

- a. as a result of
b. in the event of
- c. by reason of
d. in the time of
24. I will keep your application file for the time being
a. in
b. with
c. on
d. at
- I couldn't tell what time it was because workmen had removed the of the
25. clock.
a. Hands
b. pointers
c. arms
d. fingers
- Supposing Ito agree to your request, how do you think the other students
26. would feel?
a. would
b. am
c. were
d. could
27. I'm so tired that I can't takewhat you're saying.
a. up
b. out
c. in
d. on
- He phoned to tell me that he couldn't come tomorrow because he to the
28. dentist.
a. had gone
b. was going
c. would go
d. went
29. No sooner had he sat down to lunch there was a knock at the door
a. when
b. that
c. as
d. than
- The Committee took just thirty minutes tothe conclusion that action was
30. necessary.
a. judge
b. make
c. decide
d. reach
31. It was not until the thirteenth stroke.....the bell stopped.
a. so that
b. that
c. before
d. when
32. Mary has got a friendall the papers for her
a. types
b. to type
c. typing
d. typed
33. They wenthard days when they first came to settle there.
a. by
b. on
c. along
d. through
34. Until you learn to relax more, youyour ability to speak English.
a. haven't improve
b. aren't improve
c. don't improve
d. won't improve
35. Instead of about the good news I'm seemed to be indifferent.
a. exciting
b. being excited
c. excited
d. being exciting
- consideredafter work.
a. to go shopping
b. going to shop
c. going shopping
d. to go to shop
36. I'm not usedspoken to like that
a. to be
b. to being
c. being
d. with
37. After his girlfriend left him, George determined never in love again.
a. to fall
b. falling
c. for to fall
d. having fallen
38. Whereall this morning?
a. were you
b. are you
c. have you been
d. are you being
39. I wish youme a new one instead of having itas you did
a. woud give / to repair
b. had given / to be repaired
c. had given / to be repaired
d. had given / to be repaired

61. Well, I'm interested in English.
 a. learn b. to learn **c. learning** d. b & c are correct
62. Certainly, It's worth the thesis.
 a. try to write **b. trying to write** c. trying writing d. try writing
63. Now, I think she is accustomed eight hours a day.
 a. work b. to work c. working **d. to working**
64. The fabric is a material which catch fire easily.
a. made of b. made from c. made in d. made
65. There were signs everywhere people to keep out of the grass in the park.
 a. to tell b. tell **c. telling** d. to telling
66. It is very difficult a twin from the other.
 a. tell **b. to tell** c. telling d. to telling
67. He is agreeable to Nam's proposal.
 a. about **b. to** c. in d. with
68. The founders of the American nature the custom after the Revolution.
 a. reverse **b. reversed** c. has reversed d. had reversed
69. I cleaning the floor, and now it's dirty again.
 a. just finish b. just finished **c. have just finished** d. had just finished
70. I a ghost in my life.
 a. never see b. never saw **c. have never seen** d. had never seen
71. It was raining hard when I there.
 a. get **b. got** c. has got d. had got
79. - Is your father at home?
 - No, he is away on business. If you have a message for him, I it to him as soon as he home.
 a. give / gets b. give / will get c. will give / get **d. will give / gets**
80. - Please tell me how to get to the post office?
 - Go till you to a square with a statue in the middle; then turn left and you it on your right.
 a. come / fine **b. come / will find** c. will come / find d. will come / will find
81. - What did he say before he left for Paris?
 - He said he would give me a ring as soon as he Paris.
 a. reaches **b. reached** c. will reach d. would reach
82. She went on her work with an air of
 a. determinant **b. determination** c. determine d. determined
83. He that if we started at dawn, we would be there by noon.
 a. reason **b. reasoned** c. reasonable d. reasonably
84. The patient is getting on
 a. satisfied b. satisfaction c. satisfactory **d. satisfactorily**
85. My brother and my sister engineers.
 a. is **b. are** c. has d. have
86. He did not look at straight to his father's eyes. He answered
 a. fearful **b. fearfully** c. fearless d. fearlessly
87. The earth, is the fifth largest planet in the solar system, is the third planet from the sun.
 a. who b. whom **c. which** d. that

88. They took part in school's activities
- a. keen **b. keenly** c. keenness d. keener
89. She went to meet him with an air of
- a. expectant **b. expectancy** c. expect d. expectation
90. Alexander Graham Bell the telephone by the time I was born.
- a. had already invented** c. already finished
- b. has already finished d. already finish
91. The army the enemy's capital.
- a. occupied (v)** b. occupied (adj) c. occupation d. occupational
92. People objected to wait so long.
- a. with having **b. to having** c. for having d. about having
93. - Is April twenty-first the day?
- No, the twenty-second.
- a. you'll arrive then c. on that you'll arrive
- b. when you arrive** d. when you'll arrive on
94. The severe drought occurred last summer ruined the corn crop.
- a. that is b. which it c. it **d. that**

PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION

(1) : In this section you will find a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one you think fits best.

Walt Whitman, born in New York, in 1891, was one of America's unusual literary figures. As an individualist, he rambled through the countryside seeing people and places, and making them his own. His experiences in earning a living were varied; at times he was a printer, a teacher, a carpenter, a nurse and a newspaper editor. He was a big-hearted man, open and accepting. He gave freely of his time by caring for the wounded during the Civil War. Though he lived in the city, he often spent time in the country, developing his strong sense of nature, which carried through to his poems. In 1855 he collected the verses he had written, and published them in one thin volume, "Leaves of Grass", a book which he revised and rewrote all the rest of his life. The book was ridiculed by some poets and generally ignored by others, probably because his verse forms were not traditional. He had felt that it was necessary to achieve a new poetic form in order to communicate his views. His reputation didn't grow until after his death, and it reached a high point in the 1920s. Since then, Whitman's style has greatly influenced modern poets.

1. The best title for this passage is
- A. Leaves of Grass B. A Country Man **C. Walt Whitman** D. Poetry: A New Form
2. Whitman's big-heartedness is shown by his
- A. visiting the countryside B. being an individualist C. rewriting "Leaves of Grass" **D. caring for the wounded**
- The passage says that during Whitman's life time, other
3. poets
- A. accepted him B. communicated with him C. praised him **D. laughed at him**
- We can assume that Whitman was ignored
4. because he
- A. wrote in a new form** B. rambled through the countryside C. published his poems D. rewrote his book
- The word "rambled" is most similar to the
5. meaning of
- A. stopped briefly **B. walked slowly** C. traveled quickly D. marched excitedly

(2) 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.

By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth of century a number of our Eastern institutions – Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania - had some of the necessary ingredients of a university, but hardly yet the point of view. They were little clusters of schools and institutes. Indeed, just after the Revolution, the schools of Pennsylvania and Harvard had assumed the somewhat pretentious title of university, and, shortly after, the univerity of Virginia was found under the guidance of Thomas Jefferson. In the South, Georgia and later North Carolina began to rise. The substance in all these was mainly lacking though the title was honored. There were rather feeble law, medical and divinity schools, somewhat loosely attached to these colleges. It has been commonly recognized, however, that the fist decade after the close of the Civil War, that is from about 1866 to 1876, was the great early flowering of the university in America.

1. In the oppinion of the author in this passage, in 1825
 - A.Only Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania could truly be call universities.
 - B.all American educational institutions could justifiably claim to be universities.
 - C.those institutions that called themselves universities were not justified in doing so.
 - D.no American institutions of higher education had any of the necessary ingredients of a universitiy.
2. Thomas Jefferson found

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. the university of Pennsylvania | C. the university of Virginia |
| B. Harvard | D. the university of Goergia |
- 3.The Civil War ended

| | |
|---------------|--|
| A. about 1866 | B. about 1876 |
| C. about 1856 | D. during the decade from 1866 to 1876 |
- 4.The words “little clusters” in the passage most nearly means:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. small groups | B. small colleges | C. small buildings | D. small organizations |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
- 5.The university idea really began to develop

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. in the first quarter of the nineteenth century | B. just after the revolution |
| C. during the last quarter of the nineteenth centery | D. just after the Civil War. |

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

(3) Circle A, B, C, or D to choose the most suitable word form to complete the passage.

There are three separate sources of hazard in the (1).....of supplying energy by nuclear power.

First, the (2).....__material must travel from its place of manufacture to the power station. Although the power stations themselves are solidly built, the containers used for the transport of the materials are (3)..... There are normally only two methods of transport (4)..... namely road or rail. Unfortunately, both of these (5).....__close contact with the general public since the (6).....are sure to pass near or even through, heavily (7).....areas. Second, there is the problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes that in most cases will (8)..... _____ radioactive for thousands of years. It is impossible to

(9).....__these wastes no radioactive, and so they must be (10)..... in one of the inconvenient ways that scientists have invented. For examples, they may be buried under the ground, or dropped into abandoned mines or sunk in the sea. However, these methods do not solve the problem, since an earthquake could easily (11) _____ the containers open.

Third, there is the problem of accidental (12).....__ due to a leak or an explosion at the power station. As with the other two, this is not very likely, so it does not provide a serious objection (13) _____ the nuclear program. Nevertheless, it can happen.

Separately, these three types of risks are a great cause for (14) _____ . Taken together, though, the (15)..... of disaster is extremely high.

- 1.He will die if nobody brings him to hospital.
->Unless
- 2.I have studied English for 3 years..
->I began
- 3.He not only spent all his money; he even borrowed some from me .
->Not only
- 4.They are building a new school in that village.
->The new school
- 5.I am sorry that I didn't go to the party last sunday.
->I wish that
- 6.He has to pay the bills before the fifth of the month.
->The bills
- 7.You remembered posting the letter, didn't you?
->You didn't
- 8.It is a six – hour flight from London to New York.
->It takes
- 9.Mrs. Green said to her son, "Be careful when you cross the street!"
->Mrs Green told
- 10.I'm sorry that he isn't with us now.
->I wish (that)
11. "why don't you put a better lock on the door", Jonh said
Jonh suggested.....
12. Although both his legs were broken in the crash. He managed to get out of the car
before it exploded
Despited his
13. It isn't for you to finish by Saturday.
You.....
14. The water was so cold that the children couldn't swim in it
The water was not
15. john has not had his hair cut for over 6 months
It is over

KEY:

- 1.Unless somebody brings him to the hospital, he'll die.
2. ->I began studying English 3 years ago.
3. ->Not only did he spend all his money, he even borrowed some from me.
4. ->The new school is being built in that village.
5. ->I wish that I had gone to the party last Sunday.
6. ->The bills have to be paid before the fifth of the month.
7. ->You didn't forget posting the letter, did you?
8. ->It takes six hours to fly from London.
9. ->Mrs Green told her son to be careful when he crossed the street.
10. ->I wish (that) he were with us now.
11. Jonh suggest that Jane put/should put a better lock on the door
12. despite his two broken legs in the crash, he manage to get out of the car before it
exploded
13. You don't need to finish by Saturday.
14. The water was not warm enough for the children to swim in.
15. It's over 6 months since John had his hair to cut

SECTION B :

Write a composition of 120– 150 words in length on one of the following topics:

1. What you do to help the poor children.
- 2.The good and bad of using the computer
- 3.Three immediate measures to solve the traffic problem in your city.
- 4.Friends or family: which do you think have played more important part in your life?
- 5.Tell some of the advantages of living in a city.

6. The reason why the young people prefer to live in town
7. Your friend whom you close best
8. The advantages and disadvantages of television

