

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

**практических занятий для слушателей факультета Довузовской подготовки КазНУ им.
Аль-Фараби на 2025-2026 уч.гг**

Read the text # 1 and choose the correct answers:

The pace of change in the world of technology is amazing. It wasn't long ago that the postal service was our only way to communicate over any distance. It took days and sometimes weeks, to receive letters from within the same country. As a result, the news in the letters was out of date when people received them. In the workplace, this meant that business was mostly conducted locally, over relatively short distances.

When Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876 it laid the foundation for the communication system we have today. The telephone allowed two people to communicate instantly across a great distance. Eventually computers replaced typewriters and dramatically increased the speed of our daily work of life. Nowadays the internet is an essential part of every business. The internet has brought many opportunities for storing and sharing great amount of information and knowledge that are key to human development.

However, it is not just communications that have changed. Only 50 years ago most people didn't own a car. People walked or rode bicycles. Changes in travel as well as the increased speed of communications have led to the global business world that we have today.

1. What is the main focus of the passage?

- A. It is about the modern technologies that facilitate postal communication.
- B. It is about the technology that revolutionized the business landscape.
- C. It is about the technology that gave birth to the Internet as we know it today.
- D. It is about the advancements in technology that have accelerated the pace of our lives.
- E. It is about the technology that expedites communication within a country.

2. Why did the information in the letters become outdated?

- A. Because they were circulated within the same country.
- B. Because it took an extended period to receive them.
- C. Because there was no longer a postal service available.
- D. Because business transactions were primarily localized.

3. What does the pronoun "them" in bold and italics in the 4th line refer to?

- A. The postal service
- B. The consequence
- C. The news

- D. The letters
- E. The people

4. Which word is closest in meaning to "conducted" in line 4?

- A. Serviced
- B. Worked
- C. Played
- D. Made
- E. Ran

Read the text # 2 and choose the correct answers:

«How do you survive an earthquake?»

Whether or not you live in an earthquake zone, it's best to be prepared...

Earthquakes happen because of the movement of plates in the Earth's outer layer (the 'mantle'), which can break and split into new positions. These movements cause vibrations ('seismic waves') that travel along the Earth's surface. You are more likely to experience an earthquake if you live near a fault line (a crack or weakness) in one of the plates.

If you're inside a building when an earthquake happens:

- Stay inside. Get under a piece of heavy furniture (e.g. a table), or crouch in a corner formed by two inside walls with your arms over your head.
- Keep away from windows and any objects that might fall and injure you.

If you're outside...

- Move as far away as possible from buildings, trees, streetlamps, etc. Lie on the ground and cover your head.
- If you are in a car, stay in it, but pull over away from buildings, bridges etc.

After the earthquake it might be helpful to use a piece of cloth to breathe through, to filter the dust. If you are in a building, wait until it's safe before you run outside- there may well be aftershocks.

1. What is the primary intention of the passage?

- A. Composing an essay
- B. Providing guidance

- C. Narrating a story
- D. Offering counsel
- E. Clarifying an experiment

2. *You are more likely to be impacted by an earthquake if you live close to a*

- A. tectonic plate.
- B. window.
- C. building.
- D. fault line.
- E. geological layer.

3. *According to the text, the cause of an earthquake is*

- A. the movement of the Earth's crust.
- B. the subsequent tremors.
- C. the shifts in position.
- D. the motion of tectonic plates.
- E. a fracture or vulnerability.

4. *The pronoun "it" in bold and underlined in the text refers to*

- A. car
- B. building
- C. bridge
- D. earthquake zone
- E. the earth's movement

5. *According to the text, which of the following is false?*

- A. Avoid proximity to windows.
- B. Remain indoors during an earthquake.
- C. Take cover under heavy furniture.
- D. Lie on the ground and shield your head.

E. Immediately rush outside after the earthquake.

6. Following an earthquake, it might be beneficial to use _____ .

- A. a sturdy piece of furniture.
- B. a cloth to filter air
- C. streetlamps for illumination
- D. a corner formed by two interior walls
- E. a car for shelter

Read the text # 3 and choose the correct answers:

In today's world, thousands of plants and animals are in danger of extinction, and the number of species at risk increases every year. Not all plants or animals existing in small numbers are endangered as their population may not be decreasing or threatened. An endangered species is one which is expected to die out within twenty years unless special measures are taken to protect it. Endangered animals include blue whales, giant pandas, orangutans, rhinoceroses, snow leopards, tigers, and some species of crocodile. Endangered plants include some species of cactus.

Why are the above species of animal endangered? There are now legal limits on hunting, but not all species are protected by law. Even when animals are legally protected, illegal hunting for fur, tusks and horn continues. Those animals that are not killed are captured and sent to Zoos or sold as pets. For example, the little blue macaw, a parrot native to Brazil, has been captured in such numbers for private bird collectors that it is almost extinct in the wild. In addition to this, many species' habitats are eliminated when people clear land in order to build on , or when they introduce domestic and non-native animals which overgraze the vegetation and even prey on birds and mammals which are already at risk of extinction.

Why is it important to save endangered species? Firstly nature is delicately balanced, and the extinction of one species may have a serious effect on others. Secondly, it is the fault of mankind that so many species are endangered, so it is our responsibility to protect those species while we still can. We must stop the hunting of wild animals and the destruction of the forests before it is too late. It is worth making an effort by saving endangered species we could be saving ourselves.

1. According to the text:

- A. Blue whales have become extinct
- B. Only animal species are seriously threatened
- C. All animals and some flora face threats
- D. More species are becoming endangered annually
- E. All flora and fauna are projected to perish within 20 years if action isn't taken.

2. *The author ponders why all mentioned species are imperiled because:*

- A. Legal protection covers all species
- B. Illegal hunting has been eradicated
- C. Most endangered species are confined to zoos
- D. Extinction of some species may impact other organisms
- E. Widespread hunting is permitted nowadays, with no protection for them.

3. *Threatened animals:*

- A. Are solely found in zoos
- B. Have adverse effects on others
- C. Are bound to face imminent extinction
- D. Constitute an integral part of global wildlife
- E. Cannot be rescued as our priority is self-preservation

4. *What does "it" in line 12 refer to?*

- A. Zoos
- B. Land
- C. Habitats
- D. The planet
- E. The little blue macaw

5. *The word "eliminate" is closest in meaning to*

- A. Hunt
- B. Destroy
- C. Remove
- D. Damage
- E. Go into hiding

6. *All the following are false EXCEPT:*

- A. The number of species is increasing
- B. Nature is balanced by humans
- C. People clear land to solve some natural problems;
- D. Engaged animals are hunted for their parts of the body;
- E. Many animals are expected to disappear in three decades unless we save them.

Read the text # 4 and choose the correct answers:

Many people know about the Hindu festival Diwali, as it is probably the most famous one, but have you ever heard of Holi? This is a spring celebration, connected with the moon and - in Western India only - with the wheat harvest. It is celebrated on the day of the full moon. either in February or March.

As with most Indian festivals, there are regional custom variations throughout India. Where my family and I live, we always build a bonfire. We sort out all the objects associated with what is not wanted from the previous year so that they can be thrown onto the fire. You see our New Year begins immediately after Holi. We also prepare colored water and powders to throw at each other on the day. For this reason, it is advisable not to wear your best clothes for Holi! It is a very funny thing to see, but so is the day itself; it is dedicated to the god Krishna and it's characterized by laughter and jollity. That's why people throw colored water and powders in all colors of the rainbow at each other. The streets look as if there was an explosion in a paint factory!

Of course, despite its joyful character, the day has a more serious side too. The burning of objects in the bon- fire symbolizes getting yourself clean and ready for the New Year. That's why people pay or forgive debts, become friends and forgive each other and generally try to forget and leave behind any fights or anything negative from the old year. Holi is a festival which ends the year on a happy note and begins the New Year on a fresh, hopeful one. It makes us all feel better for having celebrated it.

1. According to the author, Holi is

- A. A celebration marking the New Year
- B. Not recognized as a Hindu Festival
- C. Quite similar to Diwali
- D. Less renowned compared to Diwali
- E. Regarded as the most renowned Hindu Festival

2. Holi is typically observed

- A. Solely during the nighttime
- B. Predominantly in Western India

- C. During the months of February or March
- D. Simultaneously with Diwali
- E. Coinciding with a full moon

3. *The term "forgive" is most similar in meaning to*

- A. Grant
- B. Pardon
- C. not remember

4. *Colored water*

- A. Is hurled among individuals
- B. Bursts forth from a paint factory
- C. Is poured onto the bonfire by participants
- D. Is utilized to dye people's garments
- E. Is utilized to incite anger

5. *Holi is characterized as*

- A. A solemn affair
- B. A celebration observed nationwide
- C. A customary New Year's festival
- D. A festive occasion with underlying seriousness
- E. A lighthearted celebration devoid of specific significance

6. *All of the following are True EXCEPT*

- A. Individuals display kindness and generosity
- B. Participants don unique attire for this event
- C. This festivity is commemorated akin to a harvest festival
- D. Participants are required to uphold cleanliness and kindness before the New Year
- E. There is a universal sense of excitement and optimism surrounding this festival

Read the text # 5 and choose the correct answers:

I was the only person to get off the train at 4 P.M. at Abisko in the Arctic Circle. The train disappeared into the night. I was alone, in the dark, with the temperature at minus 200C, as cold as I'd expected it. At that point! thought about giving up this trip and wished I were on my way back home but the train had gone and I could see a hotel ahead.

The girl at reception gave me a key to a 'cabin' as the rest of the hotel was closed. I went back outside. I could see by the light from the hotel and found the cabin easily. My hands were frozen as I turned the key in the lock and pushed the door which refused to move. I pushed it harder. I was thinking of breaking a window to prevent myself from freezing to death when I took my hand off the handle and the door opened gently towards me. After recovering in the warmth of the cabin, which was actually very comfortable, I went outside again. I realized I wasn't completely alone as I saw car headlights on the road nearby. It was a clear evening full of red, green and blue light in the frozen air. It was so beautiful I wanted to write a poem about it but I had no paper. I could only spend ten minutes outside at a time so I went in and out of the cabin to watch the amazing Northern Lights. I only spent three days there. I was sorry I'd booked a ticket on the train to continue my journey so soon.

1. What is the author striving to achieve?

- A. Persuade other people to visit the Arctic Circle
- B. Describe his own experience in the Arctic Circle
- C. Give advice on travelling to the Arctic Circle
- D. Explain way he decided to go to the Arctic Circle.
- E. Persuade other people not to visit the Arctic Circle

2. Upon alighting from the train, what was the writer's emotional state?

- A. confused about what to do next
- B. surprised at how cold it was
- C. worried about finding a hotel
- D . sorry he was not still on it
- E. excited about being there

3. What complication arose when the writer reached the cabin?

- A. He pushed the door instead of pulling it
- B. The key didn't turn because of the frozen Jock

- C. He couldn't see what he was doing
- D. He had to break a window to get in
- E. The door wasn't unlocked because of the wrong key

4. *How did the writer spend the evening?*

- A. He stayed inside and looked out at the stars
- B. He tried to write about what he could see towards a light
- C. He walked along the road
- D. He went outside for short periods of time
- F. He found a piece of paper and wrote a poem

5. *The word 'cabin' is nearest in meaning to _____.*

- A house boat
- B. tent
- C. ger
- D small house
- E. hotel room.

Read the text # 6 and choose the correct answers:

My name is Namuun. I'm fifteen and an only child living with my parents in UB city. I've always got on very well with them and I've always felt happy at home.

Last autumn my cousin Bolormaa came to live in our house. She's nineteen, and very pretty and funny. She's staying with us while she's a student at University. At first, I was very pleased to have another teenager in our house, because most of my friends don't live near me, but recently my feelings have changed.

I have lots of homework because I'm studying for school exams, but I have to clean my room and help with the washing-up. Bolormaa doesn't have exams this year so she doesn't have to work so hard. She has more money than me. She earns a bit because my dad helped her get a part-time job, and because it's at the local leisure center she doesn't pay the full price for tickets to see films there or go bowling with her friends. And although she doesn't pay rent to my parents, they don't make her help in the house like I have to. When I mentioned this to my parents they reminded me that we have to be kind to Bolormaa because her dad hasn't been well for a long time. I agree with that but there is a problem: I know Bolormaa tells lies to my parents.

Last week, she told my dad that she was going to the library but she went to meet her boyfriend. Two days ago she asked my mum to lend her some money. She said she needed it to buy some books, but I think she spent it all on CDs.

I asked my parents if they knew what she had done, but they didn't believe me. They said I was jealous of her and refused to listen to me. I'd like to know what I should do now.

1. What is Namuun attempting to accomplish?

- A. Describe her older cousin
- B. Explain why she has problems with school work
- C. Say why she doesn't like being an only child
- D. Explain why she needs some money to see a film.
- E. Explain a problem she has at home

2. When Bolormaa arrived, how did Namuun feel?

- A. She was jealous of Bolormaa's good looks
- B. She hoped Bolormaa could help with her home- work
- C. She was happy to have her stay
- D. She wanted Bolormaa to meet her friends
- E. She wanted to help Bolormaa

3. What does the author convey about Bolormaa's employment?

- A. She earns a lot of money
- B. She hasn't told Namuun's parents about it
- C. She works when she should be studying
- D. She has to buy clothes
- E. She gets cheap tickets because of it

4. Namuun's parents instructed her to bear in mind _____.

- A. that Bolormaa's family has problems
- B. that she isn't as old as Bolormaa
- C. that Bolormaa has many responsibilities
- D. that Bolormaa's father is ill

E. that she is a student

5. The term 'teenager' is closest in meaning to _____.

A. adult

B. adolescent

C. senior citizen

D. fully grown person

E. child

Read the text # 7 and choose the correct answers:

San Francisco in California is a special place, very different from most American cities. It lies on a small finger of land with the Pacific Ocean on one side and a huge harbor on the other. The famous Golden Gate Bridge crosses over the mouth of the harbor. if you live in San Francisco, you can get plenty of exercise because it is a city of hills. Perhaps that is why the famous cable cars are so popular. And of course, the views from the hills are spectacular.

San Francisco's population is only about 716.000, but it is the biggest business center in the West of the USA. It is also America's most international city, with newspapers in 30 different languages. The city is known as "the Paris of the West," "Baghdad by the Bay," and "Gateway to the Orient." There are at least three small cities in San Francisco: "Little Italy", with its pizzerias and restaurants", "China Town" , with wonderful shops and exciting food, and "Japan Town", with its \$15 million Japan Center. And everywhere you go, you will see boats out on the sea, you will smell fresh fish and salt, and feel the sea wind on your face.

1. The following statements are true EXCEPT:

A. San Francisco is unique among American cities

B. San Francisco is an international city

C. San Francisco is situated on a small island

D. There several small cities in San Francisco

E. San Francisco is famous for its Golden Gate Bridge

2. Which statement cannot be inferred from the text?

A. Cable cars are produced in San Francisco;

- B. Newspapers are published in thirty different languages;
- C. There are many wonderful shops in "China Town"
- D. San Francisco's population is more than half million;
- E. People who live in San Francisco can do a lot of exercises.

3. What does the term "hill" mean?

- A. An area of land that is higher than the surrounding's;
- B. The sharply pointed top of a mountain;
- C. A large area of land without trees;
- D. A piece of land completely surrounded by water.

4. What can be deduced from the passage that_____.

- A. the city is known as "Japan town";
- B. People in San Francisco only use cable cars
- C. San Francisco is the biggest cultural center in the USA
- D. San Francisco's population is less than half million
- E. There are not many different nationalities in San Francisco.

5. Why are cable cars used widely in San Francisco?

- A. Because San Francisco is a business center
- B. Because people like to use them
- C. Because they are comfortable
- D. Because San Francisco is a city of hills
- E. Because San Francisco is surrounded by water

Read the text # 8 and choose best answers:

«The French Children»

1. A French man called Louis Hoffman was travelling on the Titanic with his two young sons, Michel and Edmon, aged four and two. He told the other passengers that his wife was dead. But this wasn't true.

2. The true story was that his name was Michel Navratil. He had just separated from his wife Marcelle. He had decided to run away with his children. He was going to take them to New York to start a new life there.

3. When the Titanic was sinking, Michel dressed the two little boys and put them into the last lifeboat. He stayed on the ship when it sank and he drowned. The two boys were rescued by the Carpathia.

4. When the two little boys arrived in New York on the Carpathia, they were the only children who didn't have a mother or a father. Newspapers all around the world put their photograph on the front page. Their mother, Marcelle, in France saw the newspaper and recognized her children. She immediately travelled to New York to get them.

5. Her older child, Michel, had a message for her from her ex-husband. On the deck of the sinking ship he had told his son, 'when you see your mother, tell her that I loved her and that I still love her.'

1. In which paragraph did Marcelle discover that her husband cherished her deeply?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

2. In which paragraph is the real identity of the Frenchman revealed?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

3. In which paragraph did the mother locate her children?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

- D. 4
- E. 5

4. In which paragraph did the Titanic go under?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

5. In which paragraph are the ages of the two children disclosed?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Read the text # 9 and choose one best answer:

«The Safe Way to Shop Onlin»

1. The internet is a great place to shop. At the click of a mouse, you can buy anything from an airline ticket to a second-hand book. However, many people feel uncomfortable shopping online because they are not sure how safe it is to use their credit cards on the World Wide Web. The following tips will make sure that you have a safe, secure shopping experience every time you shop on the Internet.

2. Buy products from companies you know. Anyone can set up an online store. If you have never heard of a company, it may not be wise to do business with them. Ask friends which stores they shop from online. They are sure to tell you who to use and who to avoid!

3. Keep your passwords private! Use your imagination when you create a password to use on the internet. It is a good idea to use a combination of numbers, letters and symbols. Don't use your birthday or your nickname, as these are too obvious. When you have decided on your password, don't give it to anyone.

4. Keep a record. Make sure that you always print off receipts of any orders is you make online. You should keep a copy of your order confirmation number as well as all other details of each purchase you make.

5. Don't give out personal information. If you are asked for your home address, telephone number or e-mail address, make sure you know who is asking for it and what they are going to use it for. If you have children, warn them not to give out these details online.

6. Just follow these simple steps and you are sure to make the most of your cyber-shopping experience!

1. In which paragraph are benefits of online shopping discussed?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

2. Which paragraph offers guidance on selecting reputable sellers?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

3. In which paragraph are reasons for feeling uneasy about online shopping outlined?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

4. Which paragraph provides instructions on handling requests for personal information?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

- D. 4
- E. 5

5. Which paragraph explains the process of setting up a password?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Read the text # 10 and choose one best answer:

«The Perfect Gift»

1.If you are the person that everyone turns to when they need gift-giving advice, then don't read any further. Unfortunately, for most of us, choosing the right gift for a loved one can often be a frustrating experience. Here are some tips that should make gift shopping a lot less confusing.

2. Choosing a gift for someone you spend a lot of time with is relatively easy. Simply pay attention to what they look at when you go shopping together.

3. And what about those you don't see very often? Simply ask their friends or family for advice. They are the ones who know best what the person is interested in as well as what they want or need.

4. Sometimes, it's much easier to just ask people what they want. Children will be happy to tell you but adults tend to be a little less direct. In that case, try to find out what other people give them such as something related to their hobbies or interests. Avoid choosing on your own or based on the shop keeper's advice.

5. Always make sure that the presents you buy can be returned. Never buy gifts from a shop that has no refund or exchange policy. If you are buying through the Internet, find out what options you have if the product is not satisfactory.

6. Personally, whenever I don't know what to get someone, I buy them a gift voucher. This way, the person in question can choose their own gift and you will have gained the reputation of being the perfect gift giver.

1. Which paragraph prompts you to inquire about individuals' preferences?

- A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

2. Which paragraph offers recommendations regarding purchasing gifts for acquaintances?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

3. Which paragraph advises on what to steer clear of?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

4. Which paragraph conveys the author's viewpoint?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

5. Which paragraph provides assistance in selecting gifts for long-distant acquaintances?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

E. 6

Read the text # 11 and choose one best answer:

«Planning the Perfect Party»

1. Everyone loves to spend time with their friends and have fun in a relaxed atmosphere. However, as anyone who has ever thrown a party will know, a lot of hard work goes into hosting a party, and it is not always easy to make sure everyone has a good time. The following tips will help you to plan the perfect party.

2. Parties need to be planned carefully. Make a list of everything you need to do and be organized, because things can get very busy as the day of your party gets closer.

3. If you are serving food at your party, choose foods which go together. You could pick a theme for your party and make food which fits that theme.

4. Written invitations are a great idea, especially if you can make them fun or different. Don't forget to put important information like the time, date and address on your invitations. Tell your guests when the party starts and when it will end.

5. You can use decorations, lighting and music to create the perfect party atmosphere. Choose your favorite music and play it in the background as your guests arrive. It is a good idea to remove your television if it is in the party area. You can also replace some of your light bulbs with colored lamps.

6. Just follow these simple steps and you are sure to have a fantastic party that everyone will enjoy!

1. In which paragraph is catering discussed?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

2. Which paragraph offers suggestions on organizing the event?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

- D. 4
- E. 5

3. *In which paragraph is an ideal ambiance for the party portrayed?*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

4. *Which paragraph provides assistance in crafting invitation messages?*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

5. *Which paragraph conveys the idea that hosting a party requires immense effort?*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Read the text # 12 and choose the one best answer:

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and immigrated to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking

admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857, Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician in the United States and founding her own hospital, she also established the first medical school for women.

1. What prevented Elizabeth Blackwell from achieving her aspiration of becoming a surgeon?

- A She couldn't get admitted to medical school
- B. She decided to further her education in Paris
- C. In the 19th century, women were not allowed to become a doctor
- D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States
- E. A serious eye infection halted her quest

2. What primary barrier nearly thwarted Elizabeth's pursuit of a medical career?

- A. She was a woman
- B. She wrote too many letters
- C. She couldn't graduate from medical school
- D. She couldn't establish her hospital
- E She had to spend too much time on finding tuition money.

3. All of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell EXCEPT

- A. she became the first female physician in the United States
- B. she was the first woman surgeon in the US
- C. she and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children.
- D. she established the first medical school for women
- E. She was accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia

4. At what age did Elizabeth Blackwell complete her medical education?

- A. 10
- B. 21
- C. 28
- D. 36
- E. 37

5. The term "abandon" is most similar in meaning to

- A undertake
- B. give up
- C. continue
- D. look
- E. surrender

Read the text # 13 and choose the one best answer:

«Spanish Couple»

1. A young Spanish couple, Victor and Josefa, had just gotten married. They were from the richest families in Spain. They wanted to spend part of their honeymoon travelling to New York on the Titanic. They got on board the ship when it stopped in France.

2. But Victor's mother didn't want them to travel on the Titanic because she had had a dream that it was going to sink. So Victor left one of his servants in Paris with a lot of postcards, already written. He told the servant to send one postcard every day to his mother in Madrid, so that she would think that they were in Paris on holiday.

3. When the Titanic hit the iceberg, Victor went up to see what had happened. When he came back, he told Josefa to get dressed.

4. They both went up on deck, and Josefa got into a life- boat. Victor stayed on the ship. When the Titanic sank, Josefa and the other people in the lifeboat heard the terrible cries of the people in the water. Josefa shouted the name of her husband Victor again and again.

5. Josefa arrived safely in New York on the Carpathia. At first Victor's mother refused to believe that her son was dead. 'But he's in Paris!' she said. 'I've just had a post- card from him today. Josefa married again six years later and had three children. She died in 1972, aged 83.

1. Which paragraph recounts Victor's mother's vision of the Titanic?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

2. In which paragraph did Victor entrust numerous postcards to the servant?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

3. Which paragraph presents the introduction of the couple?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

4. In which paragraph is the sinking of the Titanic described?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

5. In which paragraph did Victor's mother receive the distressing update?

- A. 1
- B. 2

- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Read the text # 14 and choose the one best answer:

«A story»

1. It was late at night. Sophie was sleeping. Yellow light shone into her bedroom from the street lamp outside the window, but there was no sound of traffic. Everything was quiet.
2. Suddenly there was a low rumbling noise and Sophie's bed rocked gently. Sophie woke up, looked at the ceiling and saw that her bedroom light was swinging. She sat up and looked around. She didn't know what was happening. Then there was another rumbling noise. The bed shook so violently that Sophie fell onto the floor. She felt the floor moving under her. It was as if the whole house was jumping up and down.
3. Sophie was very frightened, but she knew what to do. She quickly rolled under her bed. The room was still shaking. One of Sophie's pictures fell off the wall and it smashed loudly. Sophie screamed. Then she heard her father shouting her name. He was trying to open her bedroom door, but the door was stuck. Sophie screamed again and started to cry.
4. It was just then that the shaking stopped and her father burst through the door. "It's OK. Sophie," he said. "You are safe now."
5. Sophie and her parents went outside. All their neighbors were standing in the street. Everyone was scared, but they all felt happy to be alive. Sophie's dad hugged her and said, "You are a brave girl, Sophie. I'm very proud of you."

1. In which paragraph is Sophie's whereabouts on that night initially mentioned?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

2. Which paragraph depicts the cheerful neighbors?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

3. *In which paragraph did Sophie awaken?*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

4. *In which paragraph did her father unlatch the door?*

- A.1
- B.2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

5. *Which paragraph illustrates the extent of Sophie's fear?*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Read the text # 15 and choose the one best answer:

The amount of sleep each person needs depends on many factors, including age. Infants generally require about 16 hours a day. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the ideal amount of sleep, although a few people may need as little as five-hour sleep or as much as ten hours' sleep each day. 1) Getting too little sleep creates a sleep debt, and eventually, your body will demand that the debt

2] A large number of people over 65 have frequent sleeping problems, such as insomnia, and deep sleep stages in many elderly people often become very short or stop completely. 3] Micro sleeps, or very brief episodes of sleep in an otherwise awake person, are another mark of sleep deprivation. 4] The widespread practice of burning the candle at both ends in western industrialized societies has created so much sleep deprivation that what is really abnormal sleepiness is now almost the norm. 5]

1. According to the text, who requires the most sleep?

- A. Infants
- B. Most adults
- C. A few people
- D. Elderly people
- E. Teenagers

2. Examine the five squares [] indicating where the following sentence can be appropriately inserted into the passage and select the correct option.

-In many cases, people are not aware that they are experiencing micro sleeps-

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

3. All of the following statements are accurate EXCEPT:

- A. The amount of sleep depends on people's age;
- B. The amount of sleep depends on geographical areas;
- C. People who sleep less need to be taken care;
- D. A few people may need as little as five hours' sleep;
- E. A large number of elderly people have sleeping disorders.

4. The expression "burning the candle at both ends" in line 9 is most similar in meaning to

- A. Setting the fire at candles
- B. Sleeping too long hours
- C. Sleeping less hours
- D. Occurring problems with the sleeping habits
- E. Working too hard for a long time.

5. It can be deduced from the passage that a significant proportion of elderly individuals _____.

- A. Require about sixteen hours of sleep every day;
- B. Are aware of that they are;
- C. Suffer from sleeping problems, such as insomnia;
- D. Have created much sleep deprivation;
- E. Burn candles.

6. What is the optimal summary of the passage?

- A. The amount of sleep each person need doesn't depend on age factor;
- B. Getting too little sleep creates sleep disturbances;
- C. It needs to burn the candle at both ends;
- D. Enough sleep in our life is now almost the norm;
- E. Without enough sleep elderly people are becoming very short.

Read the text # 16 and choose the one best answer:

Of the six outer planets, Mars, commonly called the Red Planet, is the closest to Earth. Mars, 4,200 miles in diameter and 55 percent of the size of Earth, is 34,600,000 miles from Earth and 141,000,000 miles from the Sun. It takes this planet along with its two moons, Phobos and Deimos, 1.88 years to circle the Sun compared to 365 days for the Earth. For many years, Mars had been thought of as the planet with the man-made canals supposedly discovered by an Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, in 1877. With the United States spacecraft Viking I's landing on Mars in 1976, the man-made canal theory was proven to be only a myth.

The Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many scientific experiments and took numerous pictures. The pictures showed that the red color of the planet is due to the reddish, rocky Martian soil. No biological life was found, though it had been speculated by many scientists. The Viking I also monitored many weather changes including violent dust storms. Some water vapor, polar ice, and permafrost (frost below the surface) were found, indicating that at one time there were significant quantities of water on this distant planet. Evidence collected by the spacecraft shows some present volcanic action, though the volcanoes are believed to be dormant, if not extinct.

1. All of the following are correct EXCEPT

- A. Mars has two moons
- B. It takes longer for Mars to circle the sun than it takes Earth
- C. Martian soil is rocky
- D. Mars is larger than Earth
- E. Early scholars believed that Mars has man-made canals.

2. Man-made canals purportedly were discovered by

- A. Viking I
- B. Schiaparelli
- C. Phobos.
- D. Martian
- E. Deimos

3. The word "purportedly" is nearest in meaning to

- A. actually
- B. presumably
- C. formerly
- D. unquestionably
- E. undoubtedly

4. Mars has been given the nickname

- A. Viking 1
- B. Schiaparelli

- C. Deimos
- D. Martian
- E. The Red Planet

5. The word "myth" is closest in meaning to

- A. fact
- B. event
- C. legend
- D. enigma
- E. false

6. The Viking I exploration achieved everything listed below EXCEPT

- A. performing scientific experiments
- B. collecting information showing volcanic action
- C. monitoring weather conditions
- D. discovering large quantities of polar ice and permafrost
- E. taking photos

Read the text # 17 and choose the one best answer:

Stories about ghosts and other spirits have scared people through the ages. Some ghosts, however, are not to be feared. They are ghost writers. Just as a ghost writer is spirit that you cannot see, a ghost writer is a writer whose name is unseen. A ghost writer is a person who is paid to write a speech, a report, or a book for another person. Usually that other person is famous, but not as a writer. The ghost writer does the writing and gets paid for it. But his name is not on the book as a writer. Instead one sees the name of the other more famous person.

The ghost writer exists, but his name is unknown to the public. Sometimes, famous people want to tell the story of their lives and how they became so successful. This kind of book, written by a person about his or her own life, is an autobiography. The person may have been a great success as a film star, for example. But he may not be much of a writer, so a ghost writer is needed. The writer uses the ideas, memories and life story of the film star to produce a book that seems to be written by the actor. The public may even believe the actor wrote the book. But the ghost writer knows who really wrote it.

1. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. About ghosts and spirits;
- B. About a writer who writes about ghosts;
- About a writer who writes a speech and a report;
- About what a ghost writer is;
- E. About famous writers.

2. The following statements are false except:

- A. A ghost writer only writes about lives of famous people.
- B. A ghost writer's name is unfamiliar to people.
- C. A ghost writer doesn't exist.
- D. A ghost writer writes stories about ghosts and other spirits.
- E. A ghost writer doesn't have a name.

3. What is the necessity for famous individuals to enlist a ghostwriter?

- A. To know more about ghosts
- B. To help ghost writers
- C. To get rich themselves
- D. To write a book about
- E. To become authors

4. What do individuals compensate the ghostwriter for?

- A. his autobiography
- B. hiding his name
- C. his talent
- D. his mysterious life
- E. writing about spirits

5. A spirit _____.

- A. is an inner part of someone that includes their thoughts and feelings
- B. is a spine chilling story which is very frightening and famous people enjoy
- C. controls thought, memory, feelings and activity
- D. is an image in your mind of what something is like or should be like
- E. is the feeling that something is definitely true or definitely exists

Read the text # 18 and choose the one best answer:

Lie detectors do not detect lies. [1] Basically, the instrument records four physiological activities on a moving roll of graph paper. The instrument is not very sophisticated. [2] Two pens are driven by air-filled tubes placed around a subject's chest and stomach to record breathing movement. Another pen, connected to a blood-pressure cuff on the subject's arm, records each heartbeat and traces changes in blood pressure. The fourth pen is connected to a pair of metal electrodes attached to the fingers of one hand. [3 This pen records changes in the electrical resistance of the skin and can indicate subtle sweating. [4 In administering the test, examiners usually ask neutral questions such as birth dates and addresses in order to compare these responses with those from emotionally charged questions. [5

1. What would be the most fitting title for the passage?

- A. The history of the lie detector
- B. Emotionally charged question
- C. The truth about lie detectors
- D. How to assemble a lie detector
- E. How do lie detectors reveal liars?

2. Examine the five squares [] that indicate where the following sentence can be appropriately inserted into the passage and select the correct option.

-They record a person's physiological reactions to certain questions-

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5

3. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the fourth pen?

- A. It is connected to two metal electrodes.
- B. It records changes in the electrical resistance of the skin.

- C. It is attached to the fingers of both hands.
- D. It indicates subtle sweating.
- E. It is attached to the fingers of one hand.

4. As per the passage, what could an emotionally charged question pertain to?

- A. a birthday
- B. one's favorite color
- C. a crime
- D. the weather
- E. friends

5. The term “those” in the final line refers to _____.

- A. responses
- D. birthdates
- B. questions
- C. addresses

6. It can be deduced from the text that

- A. lies are detected by the test
- B. one must be able to analyze reactions to a lie detector test
- C. neutral questions need not be asked
- D. all physiological reactions indicate lying
- E. a subject must not use alcohol at all before the test.

Read the text # 19 and choose the one best answer:

People's sleeping habits have changed over the last 500 years. 1 Before electric lights were invented, most people went to bed soon after it got dark. 2 Most people choose to sleep between six and eight hours per night during the week and up to ten hours per night at weekends. The problem is that if we delay getting up at the weekend, then we don't want to get up on Monday morning either! [3 Many of us feel like sleeping after lunch and in some hot countries people do sleep in the

afternoon. In other countries however, people have to keep working all day with only a short break.
4 We all have dreams but most of us fail to remember them. 5 Some people find it difficult to fall asleep. The advice for them is to try taking more exercise and remember not to drink coffee in the evening.

1. It can be inferred from the text that:

- A. Before electric lights people used to light candles
- B. People tend to sleep more
- C. People have altered their sleeping habits since XVI century
- D. People got used to getting up early at weekends
- E. People didn't use to sleep in the afternoon in some countries.

2. Look at the five squares [] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage and choose the correct answer.

-Today, we can sleep whenever we want to-

- A.1 B.2 C.3 D. 4 E. 5

3. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding today's sleeping habits?

- A. People's sleeping habits have changed a lot.
- B. Today, we can sleep whenever we want to.
- C. Many people choose to sleep more than 10 hours per night on weekdays.
- D. Most people don't want to get up on Monday mornings

4. The phrase "have changed" in line 1 could most appropriately be substituted with _____.

- A. changed
- B. altered
- C. have chosen
- D. have altered
- E. completely changed

5. What information is provided about dreams?

- A. Many of us dream during short naps after lunch
- B. Most of us fail to remember our dreams.
- C. Some people find it difficult to dream.
- D. In hot countries people do not have dreams.
- E. Dreams can be short and colorful.

Read the text # 20 and choose the correct answer:

What do we know about honey? It's sweet and sticky, it tastes great on bread and in hot drinks, and it's a pleasant alternative to sugar. However, there's a lot more to honey than meets the eye and one day it may replace many of the items in our medicine cabinet. Doctors through- out history have appreciated the medicinal properties of honey. In Ancient Egypt it was used to treat cuts and burns. The Ancient Romans used it to help people with sleeping disorders and the Ancient Greeks used it to cure skin diseases, ulcers and sores. More recently, German doctors mixed it with cod liver oil to treat battle wounds during WWI, and opera singers have been known to use it to boost their energy and soothe their throats.

Today, as homeopathic medicine is becoming more popular, honey has been rediscovered as a natural remedy and is being used successfully to treat many ailments such as anemia arthritis, colds and stomach ulcers. It is particularly effective in the treatment of burns and wounds. Honey aerosol sprays have even been used to treat chronic bronchitis.

The beauty industry has also recognized the natural benefits of honey and there are many cosmetic companies which use honey based products. These include creams, lotions, soaps and face masks which claim to help heal blemishes, reduce the appearance of scars, moisturize the skin, soften wrinkles and make skin look younger and healthier. There are also a number of honey based hair care products which claim to strengthen hair and make it softer, shinier and healthier. Honey and products containing honey, have always been popular items in health food shops. It is sold in various forms as a remedy for sore throats, stomach ulcers and as a gentle, natural lax- alive.

Medical researchers are still working on identifying the role that honey could play in traditional medical practice, but they all agree that we should not be using the honey in our kitchen cupboards to treat ourselves. This is because many commercial brands actually contain bacteria which could contaminate an open wound. They also agree, unfortunately, that simply eating honey has mini- mal health benefits.

1. Who utilized honey for treating combat injuries?

- A. The Ancient Romans.
- B. The Ancient Greeks.
- C. German doctors.

2. *Who currently employs honey as a natural remedy?*

- A. the beauty industry.
- B. homeopaths.
- C. biochemists.

3. *The term "blemish" is most similar in meaning to*

- A. scar
- B. wound
- C. wrinkle
- D. spot
- E. crease

4. *Marketable brands of honey....*

- A. should be kept in cupboards
- B. may contain bacteria
- C. can be used to treat ourselves
- D. often get contaminated
- E. good for health

5. *All the following are incorrect except*

- A. helps to grow hair
- B. helps to treat heart disease
- C. helps to sleep well
- D. helps to treat eyes
- E. helps to treat diabetes

Read the text # 21 and choose the one best answer:

«How do you avoid being struck by lightning?»

Thunderstorms occur all over the world and lightning is unpredictable, so it's useful to know how to avoid getting toasted.

Water and ice droplets in storm clouds bump around and become electrically charged. At the top of the cloud they have a positive charge, and at the bottom, a negative charge. Sometimes the negatively- charged bottom is close enough to the positively charged ground (or the top of another cloud) to be attracted to it, and electrical energy is released in a flash of light. Lightning will often strike a tall object, like a church spire or a tall tree, because it's an easier path to the ground than the air. So how can you avoid attracting the attention of a lightning bolt?

- Don't stand near trees or any tall structures.
- If you are in a car, stay there. Lightning will be more attracted to the metal of the car than it will be to you, but don't touch anything metal inside the car.
- Don't hold anything metal, like an umbrella (this would be a handy route for the electricity to get from the air to the earth).
- Keep away from open water, as it is a good conductor of electricity, and don't go sailing (the mast could attract lightning). But if you're in a boat, keep away from anything metal.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. Writing an essay
- B. Giving advice
- C. Telling a tale
- D. Telling a story
- E. Explaining an experiment

2. Thunderstorms happen around the world and _____.

- A. are away from anything metal.
- B. are electrically charged.
- C. are more attracted to the metal.
- D. lightning cannot be predicted.
- E. bump around.

3. According to the text, what becomes electrically

- A. storm clouds droplets
- C. storm clouds with ice droplets ice droplets in the air
- B. storm clouds with water
- D. water and
- E. droplets of water and ice in storm clouds

4. The pronoun it in bold and underlined in the text refers to _____.

- A. water
- B. metal
- C. boat
- D. umbrella
- E. car

5. According to the text, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Keep away getting toasted.
- B. Do not keep away from open water.
- C. Do not stay near trees or tall structures.
- D. Do not go sailing.
- E. Avoid holding anything metal.

6. A tall object is easier path to the ground than the

- A. air
- B. water
- C. metal
- D. electricity
- E. lightning

Read the text # 22 and choose the one best answer:

Last week I visited the village of Portmeirion in the north of Wales. During my childhood, I'd enjoyed holidays in the area, which is one of the most beautiful parts of Britain. However, I'd never been to the village and I had always wanted to. I visited the village in the autumn, which was a good choice as it was less crowded than in the summer. I'd read about its history and knew that the buildings were from many different styles and periods but I hadn't realized how colorful they would be.

Portmeirion didn't exist in the nineteenth century. The first building didn't go up until 1926 and the last in 1976. It was built by Sir Clough Williams. From the age of 5, he dreamed of building his own village. He wanted to show that it was possible to build a village in a lovely area and not spoil it. In 1919 he sailed around the British coast for several months looking for a suitable spot. He visited 22 possible sites before he found the place of his dreams at last, just 8 km away from his family home.

Sir Clough had to build cheaply and quickly and I discovered that some of the buildings even have painted windows which were cheaper than putting in real windows! Some were built so that they look grander than they are. The windows in the bell tower, for example are smaller as you go up the tower, so it seems taller from the ground than it really is.

On my second day there I stood on the balcony of my hotel at dawn. As I looked over the Austrian style houses and Italian piazzas with the wonderful view of the Welsh coastline in the background, I realized what Clough Williams was trying to do.

1. What is the writer trying to do?

- a. to describe a visit to Portmeirion.
- b. to give information about where to stay in Portmeirion.
- c. to compare Portmeirion to other similar villages.
- d. to suggest what improvements could be made to Portmeirion.
- e. to want to build the tallest building in the world.

2. Sir Clough Williams dreamed of building his own village when he was.

- B. five
- C. three
- D. two
- E. one

3. *What surprised the writer about the village?*

- A. the number of visitors
- B. the mixture of buildings
- C. the beauty of the area
- D. the different colours used
- E. the number of buildings

4. *Who built the first building?*

- A. David Franklin
- B. Jade Brown a.
- C. Frances Clark
- D. Professor James Kearns
- E. Sir Clough Williams

5. *What was the aim of Clough Williams in 1919?*

- A. to build a village without damaging the natural surroundings.
- B.. to make an existing village more beautiful.
- C. to build a village as close to his home as possible.
- D. to visit as many villages as possible before building his own.
- E. to build the tallest buildings in the city center.

6. *What did the writer find out about some of the buildings?*

- A. They was a mistake in their design
- B. They cost more to build than expected.
- C. They aren't as big as they look.
- D. Some of the windows need to replace.
- E. Some of the walls need to destroy

Read the text # 23 and choose the one best answer:

Recycling is a very important subject, and one that is becoming more so all the time. As we all know, it reduces waste and is good for the environment. But what do recycling centers do with the things we throw away? I found out some very interesting information.

Recycling paper has been the biggest success. In 1990, in the USA, more than 20 million tons of paper were re- cycled and turned into birthday cards, cereal boxes, and hundreds of other things. Paper is the easiest material to recycle and, as David Dougherty of Clean Washington said, "You can use it six times over, then burn what's left to create energy." Wisconsin cow farmer George Plenty had the most interesting use for recycled paper: he uses it instead of straw in his barn. "It's cheaper than straw," he said, "but even if the price were the same, I wouldn't go back"

Plastic is the hardest material to recycle, because there are so many different kinds, all of which need to be treated differently. At the moment, only two per cent of the plastic used in the US is recycled. But it has its uses: one 98 company uses plastic from recycled car headlights to make windows. In some ways they are better than normal windows, because they are much harder to break. Another company, Image Carpets, uses plastic to make carpets and rugs. A comment made by the manager showed us how attitudes towards recycling have changed. "We worried that people might refuse to buy the carpets if they knew they were recycled," said sales Manager, John Richmeier. "Now we advertise the fact as a marketing strategy." Metal is another important material. It is easier to recycle an aluminum can than to make a new one. It is also 20 per cent cheaper, and uses only 5 per cent of the energy that making a new can would use. So many of the things we use are made of metal, and can all be reused after they stop working. Recycling car parts, for example, is a big business. There is also very little waste involved in recycling metal. Steel is 100 per cent recyclable, and can be recycled hundreds of times. Recycling steel is cheaper than mining it. A lot of America's scrap metal is taken by the Japanese, recycled, and eventually sold back to America as new cars.

20 per cent of America's glass is recycled, and used for a number of things. For example, it can be mixed with asphalt or cement and used to pave streets. It can also be melted down and used to make new bottles. However, unlike the other materials, glass can also be reused commercially in its original form; many types of bottles are returned to bottling plants, sterilized and refilled. Recycling and reusing glass is actually a huge worldwide business, with bottle banks appearing everywhere.

So remember, think before you throw things away - they may still be useful. If we all make an effort to recycle, we can make the planet a cleaner place to live.

1. According to the text, which material is the least difficult to recycle?

- A. paper
- C. metal
- B. plastic
- D. glass

E. cement

2. *Glass can be recycled for making*

A. steel

B. cans

C. asphalt

D. bottle banks

E. car's window

3. *The word "scrap metal" is nearest in meaning to*

A. new cars

B. melted metal

C. recycled metal

D. recycling steel

E. broken vehicles

4. *Which material does not have to be changed to*

A. paper

B. plastic

C. metal

D. glass

E. asphalt

5. *All the sentences are false Except*

A. glass can be used to cover paths

B. steel is hard to recycle

C. plastics can be used in farming

D. America sends recycled glass to abroad

E. carpets can be made from recycled glasses.

6. Which material can be reused in its original form for many times?

- A. paper
- B. plastic
- C. metal
- D. glass
- E. asphalt

Read the text # 24 and choose the one best answer:

Air pollution can be defined as the addition of some- thing harmful to the air at a faster rate than it can be absorbed. Everyone should be concerned about air pollution. It affects us all, and as it continues to worsen, so the environmental impact increases.

One of the major causes of air pollution in cities is car use. Cars are used for even the shortest of the journey., and all efforts by governments to encourage people t public transport seem to be failing. Industry is another major cause of pollution in our cities. But fortunately, new industrial sites are being build away from large urban centers.

It is said that there are too many contributing facts for us to decide exactly which one is the main problem, but I believe that one of the most serious problems that needs tackling is the use of the car. In some cities laws have been passed concerning car use. Athens, for example, only allows a certain number of cars into the city center each day. In my opinion, this is a good idea. With this kind of law, people have no choice and are forced to use buses and trains. This ensures governments know that public transport with be used and can therefore justify the investment and expense of ensuring the system works properly.

Another thing governments could do is to force people to have their cars checked for carbon emissions and fine people with cars that produce high levels of harmful gases.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- a. It is about seeking ways to reduce air pollution.
- b. It is about the effects of air pollution.
- c. It is about the cars that pollute the air.
- d. It is about passing laws concerning car use.
- e. It is about the causes that lead to air pollution.

2. The writer supports Athens' example that.

- A. Forced people to use cars in short distances
- B. Encouraged people to use the public transportation
- C. Passed a law cutting off the traffic in the country
- D. Gave no choice to people to use buses
- E. Allowed a good number of cars into the city center.

3. The pronoun "it" in bold and italics in the 2nd line refers to

- A. impact
- B. something harmful
- C. environment
- D. air pollution
- E. everyone

4. The word "fine" in the last line is close in meaning to _____.

- A. solve
- B. accept
- C. correct
- D. repair
- E. punish

Read the text # 25 and choose the one best answer:

«Gentle Gorillas, Violent Times»

Conservationists have put in years of hard work in central Africa in order to prevent gorillas from becoming completely extinct, but now only 600 mountain gorillas remain on just 285 square miles of land. Three hundred of them inhabit a small forested area on the slopes of the Virunga volcanoes, surrounded by villages. The other 300 live twenty miles north in Uganda's forest, which is now a protected area known as Bwindi impenetrable National Park. This is the total world population of mountain gorillas living in the wild.

People tend to view gorillas as fierce, savage animals, so I approached them cautiously. The gorillas soon accepted my presence. If you look into a gorilla's eyes, you see gentleness and intelligence. Unlike the clownish chimpanzee, gorillas are calm and shy. They do play, but sometimes

they seem almost embarrassed by their own high spirits. They spend their thirty to forty-year lives mostly in mountain forests, eating thistles and bamboo shoots and sitting thoughtfully. Their patience and gentleness is very attractive to human observers.

Yet the mountain gorillas have suffered greatly. Throughout the first quarter of the 20th century, more than fifty gorillas were killed or captured in Virunga: then, in 1925, Carl Akeley of the American natural History Museum encouraged Belgium to establish Africa's first national park. However, when civil war broke out in 1960, forcing the Belgian park staff to leave, hunters were free to hunt gorillas. Many were captured so that their heads and hands could be sold to tourists as souvenirs.

By 1981 there were only 250 mountain gorillas left. A wildlife conservation society in New York began 'gorilla tourism' and an educational program for the Rwandans. This created greater awareness of gorillas and their endangered habitat. The conservation group trained gorillas so that they were comfortable being observed at close quarters. Tourists paid large amounts to see them, and Rwanda made a profit; it became a model nation of conservation.

Recently, civil war has again threatened the existence of gorillas, and organizations are reinvesting in land protection and tourist schemes. For the first time ever, people and gorillas are dependent on each other for survival. The Rwandans need the money the gorillas attract and gorillas desperately need protection. Farmland has been taken by the state and the farmers removed from their land: despite this, there is a real love for the gorillas. I remember what Nshogoza, my guide, said: "When I was a boy, I heard the gorillas were men who were very bad and who went to live in the forest: but gorillas are better than us. They are peaceful. They have no tribes. When they fight they have a good reason. We fight for nothing." In a sense, Nshogoza is right."

1. According to the text, mountain gorillas....

- A. now number between 285 and 600.
- B. have completely died out.
- C. live in only two areas in the wild.
- D. live in Australia.
- E. now only number 300.

2. The author was under the impression that gorillas _____.

- A. could show no emotions.
- B. were fiercer than chimpanzees.
- C. were afraid of chimpanzees.
- D. should show their feelings.
- E. were aggressive.

3. *Carl Akeley*_____.

- A. Captured gorillas in a national park.
- B. Made Africa establish a zoo.
- C. Helped to protect the gorillas.
- D. Built a zoo in Belgium.
- E. Built a zoo in Australia.

4. *Between 1960 and 1981*_____.

- A. many gorillas were killed.
- B. there was a war between the hunters and the Belgians.
- C. there was a war between Belgium and Uganda.
- D. 250 gorillas disappeared.
- E. all gorillas were extinct.

5. *The wildlife conservation society in New York*_____.

- A. trained gorillas to observe people.
- B. sent gorillas to the south to survive.
- C. arranged cheap holidays in Rwanda.
- D. gorillas encouraged people to go and see the mountain
- E. sold gorillas as souvenirs to tourists.

6. *What does 'it' in paragraph 4 refer to?*

- A. Money
- B. The gorillas habitat
- C. Rwanda
- D. The war
- E. Tourist attraction

Read the text # 26 and choose the one best answer:

At the center for marine studies in Mississippi, a dolphin called Kelly has been causing a lot of excitement among scientists. All the dolphins at the center are trained to help keep their pools clean. They are taught to pick up any trash that falls into the pool and trade it for a fish when they see a trainer. But Kelly has developed a clever strategy. When a piece of paper is dropped into the water; she hides it under a rock at the bottom of the pool. Then, when she sees a trainer, she tears off a small piece of paper and trades it for a fish. Then, she tears off another piece, and is rewarded again. She repeats this until there is no paper left.

How to measure intelligence in animals (including humans) is a difficult problem. Generally, large brains are associated with higher intelligence. However, large animals also tend to have large brains, and the brain of an adult dolphin is 25% heavier than the brain of an adult human, which could make us conclude that dolphins are more intelligent than humans. A more accurate measurement comes from the ratio of brain size to body size, known as the EQ (encephalisation quotient). The EQ of a dolphin like Kelly is about 5.6. If you compare this to an adult human's EQ of 7.4, you will see that there is not a huge difference between them!

However, for most scientists, behavior is a better indicator of intelligence, and dolphins who live in the wild exhibit highly intelligent behavior. They live in complex societies and develop a network of relationships with other dolphins within their community. Young males, for example, are known to form groups to go hunting and to play. Dolphins in the Florida Bay area have a very interesting hunting strategy. One of the group swims in a circle around a group of fish and stirs up mud and sand from the ocean floor. The other dolphins wait outside the circle until the mud rises and the fish are trapped. They can only get out if they jump out of the water-and straight into the mouths of the waiting dolphins!

Such complex behavior requires some form of a communication system. Studies have shown that dolphins communicate with each other using a combination of sounds, touch, and body gestures. They can even comprehend human language at a simple sentence level. Dolphins at a marine laboratory in Hawaii have responded successfully to sentences, such as, "Touch the frisbee with your tail and then jump over it." We still have a lot to learn about dolphins. We have only just begun to record their sounds and signals, and still need time to understand their "language." But one thing seems certain: it is obvious that dolphins are extremely intelligent creatures.

1. What would be the most fitting title for the text?

- A. The Intelligence of Dolphins
- B. Dolphin's Language
- C. Difference Between Human and Dolphin
- D. Kelly the Intelligent Dolphin
- E. Dolphins in Danger

2. What is the closest meaning of the word "comprehend" in line 24?

- A. irritation
- B. respond
- C. surprise
- D. understand
- E. reveal

3. According to the text

- A. Calculating the EQ is the only way to find out an animal's intelligence
- B. We know nearly everything there is to know about dolphins
- C. Dolphins can understand some human language
- D. Kelly doesn't know the strategy which allows her to get more fish
- E the dolphins are fed with shark fish.

4. What is the reason behind some dolphins in the Florida Bay area circling around and stirring up mud and sand from the ocean floor?

- A. to jump out of the water
- B. to attract the visitors
- C. to show off their intelligence
- D. to communicate with each other
- E. to hunt fish

5. What inference can be made from the article?

- A. Clever strategy is the defining factor for intelligence.
- B. The brain size to body size ratio is the defining factor for intelligence
- C. Behavior is the defining factor for intelligence
- D. brain size is the defining factor for intelligence
- E. the defining factor for intelligence is still under

6. How do dolphins communicate with each other?

- A. a combination of taste and smell
- B. a combination of sounds and body gestures
- C. a combination of simple sentences
- D. a combination of languages
- E. a combination of EQ and ratio.

Read the text # 27 and choose the one best answer:

Beauty in nature is seen everywhere. Nature is full of color. Plants, animals, birds, and insects have many beautiful colors. Color, however, for animals, birds, and insects is not only for beauty. It can save life to them because it helps them hide from their enemies. Sing

Birds, for example, use their color to tell other birds to stay away from their nests. They sing and move their wings to show their color as a **warning** to other birds.

One kind of butterfly is orange and black. It has a bad taste to birds. One kind of butterfly it remembers the bad taste. Once a bird eats this kind of butterfly it remembers the bad taste. After that, it will never eat another orange and black butterfly!

Some moths use color to make birds afraid of them. The color or the marks on the moth's is a sign to a bird. The bird sees the color or the marks and does not eat the moth! One kind of fish can change its color. The color is the same as the surrounding sea plants or rocks.

Then the fish's enemy can't see it. Color is very important to nature's animals, birds, and insects. Often it can save their lives!

1. Paragraph one says:

- A. Nature's colors are only for beauty.
- B. Nature's colors help animals, birds, and insects.
- C. Nature's colors are not important.
- D. Nature's colors help insects.
- E. Nature's colors help enemies.

2. Paragraph three says:

- A. Orange and black butterflies catch birds.
- B. Orange and black butterflies have nests.

- C. Orange and black butterflies taste bad to birds.
- D. Birds like to eat orange and black butterflies.
- E. Orange and black butterflies have a good memory.

3. The word "warning" means:

- A. information about the weather
- B. birds' nests
- C. staying away from the enemies
- D. birds' wings
- E. information about danger or something bad.

4. All of the following are true except: _____.

Nature's colors:

- A. Can save lives
- B. Help hide animals
- C. Are very important to nature's animals
- D. Make trees taste bad
- E. Protect from enemies

5. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- A. Moths are afraid of birds.
- B. The passage is about colors in nature.
- C. Color is really important to all nature's animals.
- D. Birds are afraid of moths.
- E. When the fish changes its color the enemies can't see it.

Read the text # 28 and choose the correct paragraph:

1. In the 1920s interest in flying began to grow. Many young men wanted to become flyers. It took courage to become a flyer because airplanes were small and not very strong.

2. Charles A. Lindbergh had the courage to become a flyer. He knew how to work hard in order to learn. His father had taught him to think and to do things for himself. In 1924 Lindbergh became the pilot of a mail plane. His father's training had helped him to have the desire to become a flyer.

3. In the 1920s flyers were trying to set new records. Many prizes were offered for flying. A prize of \$25,000 was offered for someone to fly across the Atlantic Ocean alone. From New York to Paris was 5,760 kilometers. There was a big problem. Small planes could not hold enough gasoline for the long trip. Some men had tried to fly across the ocean, but their planes crashed. A lot of gasoline made planes too heavy. Then they crashed on take-off.

4. Lindbergh wanted to make the trip. He began to make plans to solve the problems. To cross the Atlantic Ocean Lindbergh needed money to build a plane. He looked for people to help him. Finally some men in Saint Louis, Missouri promised to lend him money to build the plane. Lindbergh made the plans for the special plane. He tested the plane many times. It had to be strong. He called the plane "The Spirit of Saint Louis."

5. On May 20, 1927, the plane was ready. Lindbergh planned to cross the Atlantic alone. He was not afraid. He had confidence in himself. He took off from Long Island, New York and landed a field near Paris 33 ½ hours later. Thousands of people were there to meet him. They shouted and cheered. Charles A. Lindbergh was famous. He was called "The Lone Eagle."

1. In which part of the passage is information provided about interest in flying?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

2. Where in the passage is the account of how Lindbergh achieved fame?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

3. Where in the passage is the information about how Lindbergh's father aided him in becoming a pilot?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

4. Where in the passage is it mentioned how individuals assisted Lindbergh in constructing an aircraft?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

5. Where in the text is the problem of small planes discussed?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

Read the text # 29 and choose the correct paragraph :

1. English is spoken as a first language by several countries including Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and the United States. While all of these countries share the same mother tongue, there are some differences in the way they speak and write.

2. The first difference is in the accent. Each country has its own accent. And within each country there are a variety of accents called regional accents. Another difference is the spelling of some words, like color and colour, or theater and theatre. And a third difference is that some of the words are not the same at all. For example, Americans say restroom, Canadians say washroom, and the British say W.C. (water closet). But all of these words have the same meaning (the room where the toilet is located).

3. So which English is the best English to learn? Well, there is no best English. They are all equally good and correct. But two things may help you decide which one is best for you to study.

4. First of all, where do you live? If you are from South America, for example, you will probably have more exposure to North American English. If you live in Europe, most likely you will be more exposed to British English.

5. The second thing to think about is why you are learning English. Is it for business? travel? to watch movies? Think about the kind of English you plan to use and focus on understanding people from that area. But no matter where you study English or whether it's British, American, Australian, or whatever, it's good to know a little about English in other countries.

1. In which part of the passage is information provided about English-speaking countries?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

2. Which paragraph furnishes the response to the inquiry "Which English is superior"?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

3. Where in the passage is the discrepancy in pronunciation among the languages discussed?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

4. Which paragraph delineates the three disparities between spoken and written languages?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

5. Which paragraph recommends acquiring some knowledge about English in different countries?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

Read the text # 30 and choose the correct paragraph:

1. Where do you go when you want to know the latest business news or keep up with the latest scientific and technological developments? Today the answer is obvious: log on to the Internet. Three hundred years ago, the answer was just as easy. You went to a coffee shop, or coffee house as it was called then. Collectively, Europe's interconnected web of coffee houses formed the Internet of the seventeenth century.

2. Like today's websites, coffee houses were lively and often unreliable sources of information. News and gossip were regularly passed between them and runners would go around reporting major events such as the outbreak of a war or the death of a head of state. Coffee houses were also popular places to have political discussions, which is why King Charles II tried, unsuccessfully, to have London's coffee houses closed down in 1675.

3. In the days before street numbering or regular postal services it became common practice to use a London coffee house as a postal address and regular customers would pop in to see if there was any post for them while they were checking up on the latest news. That said, most people frequented several coffee houses, as different locations attracted different people: Will's in Covent Garden was a popular venue for writers, the Westminster coffee houses attracted the politicians, businessmen went to the Royal Exchange and financiers to Lloyd's.

4. The drink that fueled this network originated in Ethiopia, where the beans used to be chewed, rather than drunk. The first coffee house opened in 1475 in Istanbul, Turkey, a place where coffee was so important that it was legal for a woman to divorce her husband if he could not supply her with enough of the drink. A hundred years later, a coffee house was opened in Vienna and they

spread quickly through Europe. The popularity of coffee owed much to the growing middle class, who preferred coffee to alcohol because they believed it stimulated mental activity.

5. Can the Internet claim to have had as much impact as the coffee houses? Perhaps. What is interesting, though, is how modern coffee shops, different from the old ones in so many other ways, now provide Internet access, so that people can sip their cappuccinos and find out the news of the day, just as they used to.

1. In which paragraph of the passage is the formation of the 17th-century Internet discussed?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

2. Which paragraph discusses the significance of coffee for women in Turkey?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

3. Which paragraph provides the response to the inquiry "Can the Internet assert to have had as significant an impact as the coffee houses"?

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

4. Which paragraph indicates that the information on today's websites may not always be accurate?

- A. para. 1

- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

5. *In which section of the passage is people's inclination towards visiting various coffee shops mentioned?*

- A. para. 1
- B. para. 2
- C. para. 3
- D. para. 4
- E. para. 5

Read the text # 31 and choose the one best answer.

1) Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

(2) Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

(3) Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

(4) Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium.

Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. What is the primary subject of the passage?

- A. The secret of Atom
- B. Sorbonne University
- C. The death of Pierre Curie
- D. Remarkable Scientist
- E. Mysteries of the physical world

2. The collaboration between the Curies' _____ contributed to unraveling the secrets of the atom

- A. friendly
- B. competitive
- C. courteous
- D. industrious
- E. chemistry

3. Marie possessed a sharp intellect and a _____ disposition.

- A. strong
- B. humorous
- C. lighthearted
- D. strange
- E. envious

Upon discovering that she couldn't enroll at the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.

- A. hopeless
- B. annoyed
- C. depressed
- D. worried

E. scared

5. The term "where" in paragraph 2 pertains to

- A. university in Warsaw
- B. high school
- C. women's school
- D. university in France
- E. college in Warsaw

Read the text # 32 and choose the one best answer.

(1) Camping in the wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, its effects on the environment are little. However with increasing number of people wanting to escape into the wilderness it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively and leave

no mark. (2) Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about the organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

(3) Camping is about relaxing, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and making do without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped campsite seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access: walking in makes a real adventure.

(4) Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guaranteeing a good night's sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made - changing it should be unnecessary.

1. When camping in _____ there's no need to seek permission.

- A. national parks in England
- B. most parts of Scotland

- C. crowded lowland Britain
- D. most parts of England
- E. any places in the world

2 . _____ is a signal word used in a supporting detail in paragraph 2.

- A. Wherever
- B. must
- C. For example
- D. Contact
- C. gloom
- E. Particularly

3. The term "convenience" in paragraph 3 is most similar in meaning to

- A. dissatisfaction
- B. luxury
- C. gloom
- D. sorrow
- E. need

4. What is the purpose of people going camping?

- A. to calm down
- B. to rest in an open air
- C. to experience the weather
- D. to sleep outdoors
- E. all of them

5. The author believes that a desirable campsite is one that _____.

- A. with easy access
- B. used previously
- C. with modern conveniences

- D. far away from beaches
- E. near to the beaches

Read the text # 33 and choose the one best answer.

(1) When students and parents are asked to rate subjects according to their importance, the arts are unavoidably bottom of the list. Music is nice, people seem to say, but not important. Too often it is viewed as mere entertainment, but certainly not an educational priority. This view is short-sighted. In fact, musical education is beneficial and important for all students.

(2) Music tells us who we are because music is an expression of the beings who create it. It reflects their thinking and values, as well as the social environment it came from. Rock music represents a lifestyle just as surely as does a Schubert song. The jazz influence that George Gershwin and other musicians introduced into their music is obviously American because it came from musical traditions. Music expresses our character and values. It gives us identity as a society.

(3) Music provides a kind of perception that cannot be acquired any other way. Science can explain how the sun rises and sets. The arts explore the emotive meaning of the same phenomenon. We need every possible way to discover and respond to our world for one simple but powerful reason: No one way can get it all.

(4) The arts are forms of thought as powerful in what they communicate as mathematical and scientific symbols. They are ways we human beings connect with each other. They are the language of civilization through which we express our fears, our curiosities, our discoveries, our hopes. The arts are ways we give form to our ideas and imagination so that they can be shared with others. When we do not give children access to an important way of expressing themselves such as music, we take away from them the meaning that music expresses.

(5) Science and technology do not tell us what it means to be human. The arts do. Music is an important way we express human suffering, celebration, the meaning and value of peace and love.

(6) As a result, music education is far more necessary than people seem to realize.

1. According to paragraph 1, students _____.

- A. prefer the arts to science
- B. view music as a way of entertainment
- C. disagree with their parents on music education
- D. view music as an overlooked subject
- E. disagree with their teachers on music education

2. The underlined word "mere" in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by

- A. simple
- B. excellent
- C. extraordinary
- D. great
- E. abnormal

3. In Paragraph 2, why does the author cite jazz as an example?

- A. to compare it with rock music
- B. to introduce American musical traditions
- C. to prove music influences people's lifestyle
- D. to prove the powers of music
- E. to show music identifies a society

4. What is a signal word used in a supporting detail in paragraph 2?

- A. Obviously
- B. Another
- C. Because
- D. Identity
- E. Represents

5. According to the passage, how are the arts and science related?

- A. approach the world from different angles
- B. explore different phenomena of the world
- C. express people's feeling in different ways
- D. explain what it means to be human differently
- E. express people's emotion in different ways

Read the text # 34 and choose the one best answer.

(1) The time when humans crossed the Arctic land bridge from Siberia to Alaska seems remote to us today, but actually represents a late stage in the prehistory of humans, an era when polished stone implements, bows, and arrows were already being used, and dogs had already been domesticated.

(2) When these early migrants arrived in North America, they found the woods and plains dominated by three types of American mammoths. These elephants were distinguished from today's elephants mainly by their thick shaggy coats and huge, upward-curving tusks. They had arrived on the continent hundreds of thousands of years before their human followers. The woolly mammoth in the North, the Columbian mammoth in middle North America and the imperial mammoth of the South, together with their distant cousins the mastodons, dominated the land. Here, as in the Old World, there is evidence that humans hunted these elephants, as shown by the numerous spear points found with mammoth remains.

(3) Then, at the end of the Ice Age, when the last glaciers had retreated, there was a relatively sudden and widespread extinction of elephants. In the New World, both mammoths and mastodons disappeared. In the Old World, only Indian and African elephants survived.

(4) Why did the huge, seemingly successful mammoths disappear? Were humans connected with their extinction? Perhaps, but at that time, although they were cunning hunters, humans were still widely scattered and not very numerous. It is difficult to see how they could have prevailed over the mammoth to such an extent.

1. What is the main focus of the passage?

- A. Migration from Siberia to Alaska
- B. Techniques used to hunt mammoths
- C. The prehistory of humans
- D. The relationship between man and mammoth in the New World
- E. The prehistory of mammoths

2. Which term could effectively substitute the underlined word "implements" in paragraph 1?

- A. tools
- B. ornaments
- C. houses
- D. carvings
- E. bridges

3. The phrase "these early migrants" in paragraph 2 refers to

- A. mammoths
- B. birds
- C. dogs
- D. mastodons
- E. humans

4. In which location were the imperial mammoths, the predominant type of mammoth, found?

- A. In Alaska
- B. In the central portion of North America
- C. In the southern part of North America
- D. In South America
- E. The passage did not mention it

5. It can be deduced that when humans migrated into the New World, they _____

- A. had previously hunted mammoths in Siberia
- B. had never seen mammoths before
- C. brought mammoths with them from the Old World
- D. soon learned to use dogs to hunt mammoths
- E. soon learned to use eagles to hunt mammoths

Read the text # 35 and choose one best answer.

In the kitchen of my mother's houses there has always been a wooden stand with a small notepad and a hole for a pencil.

I'm looking for paper on which to note down the name of a book I am recommending to my mother. Over forty years since my earliest memories of the kitchen pad and pencil, five houses later, the current paper and pencil look the same as they always did. Surely it can't be the same pencil? The pad is more modern, but the wooden stand is definitely the original one.

"I'm just amazed you still have the same stand for holding the pad and pencil after all these years." I say to her, walking back into the living-room with a sheet of paper and the pencil. "You still use a pencil. Can't you afford a pen?"

My mother replies a little sharply. "It works perfectly well. I've always kept the stand in the kitchen. I never knew when I might want to note down an idea, and I was always in the kitchen in those days."

Immediately I can picture her, hair wild, blue housecoat covered in flour, a wooden spoon in one hand, the pencil in the other, her mouth moving silently. My mother smiles and says, "One day I was cooking and watching baby Pauline, and I had a brilliant thought, but the stand was empty. One of the children must have taken the paper. So I just picked up the breadboard and wrote it all down on the back. It turned out to be a real breakthrough for solving the mathematical problem I was working on."

This story which happened before I was born reminds me how extraordinary my mother was, and is, as a gifted mathematician. I feel embarrassed that I complain about not having enough child-free time to work. Later, when my mother is in the bathroom, I go into her kitchen and turn over the breadboards. Sure enough, on the back of the smallest one, are some penciled marks I recognize as mathematics. Those symbols have travelled unaffected through fifty years, rooted in the soil a cheap wooden breadboard, invisible exhibits at every meal.

1. For what reason has the author's mother consistently kept the notepad and pencil in the kitchen?

- A. To write a letter to her daughter
- B. To leave messages
- C. To list her everyday tasks
- D. To note down math's problems
- E. To write down a flash of inspiration

2. What was the author's initial viewpoint regarding the wooden stand?

- A. It needs to be painted.
- B. It has great value for the family.
- C. It needs to be replaced by a better one.
- D. It brings her back to her lonely childhood.
- E. It should be passed on to the next generation.

3. The author feels embarrassed for _____

- A. blaming her mother wrongly
- B. giving her mother a lot of trouble

- C. being rude to her mother
- D. not making any breakthrough in her field
- E. not making good use of time as her mother did

4. *What can be inferred from the last paragraph?*

- A. The author had a lot of free time at home.
- B. The mother is successful in her career.
- C. author had little time to play when young.
- D. The family members like travelling.
- E. The marks on the breadboard have disappeared

5. *The "it" in paragraph 5 refers to*

- A. a real breakthrough
- B. a baby
- C. a brilliant thought
- D. a blue housecoat
- E. a breadboard

Read the text # 36. Then answer the questions.

There were smiling children all the way. Clearly they knew at what time the train passed their homes and they made it their business to stand along the railway, wave to complete strangers and cheer them up as they rushed towards Penang. Often whole families stood outside their homes and waved and smiled as if those on the trains were their favorite relatives. This is the simple village people of Malaysia. I was moved.

I had always traveled to Malaysia by plane or car, so this was the first time I was on the train. I did not particularly relish the long train journey and had brought along a dozen magazines to read and reread. I looked about the train. There was not one familiar face. I sighed and sat down to read my Economics.

It was not long before the train was across the Causeway and in Malaysia. Johore Baru was just another city like Singapore, so I was tired of looking at the crowds of people as they hurried past. As we went beyond the city, I watched the straight rows of rubber trees and miles and miles of green.

Then the first village came into sight. Immediately I came alive, I decided to wave back. From then on my journey became interesting. I threw my magazines into the waste basket and decided to join in Malaysian life. Then everything came alive. The mountains seemed to speak to me. Even the trees were smiling. I stared at everything as if I was looking at it for the first time.

The day passed fast and I even forgot to have my lunch until I felt hungry. I looked at my watch and was surprised that it was 3:00pm. Soon the train pulled up at Butterworth. I looked at the people all around me. They all looked beautiful. When my uncle arrived with a smile, I threw my arms around him to give him a warm hug. I had never done this before. He seemed surprised and then his weather-beaten face warmed up with a huge smile. We walked arm in arm to his car.

I looked forward to the return journey.

1. How did the author anticipate the train journey to be?

- A. adventurous
- B. pleasant
- C. dull
- D. exciting
- E. fun

2. What aspect of her train journey did the author cherish the most?

- A. the favorite relatives
- B. The friendly country people
- C. The mountains along the way
- D. The crowds of people in the streets
- E. The simple lunch served on the train

3. Based on paragraph 2, what did the author do?

- A. didn't enjoy the long train journey
- B. was experienced with train journey
- C. preferred the train journey
- D. had never travelled to Malaysia by plane
- E. enjoyed the long train journey

4. *What was the destination of the writer?*

- A. Malaysia
- B. Johore Baru
- C. The Causeway
- D. Singapore
- E. Butterworth

5. *What can we learn from the story?*

- A. Comfort in traveling by train
- B. Pleasure of living in the country
- C. Travel makes people happy
- D. Reading gives people delight
- E. Smiles brighten people up

Read the text # 37 and choose the best answer.

(1) Brendan's best friend is Tip. Tip and Brendan are inseparable. They teach each other things and they look after each other. Tip has helped Brendan become more responsible, more caring, and a better friend. Brendan is a nine-year-old boy, and Tip is a ten-year-old dog. Brendan and Tip are an example of how owning a dog can have a positive effect on a child's development. Having a dog develops a child's sense of responsibility, broadens his capacity for empathy, and teaches the nature of friendship.

(2) Having a dog helps a child learn how to act responsibly. As a dog owner, the child must take care of the animal's daily needs. The dog must be fed and exercised every day. A dog is completely dependent on its owner for all its needs, including the need for good health and a safe environment. Therefore, being responsible for a dog also means taking care of the dog so that it stays healthy. Furthermore, the owner must take responsibility for the safety of the dog and the safety of the people it comes into contact with. If the child forgets any of these duties and responsibilities, or ignores any of the dog's needs, the dog will suffer. This teaches the child that his responsibility to the dog is more important than his desire to play with his toys, talk on the phone, or watch TV. This is true not only for the care of a dog, but also for the care of oneself, another person, or one's job. Learning how to take responsibility for the health and welfare of a dog leads to learning how to take responsibility for oneself.

(3) Another lesson that a child can learn from having a dog is how to be empathetic. Empathy is the ability to put oneself in another person's, or in this case another creature's, situation and imagine that person's or creature's feelings or problems. A dog cannot express itself with speech, so its owner must learn how to interpret its behavior. The child must learn to understand what the dog's behavior means.

Is the dog frightened, aggressive, or sick? The child needs to understand what is going on in the dog's mind. Understanding a situation from the dog's perspective helps the child understand why the dog is behaving in a certain way and what the dog needs. The result of learning to read a dog's behavior is that the child develops empathy. By learning how to empathize with a dog, the child also learns how to empathize with other people. This leads to the child becoming a more considerate and caring person.

(4) Being considerate and caring are important characteristics in a good friend. One of the most significant benefits of owning a dog is the example of true friendship that a dog provides. A dog gives unconditional love to its owner. A dog will not stop loving its owner because of a little anger, indifference, or neglect. The dog will wait patiently for its owner to pat its head and say a few kind words. This acceptance of the negative qualities and appreciation for the positive qualities of its owner provide a wonderful model of how to be a good friend. A child soon realizes that his dog will always listen to him, will always be ready to play with him, will always protect him, and will always forgive him.

A child who has learned to be even half as good a friend to others as his dog is to him will have learned one of the most valuable lessons in life.

(5) These are some of the most important lessons a child will ever learn. The benefits of owning a dog will last the child's entire lifetime. The understanding and appreciation of responsibility, empathy, and friendship that a child develops from the experience of having a dog will help him or her grow into a reliable, caring, and mature adult.

1. What factors among the following positively influence a child's development?

- A. feeling responsible
- B. feeling empathy
- C. building friendships
- D. understanding responsibility
- E. all of the above

2. How does a child acquire a sense of responsibility through interaction with a dog?

- A. taking care of the dog's daily needs
- B. taking away a safe environment
- C. feeding the dog weekly
- D. becoming dependent on the dog
- E. letting the dog out in the backyard

3. What are the benefits for children from learning to care for a dog?

- A. to take care of themselves
- B. to choose the dog over playing
- C. to get welfare
- D. to ignore the dog's needs
- E. to identify a dog's breed

4. *What is a beneficial outcome of acquiring the skill to interpret a dog's behavior?*

- A. becoming selfish
- B. becoming empathetic
- C. becoming arrogant
- D. being thoughtless
- E. becoming wealthy

5. *The term "considerate" in paragraph 3 is most similar in meaning to*

- A. loyal
- B. violent
- C. greedy
- D. mature
- E. kind

«Read the text # 38 and choose the best answer.

«The Effects of Stress»

(1) There is a famous expression in English: "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that makes a person want to stop whatever they are doing, try to relax, and become calm again. 'Stress' means pressure or tension. It is one of the most common causes of health problems in modern life. Too much stress results in physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

(2) There are numerous physical effects of stress. Stress can affect the heart. It can increase the pulse rate, make the heart miss beats, and can cause high blood pressure. Stress can affect the respiratory system. It can lead to asthma. It can cause a person to breathe too fast, resulting in a loss of important carbon dioxide. Stress can affect the stomach. It can cause stomachaches and problems digesting food. These are only a few examples of the wide range of illnesses and symptoms resulting from stress.

(3) Emotions are also easily affected by stress. People suffering from stress often feel anxious. They may have panic attacks. They may feel tired all the time. When people are under stress, they often overreact to little problems. For example, a normally gentle parent under a lot of stress at work may yell at a child for dropping a glass of juice. Stress can make people angry, moody, or nervous.

(4) Long-term stress can lead to a variety of serious mental illnesses. Depression, an extreme feeling of sadness and hopelessness, can be the result of continued and increasing stress. Alcoholism and other addictions often develop as a result of overuse of alcohol or drugs to try to relieve stress. Eating disorders, such as anorexia, are sometimes caused by stress and are often made worse by stress. If stress is allowed to continue, then one's mental health is put at risk.

(5) It is obvious that stress is a serious problem. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. Untreated, it may eventually result in mental illness. Stress has a great influence on the health and well-being of our bodies, our feelings, and our minds. So, reduce stress: stop the world and rest for a while.

1. Which of the following is NOT typically a common problem induced by stress?

- A. physical problems
- B. social problems
- C. sleeping problems
- D. mental problems
- E. emotional problems

2. In what way does stress impact emotions?

- A. It can make people feel nervous.
- B. It can cause panic attacks.
- C. It can make people feel angry.
- D. It can make people overreact to little problems.
- E. All of the above affect the emotions.

3. Which of the following outcomes can arise from prolonged stress?

- A. hopelessness
- B. bliss
- C. fantasy
- D. charm
- E. faith

4. Select the most suitable response to elucidate how stress contributes to alcoholism.

- A. Alcohol is used to ease stress.
- B. Alcohol is popular.
- C. Alcohol is a chemical.
- D. Alcohol is similar to medicine.
- E. Alcohol can cause health problems.

5. Which of the following ailments is not typically triggered by prolonged stress?

- A. addiction
- D. alcoholism
- C. anorexia
- B. attraction
- E. mental health problem

Read the text # 39 and choose the best answer.

(1) Getting less sleep has become a bad habit for most American kids. According to new survey by the National Sleep Foundation, 51% of kids aged 10 to 18 go to bed at 10 pm or later on school nights, even though they have to get up early. Last year the Foundation reported that nearly 60% of 7- to 12-year-olds said they felt tired during the day, and 15% said they had fallen asleep at school.

(2) How much sleep you need depends a lot on your age. Babies need a lot of rest; most of the, sleep about 18 hours a day! Adults need about eight hours. For most school-age children, ten hours is ideal. But new National Sleep Foundation survey found that 35% of 10- to 12-year-olds get only seven or eight hours. And guess what almost half of the surveyed kids said they do before bedtime? Watch TV.

(3) "More children are going to bed with TVs on, and there are more opportunities to stay awake, with more homework, the Internet and the phone," says Mr. Mary Carskadon, a sleep researcher at Brown University Medical School. She says these activities at bedtime can get kids all excited and make it hard for them to calm down and sleep. Other experts say part of the problem is chemical. Changing levels of body chemicals called hormones not only make teenagers' bodies develop adult characteristics, but also make it hard for teenagers to fall asleep before 11 pm.

(4) Because sleepiness is such a problem for teenagers, some school districts have decided to start high school classes later than they used to. Three years ago, schools in Edina, Minnesota, changed the start time from 7:25 am to 8:30 am. Students, parents and teachers are pleased with the results.

1. What is the subject of the new National Sleep Foundation survey?

- A. American kids' sleeping habits
- B. teenagers' sleep-related diseases
- C. activities to prevent sleeplessness
- D. learning problems and lack of sleep
- E. a common cause of drowsiness

2. The word "them" in paragraph 3 refers to

- A. TVs
- B. kids
- C. opportunities
- D. more homework
- E. activities

3. The phrase "fall asleep" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. feel tired
- B. stay awake
- C. come alive
- D. doze off
- E. wake up

4. What is the recommended number of hours of sleep per day for 11-year-olds?

- A. 7 hours
- B. 8 hours
- C. 9 hours
- D. 18 hours
- E. 10 hours

5. What is the reason teenagers tend to go to sleep late according to Carskadon?

- A. They are affected by certain body chemicals.

- B. They tend to do things that excite them.
- C. They follow their parents' examples.
- D. They don't need to go to school early.
- E. Some schools have decided to start their classes later than they used to.

Read the text# 40 and choose the best answer.

(1) Reading can be a social activity. Think of the people who belong to book groups. They choose books to read and then meet to discuss them. Now, the website BookCrossing.com turns the on the traditional idea of a book group.

(2) Members go on the site and register the books they own and would like to share. Book- Crossing provides an identification number to stick inside the book. Then the person leaves it in a public place, hoping that the book will have an adventure, traveling far and wide with each new reader who finds it.

(3) Bruce Pederson, the managing director of BookCrossing, says, "The two things that change your life are the people you meet and books you read. BookCrossing combines both."

(4) Members leave books on park benches and buses, in train stations and coffee shops. Whoever finds their book will go to the site and record where they found it.

(5) People who find a book can also leave a journal entry describing what they thought of it. E-mails are then sent to the Bookcrossers to keep them updated about where their books have been found. Bruce Pederson says the idea is for people not to be selfish by keeping a book to gather dust on a shelf at home.

(6) BookCrossing is part of a trend among people who want to get back to the "real" and not the virtual. The site now has more than one million members in more than one hundred thirty-five countries.

1. For what reason does the author bring up book groups in the opening paragraph?

- A. to explain what they are
- B. to introduce BookCrossing
- C. to stress the importance of reading
- D. to encourage readers to share their ideas
- E. to help readers with reading difficulties

2. To what does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 2 refer?

- A. the site
- B. an adventure
- C. the book
- D. a public place
- E. the identification number

3. *In paragraph 4, what is meant by a "bench"?*

- A. a long seat for several people
- B. a long, soft seat with a back
- C. a chair that has wheels
- E. a tall seat with no support for the back or arms

4. *Following completion, what action does a BookCrosser take with a book?*

- A. meet other readers to discuss it
- B. keep it safe in his bookcase
- C. return it to the library
- D. pass it on to another reader
- E. mail it back to its owner

5. *What would be the most suitable title for the text?*

- A. Online Reading: A Virtual Tour
- B. Electronic Book: A New Trend
- C. A Book Group Brings Traditional Back
- D. A Website Links People though Book???
- E. Extensive Reading Activities

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