



EGEPT SAMPLE II EXEMPTION EXAM  
School of Foreign Languages  
Preparatory English Programme

**USE OF ENGLISH ( 50 points)**

**PART 1 (10 points)**

**Choose the correct answer for each question. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.  
Questions: 1-10**

My Aunt Pamela \_\_ (1) \_\_ 60 years old. She lives in a beautiful house in a small village in England. It \_\_ (2) \_\_ lovely views of the countryside. She likes gardening very much. \_\_ (3) \_\_ a lot of colourful flowers in her garden. At the weekends, she \_\_ (4) \_\_ swimming in the lake near the village. She \_\_ (5) \_\_ swim very well. Aunt Pamela is also outgoing and friendly; she has lots of friends in the village. She invites them to her house and gives parties. So, she \_\_ (6) \_\_ feels lonely. Last weekend, I visited her. The weather \_\_ (7) \_\_ nice, so we had a coffee in her lovely garden.

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|--|---|--|---|
| 1. A. be<br>B. is<br>C. am<br>D. are                       | 2. A. hasn't got<br>B. haven't got<br>C. have got<br>D. has got | 3. A. They are<br>B. There are<br>C. There is<br>D. There have | 4. A. go<br>B. went<br>C. is going<br>D. goes |
| 5. A. doesn't have to<br>B. has to<br>C. can<br>D. mustn't | 6. A. always<br>B. usually<br>C. often<br>D. hardly ever        | 7. A. was<br>B. wasn't<br>C. were<br>D. weren't                |   |

**Tom** : \_\_ (8) \_\_ ever driven a tractor?

**Mary** : Yes, I have. I \_\_ (9) \_\_ a tractor on my uncle's farm last summer.

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|--|--|
| 8. A. Are you<br>B. Do you<br>C. Have you<br>D. Did you    |  |
| 9. A. drive<br>B. drove<br>C. am driving<br>D. have driven |  |

**Mark** : Hey, do you want to do something at the weekend?

**Chris** : Sure. What shall we do?

**Mark** : \_\_ (10) \_\_ see a film?

**Chris** : That sounds good to me.

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| 10. A. Let's<br>B. What about<br>C. Why don't we<br>D. Do you want |  |
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**PART 2 (40 points) MARK THE ANSWERS OF THIS PART ON PART 2 ON THE OPTIC FORM.****Questions: 1-6**

The Internet has \_\_ (1) \_\_ become an important part of our lives. It has also changed my work style in many ways. Eight years ago, I \_\_ (2) \_\_ to do my work with a calculator, pen and paper, but now I do mostly everything through the Internet. I can't imagine \_\_ (3) \_\_ without it. I am a very busy person and I don't have time to go to the shops but I \_\_ (4) \_\_ buy everything through the Internet now. Also, airline and concert tickets \_\_ (5) \_\_ online today.

Although the Internet is useful, it has also negative sides such as entering dangerous sites, downloading pirated music and spreading computer viruses. Moreover, technology makes us feel lonely. According to the statistics, we are not \_\_ (6) \_\_ happy \_\_ (6) \_\_ we were fifty years ago.

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|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. never    | 2. A. have     | 3. A. to living | 4. A. can  |
| B. ever        | B. should      | B. to live      | B. must    |
| C. already     | C. would       | C. living       | C. have to |
| D. yet         | D. used        | D. live         | D. will    |
| 5. A. sell     | 6. A. as / as  |                 |            |
| B. are selling | B. so / that   |                 |            |
| C. are sold    | C. much / than |                 |            |
| D. were sold   | D. very / than |                 |            |

**Questions: 7-8**

**John** : Do you know who \_\_ (7) \_\_ the expensive villa at the end of the road?

**Rebecca** : My friend Julia.

**John** : Wow. Julia \_\_ (8) \_\_ be very rich, then.

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|---------------|------------|
| 7. A. buy     | 8. A. can  |
| B. did buy    | B. can't   |
| C. bought     | C. mustn't |
| D. did bought | D. must    |

**Questions: 9-13**

Stephen William Hawking is a world famous British physicist. When he was a school boy, he was really (9) on learning how things work. His favourite subjects were maths and science so his teachers called him “Einstein” at school. However, he began to have health problems while he (10) at Cambridge University. He had a disease called ALS. Because of this illness, his nerve cells in his brain started to die slowly. In 1985, he lost his ability to speak so he started using a spelling card and a hand-clicker (11) communicate. In 2008, his hand was (12) weak to use the clicker. Then he communicated with a new device called “cheek-switch”. He has achieved more activities such as writing e-mails, browsing the Internet and speaking by working only one muscle (13) then. Hawking spent thirty years as a full professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge. Today, he is a director of research at school’s Centre for Theoretical Cosmology.

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|-----------|----------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>9.</b> | A. mind  | <b>10.</b> | A. works       | <b>11.</b> | A. to      | <b>12.</b> | A. so     |
|           | B. keen  |            | B. has worked  |            | B. for     |            | B. very   |
|           | C. stand |            | C. is working  |            | C. so that |            | C. too    |
|           | D. love  |            | D. was working |            | D. because |            | D. enough |
- 13.** A. since  
B. for  
C. when  
D. until

**Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.**

**Questions: 14-16**

**14. I was late for school because I missed the bus.**

- A. I would be early for school if I missed the bus.  
B. I wouldn't have been late for school if I had missed the bus.  
C. I wouldn't be early for school if I caught the bus.  
D. I wouldn't have been late for school if I had caught the bus.

**15. Edinburg is the capital of Scotland. My aunt lives in Edinburg.**

- A. The capital of Scotland, which my aunt lives, is Edinburgh.  
B. My aunt lives in Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland.  
C. Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland, lives my aunt.  
D. The capital of Edinburg, which my aunt lives, is Scotland.

**16. The play started. Then we arrived at the theatre.**

- A. When we had arrived at the theatre, the play started.  
B. When we arrived at the theatre, the play had already started.  
C. When we had arrived at the theatre, the play had started.  
D. When we arrived at the theatre, the play was starting.

**Choose the correct answer for each question. Then mark A, B, C or D on the optic form.**  
**Questions: 17-22**

According to the rules of the road regulations, when a driver sees an ambulance or fire engine coming, the driver \_\_ (17) \_\_ move to the right side of the road to get out of the way.

17. A. would    B. should    C. might    D. must

**Tommy** : What \_\_ (18) \_\_ for a living?

**Tina** : I'm a teacher.

18. A. do you do  
 B. have you done  
 C. were you doing  
 D. did you do

**John** : Hi, Bill. \_\_ (19) \_\_ looking after my cat while I go away?

**Bill** : Of course not.

**John** : Thank you very much. You're such a good friend.

19. A. Do you know if  
 B. Do you like  
 C. Would you like  
 D. Would you mind

20. Which sentence is **NOT** correct?

- A. Lisa said she didn't have a map.  
 B. Karen said to me that she was going to be late.  
 C. James told me that he had lost his pencil  
 D. Tom said he will help me.

**George** : Have you seen my keys, Jenny?

George \_\_ (21) \_\_ his keys.

21. A. asked Jenny she saw  
 B. asked Jenny that she had seen  
 C. asked Jenny if she had seen  
 D. asked Jenny whether she saw

**Kate** : \_\_ (22) \_\_?

**Sue** : My pen friend in Australia.

22. A. Who are you writing to  
 B. Who you are writing to  
 C. Who are writing to you  
 D. To who you are writing

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

**Questions: 23-30**

Teleworking, working at home, helps employees to perform work duties from a remote location using communication tools such as phone, fax, modem, Internet teleconferencing, e-mail or Instant Message. The term “telework” is much \_\_ (23) \_\_ in Europe than other countries but the term “telecommute” \_\_ (24) \_\_ more often in the U.S and Canada today.

Today, there are about 1.25 million teleworkers in Europe. They usually \_\_ (25) \_\_ finish their work without going to work. Hopefully, that number \_\_ (26) \_\_ in the short term because for large companies, teleworking can improve performance and motivation among valuable staff. The idea is also attractive to employees \_\_ (27) \_\_ want to work flexible hours; for example, part-time workers, those looking after children or those living in rural areas. There are also environmental advantages as pollution levels become reduced. The reason for this is that today in Europe, there are \_\_ (28) \_\_ people going to work because a large number of people do not want to go to their offices. They generally \_\_ (29) \_\_ to work at home. In addition, some employers encourage them to work at home. However, according to a report called the "Responsive Organisation", European Trade Union Confederation \_\_ (30) \_\_ employers not to force anyone into teleworking.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 23. A. popular      | 24. A. used     | 25. A. can        | 26. A. increases  |
| B. more popular     | B. has used     | B. could          | B. increased      |
| C. most popular     | C. was used     | C. be able to     | C. will increase  |
| D. the most popular | D. is used      | D. manage to      | D. are increasing |
| 27. A. who          | 28. A. a bit of | 29. A. prefer     | 30. A. suggest    |
| B. whose            | B. a few        | B. preferred      | B. offer          |
| C. which            | C. plenty       | C. have preferred | C. warn           |
| D. what             | D. no           | D. are preferring | D. explain        |

**Questions: 31-34**

Nobody is likely to forget the press conference at the American Astronomical Society's winter meeting in Texas, in January 1996. That day Geoffrey W. Marcy and R. Paul Butler, two astronomers at San Francisco State University, announced that they had discovered two exoplanets, the second and third planets ever found orbiting a sunlike star, \_\_ (31) \_\_ this conference an unforgettable one.

Exoplanets are planets outside of the solar system. They are also referred to as extra solar planets. Marcy and Butler \_\_ (32) \_\_ planets for over a year before they made the discovery. Starting with the first discovery, astronomers have located about 837 such planets in 660 planetary systems around the Milky Way galaxy. "Until now, no one knew exactly how common potentially habitable planets were around Sun-like stars in the galaxy", said Marcy.

As NASA points out, the volume of space that would be explored is limited to the closest stars. However, researchers believe with future technologies, space scientists \_\_ (33) \_\_ stars that lie within approximately 60 light-years from the sun by the end of the next decade. The main purpose of this search is finding a habitable planet. In the hunt for exoplanets, astronomers search for another planet like Earth that is capable of supporting life.

Today, NASA has announced that its Kepler telescope has uncovered a new solar system about 500 light years away. Circling that star are five planets, and the outermost planet, Kepler-186f, is about the size of Earth and within the star's habitable zone. The researchers speculated that if there \_\_ (34) \_\_ some technical malfunctions in the Kepler spacecraft, it \_\_ (34) \_\_ enough data now to directly detect some Earth-size planets in the habitable zones of sunlike stars.

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|---|---|---|
| <p><b>31.</b> A. made<br/>B. making<br/>C. being made<br/>D. that made</p>  | <p><b>32.</b> A. are searching<br/>B. have been searching<br/>C. were searching<br/>D. had been searching</p> | <p><b>33.</b> A. will be explored<br/>B. will be exploring<br/>C. will have explored<br/>D. will have been explored</p> |
| <p><b>34.</b> A. wasn't / could have<br/>B. wasn't / could have had<br/>C. hadn't been / could have had<br/>D. hadn't been / could have</p> |   |   |

**Questions: 35-40**

Agricultural biotechnology encompasses a range of modern plant breeding techniques. The best known technique is genetic modification, the use of modern biotechnology techniques to change the genes of an organism such as a plant. The ongoing debate is that \_\_\_ (35) \_\_\_ from genetically modified crops or not, food should be labelled.

Worldwide, many countries currently have strict regulations or complete bans on GMOs (*Genetically Modified Organisms*), including China, Japan, Australia and all countries in European Union. \_\_\_ (36) \_\_\_ is consumers' strong consciousness that will lead most food manufacturers to indicate through voluntary labelling whether foods have or have not been developed through genetic engineering. So far, more than fifteen countries have implemented labelling requirements for GM (genetically modified) foods, including Russia. Many health-conscious consumers around the globe expect this trend \_\_\_ (37) \_\_\_ in the food industry of other countries within the next decade.

Most of the environmental activists oppose to GM foods and strongly support mandatory labelling policies. With mandatory labelling, it is easy for pressure groups against genetic modification to target certain products with labels, have them \_\_\_ (38) \_\_\_ and launch a negative campaign against the processing firms. On the other hand, there are also scientific groups with the claim that labelling is not simple. Many scientists argue that a general GMO label does not make sense scientifically because one GMO can be entirely different from the next and that experiments will be credited \_\_\_ (39) \_\_\_ they are truthful and not misleading.

Recently, a study where tumours developed in rats that were exposed to GMOs has been discredited by the scientific community. Critics doubt that the type of experimental rats used in this study had a tendency to develop tumours. Some scientists said that the control groups and test groups \_\_\_ (40) \_\_\_ balanced in order not to create a manipulated situation, but they weren't. There are prominent scientists, however, who disagree with their colleagues on the safety of GMOs. They point to the undeniable truth that we simply do not know for sure that GMOs are safe.

35. A. produce  
B. producing  
C. produced  
D. having produced

36. A. It  
B. What  
C. Never  
D. Little

37. A. being followed  
B. to be followed  
C. having been followed  
D. to have followed

38. A. test  
B. tested  
C. to test  
D. to be tested

39. A. in case  
B. supposing  
C. as long as  
D. what if

40. A. should have been  
B. can have been  
C. might have been  
D. must have been

**-END OF USE OF ENGLISH-**



**END OF THE TEST**