

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1- How many on a football team?**
 1) players are they 2) player is there 3) players there are 4) players are there
- 2- Ronaldo earns thirty-two euros per year playing football.**
 1) millions of 2) million of 3) millions 4) million
- 3- "Would you like some soup?"
 "Yes,, please."**
 1) a little 2) little 3) a few 4) few
- 4- Which sentence is grammatically correct?**
 1) They don't often watch a lot of TV in the evening.
 2) They often don't watch TV a lot in the evening.
 3) They don't often watch TV in the evening a lot.
 4) They don't often watch TV a lot of in the evening.
- 5- She would go over the accident again and again in her mind, wishing that she could somehow have it.**
 1) measured 2) prevented 3) accessed 4) improved
- 6- Huge projects designed to help poorer countries can sometimes do more than good.**
 1) pressure 2) mistake 3) balance 4) harm
- 7- I don't know why he with James; they've got nothing in common.**
 1) keeps off 2) picks up 3) hangs out 4) makes up
- 8- "You played wonderfully in the concert."
 "Oh, thanks. Do you think so?"**
 1) rarely 2) calmly 3) honestly 4) smartly
- 9- You could have phoned me to say you weren't coming. I waited for ages.**
 1) at last 2) at least 3) wrongly 4) surprisingly
- 10- A(n) member is needed by the team to help out with the research.**
 1) addicted 2) spacious 3) additional 4) preventive
- 11- The manager forgot to an important point in the first e-mail, so he had to send another one.**
 1) exchange 2) arrange 3) receive 4) mention
- 12- As soon as he realized that we weren't going to give him the job, his whole changed.**
 1) manner 2) decision 3) matter 4) notice

Part B: Cloze Test

One difficulty that psychologists face is that ...(13)... things they study, including mental growth and mental processes, are not visible. One way to overcome the difficulty in the case of mental growth is to ...(14)... what a child can do at a certain age with what he or she could do when younger. A Swiss psychologist, called Jean Piaget, did this and clearly showed that younger children think quite ...(15)... from older ones. For example, the younger child, unlike the older child, is unable of understanding that when you change the shape of an object, the ...(16)... does not change.

- 13- 1) few 2) many 3) much 4) more**
- 14- 1) compare 2) communicate 3) explain 4) measure**
- 15- 1) physically 2) specifically 3) differently 4) necessarily**
- 16- 1) style 2) subject 3) unit 4) weight**

Part C: Reading Comprehension

No one knows how language began. Because all people who are not handicapped (disabled) have the ability to speak, language has probably existed at least as long as the modern human species. Most scholars believe that language developed very slowly from sounds, such as grunts, barks, and hoots, made by prehuman creatures. According to this view, a simple system of vocal communication became more and more complex as the human brain and speech organs evolved. But no one knows when or how this process took place. In fact, there is no record of language for most of its existence. The first real evidence of language is writing. But scholars believe that writing did not appear until thousands of years after the origin of spoken language. The earliest known written records are Sumerian cuneiform (a kind of writing) and Egyptian hieroglyphics from about 3000 B.C. Written Chinese dates from perhaps 1500 B.C., Greek from about 1400 B.C., and Latin from about 500 B.C.

17- This passage is mainly about

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| 1) how languages began | 2) how people learned to speak |
| 3) when people started writing | 4) the study of human languages |

18- According to the passage, modern human beings have probably

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| 1) used languages in their present form | 2) spoken languages from the beginning |
| 3) spoken languages since 3000 years ago | 4) spoken languages since their speech organs evolved |

19- The author

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| 1) does not say when exactly languages began | 2) discusses the development of speech organs |
| 3) explains the process of language learning | 4) believes it is very important to know the history of language |

20- We understand that, compared with spoken language, writing

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| 1) is more complicated | 2) started earlier |
| 3) belongs to ancient times | 4) should be more recent |