| Pa | rt A: Grammar & Voc | abulary | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----|
| | A: Your hands are dirty. | • | | | | | | | |
| | B: Yes, I know. I | them. | | | | | | | |
| | 1) have washed | 2) have been washing | 3) was washing | 4) am going to wash | | | | | |
| 2- | | go to that hotel. It is | | | | | | | |
| | 1) as expensive as | 2) more expensive than | 3) most expensive | 4) the most expensive of | | | | | |
| 3- | I'll never forget | to your father for the f | irst time. He was such a ki | nd person. | | | | | |
| | 1) when to talk | 2) talked | 3) to talk | 4) talking | | | | | |
| 4- | The bus service isn't very | y good at night – there are | | | | | | | |
| | 1) few | 2) a few | 3) several | 4) no | | | | | |
| 5- | • | reports that while men | work outside, wo <mark>me</mark> n can | rry the major responsibility for | | | | | |
| | jobs. | 2) domestic | 2) manulan | 1) familian | | | | | |
| | 1) ancient | 2) domestic | 3) popular | 4) familiar | | | | | |
| 6- | Because of the coronavir | us pandemic, all the <mark>sc</mark> hool | s in red areas are closed u | ntil further | | | | | |
| | 1) emphasis | 2) situation | 3) notice | 4) process | | | | | |
| 7- | Bv an epi | demic is any disease that is | increasing in size within a | population. | | | | | |
| | 1) definition | 2) observation | 3) description | 4) element | | | | | |
| 8- | You need a decoding dev | rice to some of t | he signals sent out by satel | lite and cable TV. | | | | | |
| _ | 1) consider | 2) schedule | 3) unscramble | 4) introduce | | | | | |
| 9- | 9- Your math exercises have been downloaded onto the internet, so you canthem at home and | | | | | | | | |
| | on them over the weeken | | | | | | | | |
| | 1) mention | 2) improve | 3) access | 4) arrange | | | | | |
| 10- | A complex engine has ma | any separate components, e | each performing a differen | t | | | | | |
| | 1) pressure | 2) disorder | 3) influence | 4) function | | | | | |
| 11- | While age is clearly an in | nportant factor, it does not | always the ab | ility to understand. | | | | | |
| | 1) appreciate | 2) diversify | 3) include | 4) reflect | | | | | |
| 12- | | | single in this | country today, so very often both | | | | | |
| | parents work full – time. | 0) (10) | 2) 11 | A) : | | | | | |
| | 1) income | 2) artifact | 3) attempt | 4) instance | | | | | |
| Pa | art B: Cloze Test | | | | | | | | |
| | | oon was sometimes worshi | pped, and even when peo | ple stopped(13) it, they still | | | | | |
| | | | | while the new Moon and the full | | | | | |
| | | | | or beginning important(15) | | | | | |
| Even today some believe that the Moon influences the weather, but there are no major(16) However Moon does affect the sea, whose rise and fall are caused mostly by the(17) gravitational pull of the and the Sun. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 13- |
| 14- | 1) experience | 2) influence | 3) guidance | 4) confidence | | | | | |
| 15. | · 1) earnings | 2) activities | 3) recreations | 4) directions | | | | | |
| | | | • | | | | | | |
| 16- | · 1) effects | 2) results | 3) degrees | 4) interests | | | | | |
| 17. | . 1) necessary | 2) regional | 3) nonulated | 4) combined | | | | | |

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Socrates (c.470 -399 BC) was one of the greatest Greek philosophers. Little is known about Socrates early life except that he served several times as a soldier and showed great bravery. He was born in Athens when that city was the leader of the world in literature, art, and government.

Socrates knew all the most famous writers and statesmen of his time, but he had no desire to be famous himself. He only wanted to show people how to live wisely and happily, and to convince them that wisdom and honesty are more important than riches or fame. His guiding rule was "know yourself".

The young men of Athens were eager to learn from him. Socrates did not write down his teachings or invent any system of philosophy. Instead he talked with the young men wherever he met them, and started them thinking for themselves about what is good in life. Some of these young men later became writers and wrote down Socrates' ideas. The most important of his followers was Plato. Plato's writings are Dialogues in which the main speaker is Socrates, discussing some questions with his young friends. Socrates would ask one of them to give an opinion on a subject. Socrates would then ask him questions. Often the person questioned had not really thought very deeply and had no good reason for his opinion. Then by more questioning they all tried to find the true answer. This method of learning the truth by asking questions has been named "Socrates" or "dialectic".

| 18- According to the passage, for some time in his life Socrates | 8- According | ing to the passas | ge, for some | time in his l | ife Socra | tes | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----|--|
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----|--|

1) was a soldier

- 2) served soldiers in Athens
- 3) encouraged soldiers to be brave
- 4) taught philosophy to brave soldiers

- 1) was an important student of Socrates
- 2) helped a method of learning the truth develop
- 3) learned things from Socrates when he was a young man
- 4) wrote a book in which he used one of the speakers to attack the ideas of Socrates

20- The word "him" in line 12 refers to

1) Socrates

2) Plato himself

3) a speaker in Plato's book

4) a student of Plato

21- It can be understood from the passage that Socrates was born at a time when

- 1) Greece was under the control of soldiers
- 2) Athens was in its best days
- 3) no one lived happily and wisely
- 4) his country needed more soldiers than artists

Passage 2

At the start of every new year, many of us promise ourselves that a certain number of times a week we will go to the gym, go jogging, attend an exercise class, etc. But many of us have a hard time including exercise in our lives, or we start off well and then stop.

The key could be to find the right type of exercise for you. After all, if we end up doing something we enjo and can see the positive effects of, we are more likely to do it for longer than a few weeks. Studies suggest that six weeks are all it takes to form a habit, so once we have managed to continue for that length of time, chances are that exercise has become a routine part of our lives that we do not question. So what exercise is right for you? First of all, you need to find out what your goal is. Are you mainly interested in destressing or in getting healthier? If your important goal is relaxation, then ask yourself if you want to do this energetically, in which case a type of exercise based on boxing may, for example, be right for you. If you have a calmer style, then you could choose some exercise you can do alone, such as walking, doing some gardening, or selecting a brisk daily walk around the block. If you get more interested in working with others, than you could join a tennis, fitness or t'ai chi class, all designed to stretch and strengthen your muscles and with the added benefit of calming the mind.

22- The passage claims that many of those who promise themselves at the beginning of each new year that they would start doing some type of exercise

1) never join a sports club

- 2) fail to keep their promise
- 3) have not already done any exercise
- 4) can only exercise several times a week

23- On the whole, the passage is intended to

- 1) help people choose the right exercise for themselves
- 2) introduce the positive effects of exercise on people's health
- 3) explain the reasons why people stop exercising after some time
- 4) compare and contrast different types of exercise plans with one another

- 1) working with others
- 2) getting relaxation
- 3) strengthening your muscles 4) calming the mind

- 1) has made himself/herself a promise to do so
- 2) knows about his goal of exercising
- 3) selects an easy type of exercise

4) goes on doing it for six weeks