	87-B	88-C
89-B	90-A	91-C	92-A	93-A	94-A	95-C	96-A
97-A	98-B	99-C	100-B	101-C	102-B	103-A	104-A
105-C	106-A	107-A	108-B	109-A	110-B	111-C	112-C
113-A	114-B	115-B	116-A	117-B	118-A	119-B	120-C
121-A	122-C	123-C	124-C	125-A	126-B	127-A	128-C
129-B	130-A	131-A	132-B	133-C	134-A	135-C	136-A
137-B	138-B	139-C	140-B	141-A	142-B	143-A	144-C
145-A	146-B	147-B	148-A	149-B	150-A	151-B	152-C
153-A	154-A	155-C	156-B	157-B	158-A	159-C	160-C
161-B	162-C	163-C	164-A	165-A	166-C		