

- A. love √B. loving C. to love D. loves
6. She is sitting in front of a man sunglasses.
√ A. with B. in C. to D. of
7. How long ? - For 5 years.
A. have you study English C. have you been studied English
√B. have you been studying English D. do you study English
8. She used to to school on foot when she was young.
A. to go √B. go C. going D. goes
9. If he had worked harder, he the exam that he took last month.
A. would pass C. had passed
B. will pass √D. would have passed
10. Let's go out. It now.
√ A. isn't raining B. rains C. has rained D. rained
11. Why don't you use the computer ? -
√A. I don't know how to use it. C. I don't know how used it.
B. I don't know how using it. D. I don't know how use it.
12. There is always a car outside his gate. he can't get into his garage.
A. For this B. Because √C. That's why D. Because of
13. There weren't enough students, so they to close the school.
A. have B. must √C. had D. got
14. Talk
A. Peter about √B. with Peter for it C. it with Peter D. to Peter about
15. Which sentence is correct:
A. This fish has be cooked very well by my mother. √B. This fish has been cooked very well by my mother.
C. This fish have been cooked very well by my mother. D. None is correct.
16. I'm looking forward to next Saturday.
A. see you √B. seeing you C. seen you D. have seen you
17. If she, she will get a surprise.
√A. comes B. came C. has come D. will come
18. When I see the doctor this afternoon, I him to look at my throat.
√A. will ask B. asked C. will have asked D. ask
19. Most people find football very
A. interested B. interest √C. interesting D. to interest
20. He lost his money. His money was
√A. lost B. losing C. lose D. loose
21. I want some new potatoes. Have you got?
A. one B. a C. some √D. any
22. "How is she? " - "Twenty-three."
A. age B. many years C. much time √D. old
23. My father wanted be a teacher.
A. me/of √B. me/ to C. I/ to D. I/ for
24. Benson in the park this morning when he met Linda and her mother.
A. jogging B. had jogged √C. was jogging D. will jog
25. I justher to the market when the engine suddenly went dead.
A. am/ driving √B. had/ driven C. will/ drive D. have/ drove
26. If someone me a job, I'd take it.
√A. offered B. offers C. offering D. is offered
27. When the police arrived, the thieves had
A. ran away √B. gone C. went D. leaving
28. She was exhausted. She tennis all morning.
A. was playing B. had played C. is playing √D. has been playing
29. It might tomorrow.
√A. rain B. raining C. to rain D. rains
30. He's been for an hour.
A. waited √B. waiting C. waits D. wait

SECTION C: PASSAGE

1. In section you will find after the passage five questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four answers or ways finishing. You must choose one which you think fits best. (10 marks)

In 1723 there arrived in Philadelphia a penniless young man, eager for work and for knowledge. As the year passed, this man, Benjamin Franklin, contributed greatly to his city and to his country. He became a printer and publisher. And a learned man and in many subjects. He also helped to spread learning by establishing a public library and by founding the American Philosophical Society, which is an important academy of great scholars to this day.

Franklin initiated many improvements in the city of Philadelphia, making it one of the world's first cities to have paved and lighted streets as well as a police force and a fire-fighting company. He also made many practical inventions such as the Franklin stove, which was a very efficient heater, and the lightning rod to protect buildings in electric storms. His scientific work with electricity earned Franklin world fame .

Franklin played an important role in the early history of the United states. He took part in drawing up the Declaration of Independence and the constitution. He was the first ambassador to France, and he helped negotiate the treaty of 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War.

As an active member and as president of the Abolitionist Society, Franklin devoted the last years of his life to the movement to end slavery.

1. When Franklin arrived in Philadelphia in 1723, he was
 - A. rich
 - B. well-off
 - C. neither rich nor poor
 - D. very poor
2. How did Franklin help to spread learning?
 - A. He was eager for work and knowledge
 - B. He became a printer and a publisher.
 - C. He contributed to his city and his country.
 - D. He established a public library and founded the American Philosophical Society
3. What made Franklin famous all over the world?
 - A. The Franklin stove
 - B. The lightning rod
 - C. The fire-fighting company
 - D. His scientific work with electricity
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. Franklin alone drew up the Declaration of Independence.
 - B. Franklin was one of those eminent Americans who drew up the Declaration of Independence.
 - C. Franklin was the first American ambassador to France.
 - D. Franklin helped negotiate the treaty of 1783
5. In what was Franklin active during the last years of his life?
 - A. the Revolutionary war
 - B. his scientific work
 - C. his practical inventions
 - D. the abolitionist movement

KEY: 1.d 2.d 3.d 4.a 5.d

2. Read the following passage and circle the letter of the best answer.

You can find kids working at many kinds of jobs. But not too many have the job Kurt Sanders has. He does stunts on TV and in the movies. Kurt was only seven years old when he did his first stunt. He had to run in front of a speeding car! Another time he was asked to fall off a high ladder. One time he was put into a burning house. Kurt had to wait until the floor burned through. Then he fell into the room below.

Of course these stunts are **risky**. But Kurt has never been hurt. He does each one just the way he is told. Kurt's no sure, though, how long he will go on doing stunts. It's not that he's scared. "Maybe I'll become a baseball player," he says.

Choose the best answer:

31. The best title is
 - √A. Jobs for Kids
 - B. Stunt Kid
 - C. TV
 - D. Movies
32. In Kurt's first stunt, he worked with a
 - A. ladder
 - B. burning house
 - C. flight of stairs
 - √D. speeding car
33. Kurt says he
 - A. was burned in a stunt.
 - √C. may play balls.
 - B. cannot be hurt.
 - D. will never quit stunts.
34. Kurt

- A. will be hurt soon ✓C. is careful in stunts. B. fears doing stunts. D. doesn't like to obey.
35. The word "risky" in line eight means
- A. easy ✓B. dangerous C. hard D. boring

3. Read the passage and then decide whether these sentences are True (T) or False (F).

When you go to a party in Atlantica, don't bring a gift. If you do so, our host will believe that you think they are poor.

Never arrive on time in Atlantica. Come one or two hours late because your hosts will not be ready on time themselves. In Atlantica, all schedules (even airline schedules) run on "elastic time".

At dinner time, eat only what the hosts serve you. If you ask for something special, the hosts try to get what you want, even if they have to go out to the store that evening. And never look at the other guests while you eat. Instead, look down at your food. Use a spoon for all foods, even hard foods like fried meat.

36. A bottle of wine is an example of a good gift to a party in Atlantica.
37. Never be late to a party in Atlantica.
38. "Elastic time" probably means that schedules in Atlantica are not exact.
39. Don't eat a piece of hard meat with a spoon.
40. Don't ask your hosts for something special to eat.

4. In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each blank. Circle the letter of your choice.

What teenagers do with their money

Thirteen-year-olds do not spend as much money as their parents suspect - at least not according to the findings of a recent survey, *Money and Change*. The survey (1)..... three hundred teenagers, 13-17 years old, from all over Britain.

By the time they (2) their teens, most children see their weekly allowance rise dramatically to an amazing national average of £5.14. Two thirds think they get (3) money, but most expect to have to do something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is increasing among teenagers. Therefore, the (4)..... of children (5)..... an effort to save for the future.

Greater access to cash through teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible. (6)..... a result, the economic recession seems to have encouraged knowing attitudes to money, even in the case of children at these ages. Instead of wasting what pocket (7)..... they have on sweets or magazines, the 13-year-olds who took (8)..... in the survey seem to (9)..... to the situation by saving more than half (10)..... their cash.

Choose the best answer:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ✓46. A. included | B. contained | C. counted | D. enclosed |
| ✓47. A. reach | B. get | C. make | D. arrive |
| 48. A. acceptable | B. too | C. satisfactory | ✓D. enough |
| 49. A. most | B. maximum | C. many | ✓D. majority |
| ✓50. A. make | B. do | C. have | D. try |
| 51. A. like | ✓B. as | C. for | D. in |
| 52. A. cash | ✓B. money | C. change | D. savings |
| ✓53. A. part | B. place | C. share | D. piece |
| 54. A. reply | B. answer | ✓C. respond | D. return |
| 55. A. from | B. as | ✓C. of | D. for |

5. Fill in each of the gaps in the passage below with only ONE suitable word:

How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, we ought (11)....to.... visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in (12)....our.... teeth. He can examine our (13)....teeth... to check that they are growing in the right way. Unfortunately, many people wait until they have (14)....toothache... before they see a dentist. Secondly, we should (15). brush.... our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste (16)..at.... least twice a day, one after breakfast and once before we go to (17)....bed..... We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth (18).....after..... a meal. Thirdly, we should eat (19)....food.... that is good our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread,

potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. They are harmful (20)...**because**... they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

SECTION C:

(1)

Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Speaking English fluently is not easy.
→ *It is not easy to speak English fluently.*
2. He has to pay the bills before the fifth of the month.
→ *The bills have to be paid before the fifth of the month.*
3. Without a passport she couldn't have left the country.
→ *If he had had a passport, he could have left the country.*
4. The owners of newspapers are usually very rich.
→ *The people who own newspapers, are usually very rich.*
5. Robert opened the drawer and took out a knife.
→ *Opening the drawer, Robert took out a knife.*
6. Someone has already paid for it.
→ *It has already been paid for.*
7. He had hardly left the office when the phone rang.
→ *No sooner had he left the office than the phone rang*
8. Now / she / dance / beautifully / than / used to.
→ *Now she dances more beautifully than she used to*
9. My father / look forward / hear / about it
→ *My father is looking forward to hearing about it.*
10. Could / you / tell / way / supermarket
→ *Could you tell me the way to the supermarket ?*

(2)

Use the following sets of words or phrases to make complete sentences.

Example: I/ interested/ listen/ music.

→ I am interested in listening to music.

21. We/ not have/ wear/ uniform/ this school.
→ *We don't have to wear the uniform in this school.*
22. If/ I/ you, I/ buy/ new house/ this city.
→ *If I were you, I would buy a new house in this city.*
23. I/ not want/ go/ walk/ now/ because/ it/ rain.
→ *I don't want to go for a walk now because it is raining.*
24. Nowhere/ be/ expensive/ than/this restaurant.
→ *Nowhere is more expensive than this restaurant.*
25. My mother/ I/ meet/ my brother/ twenty minutes/ ago.
→ *My mother and I met my brother twenty minutes ago.*
26. Susan/ said/ she/ had/ burn/ her hand/ when she/ been/ boiling water/ that morning.
→ *Susan said that she had burnt her hand when she had been boiling water that morning.*
27. If / I/ rich,/ I/ build/ house/ a deserted island.
→ *If I were rich, I would build a house in a deserted island.*
28. We/ not/ visit you last weekend because/ we/ make/ plans/ visit my grandmother before.
→ *We didn't visit you last weekend because we had made our plans to visit my grandmother before.*
29. What/ you/ do/ if/ you/ found/ some money?
→ *What would you do if you found some money?*
30. I/ want/ buy/ present/ my mother.
→ *I want to buy a present for my mother.*

(3)

Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

31. Daisy cooks better than her sister.
→ *Daisy's sister cooks worse than Jane./ Daisy's sister doesn't cook as well as Jane.*
32. "I am going away tomorrow," said Mary.

- **Mary** said (that) she was going away the next day. (or the following day)
33. It was so cold that we didn't want to go out.
→ **It was too cold for us to go out.**
34. My salary is high but yours is higher.
→ **My salary isn't so high as yours.**
35. I was extremely impressed by his appearance.
→ **His appearance impressed me extremely.**
36. Would you please give me a hand?
→ **Would you mind giving me a hand?**
37. He had found the key before they arrived.
→ **The key had been found before they arrived.**
38. I've been reading this book for 2 hours.
→ **I started reading this book 2 hours ago.**
38. My mother never goes swimming because she is afraid of water.
→ **If my mother weren't afraid of water, she would never go swimming.**
40. He is too old to wear this coloured shirt.
→ **He is not young enough to wear this coloured shirt.**

SECTION D:

Choose one of the topics to write about in 100 – 150 words.

1. My hometown.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.
3. Difficulty in learning English.
4. Your future plan
5. the importance of learning English
6. the good and the bad of using a computer
7. your favourite season of the year