

Questions 6-10

New Zealand

New Zealand is a country in the South Pacific. It is about 1,500 kilometres south east of Australia. It has two main islands: North Island and South Island. The capital city is Wellington. Other important cities are Auckland, Christ Church and Hamilton. There are about 4,5 million people and most people live in cities.

New Zealand is not a cold country. January and February are the warmest months of the year and July is the coldest month.

6. _____ is the capital city of New Zealand.

- A. Auckland B. Christ Church C. Wellington D. Hamilton

7. _____ is the coldest month of the year in New Zealand.

- A. January B. February C. June D. July

8. _____ people live in New Zealand

- A. 1,5 million B. 2,5 million C. 3,5 million D. 4,5 million

9. In New Zealand most people live in cities.

- A. True B. False

10. New Zealand _____.

- A. is a cold country
B. has three main islands
C. is a country in the South Pacific
D. is about 2,500 kilometres north of Australia

Questions 11-15

Maria Skłodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland, on 7th November 1867. She had three sisters and one brother. Her childhood was not happy. Her older sister died when Maria was nine and her mother died when she was eleven. She was very lonely and unhappy. That was a **tough** time.

- 5 She couldn't go to university in Poland because universities were not open to women there. In 1891, Maria went to France to study physics. She did very well and finished this department in 1893. In 1894, she finished the department of maths, too.

these people and spent time helping them. She visited homeless people regularly and did a lot of work for AIDS patients. Her life ended in a tragic way: She died in a car accident in Paris on August 31, 1997. This made millions of people very unhappy and they **wept** after her death.

16. Which of the following is **FALSE** about Princess Diana?

- A. She was born in England.
- B. She was an only child.
- C. She died in 1997.
- D. She became the most photographed person in the world.

17. Princess Diana was famous before she married Prince Charles.

- A. True
- B. False

18. According to the passage, Diana, Princess of Wales did **NOT** _____.

- A. help ill people
- B. visit homeless people regularly
- C. work on obesity
- D. do a lot of work for AIDS patients

19. '**wept**' (line 10) is closest in meaning _____.

- A. danced
- B. cried
- C. slept
- D. worked

20. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Princess Diana?

- A. She was born in 1965.
- B. After her marriage ended, she lost popularity.
- C. People had an interest in her clothes and her life.
- D. She died in London.

Read the following passages and find the irrelevant sentence in each paragraph. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.

Questions 21-25

21. (I) There are some reasons why tourists prefer Sydney as one of the most popular holiday places. (II) First of all, it offers many opportunities for swimming, sailing, or water-skiing. (III) Secondly, it has many art galleries where one can see famous works of art. (IV) Therefore, it is an industrialised city which has a lot of factories.

A. I B. II C. III D. IV

22. (I) Life was not easy for the first people who came to North America from Europe. (II) They often needed the help of their friends and neighbours. (III) The weather conditions of North America change quickly and people find it difficult to get used to living there. (IV) When a family needed a new house, they invited their friends and neighbours to come and help them build their house.

A. I B. II C. III D. IV

23. (I) New Castle is a city in the north-east of England. (II) I moved from Newcastle ten years ago but I often go there and visit my old friends. (III) It is on the bank of River Tyne over which there are five bridges. (IV) These bridges link Newcastle to Gateshead, which is very close.

A. I B. II C. III D. IV

24. (I) Every year in Chicago there is a food festival and for eight days, one can walk around, eat and enjoy himself. (II) On festival days, the streets are very crowded. (III) You can eat eggs in the mornings. (IV) Therefore, one can't drive and the streets are closed to the traffic.

A. I B. II C. III D. IV

25. (I) Some countries have different tea-drinking customs and habits. (II) Tea is grown in various parts of the world. (III) Although there is only one tea plant, there are many varieties of tea. (IV) These varieties can be divided into two groups: green tea and black tea.

A. I B. II C. III D. IV

Choose the correct sentence that completes the meaning of each paragraph. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.

Questions 26-29

26. _____. Many came willingly to find a better life; some were forced to come, as slaves or to be used as cheap labour; some were driven from their homelands for political reasons and some escaped from war.
- A. In the past, many of the American tribes were at war with each other
 - B. The history of the United States is filled with stories of people who came here from all over the world for several reasons
 - C. In the last century Africa was a continent that attracted few people except scientists and explorers
 - D. Technological advances in agriculture have changed the face of the earth
27. In the past, people knew little about the economic life of Hittite Anatolia. _____. For instance, we now know that advanced techniques were used in the mining of various metals. Among agricultural activities, sheep farming was the most common, while in some areas horses were bred.
- A. In fact, regulations in the Hittite Anatolia protected farmers, and some prices were fixed
 - B. However, some facts about the Hittite economy have been established in recent decades
 - C. Hittite cities were well built with brick walls
 - D. On the other hand, the Hittites had considerable respect for the law
28. The Quebec City Winter Carnival is organised in Quebec City, Canada every year. It usually starts at the end of January or beginning of February and continues for 17 days. _____. It used to focus on beauty contests and spectator sports, but now it consists of cultural events and participatory sports.
- A. Over the last 20 years, the carnival's emphasis has changed a lot
 - B. Its symbol is the snowman called Bonhomme Carnival
 - C. World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II put temporary stops to the carnival
 - D. Carnivals were once religious, but are not usually so now

29. Until the development of the first scientific dating techniques around the beginning of the last century, dating in archaeology depended almost entirely on historical methods. _____ . Such dating methods are still of great importance today.

- A. For instance, archaeologists found ancient objects in Egypt
- B. Literate societies such as these recorded their own history in written documents
- C. The chronological system needs to be changed by making careful researches
- D. In other words, it relied on archaeological connections with chronologies and calendars that people in ancient times had established

Read the texts below and choose the correct answer. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.

Questions 30-32

Painting with fingers is a simple form of creative expression. It was originally used as a means of developing the imaginative and artistic powers of young children. Finger painting is also used to study emotionally disturbed children. They are asked to give titles to their paintings and these titles are clues to their fears and resentments. Finger painting also helps retrain the weakened muscles of children who are **crippled** by long illness, accident or birth injury. The feeling of pleasure and accomplishment in their work goes far to restore self-confidence and the will to recover.

30. The passage mentions that finger painting _____.

- A. should only be practiced by self-confident children
- B. is the most popular activity among children
- C. is used for a variety of purposes with different kinds of children
- D. is useful only if it titled

31. Finger painting is important for emotionally disturbed children because it _____.

- A. helps them do well at school
- B. provides clues to their psychological problems
- C. gives them something to fear and resent
- D. teaches them to use colours effectively

32. '**crippled**' (line 5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. shocked
- B. removed
- C. forced
- D. harmed

Read the texts below and choose the correct answer. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.

Questions 33-36

Early man knew about the natural fire of lightning and volcanoes long before he began to use fire himself. He didn't know what fire was, but he had seen the damage it could cause. Fire was powerful, but **hazardous**; and so he was frightened.

5 Greek legend says that Prometheus stole fire from God Zeus, and brought it to Earth for man to use. This made Zeus very angry. He ordered Prometheus to be chained to a rock. Every day an eagle pecked out his liver, and every night his liver grew again. So Prometheus suffered a terrible punishment for **his deed**.

10 The name "Prometheus" means "the fore thinker". One Greek philosopher wrote that men owe all arts, all skills to the forethinker. By this he meant that civilisation is founded on fire and using fire. When men eventually learned how to use fire, he used it carefully and took advantage of it in various ways.

33. '**hazardous**' (line 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. essential B. dangerous C. peaceful D. virtual

34. '**his deed**' (line 7) refers to _____.

- A. knowing that fire was powerful
B. ordering the gods to be chained to a rock
C. stealing fire from God Zeus
D. knowing about the natural fire of lightning

35. A Greek philosopher states that _____.

- A. civilisation is based on fire and getting use of it
B. Prometheus couldn't exactly imagine what would happen in the future
C. Prometheus was worshipped as a god by ancient people
D. Prometheus is the most dangerous creature for people

36. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Greek Gods and Legends C. Prometheus and Fire
B. Greek Philosophers D. Natural Fires and Volcanoes

Questions 37-40

5 Henry Ford was a car builder. He was not the first to have the idea of the horseless coach. The Germans Daimler and Benz had invented **it**, but Ford was the first to use the assembly line for mass production. His Model T car was the first to be produced on the assembly line. The new system cut the time in which the car was put together from 14 hours to 1 hour and 33 minutes. Eventually the price of the car **dwindled** from \$1,200 to \$295. The car lacked certain luxuries; still it could be relied on and did not need much looking after. Soon Model T became a people's car. After nineteen

years, Model T became out of date and sales dropped sharply because other car manufacturers, copying Ford's assembly line system, were able to bring down the costs of much more attractive cars. Then Ford developed the new Model A. It was, too, the most inexpensive car on the market.
10 Today, almost all factories use Ford's assembly line system for mass production.

37. **it** (line 2) refers to _____.

- A. the horseless coach B. the assembly line C. Model T car D. Model A car

38. Ford's assembly line system _____.

- A. was invented by the Germans Daimler and Benz
B. was unreliable and caused a lot of problems
C. is used in almost every factory today
D. could put a car together in twelve hours and twenty-seven minutes

39. '**dwindled**' (line 5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. increased B. damaged C. enlarged D. declined

40. Model T car lost its popularity because _____.

- A. manufacturing costs had risen to over \$1,000
B. the Model A was being sold at a much lower price
C. other manufacturers had copied Ford's assembly line system
D. the price of all cars had increased

Questions 41-45

In the early 16th century there sprang up in Germany tales of a magician, Dr Johannes Faust, or Faustus, who was rumoured to **be in league with** the devil. With his aid, Faust could supposedly perform remarkable feats. There seems little doubt that a fortune-teller of this name really existed. He is said to have died in about 1540, but the details of his life have been lost. He was reputed to be
5 a charlatan who travelled from place to place in Germany, passing himself off as a physician, alchemist, astrologer and magician. Faust owes his first literary fame to the anonymous author of "Das Faustbuch", published in Frankfurt in 1587. This was a collection of tales concerning a number of ancient and medieval wizards who had gone by the name of Faust. "Das Faustbuch" relates how Faust sought to acquire supernatural knowledge and power by a bargain with Satan. In
10 this pact, signed with his own blood, Faust agreed that Mephistopheles, a devil was to become his servant for 24 years. In return, Faust would surrender himself to Satan. Mephistopheles entertained his master with luxurious living, long intellectual conversations and with glimpses of the spirit

world. After the agreed 24 years, during an earthquake, Faust was carried off to Hell. The Faust legend, written in this book, soon gained wide popularity and was used as a theme by many writers.

15 The most outstanding treatment of the legend was formulated by Johann von Goethe, who raised the story to the level of a powerful drama and introduced the motif of a heroine, Margareta. Other 19th and 20th century authors have used the legend as the basis for stories, but the best recent work is probably the 1947 “Doctor Faustus” of the German writer Thomas Mann. This version uses passages from the original “Faustbuch”.

41. **‘being in league with someone’** (line 2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. being someone’s relative
- B. working with someone secretly
- C. spending time with someone outside
- D. being under someone’s charge

42. Which of the following is TRUE about Dr Johannes Faust?

- A. there is no doubt that he wrote the legend himself
- B. the actual details of his life have come down to the present
- C. Dr Johannes Faust was actually a man of good reputation
- D. there was almost certainly a real man by that name in the 16th century who performed magic tricks

43. All of the following are mentioned about “Das Faustbuch” EXCEPT _____.

- A. its year of publication
- B. its author
- C. its subject in detail
- D. its effect on the other writers

44. Johann von Goethe _____.

- A. introduced a main female character into the Faust legend
- B. entitled his book “Faustbuch”
- C. became very popular after he wrote about the Faust legend
- D. was rumoured to have an agreement with Satan

45. The author **states** that Thomas Mann _____.

- A. wrote about a person called Dr. Johannes Faust, who lived in recent times
- B. completely changed the main theme of the legend
- C. added only a few passages of his own to the original work
- D. wrote the best modern version of the Faust legend

Questions 46-50

Some community newspapers are proud of their local editorials, which harshly criticise issues. However, some community papers carry no editorials at all. Publishers who refuse to editorialise often claim that editorial harassing is resented in small communities. Others are fearful of alienating readers and advertisers. Still others say they do not have enough time to develop polished, well-researched editorials on a regular basis. Many publishers are leaders in the commercial and political lives of their towns, and are so much a part of the local power structure that their editorials would not be persuasive anyway. On the other hand, those who editorialise assert that editorials and opinion columns give identity to their newspapers and leadership to their communities. Indeed, some of the most inspired pieces of writing the US has produced – the ‘Crisis’ essays of Tom Paine, the Federalist Papers explaining the constitution and finally the stirring commentary of William Allen White of Kansas – first **saw the light of day** as editorial or column material in a community newspaper. Courageous hometown editors regularly win Pulitzer Prizes and other professional honours for their crusading editorials, which fight against the problems of the local people.

46. It is **stated** in the passage that some community newspapers prefer not to have editorials because _____.

- A. they think that they can increase their prices without editorials
- B. publishers are afraid they could lose readers and advertisers
- C. editorials increase the cost of publishing the newspapers
- D. it is difficult for publishers to find people who can write polished, well-researched editorials

47. According to the passage, by having editorials in their community newspapers, publishers _____.

- A. wish to reach larger numbers of readers nationwide
- B. try to draw the attention of political figures in the local community
- C. try to increase their sales
- D. aim to give a particular characteristic to their newspapers

