

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

- The term "folk song" has been current for over a hundred years, but there is still a good deal of disagreement as to what it actually means. The definition provided by the International Folk Music Council states that folk music is the music of ordinary people, which is passed on from person to person by being listened to rather than learned from the printed page. Other factors that help shape
- (5) a folk song include: continuity (many performances over a number of years); variation (changes in words and melodies either through artistic interpretation or failure of memory); and selection (the acceptance of a song by the community in which **it** evolves). When songs have been **subjected** to these processes their origin is usually impossible to trace. For instance, if a farm laborer were to make up a song and sing it to a-couple of friends who like it and memorize it, possibly when the friends
- (10) come to sing it themselves one of them might forget some of the words and make up new ones to fill the gap, while" the other, perhaps more artistic, might add a few decorative touches to the tune and improve a couple of lines of text. If this happened a few times there would be many different versions, the song's original composer would be forgotten, and the song would become common property. This constant reshaping and re-creation is the **essence** of folk music. Consequently, modern
- (15) popular songs and other published music, even though widely sung by people who are not professional musicians, are not considered folk music.
- The music and words have been set by a printed or recorded source, limiting scope for further artistic creation. These songs' origins cannot be disguised and therefore they belong primarily to the composer and not to a community.
- (20) The ideal situation for the creation of folk music is an isolated rural community. In such a setting folk songs and dances have a special purpose at every stage in a person's life, from childhood to death. Epic tales of heroic deeds, seasonal songs relating to calendar events, and occupational songs are also likely to be sung.

1. **What does the passage mainly discuss?**
 - (A) Themes commonly found in folk music
 - (B) Elements that define folk music
 - (C) Influences of folk music on popular music
 - (D) The standards of the International Folk Music Council
2. **Which of the following statements about the term "folk song" is supported by the passage?**
 - (A) It has been used for several centuries.
 - (B) The International Folk Music Council invented it
 - (C) It is considered to be out-of-date.
 - (D) There is disagreement about its meaning.
3. **The word "it" in line 7 refers to**
 - (A) community
 - (B) song
 - (C) acceptance
 - (D) memory
4. **Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a characteristic of the typical folk song?**
 - (A) It is constantly changing over time.
 - (B) it is passed on to other people by being performed.
 - (C) It contains complex musical structures.
 - (D) It appeals to many people.
5. **The word "subjected" in line 7 is closest in meaning to**
 - (A) reduced
 - (B) modified
 - (C) exposed
 - (D) imitated
6. **The author mentions the farm laborer and his friends (lines 8-12) in order to do which of the following?**
 - (A) Explain how a folk song evolves over time
 - (B) Illustrate the importance of music to rural workers
 - (C) Show how subject matter is selected for a folk song
 - (D) Demonstrate how a community, chooses a folk song

7. According to the passage, why would the original composers of folk songs be forgotten?

- (A) Audiences prefer songs composed by professional musicians.
- (B) Singers dislike the decorative touches in folk song tunes.
- (C) Numerous variations of folk songs come to exist at the same time.
- (D) Folk songs are not considered an important form of music.

8. The word "essence" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) basic nature
- (B) growing importance
- (C) full extent
- (D) first phase

9. The author mentions that published music is not considered to be folk music because

- (A) the original composer can be easily identified
- (B) the songs attract only the young people in a community
- (C) the songs are generally performed by professional singers
- (D) the composers write the music in rural communities

II. Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D.

1. The term Middle Ages _____ by scholars in the 15th century to designate the interval between the downfall of the classical world of Greece and Rome and its rediscovery at the beginning of their own century, a revival in which they _____ they _____. Indeed, the notion of a long period of cultural darkness _____ by Petrarch even earlier.

- A coined, had felt, participated, had expressed
- B is coined, feel, are participating, has been expressed
- C has coined, have felt, had participated, was expressed
- D was coined, felt, were participating, had been expressed

2. It _____ that as a result of emigration and other factors, such as war losses and temporary decline in fertility, the population _____ by about 5 per cent between mid-1974 and 1977. The years since 1974 also _____ by an increase in persons leaving the island in search of work, especially in the Middle East.

- A has been estimated, decreased, have been marked
- B estimated, had decreased, mark
- C has estimated, has decreased, have marked
- D was estimated, was decreased, was marked

3. China _____ the technology of silk production secret; the ancient Greeks speculated that silk _____ on a special tree in China.

- A had kept, would grow
- B kept, grew
- C would keep, had grown
- D was keeping, grow

4. Because they are relatively durable and portable, books _____ for centuries to preserve and distribute information.

- A are used
- B are being used
- C are been using
- D have been used

5. We _____ to give refunds on articles of clothing that _____ .

- A can't, have been worn
- B are unable, are wearing
- C can't, are being worn
- D are unable, have been worn

6. I felt I ____, but there was nobody in the sight.
 A had watched B was watched C was being watched D had been watching
7. Look at him! He ____ the same clothes for years.
 A wears B has been wearing C had worn D had been wearing
8. Coal plants __ one of the worst industrial polluters since the Industrial Revolution ____ in the 19th century.
 A had been, began B were, had begun C have been, began D were, have begun
9. Rapid changes in technology in the last several decades _____ the nature of culture and cultural exchange.
 A changed B have changed C had changed D change
10. He has said that ____ me if I ____ easily to do it by myself.
 A would not help, was able
 B would not help, would be able
 C will not help, am able
 D will not help, will be able
11. I think we ____ it on the shelf for Daddy to see when he ____ home from work.
 A will put, will come B will put, comes C put, comes D put, will come
12. All the way home he _____ his tactics; how ____ the news to her, how ____ in puzzles until she _____ him to let her have the whole story.
 A had planned, would he break, would he speak, asked
 B was planning, would he break, would he speak, would ask
 C had been planning, he would break, he would speak, asked
 D was planned, he would break, he would speak, would ask
13. The afternoon was the longest Grace _____. She ____ for Tom.
 A ever knew, was waiting
 B had ever known, was waiting
 C ever knew, was expecting
 D had ever known, was expecting
14. Every year for sixteen years, since Ted ____ three and Caroline one, it ____ the Christmas Eve custom of the Carters' to hang up their children's stockings and fill them with inexpensive toys.
 A was, was B was, had been C had been, was D had been, had been
15. How _____ the citizens of Babylon or Ur actually _____ their bills, however, depended on who _____.
 A did, pay, were they C did, pay, they were
 B ____, paid, they were D _____, paid, were they
16. Don't you remember ____ me at the Browns' last-summer? We used ____ at their place every Friday.
 A to see, to meet B seeing, meeting C to see, meeting D seeing, to meet

17. After ___ a few pages I felt like ___ a break; I was eager ___ so I laid my work aside for a time.
 A writing, having, to stroll C written, having, to stroll
 B having writing, have, strolling D I have written, to have, strolling
18. He is afraid ___ to Mrs. Priestly. In his place I would rather ___ her. He may depend on her ___ the problem properly.
 A of speaking, trusting, understanding C of speaking, to trust, understanding
 B to speak, trust, understanding D to speak, to trust, to understand
19. Let her ___ it herself. She is considered ___ a careful researcher and can't stand ____.
 A do, being, to be helped C doing, being, helping
 B to do, to be, to help D do, to be, being helped
20. Remember ___ them tomorrow. They are said ___ from their voyage. I'd rather _____ them in a couple of days.
 A phoning, to be returning, meet
 B to phone, to have returned, meet
 C to phone, to have been returning, to meet
 D phoning, to return, meeting
21. He was made _____ the town and did not want to spend the last money _____ an apartment in the suburbs; this unexpected offer of shelter was too tempting _____.
 A leaving, to rent, to resist
 B to leave, on renting, to be resisted
 C leave, on having rent, to resist
 D to have left, to have rented, being resisted
22. I can't help _____ grateful to him for all he has done for me. I've got used _____ care of me.
 A to be, him to take
 B be, his to take
 C being, to his taking
 D having been, him taking
23. I don't feel like _____ him. He is said _____ an attempt to get in touch with Ann last month.
 A to see, to have made B seeing, to have made C to see, to make D seeing, to make
24. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, river, or lake ___pollute water systems and ___be avoided.
 A can, should B may, ought C must, must D should, must
25. I had no accurate idea of the time, for I ___ my watch, but I thought we __about four hours ago.
 A was unable to see, had to start C did not see, would have started
 B could not see, must have started D was not able to see, would start

III. Circle the best answer.

1. **If Sean had to break the news to Mario about his damaged fender, Mario ____**
a. already knew about it. b. wouldn't be unhappy. c. would be hearing about it for the first time.
2. **If Hans bumped into Sally at the mall yesterday, he ____**
a. didn't expect to see her. b. had an appointment with her. c. tried to knock her down.
3. **If you're up to your ears with homework, you ____**
a. don't have much to do. b. have a lot to do. c. can't wait to get started.
4. **Peter started talking to Amanda about the weather, just to break the ice. Peter ____**
a. spilled ice on Amanda. b. acted in a cold manner. c. tried to be friendly.
5. **If you had to learn a list of dates by heart for your history exam, you ____**
a. had to memorize them. b. had to write them down. c. had to feel good about them.
6. **Alfredo looked down the expert ski slope and realized he had bitten off more than he could chew. Alfredo ____ .**
a. had chosen a ski area beyond his ability.
b. knew he could easily ski down the slope.
c. had his mouth full of food.
7. **If Estelle brushed up on her French before her trip to France, she ____ .**
a. made some plans. b. did some cleaning. c. did some studying.
8. **If your teacher has told you it is out of the question for you to turn in your term paper late, you ____ .**
a. must turn in your paper on time.
b. have extra time to work on your paper.
c. don't have any more questions to ask your teacher.
9. **Carl and Monica are keeping their fingers crossed that the weather will be nice on their wedding day. They ____ .**
a. are wishing for nice weather.
b. have been told the weather will be nice.
c. don't really care about the weather.
10. **Norma paid next to nothing for her new purse. She ____ .**
a. paid a lot for it. b. got a bargain, c. got her purse for free.
11. **If Julie earns just enough money to make ends meet, she ____ .**
a. earns more than she needs, b. doesn't earn enough to live on c. earns just enough to pay her bills.

IV. Match the definitions with the words from the box. There are two extra words in the list.

Commercial, disk drive, circulation, documentary, periodical, mouse pad/mat, correspondent, modem, journalist, rug, key, editor, screen, CD ROM, celebrity, mouse, keyboard, floppy disk, soap, headline, presenter, laptop

1. the flat piece of rubber or plastic which you use under a mouse
2. the number of copies a newspaper sells each day
3. a type of small computer you can carry with you
4. the part of a computer with rows of letters and symbols
5. the person who decides what goes in a newspaper or magazine
6. one of the parts with a letter or symbol which you press when you use a computer
7. a flat piece of plastic for storing information from a computer
8. the title of a newspaper report printed in large letters
9. a continuing story about a group of people that is regularly on television
10. a well-known person on television, film or in the press
11. the small object that you move with your hand to operate a computer
12. the flat part in front of a computer which you look at
13. a film that gives facts and information about a subject
14. the part of a computer you use to pass information to or from a disk
15. a reporter whose job it is to report local news from a distant area
16. someone who writes for a newspaper or magazine
17. a round disk for using in a computer to store large amounts of information
18. an advertisement on television or radio
19. a magazine about one topic, that appears once a month, three times a year, etc
20. the equipment inside a computer which allows information to be sent to another computer using a telephone line.

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

The *Arabian Nights* or *The Thousand and One Nights* is a collection of stories from Persia, Arabia, India, and Egypt, (1) ___ over hundreds of years. (2) ___ of the stories originated as folktales, anecdotes, or fables that were passed on orally. They (3) ___ the stories of Ali Baba, Aladdin, and Sindbad the Sailor, which have become particularly popular in Western countries.

The stories in the *Arabian Nights* are (4) ___ by a legendary queen named Scheherazade in a broader frame story, which opens (5) ___ the beginning of the collection; and gives a context to the various stories it contains. The frame story begins when the sultan Schahriar finds that his wife has been unfaithful and orders his servants (6) ___ her. He is so (7) ___ that he decides (8) ___ a new woman (9) ___ night and to have her killed at daybreak. Scheherazade agrees to become Schahriar's wife (10) ___

the decree and thinks of a scheme to thwart him. The night after the wedding, she (11) __ one of the stories to her sister so that the sultan can overhear. She stops, however, (12)____the story comes to its (13)____, and the sultan allows her to live (14)____ day so that he can hear the end. She continues this pattern night after night. After 1001 nights, the sultan relents and decides (15) ____ Scheherazade live.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A wrote
B taken | C compiled
D completed |
| 2. A Major
B Much of | C The most
D Most |
| 3. A consist from
B interfere with | C treat
D include |
| 4. A stated
B talked | C told
D spoken |
| 5. A from
B ---- | C in
D at |
| 6. A to die
B to execute | C dying
D to perish |
| 7. A enraged
B upset | C troubled
D gloomy |
| 8. A getting married
B to marry | C to be married
D marrying |
| 9. A any
B each | C every
D a |
| 10. A although
B despite | C in spite
D because |
| 11 A talks
B speaks | C tells
D says |
| 12. A after
B until | C till
D before |
| 13. A beginning
B conclusion | C start
D centre |
| 14. A another
B the other | C other
D some other |
| 15. A to tell
B to allow | C to let
D to order |