

I. Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right option.

(1) Duncan Phyfe made some of the most beautiful furniture found in America. His family name was originally Fife, and he was born in Scotland in 1768. In 1784, the Fife family immigrated to Albany, New York where Duncan's father opened a cabinetmaking shop. Duncan followed in his father's footsteps and was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. After completing his training, Duncan moved to New York City.

(2) Duncan Fife was first mentioned in the 1792 NYC Directory as a furniture "joiner" in business at 2 Broad Street. Two years later, he moved, expanded his business, and changed his name to Phyfe. He was a quiet-living, God-fearing young man who felt his new name would probably appeal to potential customers who were definitely anti-British in this post-Revolutionary War period.

(3) Duncan Phyfe's name distinguished him from his contemporaries. Although the new spelling helped him better compete with French émigré craftsmen, his new name had more to do with hanging **it** on a sign over his door stoop.

(4) The artisans and merchants who came to America discovered a unique kind of **freedom**. They were no longer restricted by class and **guild** traditions of Europe. For the first time in history, a man learned that by working hard, he could build his business based on his own name and reputation and quality of work.

(5) Phyfe's workshop apparently took off immediately. At the peak of his success, Phyfe employed 100 craftsmen. Some economic historians point to Phyfe as having employed division of labor and an assembly line. What his workshop produced shows Phyfe's absolute dedication to quality in workmanship. Each piece of furniture was made of the best available materials. He was reported to have paid \$1,000 for a single Santo Domingo mahogany log.

(6) Phyfe did not create new designs. Rather, he borrowed from a broad range of the period's classical styles, Empire, Sheraton, Regency, and French Classical among them. Nevertheless, Phyfe's highquality craftsmanship established him as America's patriotic interpreter of European design in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

(7) Although the number of pieces produced by Duncan Phyfe's workshop is enormous, comparatively few marked or labeled pieces have been found extant. In antiques shops and auctions, collectors have paid \$11,000 for a card table, \$24,200 for a tea table, and \$93,500 for a sewing table.

1. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about Duncan Phyfe?

- a) He was an excellent businessman with a good sense of craftsmanship and design.
- b) He regretted that Great Britain no longer governed New York City.
- c) He built all his furniture by himself in a workshop in Santo Domingo.
- d) He joined the cabinetmakers' guild after he moved to Scotland in 1792.

2. According to the passage, which of the following does the author imply?

- a) Duncan Fife and his father had the same first name.

- b) Duncan Fife worked for his father in Scotland.
- c) Duncan Fife and his father were in the same business.
- d) Duncan Phyfe made over 100 different kinds of tables.

3. Which sentence in paragraph 2 explains Duncan’s name change?

- a) The first sentence
- b) The second sentence
- c) The third sentence
- d) None of the above

4. Which choice does the word “it” refer to in paragraph 3?

- a) His spelling
- b) His chair
- c) His French
- d) His name

5. Which choice is closest in meaning to the word “guild” in paragraph 4?

- a) Verdict of a jury
- b) Organisation of craftsmen
- c) Political party of émigrés
- d) Immigrant’s club

6. Which of the following does the word “freedom” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- a) No longer restricted
- b) Restricted
- c) By working hard
- d) Took off

7. Where in the passage could the following sentence be added to the passage?

Every joint was tight , and the carved elements were beautifully executed.

- a) After the word “workmanship” in paragraph 5
- b) After the word “cabinetmaker” in paragraph 1
- c) After the word “stoop” in paragraph 3
- d) After the word “table” in the last paragraph

8. In his business, Duncan Phyfe used all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) division of labor
- b) an assembly line
- c) continental designs
- d) the least expensive materials

9. Based on information in the passage, what can be inferred about Duncan Phyfe’s death?

- a) He died in the eighteenth century.
- b) He died in Albany.
- c) He died in the nineteenth century.
- d) He died in Scotland.

10. The author implies that

- a) furniture from Duncan Phyfe’s workshop no longer exists
- b) furniture from Duncan Phyfe’s workshop costs a lot of money today
- c) furniture from Duncan Phyfe’s workshop was ignored by New Yorkers
- d) furniture from Duncan Phyfe’s workshop was made by his father

II. Read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space.

The Bat

The bat may seem an ordinary creature, but in fact it is an amazing animal. The bat has wings and is the only mammal (1) ... of true flight. There are many (2) ... species of bat. In Britain (3) ... there are fourteen types of bat, which range in size from a few inches to (4) ... feet in wingspan.

Bats are nocturnal animals (5) ... become active only at dusk. Many species (6) ... on a “radar” system to find their way around. The bat emits squeaks and then measures the echoes to “see” how far away any (7) ... is.

The (8) ... of bats survive on a diet of insects while others eat fruit. There are two species which eat fish and there are (9) ... some bats which eat meat! Some vampire bats take blood (10) ... their sleeping victims. These bats may (11) ... the deadly disease rabies.

Bats are sociable creatures and (12) ... large colonies. Most bats hibernate (13) ... the winter months. Many people are (14) ... of bats without ever having seen one. Perhaps if we learn (15) ... about these wonderful creatures, we will no longer fear them.

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|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A possible | B able | C capable | D probable |
| 2. A different | B contrasting | C differing | D conflicting |
| 3. A all | B lonely | C alone | D lonesome |
| 4. A various | B several | C little | D few |
| 5. A which | B who | C whose | D they |
| 6. A put | B confide | C stand | D rely |
| 7. A hindrance | B obstacle | C barrier | D blockage |
| 8. A amount | B population | C majority | D number |
| 9. A even | B too | C ever | D so |
| 10. A out | B off | C of | D from |
| 11. A hold | B grasp | C carry | D send |
| 12. A connect | B relate | C structure | D form |
| 13. A at | B whole | C throughout | D among |
| 14. A fearless | B afraid | C scary | D frightful |
| 15. A many | B little | C some | D more |

III. Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Once, when I was a young man, I (1) ... in India. One evening, after (2) ... in the forest all day, I was returning alone to the place where I (3) ... my tent. It (4) ... dark, and I was (5) ... along a narrow path. On my right was a wide river; on my left, a thick, dark forest. Suddenly I (6) ... two green eyes (7) ... at me from among the trees. A man-eating tiger (8) ... ready to jump on me.

What (9) ... I do? (10) ... I jump into the river and (11) ... my life by swimming? I looked to the right. In the river (12) an immense crocodile (13) ... welcome me with its mouth wide open. I (14) ... that I shut my eyes. I heard branches (15) ... the tiger jumped. What do you think had happened? The tiger (16) ... right over me and was now in the jaws of the crocodile. (17) ... a true story, believe it or not.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A was travelling | B was travelled | C travelling | D were travelled |
| 2. A hunt | B hunting | C hunted | D some hunting |
| 3. A had put on | B had put up | C had put off | D had put in |
| 4. A was get | B was got | C was getting | D getting |
| 5. A walked | B walking | C walk | D was walking |
| 6. A have seen | B had seen | C saw | D was seeing |
| 7. A look | B looked | C looking | D had looked |
| 8. A was get to | B was getting | C got to | D was getting to |
| 9. A can | B can have | C could | D could have |
| 10. A shall be | B shall | C should be | D should |
| 11. A hope save | B shall hope to save | C hoped save | D hope to save |
| 12. A there was | B there were | C it was | D it were |
| 13. A waiting | B waiting to | C waiting for | D waited for |
| 14. A was so frightened | B was so frightening | C was as frightened | D wasn't so frightened |
| 15. A moving as | B moving | C move | D moved as |
| 16. A has jumped | B had jumped | C was jumped | D was jumping |
| 17. A That is | B That was | C That's been | D That had been |

VI. Read the text below. Use the words in the box to form one word that fits in the text.

**EXPLAIN, INTRODUCE, SCIENCE, POSSIBLE, BUILD, REVOLUTION, DISCOVER,
APPEAR, RESEARCH, IMPORTANT**

Egypt and South America

There is still no adequate (1) why, several thousand years ago, cultures in both Egypt and South America saw the (2)..... of pyramids. Was it coincidence? Many (3) believe that it was, and state that there is no (4) at all that people from two distant continents traded information on (5) techniques.

However, some (6) theories in recent years, based on the

(7) that the two cultures also share key myths, legends and beliefs suggest that the (8) of pyramids on opposite sides of the world was no coincidence at all. One (9) working on this, Crystal Davis, said: "The (10) of finding out the truth here cannot be exaggerated. It could change our whole understanding of the history of the world."

V. A Match a first part (1-5) with a second part (a-f). One option is extra.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Take your time. | a) to pass the time until dinner? |
| 2. Hurry! We can't afford to | b) have a good time! |
| 3. We'll have to spend | c) lose any more time. |
| 4. What shall we do | d) the night in the car. |
| 5. There isn't time to | e) explain - just do it. |
| | f) I promise we'll wait. |

B

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I'm not very fond | a) in playing for the school team |
| 2. She is interested | b) to find enough time to have any hobbies |
| 3. You should concentrate | c) to try to find the golf balls we'd lost. |
| 4. I used to find it difficult | d) of playing in goal |
| 5. The bad weather stopped us | e) from finishing the game. |
| | f) on getting fit |

C

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. How much time | a) just in time. |
| 2. They spend more | b) time in their hotel than on the beach. |
| 3. Are the trains always | c) does it take to boil an egg? |
| 4. Don't waste | d) on time in your country? |
| 5. Don't spend too much time | e) on the first question. |
| | f) your time with computer games. |

VI. Choose the right option.

- I can't read today. I have a(n) ____ eye.
A ill B sick C sore D painful
- He is so irritated today. Don't ____ him.
A bother B worry about C be anxious with D fidget
- Did you see her at the party? – Yes, she was ____ an expensive white suit.
A having B putting on C dressing D wearing
- They made their ____ through the dark streets of the sleeping town.
A choice B road C way D mind
- The sun is so bright It ____ the eyes to look at it.
A aches B pains C prevents D hurts
- On the ____, the results were satisfactory.

A ground B matter C general D whole

7. They ___ their seats and got down to business.

A occupied B took C made D secured

8. Smoking will ___ on your health, I warn you.

A tell B influence C destroy D touch

9. I ___ an athletic club in Chicago a year ago.

A joined B admitted C attached D stuck up

10. ___ I went, people were angry or suspicious.

A Somewhere B Everywhere C Somehow D Somewhat

11. Some people build ___ others destroy.

A when B while C as soon as D before

12. We have made ___ in both science and art.

A success B results C progress D good luck

13. His work was ___ photographs while flying over Siberia.

A to take B to make C to do D to give