

Part I: Use of English (10 points)

Choose the correct answer for each question.

My cousin Lucy and I __ (1) __ eighteen years old.

1.
 - a. be
 - b. am
 - c. is
 - d. are

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson like films very much. They __ (2) __ go to the cinema.

2.
 - a. hardly ever
 - b. often
 - c. rarely
 - d. never

My sister __ (3) __ a computer, but it's old.

3.
 - a. hasn't got
 - b. have got
 - c. has got
 - d. haven't got

My father __ (4) __ home at seven o'clock every evening.

4.
 - a. comes
 - b. coming
 - c. is coming
 - d. come

Jason : Can you come to my office tomorrow, Greg?

Greg : Sorry, I ___ (5) ___. I have an important meeting in the office tomorrow.

Jason : ___ (6) ___ meeting at the weekend?

Greg : That would be nice.

5.

- a. don't have to
- b. have to
- c. can't
- d. can

6.

- a. Do you like
- b. Would you like
- c. Let's
- d. How about

___ (7) ___ a lot of students from different countries in our school.

7.

- a. There is
- b. There are
- c. They are
- d. There have

I stayed at a five-star hotel with my friends when I ___ (8) ___ in London last summer.

8.

- a. was
- b. were
- c. am
- d. have been

Sandy : ___ (9) ___ to France, Sue?

Sue : Yes, I have. I ___ (10) ___ there last year.

9.

- a. Are you going
- b. Have you ever been
- c. Do you go
- d. Did you go

10.

- a. am going
- b. have been
- c. have gone
- d. went

Part II: Use of English (40 points)

Choose the correct answer for each question.

When people ask how many children I have, I say three: Tom, Paul and my second husband, Steve. He has long hair like a rock star and he enjoys __ (1) __ strange clothes. He has been like a big kid __ (2) __ we met. He doesn't work regularly. At the moment he is out of work and he is looking for a job but he hasn't found a job __ (3) __ . I work for a big company, but I don't earn __ (4) __ . When I work overtime, I __ (5) __ extra money by the company and I spend most of it on household expenses. So, I __ (6) __ save only a little. I need to earn more money __ (7) __ bring my children up well and at the same time Steve is another one to look after. I __ (8) __ give him pocket money but now I don't because while he __ (9) __ the money, he never worried about earning for himself.

At home Steve never helps me because he can't stand __ (10) __ the housework, but he is __ (11) __ person I know. He always makes me laugh.

My friends wonder what I am doing with him but our relationship really does work. I think I will share my life with him until I am tired of taking care of everything.

1.

- a. wearing
- b. wear
- c. to wear
- d. to wearing

2.

- a. for
- b. since
- c. before
- d. when

3.

- a. just
- b. ago
- c. already
- d. yet

4.

- a. too
- b. many
- c. very
- d. enough

5.

- a. am paid
- b. was paid
- c. pay

- d. paid
- 6.
- a. must
 - b. can
 - c. should
 - d. have to
- 7.
- a. so that
 - b. in order to
 - c. for
 - d. because
- 8.
- a. might
 - b. will
 - c. would
 - d. used to
- 9.
- a. took
 - b. has taken
 - c. was taking
 - d. is taking
- 10.
- a. do
 - b. did
 - c. doing
 - d. done
- 11.
- a. funny
 - b. the funniest
 - c. funnier
 - d. as funny

Ken : Whose __ (12) __ over there?

Mike : The black one? Oh, it's Tim's.

Ken : It __ (13) __ be Tim's. His jacket is dark blue.

- 12.
- a. jacket is
 - b. is jacket
 - c. jacket that is
 - d. jacket is that

- 13.
- a. may
 - b. can't

- c. must
- d. mustn't

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

14. I spent all my money so I couldn't buy a computer.
- a. If I hadn't spent all my money, I could have bought a computer.
 - b. If I had spent all my money, I could have bought a computer.
 - c. If I saved enough money, I couldn't buy a computer.
 - d. If I didn't spend all my money, I couldn't buy a computer.
15. Our house is a bit bigger than yours.
- a. Our house is as small as yours.
 - b. Your house is far bigger than ours.
 - c. Our house is much bigger than yours.
 - d. Your house is slightly smaller than ours.
16. Jane : Why don't we have the party at your house, Peter
Peter : Good idea.
- a. Jane promised Peter why they hadn't had the party at his house and Peter accepted.
 - b. Jane asked Peter why they don't have the party at his house and Peter agreed.
 - c. Jane suggested having the party at Peter's house and Peter accepted.
 - d. Jane wanted to know why they had the party at Peter's house and Peter agreed.

Choose the correct answer for each question.

Dan Brown is the author of numerous best-selling novels, including *The Da Vinci Code*, __ (17) __ has become one of the top-selling novels all time. At present, he __ (18) __ on his new book.

- 17.
- a. which
 - b. whose
 - c. it
 - d. that
- 18.
- a. is working
 - b. has been working
 - c. works
 - d. worked

A tourist : Excuse me, __ (19) __ to the Brahms Concert Hall?

A passer-by : Yes, of course I can. Keep going this way, it's at the corner of Durham Road and Clark Street.

A tourist : Thank you.

19.

- a. can you show me on the map
- b. would you mind telling me
- c. do you know how
- d. could you tell me the way

Paul : I have been on holiday in Italy.

Lisa : Really? Did you enjoy your time there?

Paul __ (20) __ in Italy. Lisa was surprised and she __ (21) __ there.

20.

- a. said that she was on holiday
- b. told Lisa that he had been on holiday
- c. told that she had been on holiday
- d. said to Lisa that he has been on holiday

21.

- a. asked him to enjoy his time
- b. asked him that he had enjoyed his time
- c. asked him he enjoyed his time
- d. asked him if he had enjoyed his time

Martha : You're a successful journalist. __ (22) __ in your first article?

Jack : Thank you. Well, let me see. I think it was about young workers.

22.

- a. What did you write about
- b. What you did write about
- c. What you wrote about
- d. About what you did write

Read the following texts below and choose the correct answer for each question.

Alcatraz was America's first maximum-security prison __ (23) __ the nation's most dangerous criminals stayed. In its 29 years of operation, there were 14 attempts to escape from Alcatraz prison. But on the night of June 11, 1962, three prisoners left Alcatraz in one of the most mysterious prison breaks in American history. By the time the security guards arrived to check them, the three prisoners __ (24) __. The real story behind this escape is still unknown and since that day these three prisoners __ (25) __.

On March 21, 1963, the government closed Alcatraz. Today, Alcatraz is an interesting landmark and a tourist attraction in the country. Alcatraz Island became famous as prison, but today not everyone __ (26) __ that the Indians played an important role in the history of this island. On November 20, 1969, around 80 Indians came and dominated the island for almost 2 years. Although

they wanted the government to establish an Indian University, cultural centre, museum and decent housing on the island, the government didn't meet their needs. As a result, they__ (27) __ live in poor conditions. As they didn't have any job skills and knowledge of the English language, they __ (28) __ get good jobs, either. Finally, they left the island.

Another interesting fact about Alcatraz is that it is considered as one of the most "haunted" places in America and __ (29) __ Native Americans mentioned the evil spirits on the island long before it became a military prison. However, officials of Alcatraz are afraid of the possibility that these ridiculous ghost stories __ (30) __ a negative effect on tourism in the future.

23.

- a. which
- b. that
- c. where
- d. what

24.

- a. went
- b. have gone
- c. had gone
- d. would go

25.

- a. didn't find
- b. aren't found
- c. haven't found
- d. haven't been found

26.

- a. knows
- b. knew
- c. known
- d. is knowing

27.

- a. would
- b. might
- c. ought to
- d. had to

28.

- a. mustn't
- b. needn't
- c. shouldn't
- d. couldn't

29.

- a. lots
- b. plenty
- c. many
- d. much

30.

- a. have
- b. are having
- c. will have
- d. have had

Gustavo Acuna is a medical scientist by profession. He is also a mountaineer, adventurer and endurance cyclist by nature. Acuna __ (31) __ of writing a book about his best route worldwide for years when he decided to reach the Arctic Circle with his bike. Later, he described his search of the Arctic Circle as a difficult but exciting adventure. The people in these areas eventually get used to the constant sunlight or darkness for extended periods of time. But adventurers __ (32) __ the Arctic Circle for the first time like Acuna may have trouble sleeping, especially when the sun is shining all night long. In spite of the difficulties, he achieved carrying on with his challenging ride. Acuna believes that he __ (33) __ his dream book about the arctic challenge by the end of 2016. Looking back his unforgettable adventure, he said, “I __ (34) __ such an interesting story today if I __ (34) __ to explore the Arctic Circle.”

31.

- a. is dreaming
- b. has been dreaming
- c. was dreaming
- d. had been dreaming

32.

- a. visit
- b. visiting
- c. visited
- d. that they visit

33.

- a. will be completed
- b. will have been completed
- c. will have completed
- d. will be completing

34.

- a. wouldn't have / hadn't attempted
- b. wouldn't have / didn't attempt
- c. wouldn't have had / didn't attempt
- d. wouldn't have had / hadn't attempted

When we go into a job, we often have an idea of the job that would be a “perfect match”- our dream job. But __ (35) __ once you get the job and all of the perks that go with, you realise your dream job is the job from hell? At that point it may be useful to begin viewing your occupation in the context of a love gone wrong.

For those set on becoming a comedian, here's a cautionary tale: Stephen Fry was __ (36) __ drama and comedy actor but also the author of a play and some novels. In 1986, he starred in

BBC's sketch show *A Bit of Fry and Laurie*. The programme ran for 26 episodes spanning four series between 1986 and 1995, and was very successful, but in 1996, he was in the spotlight for a different reason. __ (37) __ fame in the sketch show *A Bit of Fry and Laurie*, and now living every actor's dream – a starring role in a West End play - he walked out of the show after his first performance received a bad review in the newspapers.

In the same way, Ernest Hemingway wasn't the first star __ (38) __ an apprenticeship, shot to fame they had craved, and then found the dream to be a nightmare. Seventy years earlier, a young Ernest Hemingway, having paid his dues as a journalist and short story writer found himself tied in to a contract and unable to change his publisher. So he wrote a book, *Torrents of Spring*, which he knew was so bad that his publisher would __ (39) __ politely.

There are also the normal people in normal jobs who end up leaving abnormally. Steven Slater, a flight attendant, suddenly became the centre of attention in 2010 when he left his job by jumping out of the plane on a slide. Fortunately, the plane was on the ground. *YouTube* and *Twitter* helped him __ (40) __ an overnight success as his story zoomed around the Internet.

Now is the time to begin the job search again to find your better fitting job. Look to your primary interests and motivations to direct you to a job that will make you happy.

35.

- a. as though
- b. in case
- c. as if
- d. what if

36.

- a. no sooner
- b. not only
- c. not until
- d. hardly

37.

- a. Having won
- b. Having been won
- c. Being won
- d. To win

38.

- a. served
- b. in serving
- c. to be served
- d. to have served

39.

- a. fill it in
- b. point it out
- c. turn it down
- d. bring it up

40.

- a. became

- b. become
- c. becomes
- d. becoming

Part III: Reading (50 points)

Read the texts below and choose the correct answer.

The Acone Family

The Acone family lives at 39 Canal Street in New Orleans, the USA. There are four people in the family. They are Mr and Mrs Acone and their two children, Roberto and Bruno.

The Acone family lives in a small house. The house isn't great, but it is comfortable. It has two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom. All of the rooms are small. In front of the house, there is a small garden. There are beautiful flowers in the garden.

Mr Tiberio Acone is a computer technician. He works in a small office of a factory. He watches TV in his free time. Mrs Rebecca Acone works in a large office downtown. She is a secretary. She likes reading in her free time. Roberto and Bruno go to Lake College. They are good students and they study hard. They are also good musicians. Roberto plays the violin and Bruno plays the piano. They are a busy family.

1. The Acone family lives in _____.
 - a. France
 - b. Spain
 - c. Greece
 - d. the USA

2. There are _____ people in the Acone family.
 - a. three
 - b. four
 - c. five
 - d. six

3. Which of the following is FALSE about Acone family's house?
 - a. It is comfortable.
 - b. It has got three bedrooms.
 - c. There is a small garden in front of the house.
 - d. All of the rooms are small in their house.

4. Mrs Rebecca Acone likes reading in her free time.
 - a. True

- b. False
5. Mr Tiberio Acone works _____.
- as a computer technician
 - in a large office downtown
 - as a secretary
 - at Lake College
6. Which of the following is TRUE about the Acone family?
- Bruno plays the violin.
 - Mr Tiberio Acone watches TV in his free time.
 - Roberto and Bruno go to Oxford University.
 - Roberto plays the piano.

Looking for Adventure

Take a trip with us around England to find the best places for lots of fun during the school holidays.
Legoland is just outside London in a fantastic forest and every child will feel like a king for the day there. Young visitors can fight pirates or get lost in the labyrinth! There's also the Driving School. Children can drive Lego cars there. Of course, it is all completely safe.

Alton Towers is in the centre of England and it is the most popular funfair in Britain. It is far from London, so visitors can stay at the hotel there. The hotel isn't cheap, but **it** is comfortable. You can get Coke from the tap – not just water!

The rides are out of this world – you can understand how an astronaut feels. Unfortunately, you sometimes have to wait in queues, but it is worth it.

Woburn Safari Park is the biggest safari park in Britain and is a wonderful place. You should ask an adult to drive you round because you can't walk next to the animals. Check that your car windows are closed and don't be surprised if monkeys decide to have a picnic on your car!

7. In Legoland, young visitors can _____.
- do safari
 - drink Coke from the tap
 - have a picnic
 - fight pirates
8. _____ is the most popular funfair in Britain.
- Legoland
 - Alton Towers
 - Woburn Safari Park
 - New Orleans
9. **it** (line 6) refers to _____.
- the hotel
 - a funfair

- c. a day trip
- d. the centre of England

10. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?
- a. Woburn Safari Park is the biggest safari park in Britain.
 - b. Legoland is in a fantastic forest.
 - c. Alton Towers is near London.
 - d. There is a labyrinth in Legoland.

11. You can see monkeys in Woburn Safari Park.
- a. True
 - b. False

Harry Houdini was born on March 24, 1874 in Budapest, Hungary, with the name of Ehrich Weisz. He came from a large family. He had six siblings – five brothers and one sister. At the age of four, Ehrich moved with his family to the United States, first to Appleton, Wisconsin, and then later to New York City. The family was poor and young Ehrich never graduated from school. Instead, he worked to help the family. Ehrich and his brother Theo were interested in magic, and at the age of seventeen, Ehrich began his career as a magician. He changed his name to Houdini, after the name of a famous French magician, Robert Houdin.

In 1893, Houdini married Beatrice Raymond, whom he called Bess. For the rest of Houdini's career, Bess worked as his assistant on stage. The couple didn't have children. At first Houdini wasn't very successful. But in 1899, he started to do "escape acts," in which he escaped from chains and handcuffs. People came to see him escape from chains and boxes underwater. In one famous act, Houdini escaped from a large milk can filled with milk. Houdini became rich and famous all over the world. Also, he had a role in several movies, but **quit** acting when it didn't bring money.

In 1926, Houdini was sick during a performance. After the show, he went to the hospital. But it was too late – he died at the young age of 52.

12. Ehrich Weisz was Harry Houdini's real name.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. According to the text, which of the following is FALSE about Houdini?
- a. He was born in 1874.
 - b. He was an only child.
 - c. He had a poor family.
 - d. He never finished school.
14. It is clear in the passage that Robert Houdin _____.
- a. taught Houdini some famous acts
 - b. was a famous French magician
 - c. helped Houdini economically

d. was Houdini's brother

15. In 1893, Houdini _____.

- a. moved to Appleton with his family
- b. started making movies
- c. became rich and famous
- d. married Beatrice Raymond

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of Houdini's famous "escape acts" in the text?

- a. Escape from chains and handcuffs
- b. Escape from a locked cupboard
- c. Escape from boxes underwater
- d. Escape from a large milk can full of milk

17. **quit** (line 13) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. increased
- b. succeeded
- c. decreased
- d. stopped

18. Which of the following is TRUE about Houdini according to the text?

- a. Houdini's wife worked as his assistant on stage.
- b. In 1874, Houdini started to do "escape acts".
- c. Houdini and his wife had three children.
- d. Houdini died in a car accident after a performance.

As prices and building costs keep rising, the "do-it-yourself" (DIY) trend in the U.S. continues to grow.

"We needed furniture for our living room," says John Ross, "and we just didn't have enough money to buy it. So we decided to try making a few tables and chairs." John got married six months ago, and like many newly married people these days, John and his wife are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high. The Rosses took a 2-week course for \$280 at a night school. Now they build all their furniture and make repairs around the house.

Jim Hatfield is another person to follow DIY trend. He works in a shoe making factory, but he also has a full-time job at home because he has three boys and his wife died. Last month, he received a car repair bill for \$420. He says: "I was deeply upset about it. Now I've finished a car repair course, I should be able to fix the car by my-self."

John and Jim are not unusual people. Most families in the country are doing everything they can to save money so that they can fight the high cost of living. If you want to become a "do-it-yourselfer", you can go to DIY classes. And for those who don't have time to take a course, there are books that tell you how you can do things yourself.

19. We can learn from the text that many newly married people _____.

- a. find it hard to pay for what they need
- b. prefer to learn from books rather than courses
- c. cannot save money although they take DIY courses
- d. have full-time jobs

20. John and his wife went to evening classes to learn how to _____.

- a. run a DIY shop
- b. make furniture or repair things at home
- c. save time
- d. improve the quality of life

21. When the writer says that Jim has a full-time job at home, he means Jim _____.

- a. makes shoes in his home
- b. does extra work at night
- c. does his own car
- d. keeps house and looks after his children

22. Jim Hatfield decided to become a do-it-yourselfer when _____.

- a. his car repairs cost too much
- b. the car repair class was not helpful
- c. he could not possibly do two jobs
- d. his wife died

23. What would be a suitable title for the text?

- a. Problems of Couples
- b. Living in the Country
- c. The Disadvantages of DIY
- d. You Can Do It Too

Vincent van Gogh was born on 30th March 1853 in a little village in the south of the Netherlands. He was the eldest child of a clergyman and had three sisters and two brothers. Coming from a respectable middle-class family, Vincent learned to love reading books and drawing. However, he was not a brilliant student at school. Rather, his talent was displayed in art. His parents realised his gift in **this area** and admired his drawings. This was important to young Vincent.

Vincent's interest in paintings was partly influenced by his uncles, three of whom were art dealers. At 16, he started work at Goupil and Company, an important firm of art dealers. Impressed with his work, his company sent him to work in the London gallery. In England, he became distressed by the sight of poverty all around him and the enormous gap between the rich and the poor. He decided that he wanted to help the poor and started reading the Bible to become a priest. His work suffered and he was transferred to the main gallery in Paris. Later, he was dismissed for absence without leave. He had also failed to qualify as a priest.

It was not until 1880, at the age of 27, that Vincent decided to become a professional artist. He spent the next five years developing his artistic talent. He had little money and lived in cheap

rooms all over the Netherlands. The death of his father in 1885 **shattered** him. However, he became more determined than ever to be a successful artist.

Throughout his life, Vincent was poor; often hungry and ill. It was his determination to succeed that kept him going until he collapsed in 1890 and died at the age of 37. His paintings are colourful, bold and passionate, often constructed with painstaking care. It took him several months to finish his work. His work is well-known for its beauty and emotion. Today, he is perhaps the most famous painter in the world. In 1987, his painting of 'Sunflowers' was sold in London at a high price. He also left behind over 40 self-portraits capturing himself in different moods: cheerful, grim, determined and miserable.

24. Van Gogh was very successful at school.

- a. True
- b. False

25. **this area** (line 5) refers to _____.

- a. talen
- b. art
- c. reading
- d. school

26. When Van Gogh was 16 years old, he _____.

- a. decided to become a professional artist
- b. became a priest
- c. started work at a firm of art dealers
- d. lived in cheap rooms all over Netherlands

27. **shattered** (line 15) is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. depressed
- b. encouraged
- c. grew
- d. disappeared

28. Van Gogh _____.

- a. only used dark colours in his paintings
- b. cared about the poor people
- c. died when he was 40 years old
- d. gave up his ideal to become a successful artist when his father died

29. Van Gogh's paintings are famous for their beauty and emotion.

- a. True
- b. False

30. Which of the following is FALSE about Van Gogh according to the text?

- a. His parents liked young Vincent's drawings.

- b. His uncles had an effect on Vincent's interest in paintings.
- c. His painting of 'Sunflowers' was sold in 1987.
- d. He often completed his work in one week.

Read the following paragraphs and find the irrelevant sentence in each paragraph.

31. (I) There are lots of cat behaviour facts that are tied in to their body. (II) Some of the things that come to mind are tail twitching, hair on the back rising and a lot can be said by a cat through the position of his ears. (III) You can even learn about your cats' emotions by looking into his eyes. (IV) In addition, cats do not only make sounds when they are happy.
- a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
32. (I) Contemporary rock and pop music has come about due to vast advances in technology. (II) In this respect the impact of the microphone should not be underestimated. (III) Further, certain environmental forces may influence how they sing. (IV) It has enabled quiet, intimate sounds to be magnified.
- a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
33. (I) Veganism is a way of living which excludes all forms of exploitation of the animal kingdom. (II) It wasn't until 1944, when the first Vegan Society was formed in England. (III) It applies to the practice of living on the products of the plants to the avoidance of all animal products. (IV) Furthermore, vegans do not use soaps, cosmetics, or household products which contain animal fats or oils.
- a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
34. (I) Even if it sounds strange to many of us, some ice cream manufacturers once tried a ketchup ice cream. (II) Ketchup dates back as far as 1600 AD, when sailors travelling to China discovered a sauce called *ketsiap*. (III) It was a sauce that was made out of soy or oysters and didn't contain tomatoes. (IV) This version quickly changed ingredients to include mushrooms, anchovies and lemon peel and then in the late 1700's tomato ketchup began the transformation to today's sweet tomato version.
- a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV

Choose the correct sentence that completes the meaning of each paragraph.

35. _____. Such an event happened in Poland once. A visitor praised a friend's new set of dishes and only narrowly escaped having to take them home with her saying, "They are just too heavy – thanks so much all the same.
- It is always a good idea when you travel to pack as little as possible
 - As a guest, it is always embarrassing to discover that your host has bought an expensive gift for you
 - Always allow a little extra space in your luggage for shopping or presents
 - Admiring a specific item too enthusiastically may oblige the host to give it to you
36. Nowadays, sales is an increasingly popular and well-paid option for people choosing a career. It has the advantages of close contact with the public, greater opportunities for promotion and fairly often, the ability to travel with your work. _____. They must be presentable, able to communicate effectively and, above all, they must have the power to convince customers that they need what is on offer.
- Despite its positive aspects, it is still a high-pressure job
 - No matter what product they are selling, the same qualities are required for all sales people
 - There are a wide number of competitive, international companies that sell quality products
 - Only hard-working and dedicated employers can solve problems effectively
37. _____. There are various stories about how it started. According to one legend, soap-making began by accident about 3,000 years ago on Sapo Hill near Rome. Peasants offered animals as burnt sacrifices to their gods on Sapo Hill. Fat from the animals filled the altars and soaked down through the wood ashes into the clay soil. Women discovered that this soapy clay was a help in washing clothes.
- Historians report that soap was used in France in about 100 AD
 - Almost all soaps used today are made from artificial materials
 - No one knows exactly when or where man first made soap
 - Detergents and soaps clean soiled material in much the same way
38. Your favourite brand of nail polish might have a hidden ingredient that can give harm to your body. Researchers at Duke University and the Environmental Working Group have pinpointed a common polish ingredient that is present in nail polishes. _____. However, this chemical is claimed to have some side-effects one of which can be making you gain weight.
- Triphenyl phosphate, or TPHP, makes nail polishes more flexible and durable
 - People who frequently paint their nails share some common characteristics
 - Cosmetics has always been the main focus of some scientists
 - Some chemicals supposedly damage women's hormones and immune system

Read the texts below and choose the correct answer.

In modern times, it was perhaps the “gentlemen scientists” of the nineteenth century who came closest to a genuinely objective form of scientific research. These privileged amateurs enjoyed a financial independence which most scientists today cannot have, and which enabled them to satisfy their scientific curiosity without the need to please patrons. With the growth of scientific research after World War II, science has become an expensive occupation. Many scientists today look back upon the 1960s as a golden age of modern-day science, when research was mainly funded by the taxpayer and scientific enquiry was seen by governments to be **part of the public good** and worth paying for. Today, the situation is very different. “Academic freedom” is now often little more than an illusion for most scientists working at universities or in publicly-funded research institutes. Moreover, science is now largely dominated by the interests of the industrial world, and hence, hardly deserves the name “science”.

39. According to the passage, the major difference between the “gentleman scientists” and present-day ones _____.
- has frequently been ignored by governments and universities
 - is that the former were free to research as they chose, while the latter are not
 - has become a highly controversial issue in university circles
 - is not nearly so obvious as some people believe it to be
40. The cost of scientific research has declined after the World War II.
- True
 - False
41. In the 1960s, _____.
- research activities were largely carried out under the sponsorship of industry
 - scientists would have to work for more than a decade to enter upon a golden age
 - academic freedom was already a thing of the past
 - scientists carried out their research activities at the public expense
42. The phrase **part of the public good** (line 7) means _____.
- beneficial to society
 - disregarding the good parts of a work
 - solving all the problems of the society
 - unnecessarily expensive for society
43. The writer of the passage states that contemporary scientific research _____.
- is far more concerned with theory than with any practical application
 - finds its best milieu within universities
 - is mostly controlled by the interests of industry
 - offers one of the most exciting and stimulating of careers

From time to time, ingenious or philanthropic spirits have tried to invent a single world language, but no man or government has yet succeeded in inventing the language for a nation, let alone the world. The most successful, Esperanto was designed by Dr Ludwik Zamenhof, a Polish oculist, in 1887. Aiming to provide a simple and rational second language for all people everywhere, he tried to make Esperanto easy to learn, regular in grammar and pronunciation. Almost a century after its invention, this most attractive of prefabricated languages has hardly been acquired by a lot of people - only about a hundred thousand speakers dispersed over eighty-three countries. The meagre success of artificial international languages simply testifies to the mystery and fascination of language.

44. Of the attempts at creating a prefabricated language, none has had as much success as Esperanto.
- True
 - False
45. According to the passage, artificial international languages _____.
- have never been learned by many people
 - are more successful than is sometimes believed
 - have been widely used throughout history
 - have been successful on a national level
46. It can be inferred from the passage that Dr Zamenhof _____.
- studied all prefabricated languages
 - knew too little about languages to create a successful artificial language
 - would have been disappointed to see the number of speakers of Esperanto today
 - had an appreciation of complex languages

In the realm of the spirit world, the mask is more than mere facade. It is utterly transformative. The man in the mask - and it is nearly always a man - may speak in a different voice, move differently, behave differently, because he is a different being. The mask is put on. The line between reality and illusion, god and man, life and death blurs. The masked man is not playing a role. He becomes the role.

The mask is the centerpiece of a costume, often with props, that the wearer carries during a masquerade, a ritual ceremony performed before a community. Some masquerades are entertainment - a parade, for example, or dance that reinforces the cultural identity of a community. Others remain embedded in religious or social ritual. In these performances the masquerader may serve as a kind of moral policeman: instructing, punishing, maintaining and restoring order, or presiding over a passage - boy to man, citizen to leader, planting to harvest.

The origins of masking are lost in the fog of ancient history, but they may reside, art historian Herbert M. Cole suggests, in hunting rituals: the desire to embody or perhaps appease the spirit of the prey.

For more than 20 years photographer Phyllis Galembo has travelled Africa and Haiti documenting the art of the masquerade. What is it about masks? "It's the creativity," says Galembo. "It's not just the mask. It's about the entire ensemble and the uniqueness of ritual dress." In making

her images, Galembo travels to both cities and remote villages and, with the help of a guide, puts her ear to the ground in search of masquerade ceremonies. She sets up lights and tripod facing a wall, a fence, the side of a house, and allows her subjects to position themselves. She shoots one roll of 12 frames. That's it. "Either I have it, or I don't," she says. More often than not, she does.

47. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is NOT one of the functions of the mask?
- It causes a dramatic change in the man that puts it on.
 - The gap between reality and illusion starts to fade away.
 - It helps the masked man to forget he is acting.
 - It enables the masked man to show his own character.
48. Which of the following is FALSE about the masquerade according to the text?
- It may entail a parade that lays emphasis on cultural identity.
 - It aims to challenge the rules and regulations of a small community.
 - The masquerade in religious or social rituals may act as a manipulator and controller.
 - The mask is the most important item of a costume in the masquerade.
49. **The origins of masking are lost in the fog of ancient history** (line 12) is closest in meaning to _____.
- it is not known for certain when masking originated
 - masking undoubtedly started in ancient history
 - the importance of masking has diminished since ancient history
 - masking probably started in foggy weather
50. Which sentence best describes Phyllis Galembo's point of view about masks?
- She is confused about masks.
 - She thinks masks are very popular art pieces.
 - She believes masks represent more than a costume.
 - She wishes more photographers were interested in masks.

Keys

Part I: Use of English

- D
- B
- C
- A
- C
- D

7. B
8. A
9. B
10. D

Part II: Use of English

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. D
16. C
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. B
21. D
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. D
26. A
27. D
28. D
29. C
30. C
31. D
32. B
33. C
34. A
35. D
36. B
37. A

- 38. D
- 39. C
- 40. B

Part III: Reading

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

- 43. C
- 44. A
- 45. A
- 46. C
- 47. D
- 48. B
- 49. A
- 50. C