

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Parents should start teaching them how to manage more complicated duties _____ children graduate from toddlerhood and move toward preschool.

- A. yet B. when C. and D. so

Question 2: Only after she _____ from a severe illness did she realise the importance of good health.

- A. would recover B. has recovered C. had recovered D. was recovering

Question 3: The music at the party was very loud and _____ from far away.

- A. can hear B. can be heard C. could hear D. could be heard

Question 4: Ecotourism is any type of tourism to relatively _____ natural areas for the enjoyment of natural, cultural and historical features.

- A. disturbed B. disturb C. undisturbed D. disturbance

Question 5: The mountain range of the Andes, _____ the Andes Cordillera, creates a natural border between Chile and Argentina.

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Question 6: The storm is reported _____ about 20 houses yesterday.

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Question 7: The higher the temperature of a molecule, _____.

- A. the more energy it has B. than it has more energy
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Question 8: He felt _____ when he failed the driving test the second time.

- A. discouraged B. annoyed C. undecided D. determined

Question 9: Organizations may qualify for exemption from income tax if they _____ exclusively as charities.

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Question 10: The workers would agree to _____ the strike if the company satisfied their demands.

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Question 11: There is no excuse for your late submission! You _____ the report by last Friday.

- A. mightn't have finished B. should have finished
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Question 12: She has a pair of _____

- A. sport new French shoes B. new sport French shoes
C. new French sport shoes D. French new sport shoes

Question 13: People living abroad are not _____ to enter for this competition.

- A. enabled B. permissible C. capable D. eligible

Question 14: Though she lost her job last month, she still wanted to save _____ so she said that she had left it willingly.

- A. mouth B. face C. reputation D. fame

Question 15: It is quite _____ to ask him again. He'll never agree.

- A. point B. pointing C. pointed D. pointless

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Question 16: Silas is talking to his roommate, Salah, about the Olympic Games.

- **Silas:** "Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"

- **Salah:** "_____. We can't afford such a big event."

A. You can say that again

B. I can't agree with you more

C. Yes, you're right

D. No, I don't think so

Question 17: Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

- Hana: "The book is really interesting and educational." - Jenifer: "_____"

A. That's nice of you to say so.

B. I'd love it.

C. Don't mention it.

D. I couldn't agree more.

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Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you'll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are 15 or 16, most teenagers are tired of wearing it. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can **highlight** differences between schools. In London there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing. 40% of British teenagers believe it's important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you need to wear trendy labels. Teenage feet in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

Question 18. *What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?*

A. expensive uniforms

B. economical trainers

C. trendy labels

D. fashionable hats

Question 19. *The word 'highlight' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. emphasize

B. decrease

C. confuse

D. remark

Question 20. *Most students in Britain take the GCSE when _____.*

A. they are 16 years old

B. they begin grade 12

C. they are 11 years old

D. they finish grade 10

Question 21. *According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?*

A. Most 16-year-old students in Britain don't like school uniform.

B. Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.

C. Most British teenagers spend 2-3 hours watching TV after school.

D. Many British teenagers judge their friends by their shirts or trainers.

Question 22. *What is the first thing you'll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?*

A. The school gate

B. The school uniform

C. The school logo

D. The school playground

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 23: A. implant

B. waver

C. worship

D. double

Question 24: A. summary

B. interact

C. portable

D. specify

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 25: A. washed B. stopped C. overlooked D. provided

Question 26: A. promise B. property C. problem D. prone

Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 27: News about COVID 19 have been updated every minute recently.

A B C D

Question 28: My boss doesn't allow us to use the mobile phone or eating in the office.

A B C D

Question 29: We've got a terrific amount of work to do today.

A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 30 to 36.

In our connected globalized world, the languages which dominate communications and business, Mandarin, Hindi, English, Spanish and Russian amongst others, are placing small languages spoken in remote places under increasing pressure. Fewer and fewer people speak languages such as Liki, Taushiro and Dumi as their children shift away from the language of their ancestors towards languages which promise education, success and the chance of a better life. While to many parents, this may appear a reasonable choice, giving their offspring the opportunity to achieve the sort of prosperity they see on television, the children themselves often lose touch with their roots. However, in many places the more reasonable option of bilingualism, where children learn to speak both a local and a national language, is being promoted. **This** gives hope that many endangered languages will survive, allowing people to combine their links to local tradition with access to wider world culture.

While individuals are free to choose if they wish to speak a minority language, national governments should be under no obligation to provide education in an economically unproductive language, especially in times of budget **constraints**. It is generally accepted that national languages unite and help to create wealth while minority regional languages divide. Furthermore, governments have a duty to ensure that young people can fulfill their full potential, meaning that state education must provide them with the ability to speak and work in their national language and so equip them to participate responsibly in national affairs. People whose language competence does not extend beyond the use of a regional tongue have limited prospects. This means that while many people may feel a sentimental attachment to their local language, **their government's position should be one of benign neglect**, allowing people to speak the language, but not acting to prevent its eventual disappearance.

Many PhD students studying minority languages lack the resources to develop their language skills, with the result that they have to rely on interpreters and translators to communicate with speakers of the language they are studying. This has a detrimental effect on the quality of their research. At the same time, they have to struggle against the frequently expressed opinion that minority languages serve no useful purpose and should be allowed to die a natural death. Such a view fails to take into account the fact that a unique body of knowledge and culture, built up over thousands of years, is contained in a language and that language extinction and species extinction are different **facets** of the same process. They are part of an impending global catastrophe which is beginning to look unavoidable.

(Adapted from Complete Advanced by Guy Brook – Hart and Simon Haines)

Question 30: Which of the following could best serve as the main topic of the passage?

A. The threat to minority languages in different parts of the world.

B. The domination of business languages all over the world.

C. The shift from regional to national languages in many countries.

D. The benefits of national languages in the modern world.

Question 31: According to the first paragraph, why do many parents consider the change towards national languages a reasonable choice?

A. Because not many people nowadays are familiar with the language of their ancestors.

B. Because children now can learn to speak both a local and a national language.

C. Because their children may have a chance to achieve education, success and better living condition.

D. Because their children may help to combine their links to local tradition with access to wider world culture.

Question 32: What does the word “**this**” in the first paragraph refer to?

A. the more reasonable option

B. the place where children can use bilingualism

C. the opportunity to achieve prosperity

D. the promotion of bilingualism

Question 33: The word “**constraints**” in the second language is closest in meaning to _____.

A. investments

B. restrictions

C. crises

D. depressions

Question 34: What is the influence of the shortage of minority language resources on many PhD students mentioned in paragraph 3?

A. These students are unable to persuade people to use the language they are learning.

B. Their qualified research is unlikely to complete.

C. They will have many difficulties in understanding these languages.

D. They have to become interpreters and translators of these languages themselves.

Question 35: The word “**facets**” in the last paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

A. aspects

B. problems

C. procedures

D. products

Question 36: Which statement is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. Local languages can't unite and create as much wealth as national languages.

B. State education is obligatory to ensure young people to speak and work in their regional languages.

C. Lack of language skills causes a negative effect on the quality of PhD students' research.

D. Each citizen has the right to decide whether they want to speak a minority language or not.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 41.

The lungs of the world

It was once thought that forests and the wood that could be taken from them were in endless supply. Especially in areas like South America, (37) _____ vast areas of the continent were covered by rainforests, logging and clearing of forests for farming seemed like a harmless endeavor. (38) _____ the clearing of rainforests been kept in moderation, it may have become a stable source of wood and a livelihood for the people in the region. It was not, though, and the amount of damage that has been (39) _____ to the entire planet has been terrible because of the clearing of rainforests.

The rainforests are considered the lungs of the world because they breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. We need the oxygen to survive, and the more we clear rainforests, the more carbon dioxide begins to concentrate in the atmosphere. (40) _____ the clearing of forests, the burning of fossil fuels for energy (41) _____ more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. It makes the problems of global warming get worse, as we keep adding more carbon dioxide while simultaneously taking away the planet's ability to deal with this gas.

Question 37: A. which B. that C. what D. where

Question 38: A. If B. Would C. Has D. Had

Question 39: A. done B. made C. suffered D. brought

Question 40: A. Beside B. In addition to C. Contrary to D. Unlike

Question 41: A. causes B. increases C. contributes D. puts

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 42: Though built almost five hundred years ago, the church remained practically intact.

- A. in perfection B. in ruins C. in chaos D. in completion

Question 43: If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.

- A. free B. confident C. occupied D. reluctant

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- A. destructive B. constructive C. evaluative D. creative

Question 45: The maintenance of these old castles must cost a lot of money.

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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: "It is believed that modern farming methods have greatly improved farmers' lives.

- A. Farmers are believed to have enjoyed a much better life thanks to modern farming methods.
B. Modern farming methods were believed to have greatly improved farmers' lives.
C. Modern farming methods are believed to have had negative effects on farmers' lives.
D. People believe that there is little improvement in farmers' lives thanks to modern farming methods.

Question 47: She last phoned her close friend two months ago.

- A. She has two months to phone her close friend.
B. She didn't phone her close friend two months ago.
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Question 48: It is not necessary for you to wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

- A. You can't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: Mary left home to start an independent life. She realised how much her family meant to her.

- A. Only when Mary realised how much her family meant to her did she leave home to start an independent life.
B. To realise how much her family meant to her, Mary decided to leave home to start an independent life.
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D. Mary left home to start an independent life with a view to realising how much her family meant to her.

Question 50: Kate completed her higher education. She then decided to travel the world before getting a job.

- A. Without completing her higher education, Kate decided to travel the world before getting a job.
B. Given that Kate decided to travel the world before getting a job, she completed her higher education.
C. Having completed her higher education, Kate decided to travel the world before getting a job.
D. Kate had scarcely travelled the world before getting a job when she completed her higher education.

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Question 9: Organizations may qualify for exemption from income tax if they _____ exclusively as charities.

- A. operated B. operate C. had operated D. are operated

Question 10: The workers would agree to _____ the strike if the company satisfied their demands.

- A. make for B. carry on C. call off D. go up

Question 11: There is no excuse for your late submission! You _____ the report by last Friday.

- A. mightn't have finished B. should have finished
C. needn't have finished D. must have finished

Question 12: She has a pair of _____

- A. new French sport shoes B. new sport French shoes
C. sport new French shoes D. French new sport shoes

Question 13: People living abroad are not _____ to enter for this competition.

- A. enabled B. permissible C. capable D. eligible

Question 14: Though she lost her job last month, she still wanted to save _____ so she said that she had left it willingly.

- A. mouth B. face C. reputation D. fame

Question 15: It is quite _____ to ask him again. He'll never agree.

- A. point B. pointing C. pointed D. pointless

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 16: Silas is talking to his roommate, Salah, about the Olympic Games.

- **Silas:** "Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"

- **Salah:** "_____. We can't afford such a big event."

A. You can say that again

B. I can't agree with you more

C. Yes, you're right

D. No, I don't think so

Question 17: Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

- Hana: "The book is really interesting and educational." - Jenifer: "_____"

A. That's nice of you to say so.

B. I'd love it.

C. Don't mention it.

D. I couldn't agree more.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 18 to 22.

British teenagers spend most of their time at school. Students in Britain can leave school at sixteen (grade 11). This is also the age when most students take their first important exams, the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Most teens take between 5-10 subjects, which means a lot of studying. They are spending more time on homework than teenagers ever before. Forget watching TV, teenagers in Britain now spend 2-3 hours on homework after school.

Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you'll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are 15 or 16, most teenagers are tired of wearing it. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can **highlight** differences between schools. In London there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing. 40% of British teenagers believe it's important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you need to wear trendy labels. Teenage feet in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

Question 18. *What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?*

A. expensive uniforms

B. economical trainers

C. trendy labels

D. fashionable hats

Question 19. *The word 'highlight' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. emphasize

B. decrease

C. confuse

D. remark

Question 20. *Most students in Britain take the GCSE when _____.*

A. they are 16 years old

B. they begin grade 12

C. they are 11 years old

D. they finish grade 10

Question 21. *According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?*

A. Most 16-year-old students in Britain don't like school uniform.

B. Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.

C. Most British teenagers spend 2-3 hours watching TV after school.

D. Many British teenagers judge their friends by their shirts or trainers.

Question 22. *What is the first thing you'll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?*

A. The school gate

B. The school uniform

C. The school logo

D. The school playground

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 23: A. summary

B. interact

C. portable

D. specify

Question 24: A. implant

B. waver

C. worship

D. double

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 25: A. washeded B. stopped C. overlooked D. provided

Question 26: A. promise B. property C. problem D. prone

Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 27: My boss doesn't allow us to use the mobile phone or eating in the office.

A B C D

Question 28: News about COVID 19 have been updated every minute recently.

A B C D

Question 29: We've got a terrific amount of work to do today.

A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 30 to 36.

In our connected globalized world, the languages which dominate communications and business, Mandarin, Hindi, English, Spanish and Russian amongst others, are placing small languages spoken in remote places under increasing pressure. Fewer and fewer people speak languages such as Liki, Taushiro and Dumi as their children shift away from the language of their ancestors towards languages which promise education, success and the chance of a better life. While to many parents, this may appear a reasonable choice, giving their offspring the opportunity to achieve the sort of prosperity they see on television, the children themselves often lose touch with their roots. However, in many places the more reasonable option of bilingualism, where children learn to speak both a local and a national language, is being promoted. **This** gives hope that many endangered languages will survive, allowing people to combine their links to local tradition with access to wider world culture.

While individuals are free to choose if they wish to speak a minority language, national governments should be under no obligation to provide education in an economically unproductive language, especially in times of budget **constraints**. It is generally accepted that national languages unite and help to create wealth while minority regional languages divide. Furthermore, governments have a duty to ensure that young people can fulfill their full potential, meaning that state education must provide them with the ability to speak and work in their national language and so equip them to participate responsibly in national affairs. People whose language competence does not extend beyond the use of a regional tongue have limited prospects. This means that while many people may feel a sentimental attachment to their local language, **their government's position should be one of benign neglect**, allowing people to speak the language, but not acting to prevent its eventual disappearance.

Many PhD students studying minority languages lack the resources to develop their language skills, with the result that they have to rely on interpreters and translators to communicate with speakers of the language they are studying. This has a detrimental effect on the quality of their research. At the same time, they have to struggle against the frequently expressed opinion that minority languages serve no useful purpose and should be allowed to die a natural death. Such a view fails to take into account the fact that a unique body of knowledge and culture, built up over thousands of years, is contained in a language and that language extinction and species extinction are different **facets** of the same process. They are part of an impending global catastrophe which is beginning to look unavoidable.

(Adapted from *Complete Advanced* by Guy Brook – Hart and Simon Haines)

Question 30: Which of the following could best serve as the main topic of the passage?

A. The threat to minority languages in different parts of the world.

B. The domination of business languages all over the world.

C. The shift from regional to national languages in many countries.

D. The benefits of national languages in the modern world.

Question 31: According to the first paragraph, why do many parents consider the change towards national languages a reasonable choice?

A. Because not many people nowadays are familiar with the language of their ancestors.

B. Because children now can learn to speak both a local and a national language.

C. Because their children may have a chance to achieve education, success and better living condition.

D. Because their children may help to combine their links to local tradition with access to wider world culture.

Question 32: What does the word “**this**” in the first paragraph refer to?

A. the more reasonable option

B. the place where children can use bilingualism

C. the opportunity to achieve prosperity

D. the promotion of bilingualism

Question 33: The word “**constraints**” in the second language is closest in meaning to _____.

A. investments

B. restrictions

C. crises

D. depressions

Question 34: What is the influence of the shortage of minority language resources on many PhD students mentioned in paragraph 3?

A. These students are unable to persuade people to use the language they are learning.

B. Their qualified research is unlikely to complete.

C. They will have many difficulties in understanding these languages.

D. They have to become interpreters and translators of these languages themselves.

Question 35: The word “**facets**” in the last paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

A. aspects

B. problems

C. procedures

D. products

Question 36: Which statement is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. Local languages can't unite and create as much wealth as national languages.

B. State education is obligatory to ensure young people to speak and work in their regional languages.

C. Lack of language skills causes a negative effect on the quality of PhD students' research.

D. Each citizen has the right to decide whether they want to speak a minority language or not.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 41.

The lungs of the world

It was once thought that forests and the wood that could be taken from them were in endless supply. Especially in areas like South America, (37) _____ vast areas of the continent were covered by rainforests, logging and clearing of forests for farming seemed like a harmless endeavor. (38) _____ the clearing of rainforests been kept in moderation, it may have become a stable source of wood and a livelihood for the people in the region. It was not, though, and the amount of damage that has been (39) _____ to the entire planet has been terrible because of the clearing of rainforests.

The rainforests are considered the lungs of the world because they breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. We need the oxygen to survive, and the more we clear rainforests, the more carbon dioxide begins to concentrate in the atmosphere. (40) _____ the clearing of forests, the burning of fossil fuels for energy (41) _____ more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. It makes the problems of global warming get worse, as we keep adding more carbon dioxide while simultaneously taking away the planet's ability to deal with this gas.

Question 37: A. which B. that C. what D. where

Question 38: A. If B. Would C. Has D. Had

Question 39: A. done B. made C. suffered D. brought

Question 40: A. Beside B. In addition to C. Contrary to D. Unlike

Question 41: A. causes B. increases C. contributes D. puts

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 42: Though built almost five hundred years ago, the church remained practically intact.

- A. in perfection B. in ruins C. in chaos D. in completion

Question 43: If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.

- A. free B. confident C. occupied D. reluctant

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 44: Global warming effects on people and nature are catastrophic.

- A. destructive B. constructive C. evaluative D. creative

Question 45: The maintenance of these old castles must cost a lot of money.

- A. building B. foundation C. destruction D. preservation

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 46: Mary left home to start an independent life. She realised how much her family meant to her.

- A. Only when Mary realised how much her family meant to her did she leave home to start an independent life.
B. To realise how much her family meant to her, Mary decided to leave home to start an independent life.
C. Not until Mary had left home to start an independent life did she realise how much her family meant to her.
D. Mary left home to start an independent life with a view to realising how much her family meant to her.

Question 47: Kate completed her higher education. She then decided to travel the world before getting a job.

- A. Without completing her higher education, Kate decided to travel the world before getting a job.
B. Given that Kate decided to travel the world before getting a job, she completed her higher education.
C. Having completed her higher education, Kate decided to travel the world before getting a job.
D. Kate had scarcely travelled the world before getting a job when she completed her higher education.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 48: "It is believed that modern farming methods have greatly improved farmers' lives.

- A. Farmers are believed to have enjoyed a much better life thanks to modern farming methods.
B. Modern farming methods were believed to have greatly improved farmers' lives.
C. Modern farming methods are believed to have had negative effects on farmers' lives.
D. People believe that there is little improvement in farmers' lives thanks to modern farming methods.

Question 49: She last phoned her close friend two months ago.

- A. She has two months to phone her close friend.
B. She didn't phone her close friend two months ago.
C. She has phoned her close friend for two months.
D. She hasn't phoned her close friend for two months.

Question 50: It is not necessary for you to wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

- A. You can't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
B. You needn't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
C. You must wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
D. You would wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

*** THE END ***

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 18 to 22.

British teenagers spend most of their time at school. Students in Britain can leave school at sixteen (grade 11). This is also the age when most students take their first important exams, the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Most teens take between 5-10 subjects, which means a lot of studying. They are spending more time on homework than teenagers ever before. Forget watching TV, teenagers in Britain now spend 2-3 hours on homework after school.

Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you'll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are 15 or 16, most teenagers are tired of wearing it. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can **highlight** differences between schools. In London there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing. 40% of British teenagers believe it's important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you need to wear trendy labels. Teenage feet in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

Question 1. *What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?*

- A. trendy labels
B. economical trainers
C. expensive uniforms
D. fashionable hats

Question 2. *The word 'highlight' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. emphasize
B. decrease
C. confuse
D. remark

Question 3. *Most students in Britain take the GCSE when _____.*

- A. they are 16 years old
B. they begin grade 12
C. they are 11 years old
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Question 4. *According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?*

- A. Most 16-year-old students in Britain don't like school uniform.
B. Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.
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Question 5. *What is the first thing you'll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?*

- A. The school gate
B. The school uniform
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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 6:** A. summary
B. interact
C. portable
D. specify
- Question 7:** A. implant
B. waver
C. worship
D. double

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 8: Ecotourism is any type of tourism to relatively _____ natural areas for the enjoyment of natural, cultural and historical features.

- A. disturbed B. disturb C. undisturbed D. disturbance
- Question 9:** Only after she _____ from a severe illness did she realise the importance of good health.
A. would recover B. has recovered C. had recovered D. was recovering
- Question 10:** The music at the party was very loud and _____ from far away.
A. can hear B. can be heard C. could hear D. could be heard
- Question 11:** Parents should start teaching them how to manage more complicated duties _____ children graduate from toddlerhood and move toward preschool.
A. yet B. when C. and D. so
- Question 12:** The mountain range of the Andes, _____ the Andes Cordillera, creates a natural border between Chile and Argentina.
A. calling B. call C. calls D. called
- Question 13:** He felt _____ when he failed the driving test the second time.
A. discouraged B. annoyed C. undecided D. determined
- Question 14:** The higher the temperature of a molecule, _____.
A. the more energy it has B. than it has more energy
C. more energy has it D. it has more energy
- Question 15:** The storm is reported _____ about 20 houses yesterday.
A. to be destroying B. have destroyed C. to be destroyed D. to have destroyed
- Question 16:** Organizations may qualify for exemption from income tax if they _____ exclusively as charities.
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- Question 21:** Though she lost her job last month, she still wanted to save _____ so she said that she had left it willingly.
A. mouth B. face C. reputation D. fame
- Question 22:** It is quite _____ to ask him again. He'll never agree.
A. point B. pointing C. pointed D. pointless
- Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.**
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- Silas: "Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"
- Salah: "_____. We can't afford such a big event."
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- Question 24:** Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.
- Hana: "The book is really interesting and educational." - Jenifer: "_____"
A. That's nice of you to say so. B. I'd love it.
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C. Modern farming methods are believed to have had negative effects on farmers' lives.
D. People believe that there is little improvement in farmers' lives thanks to modern farming methods.

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*** THE END ***