

**I. Read the text and answer the questions.**

Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. Holland, in particular, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

- (5) A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same
- (10) flowers seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They **flourished** in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips. By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many
- (15) difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year **grumbled** that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many

- (20) other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella, Iowa, **they** established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van de Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick
- (25) English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

**1. Which of the following questions does the passage mainly answer?**

- (A) What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?  
 (B) Why are tulips grown in many different parts of the world?  
 (C) How did tulips become popular in North America?  
 (D) Where were the first Dutch colonies in North America located?

**2. The word "integral" in line 2 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) interesting                      (B) fundamental                      (C) ornamental                      (D) overlooked

**3. The passage mentions that tulips were first found in which of the following regions?**

- (A) Central Asia                      (B) Western Europe                      (C) India                      (D) North America

**4. The word "flourished" in line 11 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) were discovered                      (B) were marketed                      (C) combined                      (D) thrived

**5. The author mentions tulip growing in New Netherlands, Pennsylvania, and Michigan in order to illustrate how**

- (A) imported tulips were considered more valuable than locally grown tulips  
 (B) tulips were commonly passed as gifts from one family to another  
 (C) tulips grew progressively more popular in North America  
 (D) attitudes toward tulips varied from one location to another

**6. The word "grumbled" in line 16 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) denied                      (B) warned                      (C) complained                      (D) explained

**7. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips**

- (A) were easy to grow                      (B) had become readily available  
 (C) made them appear fashionable                      (D) reminded them of home

8. The word "they" in line 20 refers to  
 (A) tulips (B) plains (C) immigrants (D) plants
9. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlement of North America?  
 (A) They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.  
 (B) They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.  
 (C) They contained many new types of North American plants.  
 (D) They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.
10. The passage mentions which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?  
 (A) They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.  
 (B) They often failed to survive the journey.  
 (C) Orders often took six months or longer to fill.  
 (D) Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.

**II. Choose the correct option.**

Joanna and I (1) ... through quite a remote, mountainous area late at night when our car (2) ... down. We (3) ... for a short break and when I turned on the ignition to start the car again, nothing (4) ... . We opened up the bonnet and looked at the engine. Neither of us knows much about car mechanics, so we doubted if we (5) ... to find out what was wrong. I said, "Even if we (6) ... the problem, how will we fix it? We obviously can't carry out an emergency repair in the dark." Then Joanna came up with a suggestion. She said, "The battery (7) ... probably dead so we should try pushing the car to see if we could get it started." So we both pushed it down the slope and it (8) ... up speed. Her suggestion worked and we got the engine going again. After that, we (9) ... without stopping until we (10) ... to the next town.

- |     |                        |                         |                                |                           |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.  | A) had been driven     | B) were driving         | C) were driven                 | D) have driven            |
| 2.  | A) had been broken     | B) broke                | C) was broken                  | D) was breaking           |
| 3.  | A) were stopping       | B) have stopped         | C) stopped                     | D) had been stopped       |
| 4.  | A) happens             | B) happened             | C) was happened                | D) was happening          |
| 5.  | A) would be able       | B) are able             | C) will be able                | D) were being able        |
| 6.  | A) will identify       | B) will have identified | C) identify                    | D) identified             |
| 7.  | A) is                  | B) had been             | C) was                         | D) would be               |
| 8.  | A) has gradually built | B) will gradually build | C) has been gradually building | D) was gradually building |
| 9.  | A) had been driven     | B) had been driving     | C) were driven                 | D) had driven             |
| 10. | A) got                 | B) were getting         | C) get                         | D) would get              |

**III. Use the words in the boxes to form one word that fits in the texts.**

**Compensate, Response, Justify, Accept, Assist, Operate**

Dear Sir or Madam.

I travelled last week on a Transworld Airbus from London Gatwick to Copenhagen. My flight was delayed for eight hours. Although all passengers were given a free meal, no other offer of (1) ... was made. Such a long delay is totally (2) ... and I feel (3) ... in the circumstances to request some form of financial (4) ... . I have written to the tour (5) ... who denied (6) ... and advised me to write to you.

**Equal, Destruct, Exaggerate, Responsible, Starve, Control**

It is no (7) ... to say that the world has become a global village. Modern methods of communication have made the world much smaller and the problems we face are not restricted to one country. The (8) ... of the rainforests in Brazil is everyone's problem and the (9) ... which is common in many African countries is a challenge for Europe too. The protection of the environment is the (10) ... of all nations rich and poor. However, (11) ... economic competition between strong and weak nations leads to the creation of greater (12) ... between the rich and the poor nations of the world.

**IV. Choose the best option to complete the following paragraphs.**

- 1. Veronica Moss is a small British firm which makes wedding dresses. It is now expanding into European markets. \_\_\_\_\_. This will only be possible if sufficient, highly skilled workers can be recruited.**
  - A) Then management has the full support of all its workers.
  - B) Many governments have raised the tax on luxury goods.
  - C) An advertising campaign has already proved successful.
  - D) The new designs are well illustrated in the catalogue.
  - E) However, to be successful, it needs to increase its production.
- 2. When people are ill they frequently seek medical help. \_\_\_\_\_. When they feel they are not well, they either go to a quiet place and rest or look for the kind of herbs and plants they feel will do them good.**
  - A) The majority of medicines are not very expensive.
  - B) Animals, on the other hand, are their own doctors.
  - C) Unfortunately, it is children who suffer most in this respect.
  - D) In the case of animals, medical care is even more essential.
  - E) People suffer from certain incurable diseases.
- 3. It is surprising how little is known about memory. This is largely due to the fact that we have no way of watching the memory function. \_\_\_\_\_. Hopefully, with the advances in high technology, the secrets of the mechanism of the memory will soon be revealed.**
  - A) The harder people try to remember something the less they are able to remember.
  - B) When people get older-their memory often fails them.
  - C) In the past many books were written on medicine.
  - D) Still, a great deal of research on the subject is being carried out.
  - E) One way in which animals differ from man is that they have no memory.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_. Until a program is prepared and stored in the computer's memory, the computer "knows" absolutely nothing, not even how to accept or reject data. Even the most sophisticated computer must be told what to do.**
  - A) A computer is similar to a typewriter.
  - B) A computer can repeat the same operation over and over again forever if permitted.
  - C) Computers are widely used because they save time.
  - D) Computers solve problems by means of various mathematical and decision-making operations.
  - E) Like all machines, a computer needs to be directed and controlled if it is to perform a task successfully.
- 5. Napoleon was a very famous general. He also did a great deal to bring law and order back to his country. \_\_\_\_\_. People remember how he was defeated in the Russian campaign and how he died on the island of St. Helena.**
  - A) The people of France regarded him as a traitor.
  - B) The importance of the French Revolution is still being discussed.
  - C) Napoleon's rise to fame was fast.
  - D) He kept this title of Emperor until his death.
  - E) But somehow it is his failures that he is known for.

**V. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.**

- 1. Brian and Gordon are brothers. People meeting them for the first time usually think Gordon is much nicer. He's good looking, he's friendly and talks well. Later, they begin to notice he is rather spoilt. Then, they realize what a good person Brian is.**
  - A) Gordon and his brother are both very attractive people.
  - B) I have always preferred Brian to his brother Gordon.
  - C) Brian has clearly spoiled his brother Gordon.
  - D) Gordon makes a good first impression but his brother is a much better person.
  - E) Brian and Gordon are very different from each other; it is hard to believe they are brothers.
- 2. The average child is exceedingly curious. He investigates everything within reach; from electric plugs to piles of earth. His favorite word is "why". The adult finds this period exhausting but he should not try to check the activities, unless they are dangerous, as the child is establishing the habit of learning.**
  - A) Curiosity in children should be encouraged as it creates a learning habit.
  - B) Children are often extremely curious but this is an unimportant stage and ends soon.
  - C) Curiosity in children should not be encouraged as it is responsible for very many accidents.
  - D) His curiosity leads a child to investigate a lot of unimportant things.
  - E) Children who lack curiosity will not grow up any different from those who are extremely curious.
- 3. Janet was very enthusiastic about the concert. She praised the pianist, the singer and the choice of program; but it was the violin concerto that she praised most of all.**
  - A) Janet went to the concert because she wanted to hear the violin concerto.
  - B) The piano is Jane's favorite instrument, although she is fond of violin concertos.
  - C) Jane thought the concert was wonderful and especially the violin concerto.
  - D) Except for the violin concerto, Jane didn't really enjoy the concert.
  - E) Not much of Jane's favorite music was included in the program.
- 4. Whenever I need something, the first place I go to is Dawson's store. There they sell just about everything. You can buy clothes there, things for the house and for the garden, and also sports equipment; They stock a wide variety of goods. Everything is a good quality, and prices are reasonable.**
  - A) Most people can't afford to go to Dawson's.
  - B) You can't find everything you need in Dawson's.
  - C) In my opinion, Dawson's is an excellent store and not too expensive.
  - D) Dawson's is famous for its goods but prices are high.
  - E) The rich and the famous all shop at Dawson's.
- 5. John is only 16 years old. Everyone else on the team is either 17 or 18. Even so, he's a much valued member of the team. In fact, some people think he's the best player the team has.**
  - A) When John is 17 or 18 he will probably be the best player on the team.
  - B) John joined the team when he was 16 but most people are at least 17 years old.
  - C) John is the youngest member of the team and also one of the best players.
  - D) John is one of the best players the team has had for 17 or 18 years.
  - E) The 17 and 18 year olds on the team are not valued enough.

**VI. Read the paragraph and choose the proverb that best goes with it.**

- 1. Mr. Brown was very afraid of dentists. Once he had a terrible toothache, and couldn't sleep. The next day, he decided to go to the dentist and have his tooth extracted.**
  - A) While there is life there is hope.
  - B) Where there is smoke, there is fire.
  - C) Where there is a will, there's a way.
  - D) An able sailor hails in stormy weather.
  - E) Better face a danger than be always in fear.
- 2. John was a very lazy pupil. During the school years he didn't learn his lessons and always played truant. When the examination time came he was also to take his exams. But, alas, he didn't pass them and he cried bitterly.**
  - A) Living dog is better than a dead man.
  - B) The rotten apple injures its neighbors.
  - C) The appetite comes with eating.
  - D) A good beginning makes a good ending.
  - E) You have made your bed and you must lie on it.

3. **We have got two neighbors. One of them is a clever and polite man. He is an educated, cultural man. The other is rather selfish and stupid. He thinks he can buy everything as he is rich enough. He is a narrow-minded person. We don't like him.**
- A) As the tree so the fruit. B) Health is above wealth.  
 C) No pains, no gains. D) It's never too late to learn.  
 E) Better short of pence than short of sense.
4. **When faced with a difficult problem, it is better to consult other people.**
- A) To kill two birds with one stone. B) Two heads are better than one.  
 C) If you want a thing well done, do it yourself. D) The devil is not so black as he is painted.  
 E) East or West home is best.
5. **My friend Ann is a very clever girl. She is quick in everything she does. She is not lazy. She always does everything in time. She doesn't like lazy people who always try to put off their work and she says \_\_\_\_.**
- A) Speech is silver but silence is gold. B) A bad wound is cured, not a bad name.  
 C) What is done can't be undone. D) Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.  
 E) As is the workman so is the work.
6. **Mother gave Ann some money. The girl wanted to go to the cinema very much; at the same time she wanted to buy a book, but there was not enough money for both, "I'll buy the book and go to the cinema next time when I have money" she said.**
- A) A man can die but once. B) A cat in gloves catches no mice.  
 C) You cannot eat your cake and have it. D) He laughs best who laughs last.  
 E) So many men, so many minds.
7. **What would you say to a person who is finding fault with everything around?**
- A) Better late than never. B) East or West, home is best.  
 C) To get out of bed on the wrong side. D) Promise little, but do much.  
 E) Make hay while the sun shines
8. **A.: What kind of person is our director?  
 B.: Can't make out. Neither kind nor strict. \_\_\_\_.**
- A) Neither fish nor flesh. B) Too good to be true.  
 C) To turn over a new leaf. D) Woken pigs fly. E) Well begun is half done.
9. **Nobody expected them to part so suddenly. They loved each other and they were to get married. One day he told her he was going to Italy on business. He stayed 2 years there. Meanwhile she completely forgot him and married Mr. Black, a rich man.**
- A) A bad wound is cured, not a bad name. B) No news good news.  
 C) As is the workman so is the work. D) Out of sight - out of mind.  
 E) False friend are worse than open enemies.
10. **A man mustn't think that his task is too difficult before he begins doing it.**
- A) Everything comes to him who waits. B) No living man all things can.  
 C) Live not to eat but eat to live. D) Keep your mouth shut and your ears open.  
 E) Don't cross the bridge before you come to it

**VII. Match each kind of book below with the kind of material you would normally find in it.**

- |                                                                  |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Maps                                                          | A) Guidebook    |
| 2. Exercises and diagrams etc. for school study                  | B) Dictionary   |
| 3. Meanings of words                                             | C) Manual       |
| 4. Information about a subject                                   | D) Atlas        |
| 5. An exciting story of crime or adventure                       | E) Thriller     |
| 6. Instructions, e.g. on how to maintain, repair and use a car   | F) Textbook     |
| 7. Tourist information and advice about a place or country       | G) Who's Who    |
| 8. A list of important, famous people and details of their lives | H) Encyclopedia |

**VIII. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.**

I love books. I love to read. I'm a real \_\_1\_\_, and I love to \_\_2\_\_ in bookshops, just looking briefly at one book after another. I look at the \_\_3\_\_, the photos or drawings. If there are foreign or technical words in the book, I look at the \_\_4\_\_ at the back for their meanings (unless they're explained in \_\_5\_\_ at the bottom of the pages) and I look at the \_\_6\_\_ also at the back, which is a list of other books on the same subject. And I use the library a lot. I \_\_7\_\_ two or three books a week, and I have to pay a(an) \_\_8\_\_ if I return them late. Friends often recommend books to me, and I also read book \_\_9\_\_ in the newspapers. I don't always agree with them, but anyway they let me know what new books are being \_\_10\_\_.

- |                  |                  |                 |                   |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) review     | B) footnote      | C) glossary     | D) bookworm       |
| 2. A) borrow     | B) browse        | C) lend         | D) publish        |
| 3. A) reviews    | B) illustrations | C) dictionaries | D) bibliographies |
| 4. A) reviews    | B) footnotes     | C) glossary     | D) bookworm       |
| 5. A) pricelists | B) footnotes     | C) glossaries   | D) dictionaries   |
| 6. A) reviews    | B) covers        | C) contents     | D) bibliography   |
| 7. A) borrow     | B) browse        | C) lend         | D) book           |
| 8. A) fine       | B) attention     | C) time         | D) bookworm       |
| 9. A) reviews    | B) illustrations | C) pricelists   | D) names          |
| 10. A) created   | B) produced      | C) punished     | D) published      |

**IX. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.**

- |               |            |              |            |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A) knees   | B) peace   | C) freeze    | D) keys    |
| 2. A) another | B) father  | C) brother   | D) mother  |
| 3. A)dessert  | B) deserve | C) desertion | D) desert  |
| 4. A) word    | B) third   | C) stirred   | D) lord    |
| 5. A) eyes    | B) prize   | C) lies      | D) buys    |
| 6. A) case    | B) phrase  | C) base      | D) lace    |
| 7. A) eight   | B) height  | C) weight    | D) freight |
| 8. A) spear   | B) wear    | C) dare      | D) prayer  |
| 9. A) blow    | B) allow   | C) owe       | D) sew     |
| 10. A) crime  | B) limb    | C) climb     | D) rhyme   |