***I. Choose the word whose UNDERLINED*** *PART* ***is*** *pronounced* ***DIFFERENTLY from the other three in each question.***

**Question 1: A**. month **B**. dormitory **C**. foreign **D**. oral

**Question 2: A**. relax **B**. gather **C**. hamburger **D**. pagoda

**Question 3: A**. newspapers **B**. magazines **C**. controls **D**. adults

**Question 4: A**. campus **B**. until **C**. supply **D**. publish

**Question 5: A**. blanket **B**. uncle **C**. drink **D**. shrine

**Question 6: A**. crop **B**. grocery **C**. locate **D**. picnic

**Question 7: A**. pitiful **B**. opinion **C**. viable **D**. limit

**Question 8: A**. bamboo **B**. afternoon **C**. soon **D**. took

**Question 9: A**. hard **B**. delicious **C**. wonderful **D**. grandmother

**Question 10: A**. teacher **B**. ready **C**. speaker **D**. easily

***II. Choose the word or phrase that BEST COMPLETES each sentence below.***

**Question 11**: 32. It’s a nice day - let’s go \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic.

**A**. have **B**. has **C**. in **D**. for

**Question 12**: Everything is okay, \_\_\_\_\_?

**A**. is it **B**. isn’t it **C**. are they **D**. aren’t they

**Question 13**: The tourist office \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center.

**A**. locate **B**. is located **C**. has location **D**. find location

**Question 14**: If the weather \_\_\_\_\_, we’ll go for a walk.

**A**. clears **B**. will clear **C**. be clear **D**. cleared

**Question 15**: If they have been working all afternoon, they \_\_\_\_\_ need a cup of tea.

**A**. recently **B**. nearly **C**. probably **D**. mostly

**Question 16**: I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ everything we wanted all the time.

**A**. can buy **B**. could buy **C**. will buy **D**. were buying

**Question 17**: That child is far \_\_\_\_\_ advance of the rest of the class.

**A**. in **B**. at **C**. on **D**. with

**Question 18**: What is your opinion \_\_\_\_\_ her latest novel?

**A**. of **B**. to **C**. with **D**. for

**Question 19**: Everyone took the test, \_\_\_\_\_?

**A**. did he **B**. didn’t he **C**. did they **D**. didn’t they

**Question 20**: He still denies \_\_\_\_\_ his wife.

**A**. murder **B**. to murder **C**. murdering **D**. to have murdered

**Question 21**: ‘How many \_\_\_\_\_ can you speak?’ ‘Only Arabic and English.’

**A**. conversations **B**. languages **C**. communications **D**. speeches

**Question 22**: If you are still ill tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_ to stay at home.

**A**. should **B**. need **C**. ought **D**. has

**Question 23**: He can persuade himself \_\_\_\_\_ believing anything he wants to believe.

**A**. about **B**. to **C**. into **D**. onto

**Question 24**: A lot of people take their family to \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic in the park.

**A**. go **B**. have **C**. get **D**. do

**Question 25**: What about \_\_\_\_\_ programs?

**A**. playing **B**. gaming **C**. sports **D**. match

**Question 26**: Henry and Peter asked me to go with \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. their **B**. theirs **C**. them **D**. they

**Question 27**: There’s a very interesting \_\_\_\_\_ about life in the Arctic.

**A**. news **B**. documentary **C**. service **D**. entertainment

**Question 28**: Vicky asked \_\_\_\_\_ everyone was angry.

**A**. how **B**. what **C**. why **D**. which

**Question 29**: Oh, it’s history - my favorite \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. knowledge **B**. study **C**. subject **D**. matter

**Question 30**: Those companies are exploring \_\_\_\_\_ oil.

**A**. of **B**. at **C**. on **D**. for

**Question 31**: You have to expect a certain amount \_\_\_\_\_ confusion.

**A**. in **B**. at **C**. on **D**. of

**Question 32**: James lived with his parents \_\_\_\_\_ he was twenty-five.

**A**. for **B**. from **C**. till **D**. through

**Question 33**: The certificates can be exchanged \_\_\_\_\_ goods in any of our stores.

**A**. for **B**. of **C**. with **D**. to

**Question 34**: Engineers are still trying \_\_\_\_\_ locate the flaw.

**A**. to **B**. for **C**. on **D**. in

**Question 35**: Please write to us for further \_\_\_\_\_ of this offer.

**A**. details **B**. detail **C**. detailed **D**. detailing

**Question 36**: The right-wing group has \_\_\_\_\_ its own candidate for the post.

**A**. gave **B**. put up **C**. choose **D**. brought

**Question 37**: I’m watching ‘Science Review’. Chas Merton has asked me to write a \_\_\_\_\_ program for the Center City Daily News.

**A**. judgment **B**. value **C**. review **D**. paper

**Question 38**: \_\_\_\_\_ increased by 5% at state universities this year.

**A**. Fee **B**. Fees **C**. Tuition **D**. Tuitions

**Question 39**: They stood gazing at the statue, lost \_\_\_\_\_ admiration.

**A**. of **B**. in **C**. on **D**. with

**Question 40**: The President doesn’t have much time for \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. relax **B**. relaxing **C**. relaxation **D**. relaxed

***III. Choose the underlined part that needs CORRECTING in each sentence below.***

**Question 41**: Parents are sent a reading list a few weeks on advance of the start of the school year.

**A**. are sent **B**. a reading

**C**. on advance **D**. the start of the school

**Question 42**: They complained that there isn’t any water in the swimming pool.

**A**. complained **B**. there isn’t **C**. any water **D**. in

**Question 43**: Maria suggested that we cooked a meal each other.

**A**. suggested **B**. that **C**. cooked **D**. each other

**Question 44**: We’re full of admiration to all your hard work.

**A**. full of **B**. admiration **C**. to **D**. hard work

**Question 45**: I might not be at home on Tuesday morning but I’ll probably be there at the afternoon.

**A**. might not be **B**. on **C**. I’ll probadly be **D**. at

**Question 46**: Mary and Henry always goes out for a meal on their wedding anniversary.

**A**. always **B**. goes out for **C**. on **D**. wedding anniversary

**Question 47**: No one uses the computer - it just sits there collect dust.

**A**. No one **B**. uses **C**. just sits **D**. collect

**Question 48**: He asked if New York was the biggest city on America.

**A**. asked if **B**. was **C**. the biggest city **D**. on America

**Question 49**: It was raining, so we didn’t go to a walk.

**A**. was raining **B**. so **C**. didn’t go **D**. to

**Question 50**: He refused to give precise details of how the law will be changed.

**A**. refused to give **B**. precise details **C**. of **D**. will be changed

**Question 51**: Born on India, he attended high school and medical school in Madras.

**A**. Born on India **B**. attended **C**. medical school **D**. in

**Question 52**: People refer to these different medical conditions collectively as heart diseases.

**A**. refer to **B**. different medical conditions

**C**. as **D**. heart diseases

**Question 53**: The movers aren’t packing the books for us, aren’t they?

**A**. The movers **B**. packing **C**. for us **D**. aren’t they

**Question 54**: You don’t know of any vacant apartment, do you?

**A**. You don’t **B**. know of **C**. apartment **D**. do you

**Question 55**: In spite of all its in advances, medical science still knows little about the brain.

**A**. In spite **B**. in advances **C**. medical science **D**. knows little

**Question 56**: The building was used like a hospital through the 1960s up to 1972.

**A**. was used **B**. like **C**. through **D**. up to

**Question 57**: Anyone not familiar with the Internet is at a serious disadvantaged.

**A**. anyone not familiar with **B**. the Internet

**C**. is at **D**. disadvantaged

**Question 58**: The new law allows school districts to spend more money on less advantage children.

**A**. The new law **B**. allows **C**. to spend **D**. advantage

**Question 59**: Yes, but you’re still wanted by the police, don’t you?

**A**. but **B**. you’re still wanted

**C**. the police **D**. don’t you

**Question 60**: Speaking of kids, you have some of your owns, don’t you?

**A**. Speaking of kids **B**. have

**C**. some of your owns **D**. don’t you

***IV. Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.***

Sometimes people add to what they say even when they don’t talk. Gestures are the “silent language” of every culture. We point a finger or move another part of the body to show that we want to say. It is important to know the body language of every country or we may be misunderstood.
In the United States, people greet each other with a handshake in a formal introduction. The handshake must be firm. If the handshake is weak, it is a sign of weakness or unfriendliness. Friends may place a hand on the other’s arm or shoulder. Some people, usually women, greet a friend with a hug.
Space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they stand two and a half feet away at an angle, so they are not facing each other directly. Americans get uncomfortable when a person stands too close. They will move back to have their space. If Americans touch another person by accident, they say, “Pardon me,” or “Excuse me.”
Americans like to look the other person in the eyes when they are talking. If you don’t do so, it means you are bored, hiding something, or are not interested. But when you stared at someone, it is not polite.
Learning a culture’s body language is sometimes confusing. If you don’t know what to do, the safest thing to do is to smile.

Question 61. What can be the best title of the passage?

**A**. Body Language **B**. Americans’ Language

**C**. Greeting Others in Americans **D**. “Silent Language” of American Culture

Question 62. According to the passage, in an informal introduction, Americans greet each other \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. by facing each other directly

**B**. with a handshake

**C**. by placing a hand on each other’s arm or shoulder

**D**. by looking the other person in the eyes

Question 63. In the context of the passage, what does “by accident” mean?

**A**. intentionally **B**. deliberately **C**. voluntarily **D**. unintentionally

Question 64. Which of the following is false?

**A**. It is important to know the body language of every country.

**B**. When Americans talk to each other, they do not face each other directly.

**C**. To Americans, if you look the other person in the eyes when you are talking, it means that you are bored, hiding something, or are not interested.

**D**. Americans feel uncomfortable when a person stands too close.

Question 65. From reading the passage, it seems that \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. learning a culture’s body languages is always embarrassing

**B**. every culture has its own body language

**C**. every country has the same “silent language”

**D**. people shouldn’t talk because their gestures are meaningful

***V. Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.***

Personal computers, or PCs, are an important part of our everyday lives. Many people cannot imagine life without them. One of the most important people in making these machines work is Bill Gates.
Bill Gates was born in 1955 in Washington State. He grew up in a rich family. His parents sent him to a private school. There he met his business partner, Paul Allen. When they were in the eighth grade, they were writing programs for business computers and making money.
In 1973, Gates was accepted at Harvard University. His parents were happy. They thought he would get over his obsession with computers and become a lawyer like his father. Two years later, Gates dropped out of Harvard to work on a computer program with his friend Allen. They worked eighteen hours a day in a dormitory room at Harvard. They were writing the program that would run one of the first personal computers. In 1975, they created a company called Microsoft to sell their product.
Allen became ill with cancer and left Microsoft in 1983. He recovered a few years later and started his own company. Meanwhile, Microsoft became a giant company. By 1990, at the age of thirty-four, Gates was the youngest billionaire in the history of the United States. He was the “King of Software”. He achieved his success with a lot of hard work. For more than ten years, he worked sixteen-hour days, seven days a week. He had a dream and the ***will*** to succeed. By 1997, he was the richest man in the United States.

Question 66. According to the author, \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. Bill Gates is one of the most important people in making personal computers.

**B**. many people wouldn’t be without their PCs.

**C**. Gates used to be sent to a public school.

**D**. Gates used to study at Harvard University.

Question 67. The word “**will**” in the last paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?

**A**. good fortune **B**. future **C**. strong wish **D**. possibility

Question 68. Which of the following words means “**no longer have**”?

**A**. get over **B**. dropped out of **C**. left **D**. run one of

Question 69. From reading the passage, it seems that \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. the world has become very dependent on computers

**B**. Gates succeeded easily because his family is very rich

**C**. Gates created Microsoft because he wanted to be “King of Software”

**D**. Bill Gates’s parents wanted him to become a computer programmer

Question 70. Which of the following is not true?

**A**. Bill Gates met his business partner in school.

**B**. Bill Gates and Paul Allen created Microsoft because they wanted to sell their program for personal computers.

**C**. The secret of Gates’s success is hard work.

**D**. Paul Allen left Microsoft because he was ill.

***VI. Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.***

Maine’s woods are perfect for a hiking and camping vacation. You might try Baxter State Park in the north. This 200,000-acre park is named after Percival Baxter, a governor of Maine who bought the land little by little and then gave it to the state. The park has many trails and campsites; some you can reach only by boat. By the way, if you need any supplies, you can find them in Freeport, Maine at L.L. Bean, the outdoor clothing and equipment store. L.L. Bean is open 24 hours a day, every day of the year!)
Maine has hundreds of lakes and rivers for boating. Maine is also popular among hunters, because of its many deer, bears, squirrels, and rabbits.
In September, people drive through Maine to see the leaves turn all shades of red, yellow, and orange.
When the snows arrive - and they usually arrive early - skiers rush off to Maine’s many mountains.
Depending on the kind of vacation you want, you can visit Maine at just about any time of year. The one time not to visit is May, when the fierce black flies make their yearly visit!

Question 71.  Which of the following Maine vacations can you take in Maine?

**A**. a seaside vacation **B**. a camping and hiking vacation

**C**. a skiing vacation **D**. any kind of vacation you want

Question 72. In the context of the first paragraph, the word ‘**try’** means \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. to attempt to do something

**B**. use or do something to find out if you like it

**C**. to go to a particular place hoping to find someone or something

**D**. to judge a case in a court of law

Question 73. From reading the passage, it seems that \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. the fierce black flies appear in Maine every day of the year

**B**. people drive to Maine just to see the autumn leaves

**C**. some people come to Maine to hunt

**D**. you can reach Baxter State Park only by boat

Question 74. According to the passage, when can we visit Maine?

**A**. We can visit Maine every day of the year.

**B**. We can visit Maine in the fall.

**C**. We can visit Maine in the winter - when the snows arrive.

**D**. We can visit Maine whenever we like except in May.

Question 75. Which of the following statements is false?

**A**. Maine has many lakes and rivers.

**B**. Baxter is the name of a governor of Maine.

**C**. Maine has a lot of mountains.

**D**. You can get free supplies in Freeport, Maine at L.L. Bean.

***VII. Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best fit each of the blanks below.***

Many people now think that teachers give students too 76.                      homework. They say that it is 77.                      for children to work at home 78.                      their free time. Moreover, they argue that most teachers do not properly plan the homework tasks they give to students. The result is that students have to repeat tasks which they have 79.                      done at school.
Recently in Greece many parents complained about the difficult homework
80.                      teachers gave to their children. Most people agree that homework is unfair. A student who can do his homework in a quiet and comfortable room is in a 81.                      better position than a student who does his homework in a small, noisy room with the television 82.                      . Some parents help their children with their homework. Other parents take 83.                      interest at all in their children’s homework.
It is important, however, that teachers talk to parents about homework. A teacher should suggest suitable tasks for parents 84.                      with their children. Parents are often better 85.                      teaching their own children!

**Question** 76. **A**. much **B**. many **C**. more **D**. less

**Question** 77. **A**. necessary **B**. necessity **C**. unnecessary **D**. unnecessarily

**Question** 78. **A**. in **B**. at **C**. on **D**. within

**Question** 79. **A**. already **B**. yet **C**. even **D**. never

**Question** 80. **A**. what **B**. when **C**. whose **D**. which

**Question** 81. **A**. many **B**. much **C**. more **D**. few

**Question** 82. **A**. in **B**. at **C**. on **D**. with

**Question** 83. **A**. every **B**. any **C**. some **D**. no

**Question** 84. **A**. do **B**. to do **C**. doing **D**. does

**Question** 85. **A**. in **B**. for **C**. at **D**. with

***VIII. Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best fit each of the blanks below.***

Spectacular and 86.                      , Niagara Falls has always been especially popular with two kinds of visitors: thrill-seekers and honeymooners.
It’s easy to see 87.                      the thrill-seekers have visited Niagara. In 1859, Frenchman Jean Francois Gravelet, known 88.                      “the Great Blondin,” became the first person 89.                      the falls on a tightrope. Not satisfied 90.                      this achievement, he made the trip again, this time with his manager on his back! In 1901, a school-teacher, Mrs. Annie Edson Taylor, became 91.                      first person to cross over the falls in a barrel.
It’s less easy to see why so many newlyweds feel they have to begin married life 92.                      the falls. We do, however, know when and how this tradition got started: In 1803, Jerome Bonaparte, a nephew of Napoleon, visited Niagara Falls with his bride.
You don’t, of course, have to be a newlywed to visit Niagara and you shouldn’t be a thrill-seeker, 93.                      stunts are now illegal). Each year many people visit from either the American side 94.                      the Canadian side. A boat 95.                      *Maid of the Mist* will take you right out to the falls!

**Question** 86. **A**. beautiful **B**. beauty **C**. beautifully **D**. beautify

**Question** 87. **A**. how **B**. why **C**. when **D**. what

**Question** 88. **A**. as **B**. like **C**. is **D**. was

**Question** 89. **A**. cross **B**. crossing **C**. crossed **D**. to cross

**Question** 90. **A**. about **B**. on **C**. at **D**. with

**Question** 91. **A**. a **B**. an **C**. the **D**. Ø

**Question** 92. **A**. in **B**. on **C**. at **D**. with

**Question** 93. **A**. so **B**. since **C**. when **D**. why

**Question** 94. **A**. nor **B**. as **C**. or **D**. like

**Question** 95. **A**. called **B**. name **C**. names **D**. is

***IX. Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best fit each of the blanks below.***

An 96.                      number of people are now going 97.                      holiday to Egypt. Last year, 98.                      , about one and a half million tourists visited Egypt. The 99.                      of Egypt is about fifty milion and the 100.                      El Qahira Cairo), a busy city of just under nine million people. Although the climate is hot and dry and most of the country is 101.                      , the average temperature from October to March is not 102.                      high. 103.                      most famous sights are the pyramids at Giza. However, it is also pleasant 104.                      visit Alexandria. Port Said and several 105.                      places and do as much as possible in the time available. A trip to Luxor is an unforgettable experience, and there are frequent flights there from Cairo.

**Question** 96. **A**. increase **B**. increased **C**. increasing **D**. increasingly

**Question** 97. **A**. on **B**. to do **C**. towards **D**. to rest

**Question** 98. **A**. moreover **B**. according to **C**. for example **D**. however

**Question** 99. **A**. civil **B**. civilian **C**. inhabitant **D**. population

**Question** 100. **A**. capital **B**. capitalization **C**. captain **D**. captivate

**Question** 101. **A**. desert **B**. dessert **C**. deserve **D**. deserved

**Question** 102. **A**. very **B**. too **C**. enough **D**. also

**Question** 103. **A**. A **B**. An **C**. The **D**. Ø

**Question** 104. **A**. for **B**. about **C**. when **D**. to

**Question** 105. **A**. another **B**. other **C**. any **D**. ever

**THE END**