

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1- About 71 percent of the Earth's surface by water, and oceans about 96% of all Earth's water.**
 1) covers / are held 2) is covered / are held 3) covers / hold 4) is covered / hold
- 2- I love New York, it's too big, I wouldn't like to live there.**
 1) but / and 2) but / so 3) and / so 4) and / but
- 3- Everyone in this world a challenge in life, don't they?**
 1) rarely faces 2) usually face 3) have to face 4) has to face
- 4- I know Paul very well. We have lived near since we were kids.**
 1) each other 2) ourselves 3) us 4) himself
- 5- California, Florida and Hawaii, is among the most popular US tourist destinations.**
 1) in regard to 2) as follows 3) along with 4) on the other hand
- 6- He told the police that he had thought honestly about the of what he was doing.**
 1) scores 2) willingness 3) ethics 4) heritage
- 7- If you some of her early writing with her later work, you can see just how much she improved.**
 1) consider 2) combine 3) connect 4) contrast
- 8- Although she's new to the school, we'd like her to feel that she**
 1) mentions 2) discovers 3) belongs 4) provides
- 9- I the soap might be under the kitchen sink since that's where we usually keep it.**
 1) suppose 2) inform 3) replace 4) locate
- 10- We're some facts and figures for a documentary on the subject of disabled children's education.**
 1) generating 2) compiling 3) dedicating 4) founding
- 11- He was first by his highschool teachers at the age of 16, and went on to become a world-famous violinist.**
 1) elicited 2) noticed 3) recited 4) narrated
- 12- If you listen carefully to this piece of music, you can hear a flute in the**
 1) definition 2) development 3) background 4) experiment

Part B: Cloze Test

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and the next beyond the Earth. It is about one-and-a-half times as far from the sun as the Earth, so it does not ...(13)... as much heat. However, it is the only planet with ...(14)... anything like those on the Earth, and for a long time ...(15)... to support some form of life. Mars is about half the size of the Earth but has only one-tenth the Earth's mass, so its gravity is much less. Its distance from the sun ...(16)... as does its distance from the Earth. When Mars is closest to the Earth, it is said to be "at opposition" and this is the best time for ...(17)... it with a telescope.

- 13- 1) receive 2) relate 3) invent 4) collect
- 14- 1) possibilities 2) values 3) fortunes 4) conditions
- 15- 1) believed 2) believing 3) is believed 4) was believed
- 16- 1) varies 2) develops 3) states 4) guides
- 17- 1) emphasizing 2) observing 3) handling 4) confirming

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

In 1610, Galileo left Padua to become "first philosopher and mathematician" to the Duke of Tuscany. This gave him more time for research and in 1613, he published a book called *Letters on the Sunspots*, and in it, as well as describing for the first time the spots that appear on the face of the Sun, declared his belief in Copernicus' theory that the Earth goes round the Sun. This brought Galileo into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church which still believed in the teaching of Ptolemy and said that all Christians were to believe in it. In 1616, the Pope made him promise not to hold, teach or defend the ideas of Copernicus. Galileo went to live quietly in Florence and did not give up his studies, but he did not write very much. In 1632, however, he published his *Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World* in which he again defended the theory of Copernicus. The book was praised all over Europe, but Galileo was called to Rome by the Inquisition and ordered, under threat of torture, to deny his beliefs. He did so, and was permitted to return to his own house, in 1634, on condition that he did not leave it.

In 1638, Galileo published another important book, *the Dialogue on Two New Sciences*, which explained his ideas about the new science of mechanics, later developed by Sir Isaac Newton. He went blind in 1637 but continued his work up to his death at Arcetri, near Florence, on 8 January 1642.

- 18- According to the passage, Galileo
- 1) did research studies about sunspots in 1613 2) published a letter on the Sun and sent it to the Duke
- 3) met the Duke of Tuscany, who was a mathematician 4) did not stop his scientific work even after he became blind
- 19- In his first book, Galileo
- 1) believed in the teachings of Ptolemy
- 2) made most Christians accept his idea
- 3) declared his conflict with the Roman Catholic Church
- 4) declared his belief in Copernicus' theory about the Earth
- 20- The passage points out that in Florence, Galileo
- 1) stayed at home because of being blind 2) wrote a great number of books
- 3) did not stop studying 4) decided not to talk to anyone
- 21- Galileo was called to Rome because he published
- 1) *New Science of Mechanics*
- 2) a book called *Letters on the Sunspots*
- 3) his *Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World*
- 4) another important book, *the Dialogue on Two New Sciences*

Passage 2

The idea of being employed, or working in exchange for money paid as salary or wages, is a relatively recent one. It started fully with the Industrial Revolution in the 1760s. Thousands of years before then, when primitive tribes wandered the Earth, everyone - man, woman, and child - worked just to survive, by hunting, gathering food, making clothes, cooking, looking after babies, and handling the houses.

When the first civilizations developed, a form of employment was forced on people without their choice. It was called slavery. Slaves were not paid for their work, and were vital to the economy of early civilizations such as ancient Egypt and Greece. In later centuries slaves played a key role in the economy of European overseas colonies from the 16th century onwards, as well as in the cotton economy of the southern United States up to the American Civil War in 1861. Slaves were forced to work at anything their masters ordered them to, be it field work, housekeeping, or road building. Slaves were often worked till they dropped dead, and were beaten if they refused to work.

Another form of employment called farming emerged in the Middle Ages in Europe. Farmers were employed by lords to work the land for the lords' benefit. In return they received shelter and a small plot to farm for themselves. They could not leave the lord's estate nor change their employment if they wanted to. Like slaves, they were not paid money in return for their labour.

22- The passage is mainly about

- 1) the Industrial Revolution
- 2) the history of employment
- 3) employment in the first civilization
- 4) slavery in the American Civil War

23- According to the passage, in primitive time

- 1) people worked by hunting animals
- 2) employees worked without force
- 3) everyone worked to continue to live
- 4) employers refused to hire people

24- It is stated in the passage that slaves

- 1) did not have to obey their masters
- 2) received low salaries
- 3) were no longer important in the 16th century
- 4) had an important role in European colonies

25- In the Middle Ages, farmers

- 1) were given places to live in
- 2) were paid very little money
- 3) could not have their own land
- 4) were allowed to change their jobs