



Answer all the questions. (2 marks for each correct answer).

Read the passage and then choose the correct answers for (1 - 4).

Peter didn't have money to pay his bills, so he always owed money to the shopkeepers in his town. Most of them didn't ask for their money, but there was one who was not at all patient. Whenever this man saw Peter, he reminded him of the money that he had not yet paid him, and he argued about it in front of people, which made Peter feel very uncomfortable, as he did not want people to know that he was so poor.

One day, therefore, Peter decided to teach the shopkeeper a lesson. The next time that the man stopped him in the street and began to shame him publicly about his debt to him, Peter said, "Wait a minute. How much money do I owe you?" "You owe me exactly one hundred and twenty-two pounds," answered the shopkeeper. "Well," said Peter, "If I paid forty pounds this month, another forty next month, and forty more the month after, how much would I still owe you?" "You would then owe me two pounds, of course," answered the shopkeeper. "Well, aren't you ashamed of yourself," Peter said, "giving me all this trouble for only two pounds?"

- Peter felt very uncomfortable when he
 A. was reminded of the unpaid money in front of people
 B. taught the shopkeeper a lesson
 C. borrowed money from the shopkeepers
 D. met the other shopkeepers in town
- According to the passage, which statement is true?
 A. Peter was waiting for his friends to pay his bills.
 B. Most of the shopkeepers in the town were asking for their money.
 C. The shopkeeper owed Peter a hundred and twenty-two pounds.
 D. Peter was not ready to pay his bills at that time.
- What Peter was trying to say about the debt was that the shopkeeper
 A. might get most of his money back in three months
 B. should wait for a year to get his money back
 C. would get more than 122 pounds
 D. could only get back two pounds after three months
- The underlined word 'argue' in the story means
 A. go back to a place where you were before
 B. succeed in doing something difficult
 C. talk with someone who does not agree with you
 D. find the answer to a problem or puzzle
- New York began growing faster, and by 1830 it was
 A. an extremely high-crime area
 B. the main centre of trade in the USA
 C. taken over by some Dutch people
 D. renamed New Amsterdam by the British
- Important developments in ancient human history happened near Erbil. Therefore, the mound
 A. has properly been investigated by archaeologists
 B. is almost perfectly circular in shape
 C. may hold important secrets about ancient human past
 D. contains lots of buried money
- According to Dr. Sally Dale, a good way to understand complicated ideas and information clearly is to
 A. put them off
 B. leave them till the night before the exam
 C. avoid them
 D. organize them by using lists, charts, etc.
- SchoolNet was first developed in Canada and it provided both and sites for schools to share.
 A. shopping / information
 B. information / interactive
 C. communication / shopping
 D. shopping / social

9. Which statement is not true about the Great Pyramid of Khufu?
 A. Its base has a total area of almost 53,000 square metres.
 B. Its triangular sides rise to a height of 146 metres.
 C. It is an ancient stone circle roughly 4,500 years old.
 D. It contains 2.5 million stone blocks.
10. The 'Oklahoma Dust Bowl' disaster shows that
 A. GM can not help produce the food we will need B. creating new farmland can be very dangerous
 C. no danger comes when we create new farmland D. plants in ordinary soil grow better and faster
11. To save money, people in Guatemala
 A. are buying less meat and eating more vegetables B. have to go deeper and deeper for groundwater
 C. let their animals move round and feed freely D. are growing crops in salt water
12. The new leader of the government gave a great that made the whole country feel he was the right man for the job.
 A. information B. speech C. lectures D. conversations
13. is an example of (repairing), but 'using materials again, often to make something different' is
 A. Adding new pieces to mend old furniture / reducing
 B. Storing rain water to water garden flowers / reusing
 C. Replacing buttons that are missing from clothes / recycling
 D. Planting flowers in old pots and cans / replacing
14. Asia has many great rivers - the Tigris and Euphrates, for
 A. no things B. instance C. example D. Both (B and C)
15. Choose the correct option:
 A. The word (**environmental**) is not an adjective.
 B. The word (**civilization**) is a noun, but the verb form of (**creation**) is (**creat**).
 C. The adjective form of the word (**science**) is (**scientist**).
 D. The word (**immigrant**) is a noun for person, but the word (**banking**) is a noun thing.
16. At drama schools, young do all sorts of strange activities and exercises to help them learn to well.
 A. actions / act B. actor / active C. activity / action D. actors / act
17. In the word, the letters (th) are not sounded / θ / .
 A. although B. thought C. through D. thousand
18. There is no silent letter in the word; but in the word the letter (w) is silent.
 A. gene / weight B. draft / sword C. decade / whole D. limit / whistle
19. The underlined letters in the word (**exhausted**) are sounded and
 A. / z / , / ed / B. / s / , / t / C. / z / , / d / D. / s / , / ɪd /
20. Choose the correct phonetic symbols for the letter (i) in the words (**sir**) and (**sit**) .
 A. / e / , / ɪ / B. / ə / , / i : / C. / ɪ / , / i : / D. / 3 : / , / ɪ /
21. The letters (ea) in the word are pronounced / eə / .
 A. sealed B. swearing C. fear D. stream
22. to get a job yet? // Yes, I for a publisher since I arrived.
 A. Have you able / worked B. Have been you able / have worked
 C. Have you been able / have been working D. Did you able / have been worked
23. that early humans have lived here for 8000 years. (Choose the formal way of introducing the opinion)
 A. It is said B. They say C. A lot of people say D. People say

24. (Paris , which is known as the City of Light , is a beautiful place to visit.) In the underlined part of the sentence
- A. the relative pronoun (which) can't be replaced by (that) B. extra information is added about (Paris)
C. the commas show that the information is not extra D. Both (A and B)
25. (.....) is equal to (5%) .
- A. one twenty B. a twentieth C. an twentieth D. a twentieths
26. He took a map get lost in the city.
- A. so that he wouldn't B. so as not to C. in order to not D. Both (A and B)
27. Steve his precious time.
- A. shouldn't waste B. hadn't better waste C. need to stop wasting D. must not to waste
28. Life in little towns like Grass Valley is than it is in New York.
- A. much less busy B. a lot more busier C. less busier D. the least busy
29. The workshop and café equipment It by the end of next week.
- A. hasn't been set up yet / will be finished B. are not being set up now / has to been finished
C. is not been set up this week / will finish D. will not set up today / is going to be finish
30. You weight you eat less and exercise regularly.
- A. wouldn't lose / if B. will not lose / unless C. will lose / if no D. won't lose / as long as
31. About tomorrow's ' sky dive ' , how you ?
- A. will high / be going B. high will / be going C. high will be / going D. high / will be gone
32. Which statement is incorrect?
- A. We only use (**must**) when we need to give an instruction very strongly.
B. (**Fantastic idea!**) is used to express disagreement to someone's suggestion.
C. We use the present perfect continuous to emphasise continuing actions up to the present.
D. When we change an active sentence to a passive sentence, the object of the active becomes the subject of the passive.
33. We could have spent the whole weekend at the campsite if only we had brought enough food and water. (The underlined part of the sentence means)
- A. I wish we had brought B. I wish we hadn't brought
C. I don't wish we had brought D. None of them
34. her medicine everyday?
- A. Hasn't she had taken B. Didn't she have taken
C. Doesn't she have to take D. Shouldn't have she taken
35. No one knows for sure, but the ancient boat that was carrying the jewellery up to ten metres long.
- A. must have being B. could had been C. might have been D. may have be
36. (Your brother is too young to know right from wrong.) If we use (**enough**) to express the same meaning, we say: (Your brother to know right from wrong .)
- A. is old enough B. isn't enough old C. doesn't be old enough D. isn't old enough
37. Which of the underlined preposition was not correctly used?
- A. The flowers bloom beautifully in spring.
B. The fireworks start on midnight.
C. We will carry out our main research during week 2.
D. We're going to produce our project outline by Friday the 9th.
38. What about in the countryside?
- A. a walk B. going for a walk C. to going for a walk D. Both (A and B)

39. Tom his books away after he'd finished his homework,?
A. put / didn't he B. puts / doesn't he C. won't put / wouldn't he D. had to put / hadn't he
40. In which of the following sentences, the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause?
A. She ate the cake that Marry baked.
 B. The receptionist is someone who answers phone calls to the company.
 C. The engineer that designed the bridge is highly respected.
 D. I had a friend who could speak five languages.
41. He to work when he the accident.
 A. will drive / see **B. was driving / saw** C. had driven / seen D. was driven / had saw
42. To learn a new language, it is better to live in a country the language is spoken.
 A. when **B. where** C. who D. why
43. Long John Silver had, so he knew all the sailors in Bristol.
 A. only one leg **B. an inn** C. a long scar across one cheek D. an old parrot
44. When Pew sent his men inside the Admiral Benbow, they found but the had already been taken.
 A. the sea-chest / whole money B. Billy Bones' account book / treasure map
C. the bag of money / Flint's writing D. a packet / roll of paper
45. Silver's parrot (Captain Flint) was named after
 A. a large hill on the island B. an inn in Bristol
 C. a blind pirate **D. a famous pirate**
46. As soon as Ben Gunn saw the flag on the stockade, he asked Jim to
 A. bring him some cheese **B. tell the squire or the doctor to come and see him**
 C. find the little boat D. show him the place of the treasure
47. Dr. Livesey was on his way to at the Admiral Benbow inn when Bill had his first stroke.
A. see Jim's father B. have a drink C. look after Bill D. listen to Bill's sea-songs
48. When Tom said ' I'd prefer to lose my hand than turn against my duty.', we understood that
 A. Silver couldn't corrupt Tom B. Tom refused to join the pirates
 C. Tom was not one of the honest men **D. Both (A and B)**
49. was the one who cut the anchor from the ship and on board her.
 A. Israel Hands / got rid of Jim B. Dr Livesey / pulled down the pirates' flag
C. Jim Hawkins / killed Israel Hands D. The young cabin-boy / put Israel Hands in irons
50. Captain Smollett said that they should attack the pirates
 A. only after they had found the man of the island
 B. and then turn back to England
C. when they had known which sailors were for the pirates and which were not
 D. after they had found the treasure